You can find the most up-to-date technical documentation on the VMware Web site at:

http://www.vmware.com/support/

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IaaS Configuration for Cloud Platforms

IaaS Configuration for Cloud Platforms provides information about integrating cloud platforms such as Amazon Web Services and Red Hat Enterprise Linux OpenStack Platform with VMware vCloud Automation Center™.

This documentation guides you through the following processes:

- Bringing resources under vCloud Automation Center management
- Configuring IaaS features and policies
- Preparing for provisioning
- Creating machine blueprints

All of the IaaS configuration steps that you must complete before machine provisioning are included in this document. For information about how to manage provisioned machines, see Tenant Administration.

Note: Not all features and capabilities of vCloud Automation Center are available in all editions. For a comparison of feature sets in each edition, see https://www.vmware.com/products/vcloud-automation-center/.

Intended Audience

This information is intended for IaaS administrators, fabric administrators, and business group managers of vCloud Automation Center. This content is written for experienced Windows or Linux system administrators who are familiar with virtualization technology and the basic concepts described in Foundations and Concepts.

VMware Technical Publications Glossary

VMware Technical Publications provides a glossary of terms that might be unfamiliar to you. For definitions of terms as they are used in VMware technical documentation, go to http://www.vmware.com/support/pubs.

Using the Goal Navigator

The goal navigator guides you through high-level goals that you might want to accomplish in vCloud Automation Center.

The goals you can achieve depend on your role. To complete each goal, you must complete a sequence of steps that are presented on separate pages in the vCloud Automation Center console.

The goal navigator can answer the following questions:

- Where do I start?
- What are all the steps I need to complete to achieve a goal?
- What are the prerequisites for completing a particular task?
- Why do I need to do this step and how does this step help me achieve my goal?

The goal navigator is hidden by default. You can expand the goal navigator by clicking the icon on the left side of the screen.

After you select a goal, you navigate between the pages needed to accomplish the goal by clicking each step. The goal navigator does not validate that you completed a step, or force you to complete steps in a particular order. The steps are listed in the recommended sequence. You can return to each goal as many times as needed.

For each step, the goal navigator provides a description of the task you need to perform on the corresponding page. The goal navigator does not provide detailed information such as how to complete the forms on a page. You can hide the page information or move it to a more convenient position on the page. If you hide the page information, you can display it again by clicking the information icon on the goal navigator panel.
Configuring IaaS

Preparation is required by IaaS administrators, tenant administrators, and fabric administrators to bring resources under vCloud Automation Center management, allocate resources to users, prepare for provisioning machines, and create machine blueprints.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- “Configuring IaaS for Cloud Overview,” on page 9
- “Custom Properties in Machine Provisioning, Blueprints, and Build Profiles,” on page 10
- “Bringing Resources Under vCloud Automation Center Management,” on page 11
- “Configure Machine Prefixes,” on page 16
- “Create a Business Group,” on page 17
- “Managing Key Pairs,” on page 18
- “Cloud Reservations,” on page 19

Configuring IaaS for Cloud Overview

IaaS administrators, tenant administrators, and fabric administrators perform required and optional configurations to fully implement and customize vCloud Automation Center.

The following is a high-level overview of the sequence of steps required to have a fully functioning IaaS instance:


2. A fabric administrator configures the machine prefixes that are used to create names for machines provisioned by using vCloud Automation Center. See “Configure Machine Prefixes,” on page 16.

3. A tenant administrator creates at least one business group of users who need to request machines. See “Create a Business Group,” on page 17.

4. A fabric administrator creates at least one reservation to allocate resources to a business group. See “Choosing a Reservation Scenario,” on page 20.

5. Depending on your intended provisioning method, preparation outside of vCloud Automation Center might be required, such as creating the machine images required for your blueprints. See “Choosing a Cloud Provisioning Scenario,” on page 43.

6. A tenant administrator or business group manager must create at least one machine blueprint. See “Choosing a Blueprint Scenario,” on page 55.
Fabric administrators can also choose to configure optional policies and additional features. See Chapter 2, “Optional Configurations,” on page 31.

Before users can request machines, a tenant administrator must configure the service catalog. See Tenant Administration.

Custom Properties in Machine Provisioning, Blueprints, and Build Profiles

Custom properties are name-value pairs used to specify attributes of a machine or to override default specifications.

Different custom properties are used for different provisioning methods, types of machines, and machine options. Custom properties can be used as described in the following examples:

- Specify a particular type of guest OS, for instance Windows 7 64-bit
- Enable WIM-based provisioning, in which a Windows Imaging File Format (WIM) image of a reference machine is used to provision new machines
- Customize the behavior of Remote Desktop Protocol when connecting to a machine
- Register a virtual machine with a XenDesktop Desktop Delivery Controller (DDC) server
- Customize a virtual machine’s system specifications, such as adding multiple hard disk drives
- Customize the guest OS for a machine, for instance, by including specified users in selected local groups
- Enable cleanup of a the Active Directory account of a machine after it is destroyed

Specifying the characteristics of the machines to be provisioned is generally done by adding properties to blueprints and build profiles. You can make custom properties available to multiple blueprints and all business groups by placing them in build profiles.

Any property specified in a blueprint overrides the same property specified in the incorporated build profile. This enables a blueprint to use most of the properties in a profile while differing from the profile in some limited way. For more information, see “Order of Precedence for Custom Properties,” on page 10.

For example, a blueprint that incorporates a standard developer workstation profile might override the US English settings in the profile with UK English settings. On the other hand, if no appropriate profile is available all the needed properties can be specified in the blueprint itself. This arrangement ensures that the number and complexity of blueprints remain manageable.

At new machine request time, vCloud Automation Center has not yet allocated a reservation and the compute resource and endpoint are unknown as well. Therefore, only custom properties from a build profile, blueprint and business group are reconciled and presented when the machine is requested.

Order of Precedence for Custom Properties

When the same property exists in more than one source, a specific order is followed when applying properties to the machine.

You can add custom properties that apply to provisioned machines to the following elements:

- A reservation, to apply the custom properties to all machines provisioned from that reservation
- A business group, to apply the custom properties to all machines provisioned by business group members
- A global or local blueprint, to apply the custom properties to all machines provisioned from the blueprint
Build profiles, which can be incorporated into any global or local blueprint, to apply the custom properties to all machines provisioned from the blueprint

A machine request, if you are a business group manager, to apply the custom properties to the machine being provisioned

The full order of precedence for custom properties is that any property value specified in a source later in the list overrides values for the same property specified in sources earlier in the list. The order is shown in the following list:

1. Build profile
2. Blueprint
3. Business group
4. Compute resource
5. Reservations
6. Endpoint
7. Runtime

Any runtime property takes higher precedence and overrides a property from any source. A custom property is marked as runtime if the following conditions exist:

- The property is marked as Prompt User, which specifies that the user must supply a value for it when requesting a machine. This requires that the machine requestor customize individual characteristics of each machine, or gives them the option of doing so when a default value is provided for the required property.
- A business group manager is requesting a machine and the property appears in the custom properties list on the Properties tab of the Confirm Machine Request page.

Custom properties in reservations and business groups may be applied to many machines so they should be used carefully. Their use is typically limited to purposes related to their sources, such as resource management, line of business accounting, and so on. Specifying the characteristics of the machine to be provisioned is generally done by adding properties to blueprints and build profiles.

Each blueprint of any type can optionally incorporate one or more build profiles and thereby inherit the custom properties in those profiles. Build profiles are especially useful for applying common sets of properties for specific purposes to a wide range of blueprints. For example, your site might want to add a second disk to, customize Microsoft Remote Desktop Protocol behavior for, and enable Active Directory cleanup for a wide variety of machines. If a build profile with the necessary properties is created, it can be incorporated into all of your blueprints, local or global.

When creating and managing build profiles, a fabric administrator can load a number of predefined property sets to add several related properties all at once, instead of one by one.

**Bringing Resources Under vCloud Automation Center Management**

For vCloud Automation Center to manage your infrastructure, IaaS administrators must create endpoints, store administrator-level user credentials for those endpoints, and add compute resources to a fabric group.

Depending on your environment, the procedure for creating endpoints and storing credentials differs slightly.

For cloud platforms, compute resources represent regions rather than specific virtualization hosts. vCloud Automation Center collects information about the regions available on each cloud endpoint and an IaaS administrator can add the regions to a fabric group.
Store User Credentials for Cloud Endpoints

An IaaS administrator stores administrator-level credentials so that vCloud Automation Center can communicate with your cloud endpoints. Because the same credentials can be used for multiple endpoints, credentials are managed separately from endpoints and associated when endpoints are created or edited.

Prerequisites

Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as an IaaS administrator.

Procedure

1. Select Infrastructure > Endpoints > Credentials.
2. Click New Credentials.
3. Type a Name and, optionally, a Description.
4. Type the credentials in the User name and Password text boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cloud Platform</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Amazon AWS**        | Type the access key ID into the User name text box and the Secret access key into the Password text boxes. For example:  
|                       | - User name: AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE  
|                       | - Password: wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPEKEY  
|                       | For information about obtaining your access key ID and secret access key, see the Amazon documentation. |
| **Red Hat OpenStack** | Type the user name and password for Red Hat OpenStack user account. The credentials you provide must be a user in the Red Hat OpenStack tenant associated with the endpoint. If you have multiple Red Hat OpenStack endpoints associated with different Red Hat OpenStack tenants, you can store the credentials for a single user who is an administrator in all the tenants, or separate administrator users for each Red Hat OpenStack tenant. |

5. Click the Save icon (✓).

What to do next

Now that your credentials are stored, you are ready to create an endpoint.

Choosing an Endpoint Scenario

IaaS administrators are responsible for creating the endpoints that allow vCloud Automation Center to communicate with your infrastructure. Depending on your environment, the procedure to create the endpoints differs slightly.

Table 1-1. Choosing an Endpoint Scenario

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connect to an Amazon AWS cloud service account.</td>
<td>“Create an Amazon AWS Endpoint,” on page 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connect to a Red Hat OpenStack tenant.</td>
<td>“Create a Red Hat OpenStack Endpoint,” on page 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Import a list of endpoints.     | “Preparing an Endpoint CSV File for Import,” on page 14  
|                                   | “Import a List of Endpoints,” on page 15           |
Create an Amazon AWS Endpoint

An IaaS administrator creates an endpoint to connect to an Amazon Web Services instance.

**Prerequisites**
- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as an **IaaS administrator**.

**Procedure**
1. Select **Infrastructure > Endpoints > Endpoints**.
2. Select **New Endpoint > Cloud > Amazon EC2**.
3. Type a **Name** and, optionally, a **Description**.
   Typically this name indicates the Amazon Web Services account that corresponds to this endpoint.
4. Select the **Credentials** for the endpoint.
   Only one endpoint can be associated with an Amazon access key ID.
5. (Optional) Click the **Use proxy server** check mark box to configure additional security and force connections to Amazon Web Services to pass through a proxy server.
   a. Type the host name of your proxy server in the Hostname text box.
   b. Type the port number to use for connecting to the proxy server in the Port text box.
   c. (Optional) Click the **Browse** icon next to the **Credentials** text box.
      Select or create credentials that represent the user name and password for the proxy server, if required by the proxy configuration.
6. (Optional) Add any custom properties.
7. Click **OK**.

After the endpoint is created, vCloud Automation Center begins collecting data from the Amazon Web Services regions.

**What to do next**
“Create a Fabric Group,” on page 15.

Create a Red Hat OpenStack Endpoint

An IaaS administrator creates an endpoint to connect to a Red Hat OpenStack instance.

**Prerequisites**
- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as an **IaaS administrator**.

**Procedure**
1. Select **Infrastructure > Endpoints > Endpoints**.
2. Select **New Endpoint > Cloud > OpenStack**.
3. Type a **Name** and, optionally, a **Description**.
4 Type the URL for the endpoint in the **Address** text box.

This specifies the fully qualified host name or IP address of the Red Hat OpenStack keystone identity server. The URL must be of the format `FQDN:5000` or `IP_address:5000`.

For example: `http://openstack.mycompany.com:5000`.

**NOTE** Do not include the `/v2.0` suffix in the endpoint address.

5 Select the **Credentials** for the endpoint.

The credentials you provide must have the administrator role in the Red Hat OpenStack tenant associated with the endpoint.

6 Type a Red Hat OpenStack tenant name in the **OpenStack project** text box.

If you set up multiple endpoints with different Red Hat OpenStack tenants, create reservation policies for each tenant. This ensures that machines are provisioned to the appropriate tenant resources.

7 (Optional) Add any custom properties.

8 Click **OK**.

**What to do next**

“Create a Fabric Group,” on page 15.

### Preparing an Endpoint CSV File for Import

Instead of adding endpoints one at a time by using the vCloud Automation Center console, you can import a list of endpoints of various types by uploading a CSV file.

The CSV file must contain a header row with the expected fields. Fields are case sensitive and must be in the same order that they appear in the following table. You can upload multiple endpoints of varying types with the same CSV file.

**NOTE** For vCloud Director, system administrator accounts are imported, rather than organization administrator endpoints.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1-2. CSV File Fields for Importing Endpoints</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InterfaceType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AmazonEC2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenStack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vC0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CiscoUCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DellIDrac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPIlo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NetAppOnTap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCVMM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KVM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credentials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1-2. CSV File Fields for Importing Endpoints (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>(Required) Provide a name for the endpoint. For Red Hat OpenStack, the address is used as the default name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>(Optional) Provide a description for the endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DataCenter</td>
<td>(Optional) For physical machines, you can provide the datacenter where the machine is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row</td>
<td>(Optional) For physical machines, you can provide the row where the machine is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rack</td>
<td>(Optional) For physical machines, you can provide the rack where the machine is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenstackProject</td>
<td>(Required for Red Hat OpenStack only.) Provide the Red Hat OpenStack tenant name for the endpoint.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Import a List of Endpoints

Importing a CSV file of endpoints can be more efficient than adding endpoints one at a time by using the vCloud Automation Center console.

Prerequisites

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as an IaaS administrator.
- Store the credentials for your endpoints.
- Create the CSV file for import, see “Preparing an Endpoint CSV File for Import,” on page 14.

Procedure

1. Select Infrastructure > Endpoints > Endpoints.
2. Click Import Endpoints.
3. Click Browse.
4. Locate the CSV file containing your endpoints.
5. Click Open.

   A CSV file containing a list of endpoints in the following format:

   InterfaceType,Address,Credentials,Name,Description

   vCloud,https://abxpoint2vco,svc-admin,abxpoint2vco,abxpoint

6. Click Import.

   You can now edit and manage your endpoints through the vCloud Automation Center console.

Create a Fabric Group

An IaaS administrator can organize virtualization compute resources and cloud endpoints into fabric groups by type and intent. An IaaS administrator also assigns one or more fabric administrators to manage the resources in the fabric group.

You can grant the Fabric Administrator role to multiple users by either adding multiple users one at a time or by choosing an identity store group or custom group as your fabric administrator.

Prerequisites

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as an IaaS administrator.
- Follow the appropriate procedures to store credentials and create endpoints.
**Procedure**

1. Select **Infrastructure > Groups > Fabric Groups**.
2. Click **New Fabric Group**.
3. Type a name in the **Name** text box.
4. (Optional) Type a description in the **Description** text box.
5. Type a user name or group name in the **Fabric administrators** text box and press Enter.
   - Repeat this step to add multiple users or groups to the role.
6. Select one or more **Compute resources** to include in your fabric group.
7. Click **OK**.

Fabric administrators can now configure machine prefixes. See “Configure Machine Prefixes,” on page 16.

**NOTE** Users who are currently logged in to the vCloud Automation Center console must log out and log back in to the vCloud Automation Center console before they can navigate to the pages to which they have been granted access.

---

**Configure Machine Prefixes**

Fabric administrators create machine prefixes that are used to create names for machines provisioned through vCloud Automation Center. Tenant administrators and business group managers select these machine prefixes and assign them to provisioned machines through blueprints and business group defaults.

A prefix is a base name to be followed by a counter of a specified number of digits. When the digits have all been used vCloud Automation Center rolls back to the first number.

Machine prefixes must conform to the following limitations:

- Must contain only the ASCII letters a through z (case-insensitive), the digits 0 through 9 and the hyphen (-).
- Must not begin with a hyphen.
- No other symbols, punctuation characters, or blank spaces can be used.
- Should not be longer than 15 characters, including the digits (to conform to the Windows limit of 15 characters in host names). Longer host names are truncated when a machine is provisioned, and updated the next time data collection is run.
- vCloud Automation Center does not support multiple virtual machines of the same name in a single instance. If you choose a naming convention that causes an overlap in machine names, vCloud Automation Center skips the name that is already in use and generates a new machine name using the specified machine prefix. If a unique name cannot be generated, provisioning fails.

**Prerequisites**

Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **fabric administrator**.

**Procedure**

1. Select **Infrastructure > Blueprints > Machine Prefixes**.
2. Click the **Add** icon ( ).
3. Type the machine prefix in the **Machine Prefix** text box.
4. Type the number of counter digits in the **Number of Digits** text box.
5 Type the counter start number in the **Next Number** text box.
6 Click the **Save** icon (✓).

Tenant administrators can now create business groups so that users can access vCloud Automation Center to request machines.

**Create a Business Group**

Tenant administrators create business groups to associate a set of services and resources to a set of users, often corresponding to a line of business, department, or other organizational unit. Users must belong to a business group to request machines.

To add multiple users to a business group role, you can add multiple individual users, or you can add multiple users at the same time by adding an identity store group or a custom group to a role. For example, you can create a custom group Sales Support Team and add that group to the support role. For information about creating custom groups, see *Tenant Administration*. You can also use existing identity store user groups. The users and groups you choose must be valid in the identity store.

**Prerequisites**
- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **tenant administrator**.

**Procedure**
1 Select **Infrastructure > Groups > Business Groups**.
2 Click the **Add** icon (●).
3 (Optional) Select an existing business group from the **Copy from existing group** drop-down box.
   Data from the group you chose appears.
4 Type a name in the **Name** text box.
5 (Optional) Type a description in the **Description** text box.
6 Select a **Default machine prefix**.
7 (Optional) Type a default **Active directory container** for machines provisioned in this group and press Enter.
   The Active Directory container is used only for WIM provisioning. Other provisioning methods require additional configuration to join provisioned machines to an AD container.
8 Type a user name or group name in the **Group manager role** search box and press Enter.
   Repeat this step to add more than one user or group to the role. You do not have to specify users at this time. You can create empty business groups to populate later.
9 Type one or more user names or group names in the **Send manager emails to** text box and press Enter.
   Multiple entries must be separated with commas. For example, JoeAdmin@mycompany.com,WeiMgr@mycompany.com.
10 Add users to your business group.
   Multiple entries must be separated by line breaks. You do not have to specify users at this time. You can create empty business groups to populate later.
   a Type a user name or group name in the **Support role** search box and press Enter.
       Repeat this step to add more than one user or group to the role.
   b Type a user name or group name in the **User role** search box and press Enter.
       Repeat this step to add more than one user or group to the role.
11 (Optional) Add any custom properties.
12 Click **OK**.

Fabric administrators can now allocate resources to your business group by creating a reservation.

**Managing Key Pairs**

Key pairs are used to provision and connect to a cloud instance. A key pair is used to decrypt Windows passwords or to log in to a Linux machine.

Key pairs are required for provisioning with Amazon AWS. For Red Hat OpenStack, key pairs are optional.

Existing key pairs are imported as part of data collection when you add a cloud endpoint. A fabric administrator can also create and manage key pairs by using the vCloud Automation Center console. If you delete a key pair from the vCloud Automation Center console, it is also deleted from the cloud service account.

In addition to managing key pairs manually, you can configure vCloud Automation Center to generate key pairs automatically per machine or per business group.

- A fabric administrator can configure the automatic generation of key pairs at a reservation level.
- If the key pair is going to be controlled at the blueprint level, the fabric administrator must select **Not Specified** on the reservation.
- A tenant administrator or business group manager can configure the automatic generation of key pairs at a blueprint level.
- If key pair generation is configured at both the reservation and blueprint level, the reservation setting overrides the blueprint setting.

**Create a Key Pair**

A fabric administrator can create key pairs for use with cloud endpoints by using the vCloud Automation Center console.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **fabric administrator**.
- An IaaS administrator must have created a cloud endpoint and added cloud compute resources to a fabric group.

**Procedure**

1 Select **Infrastructure > Reservations > Key Pairs**.
2 Click **New Key Pair**.
3 Type a name in the **Name** text box.
4 Select a cloud region from the **Compute resource** drop-down menu.
Click the **Save** icon (✓).

The key pair is ready to use when the Secret Key column has the value ************.

### Upload the Private Key for a Key Pair

A fabric administrator can upload the private key for a key pair in PEM format.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **fabric administrator**.
- You must already have a key pair. See “Create a Key Pair,” on page 18.

**Procedure**

1. Select **Infrastructure > Reservations > Key Pairs**.
2. Locate the key pair for which you want to upload a private key.
3. Click the **Edit** icon (✏).
4. Use one of the following methods to upload the key.
   - Browse for a PEM-encoded file and click **Upload**.
   - Paste the text of the private key, beginning with ------BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY------ and ending with ------END RSA PRIVATE KEY------.
5. Click the **Save** icon (✓).

### Export the Private Key from a Key Pair

A fabric administrator can export the private key from a key pair to a PEM-encoded file.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **fabric administrator**.
- A key pair with a private key must exist. See “Upload the Private Key for a Key Pair,” on page 19.

**Procedure**

1. Select **Infrastructure > Reservations > Key Pairs**.
2. Locate the key pair from which you want to export the private key.
3. Click the **Export** icon (💾).
4. Browse to the location where you want to save the file and click **Save**.

### Cloud Reservations

A cloud reservation provides access to the provisioning services of a cloud service account for a particular business group.

A group can have multiple reservations on one endpoint or reservations on multiple endpoints.

A reservation may also define policies, priorities, and quotas that determine machine placement.
Cloud Reservation Selection

When a member of a business group requests a cloud machine, a reservation must be selected from the reservations that belong to the business group.

The reservation on which a machine is provisioned must satisfy the following criteria:

- The reservation must be of the same platform type as the blueprint from which the machine was requested.
- The reservation must be enabled.
- The reservation must have capacity remaining in its machine quota or have an unlimited quota.

The allocated machine quota includes only machines that are powered on. For example, if a reservation has a quota of 50, and 40 machines have been provisioned but only 20 of them are powered on, the reservation’s quota is 40 percent allocated, not 80 percent.
- The reservation must have the security groups specified in the machine request.
- The reservation must be associated with a region that has the machine image specified in the blueprint.
- For Amazon machines, the request specifies an availability zone and whether the machine is to be provisioned a subnet in a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) or a in a non-VPC location. The reservation must match the network type (VPC or non-VPC).
- If the cloud provider supports network selection and the blueprint has specific network settings, the reservation must have the same networks.
- If the blueprint or reservation specifies a network profile for static IP address assignment, an IP address must be available to assign to the new machine.
- If the blueprint specifies a reservation policy, the reservation must belong to that reservation policy.

Reservation policies are a way to guarantee that the selected reservation satisfies any additional requirements for provisioning machines from a specific blueprint. For example, if a blueprint uses a specific machine image, you can use reservation policies to limit provisioning to reservations associated with the regions that have the required image.

If no reservation is available that meets all of the selection criteria, provisioning fails.

If multiple reservations meet all of the criteria, the reservation from which to provision a requested machine is determined by the following logic:

- Reservations with higher priority are selected over reservations with lower priority.
- If multiple reservations have the same priority, the reservation with the lowest percentage of its machine quota allocated is selected.
- If multiple reservations have the same priority and quota usage, machines are distributed among reservations in round-robin fashion.

Choosing a Reservation Scenario

A fabric administrator creates reservations to allocate resources to business groups. Depending on your scenario, the procedure to create an endpoint differs.

Each business group must have at least one reservation for its members to provision machines of that type. For example, a business group with a Red Hat OpenStack reservation, but not an Amazon AWS reservation, cannot request a machine from Amazon AWS. The group must be allocated a reservation specifically for Amazon AWS resources.
Table 1-3. Choosing a Reservation Scenario

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create a reservation to allocate resources on Amazon AWS (without using Virtual Private Cloud)</td>
<td>“Create an Amazon AWS Reservation (non-VPC),” on page 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a reservation to allocate resources on Amazon AWS using Virtual Private Cloud</td>
<td>“Create an Amazon AWS Reservation (VPC),” on page 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a reservation to allocate resources on Red Hat OpenStack</td>
<td>“Create a Red Hat OpenStack Reservation,” on page 26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Create an Amazon AWS Reservation (non-VPC)

Fabric administrators must allocate resources to machines by creating a reservation before members of a business group can request machines.

Prerequisites

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a fabric administrator.
- A tenant administrator must create at least one business group. See “Create a Business Group,” on page 17.

Procedure

1. **Specify Amazon AWS Reservation Information (non-VPC) on page 21**
   
   Each reservation is configured for a specific business group to grant them access to request machines on a specified compute resource.

2. **Specify Amazon AWS Key Pairs and Network Settings (non-VPC) on page 22**
   
   Configure the resources and network paths available to machines that are provisioned by using this reservation.

3. **Configure Amazon AWS Alerts (non-VPC) on page 23**
   
   You can configure alerts to send email notifications whenever reservation resources are low.

Specify Amazon AWS Reservation Information (non-VPC)

Each reservation is configured for a specific business group to grant them access to request machines on a specified compute resource.

**Note**  After you create a reservation, you cannot change the business group or the compute resource.

Prerequisites

Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a fabric administrator.

Procedure

1. Select **Infrastructure > Reservations > Reservations**.

2. Select **New Reservation > Cloud** and select the type of reservation you are creating.
   
   Select **Amazon EC2**.

3. (Optional) Select an existing reservation from the **Copy from existing reservation** drop-down menu.
   
   Data from the reservation you chose appears, and you can make changes as required for your new reservation.
4 Select a compute resource on which to provision machines from the Compute resource drop-down menu.

When you select an available compute resource, the Name field automatically populates.

5 Select a tenant from the Tenant drop-down menu.

6 Select a business group from the Business group drop-down menu.

Only users in this business group can provision machines by using this reservation.

7 Select a reservation policy from the Reservation policy drop-down menu.

8 (Optional) Type a number in the Machine quota text box to set the maximum number of machines that can be provisioned on this reservation.

Only machines that are powered on are counted towards the quota. Leave blank to make the reservation unlimited.

9 Type a number in the Priority text box to set the priority for the reservation.

The priority is used when a business group has more than one reservation. A reservation with priority 1 is used for provisioning over a reservation with priority 2.

10 (Optional) Deselect the Enabled check box if you do not want this reservation active.

11 (Optional) Add any custom properties.

Do not navigate away from this page. Your reservation is not complete.

Specify Amazon AWS Key Pairs and Network Settings (non-VPC)

Configure the resources and network paths available to machines that are provisioned by using this reservation.

Prerequisites

“Specify Amazon AWS Reservation Information (non-VPC),” on page 21.

Procedure

1 Click the Resources tab.

2 Select a method of assigning key pairs to compute instances from the Key pair drop-down menu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>Controls key pair behavior at the blueprint level rather than the reservation level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-Generated per Business Group</td>
<td>Every machine provisioned in the same business group has the same key pair, including machines provisioned on other reservations when the machine has the same compute resource and business group. Because key pairs generated this way are associated with a business group, the key pairs are deleted when the business group is deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-Generated per Machine</td>
<td>Each machine has a unique key pair. This is the most secure method because no key pairs are shared among machines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Key Pair</td>
<td>Every machine provisioned on this reservation has the same key pair. Browse for a key pair to use for this reservation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Select one or more available zones in the Locations list to make them available for this reservation.

Because Amazon machine images are region-specific, the Amazon machine images specified in a blueprint require that the requesting user select a location in the corresponding region. This allows vCloud Automation Center to select an appropriate reservation during provisioning.
4 Select one or more security groups that can be assigned to a machine during provisioning from the security groups list.

5 If Amazon elastic load balancing is enabled, select from the Load balancers list to apply to the selected locations.

Do not navigate away from this page. Your reservation is not complete.

**Configure Amazon AWS Alerts (non-VPC)**

You can configure alerts to send email notifications whenever reservation resources are low.

Alerts are an optional step in the reservation configuration. If you do not want to set alerts, click OK to save your reservation.

If configured, alerts are generated daily, rather than when the specified thresholds are reached.

**IMPORTANT** Notifications are only sent if emails are configured and notifications are enabled. See Tenant Administration.

**Prerequisites**

“Specify Amazon AWS Key Pairs and Network Settings (non-VPC),” on page 22.

**Procedure**

1 Click the Alerts tab.

2 Set capacity alerts to On.

3 Use the sliders to set thresholds for resource allocation.

4 Type one or more user email addresses or group names to receive alert notifications in the Recipients text box.
   Press Enter to separate multiple entries.

5 Select Send alerts to group manager to include group managers in the email alerts.

6 Choose a reminder frequency (days).

7 Click OK.

Tenant administrators and business group managers can now create blueprints. You can configure optional policies such as reservation policies.

**Create an Amazon AWS Reservation (VPC)**

Fabric administrators must allocate resources to machines by creating a reservation before members of a business group can request machines them.

Amazon Web Services users can create a Amazon Virtual Private Cloud to design a virtual network topology according to your specifications. If you plan to use Amazon VPC, you must assign an Amazon VPC to a vCloud Automation Center reservation.

**NOTE** After you create a reservation, you cannot change the business group or the compute resource.

For information about creating an Amazon VPC by using the AWS Management Console, see Amazon Web Services documentation.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a fabric administrator.
A tenant administrator must create at least one business group. See “Create a Business Group,” on page 17.


**Procedure**

1. **Specify Amazon AWS with Amazon VPC Reservation Information** on page 24
   Fabric administrators configure each reservation for a specific business group to grant them access to request machines on a specified compute resource.

2. **Specify Amazon AWS with Amazon VPC Key Pairs and Network Settings** on page 25
   Configure the resources and network paths that are available to machines provisioned by using this reservation.

3. **Configure Amazon AWS with Amazon VPC Alerts** on page 26
   Optionally, you can configure alerts to send email notifications whenever reservation resources are low.

**Specify Amazon AWS with Amazon VPC Reservation Information**
Fabric administrators configure each reservation for a specific business group to grant them access to request machines on a specified compute resource.

**Note**  After you create a reservation, you cannot change the business group or the compute resource.

**Prerequisites**
Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a fabric administrator.

**Procedure**

1. Select **Infrastructure > Reservations > Reservations**.
2. Select **New Reservation > Cloud** and select the type of reservation you are creating.
   Select **Amazon EC2**.
3. (Optional) Select an existing reservation from the **Copy from existing reservation** drop-down menu.
   Data from the reservation you chose appears, and you can make changes as required for your new reservation.
4. Select a compute resource on which to provision machines from the **Compute resource** drop-down menu.
   When you select an available compute resource, the **Name** field automatically populates.
5. Select a tenant from the **Tenant** drop-down menu.
6. Select a business group from the **Business group** drop-down menu.
   Only users in this business group can provision machines by using this reservation.
7. (Optional) Select a reservation policy from the **Reservation policy** drop-down menu.
   This option requires additional configuration. You must create a reservation policy.
8. (Optional) Type a number in the **Machine quota** text box to set the maximum number of machines that can be provisioned on this reservation.
   Only machines that are powered on are counted towards the quota. Leave blank to make the reservation unlimited.
9 Type a number in the **Priority** text box to set the priority for the reservation.

The priority is used when a business group has more than one reservation. A reservation with priority 1 is used for provisioning over a reservation with priority 2.

10 (Optional) Deselect the **Enabled** check box if you do not want this reservation active.

11 (Optional) Add any custom properties.

Do not navigate away from this page. Your reservation is not complete.

**Specify Amazon AWS with Amazon VPC Key Pairs and Network Settings**

Configure the resources and network paths that are available to machines provisioned by using this reservation.

**Prerequisites**

“Specify Amazon AWS with Amazon VPC Reservation Information,” on page 24.

**Procedure**

1 Click the **Resources** tab.

2 Select a method of assigning key pairs to compute instances from the **Key pair** drop-down menu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not Specified</strong></td>
<td>Controls key pair behavior at the blueprint level rather than the reservation level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto-Generated per Business Group</strong></td>
<td>Every machine provisioned in the same business group has the same key pair, including machines provisioned on other reservations when the machine has the same compute resource and business group. Because key pairs generated this way are associated with a business group, the key pairs are deleted when the business group is deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto-Generated per Machine</strong></td>
<td>Each machine has a unique key pair. This is the most secure method because no key pairs are shared among machines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Key Pair</strong></td>
<td>Every machine provisioned on this reservation has the same key pair. Browse for a key pair to use for this reservation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Select the **Assign to a subnet in a VPC** check box to open the Amazon VPC list.

4 Locate the Amazon VPC to assign and click the **Edit** icon ( ) to open the Edit VPC page.

   a In the **Subnets** list, select each subnet in the Amazon VPC that you want to be available for provisioning.

   b In the **Security Groups** list, select each group that can be assigned to a machine during provisioning.

   c If you are using the elastic load balancer feature, select from the list of **Load Balancers** that apply to the selected subnets to use in the Amazon VPC.

   d Click the **Save** icon.

Do not navigate away from this page. Your reservation is not complete.

For related information about security groups, see “Using Security Groups for Amazon Web Services,” on page 39.

For related information about load balancers, see “Using Elastic Load Balancers,” on page 41.
Configure Amazon AWS with Amazon VPC Alerts

Optionally, you can configure alerts to send email notifications whenever reservation resources are low.

Alerts are an optional step in the reservation configuration. If you do not want to set alerts, click OK to save your reservation.

If configured, alerts are generated daily, rather than when the specified thresholds are reached.

**IMPORTANT** Notifications are only sent if emails are configured and notifications are enabled. See Tenant Administration.

**Prerequisites**

“Specify Amazon AWS with Amazon VPC Key Pairs and Network Settings,” on page 25.

**Procedure**

1. Click the Alerts tab.
2. Set capacity alerts to On.
3. Use the sliders to set thresholds for resource allocation.
4. Type one or more user email addresses or group names to receive alert notifications in the **Recipients** text box.
   - Press Enter to separate multiple entries.
5. Select **Send alerts to group manager** to include group managers in the email alerts.
6. Choose a reminder frequency (days).
7. Click OK.

Tenant administrators and business group managers can create blueprints. You can configure optional policies such as reservation policies.

Create a Red Hat OpenStack Reservation

Before members of a business group can request machines, fabric administrators must allocate resources to them by creating a reservation.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **fabric administrator**.
- A tenant administrator must create at least one business group. See “Create a Business Group,” on page 17.

**Procedure**

1. **Specify Reservation Information** on page 27
   - Each reservation is configured for a specific business group to grant them access to request machines on a specified compute resource.
2. **Specify Key Pairs and Network Settings** on page 27
   - Configure the key pairs, security groups, and networks available to machines provisioned through this reservation.
3. **Configure Alerts** on page 28
   - Optionally, you can configure alerts to send notifications whenever reservation resources are low.
**Specify Reservation Information**

Each reservation is configured for a specific business group to grant them access to request machines on a specified compute resource.

**NOTE** Once you create a reservation, you cannot change the business group or the compute resource.

**Prerequisites**

Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **fabric administrator**.

**Procedure**

1. Select **Infrastructure > Reservations > Reservations**.
2. Select **New Reservation > Cloud > OpenStack**.
3. (Optional) Select an existing reservation from the **Copy from existing reservation** drop-down menu.
   
   Data from the reservation you chose appears, and you can make changes as required for your new reservation.
4. Select a compute resource on which to provision machines from the **Compute resource** drop-down menu.
5. Type a name in the **Name** text box.
6. Select a tenant from the **Tenant** drop-down menu.
7. Select a business group from the **Business group** drop-down menu.
   
   Only users in this business group can provision machines by using this reservation.
8. (Optional) Select a reservation policy from the **Reservation policy** drop-down menu.
   
   This option requires additional configuration. You must create a reservation policy.
9. (Optional) Type a number in the **Machine quota** text box to set the maximum number of machines that can be provisioned on this reservation.
   
   Only machines that are powered on are counted towards the quota. Leave blank to make the reservation unlimited.
10. Type a number in the **Priority** text box to set the priority for the reservation.
    
    The priority is used when a business group has more than one reservation. A reservation with priority 1 is used for provisioning over a reservation with priority 2.
11. (Optional) Deselect the **Enabled** check box if you do not want this reservation active.
12. (Optional) Add any custom properties.

Do not navigate away from this page. Your reservation is not complete.

**Specify Key Pairs and Network Settings**

Configure the key pairs, security groups, and networks available to machines provisioned through this reservation.

**Prerequisites**

“Specify Reservation Information,” on page 27.

**Procedure**

1. Click the **Resources** tab.
Select a method of assigning key pairs to compute instances from the Key pair drop-down menu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>Controls key pair behavior at the blueprint level rather than the reservation level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-Generated per Business Group</td>
<td>Every machine provisioned in the same business group has the same key pair, including machines provisioned on other reservations when the machine has the same compute resource and business group. Because key pairs generated this way are associated with a business group, the key pairs are deleted when the business group is deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-Generated per Machine</td>
<td>Each machine has a unique key pair. This is the most secure method because no key pairs are shared among machines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Key Pair</td>
<td>Every machine provisioned on this reservation has the same key pair. Browse for a key pair to use for this reservation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select one or more security groups that can be assigned to a machine during provisioning from the security groups list.

Click the Network tab.

Configure a network path for machines provisioned by using this reservation.

a Select a network path for machines provisioned on this reservation from the Network table.

b (Optional) Select a network profile from the Network Profile drop-down menu.

This option requires additional configuration to configure network profiles.

You can select more than one network path on a reservation, but only one network is selected when provisioning a machine.

At this point, you can save the reservation by clicking OK. Optionally, you can configure email notifications to send alerts out when resources allocated to this reservation become low.

Configure Alerts

Optionally, you can configure alerts to send notifications whenever reservation resources are low.

Alerts are an optional step in the reservation configuration. If you do not want to set alerts, click OK to save your reservation.

If configured, alerts are generated daily, rather than when the specified thresholds are reached.

**IMPORTANT** Notifications are only sent if emails are configured and notifications are enabled. See Tenant Administration.

Prerequisites

“Specify Key Pairs and Network Settings,” on page 27.

Procedure

1 Click the Alerts tab.

2 Set capacity alerts to On.

3 Use the sliders to set thresholds for resource allocation.

4 Type one or more user email addresses or group names to receive alert notifications in the Recipients text box.

Press Enter to separate multiple entries.

5 Select Send alerts to group manager to include group managers in the email alerts.
6 Choose a reminder frequency (days).
7 Click OK.

Tenant administrators and business group managers can create blueprints. You can configure optional policies such as reservation policies.
Optional Configurations

You can configure optional policies and settings to give you more control over the resource usage of provisioned machines.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- “Build Profiles and Property Sets,” on page 31
- “Reservation Policies,” on page 34
- “Static IP Address Assignment,” on page 36
- “Cost Information for Cloud Machines,” on page 39
- “Using Optional Amazon AWS Features,” on page 39
- “Using Optional Red Hat OpenStack Features,” on page 42

Build Profiles and Property Sets

vCloud Automation Center contains a number of property sets that fabric administrators can use when they create build profiles.

Property sets are groups of related properties that are commonly used together in build profiles and machine blueprints. Instead of adding custom properties into a build profile or a machine blueprint individually, you can load an entire set into a build profile and then provide the values.

Many commonly used property sets are included in vCloud Automation Center. For example, there is a property set called WimImagingProperties which contains custom properties commonly used for WIM-based provisioning:

- Image.ISO.Location
- Image.ISO.Name
- Image.Network.Password
- Image.Network.User
- Image.WIM.Index
- Image.WIM.Name
- Image.WIM.Path

As another example, the vApp property set contains the following custom properties:

- VCloud.Template.MakeIdenticalCopy
- VMware.SCSI.Type
Fabric administrators can create their own property sets and load them into vCloud Automation Center.

**Create a Property Set**

Fabric administrators can create their own groupings of related custom properties and then load them into vCloud Automation Center for use in build profiles.

Property sets are available to fabric administrators of all tenants.

**Procedure**

1. **Create a Property Set XML File on page 32**
   Property sets are defined in an XML file and then uploaded into vCloud Automation Center by a fabric administrator.

2. **Add a Property Set to vCloud Automation Center on page 33**
   After you create a property set XML file, a fabric administrator can upload the property set into vCloud Automation Center.

**Create a Property Set XML File**

Property sets are defined in an XML file and then uploaded into vCloud Automation Center by a fabric administrator.

**NOTE** If you edit a property set that is already in use in a build profile, vCloud Automation Center does not automatically update the build profile. A fabric administrator must reload the property set into the build profile.

**Procedure**


2. Insert the following version and encoding values into the schema declaration:
   ```xml
   version="1.0" encoding="UTF-16"
   ```

3. Insert a `<Doc>` element.
   ```xml
   <Doc>
   </Doc>
   ```

   ```xml
   <Doc>
   <CustomProperties>
   </CustomProperties>
   </Doc>
   ```
5 Define the attributes of the custom property you want to include in the property set.

```xml
<Doc>
  <CustomProperties>
    <Property Name="property_name" DefaultValue="property_value" Encrypted="true_or_false" PromptUser="true_or_false"/>
  </CustomProperties>
</Doc>
```

If you do not include the `DefaultValue` attribute, no default value is stored. If you do not include the `Encrypted` or `PromptUser` attributes, they default to false.

6 Repeat Step 5 for each property you want to include in the property set.

7 Save and close the file.

A fabric administrator can now upload your property set XML file to vCloud Automation Center. See “Add a Property Set to vCloud Automation Center,” on page 33.

**Add a Property Set to vCloud Automation Center**

After you create a property set XML file, a fabric administrator can upload the property set into vCloud Automation Center.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **fabric administrator**.
- “Create a Property Set XML File,” on page 32.

**Procedure**

1 Select **Infrastructure > Blueprints > Build Profiles**.
2 Click **Manage Property Sets**.
3 Click **Browse** to select the **Property set XML file name**.
4 Type a **Name** and, optionally, a **Description**.
5 Click **OK**.

You can now include your property set in build profiles.

**Create a Build Profile**

Fabric administrators can organize commonly used custom properties into build profiles so that tenant administrators and business group managers can include these custom property sets in blueprints.

Build profiles are available to tenant administrators and business group managers of all tenants. You can create your build profile by adding custom properties individually, by loading property sets that containing multiple custom properties, or by using a combination of the two methods.

**Prerequisites**

Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **fabric administrator**.

**Procedure**

1 Select **Infrastructure > Blueprints > Build Profiles**.
2 Click the **Add icon** ( ).
3 Type a **Name** and, optionally, a **Description**.
4 (Optional) Add custom properties individually to your build profile.
   a Click New Property.
   b Type the custom property in the Name text box.
   c (Optional) Select the Encrypted check box to encrypt the custom property in the database.
   d Type the value of the custom property in the Value text box.
   e (Optional) Select the Prompt user check box to require the user to provide a value when they request a machine.
       If you choose to prompt the user for a value, any value you provide for the custom property is presented to the user as the default. If you do not provide a default, the user cannot continue with the machine request until they provide a value for the custom property.
   f Click the Save icon (✔).
5 (Optional) Select a property set to load into your build profile.
   a Select a property set from the Add from property set drop-down menu.
   b Click Load.
6 (Optional) Click the Edit icon (✍️) to configure a custom property loaded from a property set.
   a Type the value of the custom property in the Value text box.
   b Select the Encrypted check box to encrypt the custom property in the database.
   c Select the Prompt user check box to require the user to provide a value when they request a machine.
       If you choose to prompt the user for a value, any value you provide for the custom property is presented to the user as the default. If you do not provide a default, the user cannot continue with the machine request until they provide a value for the custom property.
   d Click the Save icon (✔).
7 Click OK.

Tenant administrators and business group managers can now select your build profile and include it in their blueprints.

**Reservation Policies**

When a user requests a machine, it can be provisioned on any reservation of the appropriate type that has sufficient capacity for the machine. You can apply a reservation policy to a blueprint to restrict the machines provisioned from that blueprint to a subset of available reservations.

A reservation policy is often used to collect resources into groups for different service levels, or to make a specific type of resource easily available for a particular purpose. The following scenarios provide a few examples of possible uses for reservation policies:

- To ensure that machines provisioned from a virtual blueprint are placed on reservations with storage devices that support NetApp FlexClone
- To restrict provisioning of cloud machines to a specific region containing a machine image that is required for a specific blueprint
- To restrict provisioning of Cisco UCS physical machines to reservations on endpoints on which the selected service profile template and boot policy are available
- To support a Pay As You Go allocation model for vCloud Director vApps
You can add multiple reservations to a reservation policy, but a reservation can belong to only one policy. You can assign a single reservation policy to more than one blueprint. A blueprint can have only one reservation policy.

A reservation policy can include reservations of different types, but only reservations that match the blueprint type are considered when selecting a reservation for a particular request. For more information about how reservations are selected for provisioning a machine, see IaaS Configuration for Cloud Platforms, IaaS Configuration for Physical Machines, or IaaS Configuration for Virtual Platforms.

**Configure a Reservation Policy**

Fabric administrators create reservation policies to collect resources into groups for different service levels, or to make a specific type of resource easily available for a particular purpose. After you create the reservation policy, you then need to populate it with reservations before tenant administrators and business group managers can use the policy effectively in a blueprint.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a *fabric administrator*.
- Create at least one reservation.

**Procedure**

1. **Create a Reservation Policy** on page 35
   
   Reservation policies are essentially a way that fabric administrators can tag similar reservations to group them together. You create the reservation policy "tag" first, then add the policy to reservations so a tenant administrator or business group manager can use the policy effectively in a blueprint.

2. **Assign a Reservation Policy to a Reservation** on page 36
   
   When fabric administrators create a new reservation, the option to assign that reservation to a reservation policy appears. To assign an existing reservation to a reservation policy, you edit the reservation.

**Create a Reservation Policy**

Reservation policies are essentially a way that fabric administrators can tag similar reservations to group them together. You create the reservation policy "tag" first, then add the policy to reservations so a tenant administrator or business group manager can use the policy effectively in a blueprint.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a *fabric administrator*.
- Create at least one reservation.

**Procedure**

1. Select **Infrastructure > Reservations > Reservation Policies**.

2. Click **New Reservation Policy**.

3. Type a **Name** and, optionally, a **Description**.

4. Click the **Save** icon (●).
Assign a Reservation Policy to a Reservation

When fabric administrators create a new reservation, the option to assign that reservation to a reservation policy appears. To assign an existing reservation to a reservation policy, you edit the reservation.

Prerequisites

“Create a Reservation Policy,” on page 35.

Procedure

1. Select **Infrastructure > Reservations > Reservations**.
2. Point to a reservation and click **Edit**.
3. Select your reservation policy from the **Reservation Policy** drop-down menu.
4. Click **OK**.

Tenant administrators and business group managers can now use your reservation policy in blueprints. See “Add a Reservation Policy to a Blueprint,” on page 78.

What to do next

Repeat this procedure for all the reservations you want to assign to your reservation policy.

Static IP Address Assignment

For virtual machines provisioned by using cloning or Linux kickstart/autoYaST provisioning and cloud machines provisioned in Red Hat OpenStack by using kickstart, it is possible to assign static IP addresses from a predefined range.

By default, vCloud Automation Center uses Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) to assign IP addresses to provisioned machines.

Fabric administrators can create network profiles to define a range of static IP addresses that can be assigned to machines. Network profiles can be assigned to specific network paths on a reservation. Any cloud machine or virtual machine provisioned by cloning or kickstart/autoYaST that is attached to a network path that has an associated network profile is provisioned using static IP address assignment.

Tenant administrators or business group managers can also assign network profiles to blueprints by using the custom property `VirtualMachine.NetworkN.ProfileName`. If a network profile is specified in both the blueprint and the reservation, the profile specified in the blueprint takes precedence.

When a machine that has a static IP address is destroyed, its IP address is made available for use by other machines. The process to reclaim static IP addresses runs every 30 minutes, so unused addresses may not be available immediately after the machines using them are destroyed. If there are not available IP addresses in the network profile, machines cannot be provisioned with static IP assignment on the associated network path.

Create a Network Profile for Static IP Address Assignment

Fabric administrators can create network profiles to define a range of static IP addresses that can be assigned to machines.

Prerequisites

Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **fabric administrator**.
Procedure
1. **Specify Network Profile Information** on page 37
   The network profile information identifies the external network profile and specifies settings for an existing network.

2. **Configure IP Ranges** on page 37
   A fabric administrator can define one or more ranges of static IP addresses for use in provisioning a machine.

What to do next
You can assign a network profile to a network path in a reservation, or a tenant admin or business group manager can specify the network profile in a blueprint.

**Specify Network Profile Information**
The network profile information identifies the external network profile and specifies settings for an existing network.

**Prerequisites**
Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **fabric administrator**.

**Procedure**
1. Select **Infrastructure > Reservations > Network Profiles**.
2. Select **New Network Profile > External**.
3. Type a **Name** and, optionally, a **Description**.
4. Type a mask address in the **Subnet mask** text box.
   - For example, 255.255.0.0.
5. (Optional) Type an IP address in the **Gateway** text box, if needed.
   - The gateway address is required for a one-to-one NAT network profile.
6. (Optional) In the DNS/WINS group, type values as needed.
   - The external network profile provides these values, which you can edit.

What to do next
The network profile is not finished. Do not navigate away from this page.

**Configure IP Ranges**
A fabric administrator can define one or more ranges of static IP addresses for use in provisioning a machine.

**Prerequisites**
“**Specify Network Profile Information,**” on page 37.

**Procedure**
1. Click the **IP Ranges** tab.
2. Click **New Network Range**.
   - The New Network Range dialog box appears.
3. Type a **Name** and, optionally, a **Description**.
4 Type an IP address in the Starting IP address text box.
5 Type an IP address in the Ending IP address text box.
6 Click OK.
   The newly defined IP address range appears in the Defined Ranges list. The IP addresses in the range appear in the Defined IP Addresses list.
7 (Optional) Upload one or more IP addresses from a CSV file, if available.
   A row in the CSV file has the format ip_address,mname,status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSV Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip_address</td>
<td>An IP address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mname</td>
<td>Name of a managed machine in vCloud Automation Center. If the field is empty, defaults to no name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>Allocated or Unallocated, case-sensitive. If the field is empty, defaults to Unallocated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Click Browse next to the Upload CSV text box.
b Navigate to the CSV file and click Open.
c Click Process CSV File.
   The uploaded IP addresses appear in the Defined IP Addresses list. If the upload fails, diagnostic messages appear that identify the problems.
8 (Optional) Click in the Defined IP Addresses text boxes and type a partial address or name, or select a date from the popup calendar, to filter the view of IP address entries to only those that match.
9 Click OK.

What to do next
You can assign a network profile to a network path in a reservation, or a tenant admin or business group manager can specify the network profile in a blueprint.

Assign a Network Profile to a Reservation
Fabric administrators can assign a network profile to a reservation to enable static IP assignment to machines provisioned on that reservation.

Network profiles can also be assigned to blueprints by using the custom property VirtualMachine.NetworkN_PROFILENAME. If a network profile is specified in both the blueprint and the reservation, the profile specified in the blueprint takes precedence.

NOTE This information does not apply to Amazon Web Services.

Prerequisites
- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a fabric administrator.
- “Create a Network Profile for Static IP Address Assignment,” on page 36.

Procedure
1 Select Infrastructure > Reservations > Reservations.
2 Point to a reservation and click Edit.
3 Click the Network tab.
4 Assign a network profile to a network path.
   a Locate a network path on which you want to enable static IP addresses.
   b Select a network profile from the Network Profile drop-down menu.
   c (Optional) Repeat this step to assign network profiles to additional network paths on this reservation.

5 Click OK.

What to do next
Repeat this procedure for all reservations for which you want to enable static IP addresses.

Cost Information for Cloud Machines

Cost profiles do not apply to cloud machines. The only factor in calculating cost for cloud machines is the blueprint cost; this figure should reflect all cloud service charges.

Blueprints with more than one instance type or flavors allow provisioning of instances with different costs from the same blueprint. When there is more than one instance type or flavor available, ensure that the daily blueprint cost reflects charges for the most expensive instance.

Lease cost is calculated as daily cost multiplied by the total number of days in the lease period (if applicable).

Cost-to-date is calculated as daily cost multiplied by the number of days a machine has been provisioned.

Machine cost is displayed at various stages of the request and provisioning life cycle and is updated according to the current information in the request or on the provisioned item.

Table 2-1. Cost Displayed During the Request and Provisioning Life Cycle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life Cycle Stage</th>
<th>Value Displayed for Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viewing the catalog item details prior to request</td>
<td>Daily cost based on the blueprint cost and projected lease cost based on the lease duration specified in the blueprint. The lease cost may vary if the blueprint specifies a range for the lease duration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completing the request form, viewing details of a submitted request, or approving a request</td>
<td>Daily cost based on the blueprint cost and projected lease cost based on the lease duration specified in the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewing the details of a provisioned machine</td>
<td>Daily cost based on the blueprint cost, lease cost based on the lease duration, and cost-to-date based on the number of days since the machine was provisioned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using Optional Amazon AWS Features

vCloud Automation Center supports several features in Amazon AWS including Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, elastic load balancers, elastic IP addresses, and elastic block storage.

Using Security Groups for Amazon Web Services

A security group acts as a firewall to control access to a cloud machine.

A fabric administrator specifies at least one security group when creating an Amazon EC2 reservation. Each available region requires at least one specified security group. The reservation form displays the security groups that are available to an Amazon Web Services account region. Every region includes at least the default security group.
Administrators can use the Amazon Web Services Management Console to create additional security
groups, configure ports for Microsoft Remote Desktop Protocol or SSH, and set up a virtual private network
for an Amazon VPN.

For information about creating and using security groups in Amazon Web Services, see Amazon
documentation.

**Understanding Amazon Web Service Regions**

Each Amazon Web Services account is represented by a cloud endpoint. When you create an
Amazon Elastic Cloud Computing endpoint in vCloud Automation Center, regions are collected as compute
resources. After the IaaS administrator selects compute resources for a business group, inventory and state
data collections occur automatically.

Inventory data collection, which occurs automatically once a day, collects data about what is on a compute
resource, such as the following data:

- Elastic IP addresses
- Elastic load balancers
- Elastic block storage volumes

State data collection occurs automatically every 15 minutes by default. It gathers information about the state
of managed instances, which are instances that vCloud Automation Center creates. The following are
examples of state data:

- Windows passwords
- State of machines in load balancers
- Elastic IP addresses

A fabric administrator can initiate inventory and state data collection and disable or change the frequency of
inventory and state data collection.

**Using Virtual Private Cloud**

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud allows you to provision Amazon machine instances in a private section of
the Amazon Web Services cloud.

Amazon AWS users can create a Amazon VPC to design a virtual network topology according to your
specifications. You can assign a Amazon VPC in vCloud Automation Center. However, vCloud Automation Center does not track the cost of using the Amazon VPC.

Use the AWS Management Console to create the following elements:

- An Amazon VPC, which includes Internet gateways, routing table, security groups and subnets, and
  available IP addresses.
- An Amazon Virtual Private Network if users will need to log in to Amazon machines instances outside
  of the AWS Management Console.

vCloud Automation Center users can perform the following tasks when working with an Amazon VPC:

- A fabric administrator can assign an Amazon VPC to a cloud reservation. See “Create an Amazon AWS
  Reservation (VPC),” on page 23.
- A machine owner can assign an Amazon machine instance to an Amazon VPC.

For more information about creating an Amazon VPC, see Amazon Web Services documentation.
Using Elastic Load Balancers

Elastic load balancers distribute incoming application traffic across Amazon Web Services instances. Amazon load balancing enables improved fault tolerance and performance.

Amazon makes elastic load balancing available for machines provisioned using Amazon EC2 blueprints. The elastic load balancer must be available in the Amazon Web Services, Amazon Virtual Private Network and at the provisioning location. For example, if a load balancer is available in us-east1c and a machine location is us-east1b, the machine cannot use the available load balancer.

vCloud Automation Center does not create, manage, or monitor the elastic load balancers.

For information about creating Amazon elastic load balancers by using the Amazon Web Services Management Console, see Amazon Web Services documentation.

Using Elastic IP Addresses

An elastic IP address is designed for quick fail-over in a dynamic Amazon Web Services cloud environment.

Using an elastic IP address allows you to rapidly fail over to another machine. In vCloud Automation Center, the elastic IP address is available to all business groups that have rights to the region.

The elastic IP address is associated with your Amazon Web Services account, not a particular machine. The address remains associated with your Amazon Web Services account until you choose to release it. You can release it to map it to a specific machine instance.

An administrator can allocate elastic IP addresses to your Amazon Web Services account by using the AWS Management Console. One range of addresses is allocated to a non-Amazon VPC region and another range to a Amazon VPC region.

A tenant administrator or business group manager can use a custom property to assign an elastic IP address to a machine during provisioning. A machine owner or an administrator with rights to edit the machine can assign an elastic IP addresses to a machines after it is provisioned. However, if the address is already associated to a machine instance, and the instance is part of the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud deployment, Amazon does not assign the address.

A machine owner can view the elastic IP address assigned to that machine. Only one Amazon machine at a time can use the elastic IP address.

vCloud Automation Center does not track the cost of using the elastic IP address.

There are two groups of elastic IP addresses in any given a region, one group for non-Amazon VPC instances and another group for Amazon VPCs. If you allocate addresses in a non-Amazon VPC region only, the addresses will not be available in an Amazon VPC. The reverse is also true. If you allocate addresses in an Amazon VPC only, the addresses will not be available in a non-Amazon VPC region.

For more information about creating and using Amazon elastic IP addresses, see Amazon Web Services documentation.
Using Elastic Block Storage

Amazon elastic block storage provides block level storage volumes to use with an Amazon AWS machine instance and Amazon Virtual Private Cloud. The storage volume can persist past the life of its associated Amazon machine instance in the Amazon Web Services cloud environment.

When you use an Amazon elastic block storage volume in conjunction with vCloud Automation Center, the following caveats apply:

- You cannot attach an existing elastic block storage volume when you provision a machine instance. However, if you create a new volume and request more than one machine at a time, the volume will be created and attached to each instance. For example, if you create one volume named volume_1 and request three machines, a volume will be created for each machine. Three volumes named volume_1 will be created and attached to each machine. Each volume will have a unique volume ID. Each volume will be the same size and in the same location.

- The volume must be of the same operating system and in the same location as the machine to which you attach it.

- vCloud Automation Center does not track the cost of using an existing elastic block storage volume.

- vCloud Automation Center does not manage the primary volume of an elastic block storage-backed instance.

For more information about Amazon elastic block storage, and details on how to enable it by using Amazon Web Services Management Console, see Amazon Web Services documentation.

Using Optional Red Hat OpenStack Features

vCloud Automation Center supports several features in Red Hat OpenStack including security groups and floating IP addresses.

Using Security Groups

Security groups allow you to specify rules to control network traffic over specific ports.

A fabric administrator specifies security groups when creating a Red Hat OpenStack reservation. A business group manager can specify security groups when requesting a machine.

Each region includes at least the default security group. Additional security groups must be managed in Red Hat OpenStack. Security groups for each region are imported during data collection. For more information about managing security groups, see the Red Hat OpenStack documentation.

Using Floating IP Addresses

Floating IP addresses can be assigned to a running virtual instance in Red Hat OpenStack.

To enable assignment of floating IP addresses, you must configure IP forwarding and create a floating IP pool in Red Hat OpenStack. For more information, see the Red Hat OpenStack documentation.

A tenant administrator or business group manager must entitle the Associate Floating IP and Disassociate Floating IP actions to machine owners. The entitled users can then associate a floating IP address to a provisioned machine from the external networks attached to the machine by selecting an available address from the floating IP address pool. After a floating IP address has been associated with a machine, the user can select Disassociate Floating IP to view the currently assigned floating IP addresses and disassociate an address from a machine.
Preparing for Provisioning

There is some configuration required outside of vCloud Automation Center to prepare for machine provisioning.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- “Choosing a Cloud Provisioning Scenario,” on page 43
- “Preparing for Amazon Provisioning,” on page 43
- “Preparing for OpenStack Provisioning,” on page 45

Choosing a Cloud Provisioning Scenario

There are several methods you can use with vCloud Automation Center to provision cloud machines.

Most of these options require some additional configuration outside of vCloud Automation Center.

Table 3-1. Choosing a Cloud Provisioning Method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Supported Platforms</th>
<th>Provisioning Method</th>
<th>Pre-provisioning Preparations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Launch an instance from an Amazon Machine Image.</td>
<td>Amazon AWS</td>
<td>Amazon Machine Image</td>
<td>“Preparing for Amazon Provisioning,” on page 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launch an instance from a virtual machine image.</td>
<td>Red Hat OpenStack</td>
<td>virtual machine image</td>
<td>“Preparing for Virtual Machine Image Provisioning,” on page 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision a machine by booting from an ISO image, using a kickstart or autoYaST configuration file and a Linux distribution image to install the operating system on the machine.</td>
<td>Red Hat OpenStack</td>
<td>Linux Kickstart</td>
<td>“Preparing for Linux Kickstart Provisioning,” on page 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision a machine by booting into a WinPE environment and installing an operating system using a Windows Imaging File Format (WIM) image of an existing Windows reference machine.</td>
<td>Red Hat OpenStack</td>
<td>WIM Image</td>
<td>“Preparing for WIM Provisioning,” on page 48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparing for Amazon Provisioning

Before you provision instances with Amazon AWS, you must have Amazon machine images and instance types associated with your Amazon AWS account.
Understanding Amazon Machine Images

A tenant administrator or business group manager selects an Amazon machine image from a list of available images when creating Amazon EC2 blueprints.

An Amazon machine image is a template that contains a software configuration, including an operating system. They are managed by Amazon Web Services accounts. vCloud Automation Center manages the instance types that are available for provisioning.

The Amazon machine image and instance type must be available in an Amazon region. Not all instance types are available in all regions.

You can select an Amazon machine image provided by Amazon Web Services, a user community, or the AWS Marketplace site. You can also create and optionally share your own Amazon machine images. A single Amazon machine image can be used to launch one or many instances.

The following considerations apply to Amazon machine images in the Amazon Web Services accounts from which you will provision cloud machines:

- Each cloud blueprint must specify an Amazon machine image.
  
  An Amazon machine image can be enabled for some locations in region. A private Amazon machine image is available to a specific account and all its regions. A public Amazon machine image is available to all accounts, but only to a specific region in each account.

- When a cloud blueprint is created, the specified Amazon machine image is selected from regions that have been data-collected. If multiple Amazon Web Services accounts are available, the business group manager must have rights to any private Amazon machine images. The Amazon machine image region and the specified user location restrict provisioning request to reservations that match the corresponding region and location.

- Use reservations and policies to distribute Amazon machine images in your Amazon Web Services accounts. Use policies to restrict provisioning from a blueprint to a particular set of reservations.

- vCloud Automation Center cannot create user accounts on a cloud machine. The first time a machine owner connects to a cloud machine, she must log in as an administrator and add her vCloud Automation Center user credentials or an administrator must do that for her. She can then log in using her vCloud Automation Center user credentials.

  If the Amazon machine image generates the administrator password on every boot, the Edit Machine Record page displays the password. If it does not, you can find the password in the Amazon Web Services account. You can configure all Amazon machine images to generate the administrator password on every boot. You can also provide administrator password information to support users who provision machines for other users.

- To allow remote Microsoft Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) requests on cloud machines provisioned in Amazon Web Services accounts, enable a Microsoft Windows Remote Management (WinRM) agent to collect data from Windows machines managed by vCloud Automation Center. See Installation and Configuration.

- A private Amazon machine image can be seen across tenants.

For related information, see Amazon Machine Images (AMI) topics in Amazon documentation.

Understanding Amazon Instance Types

A tenant administrator or business group manager selects one or more Amazon instance types when creating Amazon EC2 blueprints. An IaaS administrator can add or remove them.

An Amazon EC2 instance is a virtual server that can run applications in Amazon Web Services. Instances are created from an Amazon machine image and by choosing an appropriate instance type.
To provision a machine in an Amazon Web Services account, an instance type is applied to the specified Amazon machine image. The available instance types are listed on the Amazon EC2 blueprint.

When creating an Amazon EC2 blueprint, you identify one or more instance types to be available for selection by the user when they provision a machine. You can modify and add to these instance types using vCloud Automation Center but they will only work if the instance type is supported in the region.

For related information, see Selecting Instance Types and Amazon EC2 Instance Details topics in Amazon documentation.

Add an Amazon Instance Type

Several instance types are supplied with vCloud Automation Center for use with Amazon EC2 blueprints. An IaaS administrator can add and remove instance types.

The machine instance types managed by IaaS administrators on the Instance Types page are available to tenant administrators and business group manager when they create or edit an Amazon EC2 blueprint. Amazon machine images and instance types are made available through the Amazon Web Services product.

Prerequisites

Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as an IaaS administrator.

Procedure

1. Click Infrastructure > Blueprints > Instance Types.
2. Click New Instance Type.
3. Add a new instance type, specifying the following parameters and referencing Selecting Instance Types and Amazon EC2 Instance Details topics in Amazon documentation.
   - Name
   - API name
   - Type Name
   - IO Performance Name
   - # CPUs
   - Memory (GB)
   - Storage (GB)
   - Compute Units
4. Click the Save icon ().

Preparing for OpenStack Provisioning

Before you provision instances with Red Hat OpenStack using virtual machine images, Linux kickstart, or WIM provisioning you must prepare the appropriate machine images and flavors.

Preparing for Virtual Machine Image Provisioning

Before you provision instances with Red Hat OpenStack, you must have virtual machine images and flavors configured in the Red Hat OpenStack provider.
**Virtual Machine Images**

A tenant administrator or business group manager selects an virtual machine image from a list of available images when creating Red Hat OpenStack blueprints.

A virtual machine image is a template that contains a software configuration, including an operating system. Virtual machine images are managed within the Red Hat OpenStack provider and are imported during data collection.

If an image that is used in a blueprint is later deleted from the Red Hat OpenStack provider, it is also removed from the blueprint. If all the images have been removed from a blueprint, the blueprint is disabled and cannot be used for machine requests until it is edited to add at least one image.

**OpenStack Flavors**

A tenant administrator or business group manager selects one or more flavors when creating Red Hat OpenStack blueprints.

Flavors are virtual hardware templates that define the machine resource specifications for instances provisioned in Red Hat OpenStack. Flavors are managed within the Red Hat OpenStack provider and are imported during data collection.

If a flavor that is used in a blueprint is later deleted from the Red Hat OpenStack provider, it is also removed from the blueprint. If all the flavors have been removed from a blueprint, the blueprint is disabled and cannot be used for machine requests until it is edited to add at least one flavor.

**Preparing for Linux Kickstart Provisioning**

Linux Kickstart provisioning uses a configuration file to automate a Linux installation on a newly provisioned machine. To prepare for provisioning you must create a bootable ISO image and a kickstart or autoYaST configuration file.

The following is a high-level overview of the steps required to prepare for Linux Kickstart provisioning:

1. Ensure that a DHCP server is available on the network. vCloud Automation Center cannot provision machines by using Linux Kickstart provisioning unless DHCP is available.
2. Prepare the configuration file. In the configuration file, you must specify the locations of the vCloud Automation Center server and the Linux agent installation package. See “Prepare the Linux Kickstart Configuration Sample File,” on page 47.
3. Edit the isolinux/isolinux.cfg or loader/isolinux.cfg to specify the name and location of the configuration file and the appropriate Linux distribution source.
4. Create the boot ISO image and save it to the location required by your virtualization platform. Please see the documentation provided by your hypervisor if you do not know the required location.
5. (Optional) Add customization scripts.
   a. To specify post-installation customization scripts in the configuration file, see “Specify Custom Scripts in a kickstart/autoYaST Configuration File,” on page 47.
   b. To call Visual Basic scripts in blueprint, see “Enabling Visual Basic Scripts in Provisioning,” on page 81.
6. Gather the following information so that tenant administrators and business group managers can include it in their blueprints:
   a. The name and location of the ISO image.
For vCenter Server integrations, the vCenter Server guest operating system version with which vCenter Server is to create the machine.

**NOTE** You can create a build profile with the property set BootIsoProperties to include the required ISO information. This makes it easier for tenant administrators and business group managers to include this information correctly in their blueprints.

## Prepare the Linux Kickstart Configuration Sample File

vCloud Automation Center provides sample configuration files that you can modify and edit to suit your needs. There are several changes required to make the files usable.

**Procedure**

1. Navigate to the vCloud Automation Center Appliance management console installation page. For example: https://vcac-hostname.domain.name:5480/installation.

2. Download and save the Linux Guest Agent Packages.

3. Unpack the LinuxGuestAgentPkgs file.

4. Navigate to the LinuxGuestAgentPkgs file and locate the subdirectory that corresponds to the guest operating system that you are deploying during provisioning.

5. Open the sample-https.cfg file.

6. Replace all instances of the string host=dcac.example.net with the IP address or fully qualified domain name and port number for the vCloud Automation Center server host.

   **Platform** | **Required Format**
   --- | ---
   ESXi | IP Address, for example: --host=172.20.9.59
   ESX | IP Address, for example: --host=172.20.9.58
   SUSE 10 | IP Address, for example: --host=172.20.9.57
   All others | FQDN, for example: --host=mycompany-host1.mycompany.local:443

7. Locate each instance of gugent.rpm or gugent.tar.gz and replace the URL rpm.example.net with the location of the guest agent package.

   For example:
   
   ```shell
   rpm -i nfs:172.20.9.59/suseagent/gugent.rpm
   ```

8. Save the file to a location accessible to newly provisioned machines.

## Specify Custom Scripts in a kickstart/autoYaST Configuration File

You can modify the configuration file to copy or install custom scripts onto newly provisioned machines. The Linux agent runs the scripts at the specified point in the workflow.

Your script can reference any of the ./properties.xml files in the /usr/share/gugent/site/workitem directories to modify the custom properties of provisioned machines.

**Prerequisites**

- Prepare a kickstart or autoYaST configuration file. See “Prepare the Linux Kickstart Configuration Sample File,” on page 47.
- Your script must return a non-zero value on failure to prevent machine provisioning failure.
Procedure

1. Create or identify the script you want to use.
2. Save the script as `<NN_scriptname>`.
   
   `<NN>` is a two digit number. Scripts are executed in order from lowest to highest. If two scripts have the same number, the order is alphabetical based on `scriptname`.
3. Make your script executable.
4. Locate the post-installation section of your kickstart or autoYaST configuration file.
   
   In kickstart, this is indicated by `%post`. In autoYaST, this is indicated by `post-scripts`.
5. Modify the post-installation section of the configuration file to copy or install your script into the `/usr/share/gugent/site/workitem` directory or your choice.

   Custom scripts are most commonly run for virtual kickstart/autoYaST with the work items SetupOS (for create provisioning) and CustomizeOS (for clone provisioning), but you can run scripts at any point in the workflow.

   For example, you can modify the configuration file to copy the script `11_addusers.sh` to the `/usr/share/gugent/site/SetupOS` directory on a newly provisioned machine by using the following command:

   ```
   cp nfs:172.20.9.59/linuxscripts/11_addusers.sh /usr/share/gugent/site/SetupOS
   ```

   The Linux agent runs the script in the order specified by the work item directory and the script file name.

Preparing for WIM Provisioning

Provision a machine by booting into a WinPE environment and then install an operating system using a Windows Imaging File Format (WIM) image of an existing Windows reference machine.

The following is a high-level overview of the steps required to prepare for WIM provisioning:

1. Identify or create the staging area. This should be a network directory that can be specified as a UNC path or mounted as a network drive by the reference machine, the system on which you build the WinPE image, and the virtualization host on which machines are provisioned.
2. Ensure that a DHCP server is available on the network. vCloud Automation Center cannot provision machines by using a WIM image unless DHCP is available.
3. Identify or create the reference machine within the virtualization platform you intend to use for provisioning. For vCloud Automation Center requirements, see “Reference Machine Requirements for WIM Provisioning,” on page 49. For information about creating a reference machine, please see the documentation provided by your hypervisor.
5. Create the WIM image of the reference machine. Do not include any spaces in the WIM image file name or provisioning fails.
6. (Optional) Create any custom scripts you want to use to customize provisioned machines and place them in the appropriate work item directory of your PEBuilder installation. See “Specify Custom Scripts in a PEBuilder WinPE,” on page 51.
7. Create a WinPE image that contains the vCloud Automation Center guest agent. You can use the vCloud Automation Center PEBuilder to create the WinPE image. See “Create a WinPE Image by Using PEBuilder,” on page 51. You can create the WinPE image by using another method, but you must manually insert the vCloud Automation Center guest agent. See “Insert the Guest Agent into a WinPE Image,” on page 52.
Place the WinPE image in the location required by your virtualization platform. If you do not know the location, please see the documentation provided by your hypervisor.

Gather the following information so that tenant administrators and business group managers can include it in their blueprints:

- The name and location of the WinPE ISO image.
- The name of the WIM file, the UNC path to the WIM file, and the index used to extract the desired image from the WIM file.
- The user name and password under which to map the WIM image path to a network drive on the provisioned machine.
- (Optional) If you do not want to accept the default, K, the drive letter to which the WIM image path is mapped on the provisioned machine.
- For vCenter Server integrations, the vCenter Server guest operating system version with which vCenter Server is to create the machine.
- (Optional) For SCVMM integrations, the ISO, virtual hard disk, or hardware profile to attach to provisioned machines.

You can create a build profile with the property set WimImagingProperties to include all of this required information. This makes it easier for tenant administrators and business group managers to include this information correctly in their blueprints. Optionally, you can also add the property set SysprepProperties and prompt tenant administrators and business group managers to specify or overwrite settings in the SysPrep answer file.

Reference Machine Requirements for WIM Provisioning

WIM provisioning involves creating a WIM image from a reference machine. The reference machine must meet basic requirements for the WIM image to work for provisioning in vCloud Automation Center.

The following is a high-level overview of the steps to prepare a reference machine:

1. If the operating system on your reference machine is Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012, Windows 7, or Windows 8, the default installation creates a small partition on the system's hard disk in addition to the main partition. vCloud Automation Center does not support the use of WIM images created on such multi-partitioned reference machines. You must delete this partition during the installation process.

2. Install NET 4.5 and Windows Automated Installation Kit (AIK) for Windows 7 (including WinPE 3.0) on the reference machine.

3. If the reference machine operating system is Windows Server 2003 or Windows XP, reset the administrator password to be blank. (There is no password.)

4. (Optional) If you want to enable XenDesktop integration, install and configure a Citrix Virtual Desktop Agent.

5. (Optional) A Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) agent is required to collect certain data from a Windows machine managed by vCloud Automation Center, for example the Active Directory status of a machine's owner. To ensure successful management of Windows machines, you must install a WMI agent (typically on the Manager Service host) and enable the agent to collect data from Windows machines. See Installation and Configuration.
**SysPrep Requirements for the Reference Machine**

A SysPrep answer file is required for WIM provisioning and there are a number of required settings.

**Table 3-2.** Windows Server 2003 or Windows XP reference machine SysPrep required settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GUIUnattended Settings</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AutoLogon</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoLogonCount</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoLogonUsername</td>
<td>username</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(username and password are the credentials used for auto logon when the newly provisioned machine boots into the guest operating system. Administrator is typically used.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoLogonPassword</td>
<td>password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(password corresponding to the AutoLogonUsername.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3-3.** Required SysPrep Settings for reference machine that are not using Windows Server 2003 or Windows XP:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AutoLogon Settings</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LogonCount</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>username</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(username and password are the credentials used for auto logon when the newly provisioned machine boots into the guest operating system. Administrator is typically used.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(username and password are the credentials used for auto logon when the newly provisioned machine boots into the guest operating system. Administrator is typically used.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** For reference machines that use a Windows platform newer than Windows Server 2003/Windows XP, you must set the autologon password by using the custom property `Sysprep.GuiUnattended.AdminPassword`. A convenient way to ensure this is done is to create a build profile that includes this custom property so that tenant administrators and business group managers can include this information correctly in their blueprints.

**Install PEBuilder**

The PEBuilder tool provided by vCloud Automation Center provides a simple way to include the vCloud Automation Center guest agent in your WinPE images.

Install PEBuilder in a location where you can access your staging environment.

**Prerequisites**

- Install NET Framework 4.5.
- Windows Automated Installation Kit (AIK) for Windows 7 (including WinPE 3.0) is installed.

**Procedure**

1. Navigate to the vCloud Automation Center Appliance management console installation page.
   
   For example: https://vcac-hostname.domain.name:5480/installation.

2. Download the PEBuilder.
3 Run vCAC-WinPEBuilder-Setup.exe.

4 Follow the prompts to install PEBuilder.

You can now use PEBuilder to create a WinPE for use in WIM provisioning.

**Specify Custom Scripts in a PEBuilder WinPE**

Using PEBuilder, you can include custom scripts in your WinPE. The agent runs the scripts at the specified point in the provisioning workflow to customize machines.

**Prerequisites**

“Install PEBuilder,” on page 50.

**Procedure**

1 Create or identify the script you want to use.
   
   Your script must return a non-zero value on failure to prevent machine provisioning failure.

2 Save the script as `NN_scriptname`.
   
   `NN` is a two digit number. Scripts are executed in order from lowest to highest. If two scripts have the same number, the order is alphabetical based on `scriptname`.

3 Make your script executable.

4 Place your scripts in the appropriate `Plugins\VRM Agent\VRMGuestAgent\site\work_item` subdirectory of the PEBuilder installation directory.

   For example, `C:\Program Files (x86)\VMware\vCAC\PE Builder\Plugins\VRM Agent\VRMGuestAgent\site\SetupOS`.

   Custom scripts are most commonly run with the work items SetupOS (for create provisioning) and CustomizeOS (for clone provisioning), but you can run scripts at any point in the workflow.

   The agent runs the script in the order specified by the work item directory and the script file name.

**Create a WinPE Image by Using PEBuilder**

Use the PEBuilder tool provided by vCloud Automation Center to create a WinPE ISO file that includes the vCloud Automation Center guest agent.

**Prerequisites**

- “Install PEBuilder,” on page 50.
- (Optional) Add any third party plugins you want to add to the WinPE image to the `PlugIns` subdirectory of the PEBuilder installation directory.
- (Optional) “Specify Custom Scripts in a PEBuilder WinPE,” on page 51.

**Procedure**

1 Run PEBuilder.

2 Type the vCloud Automation Center server host name in the `vCAC Hostname` text box.

3 Type the vCloud Automation Center server port in the `vCAC Port` text box.

4 Type the path to the PEBuilder plugins directory.

   This depends on the installation directory specified during installation. The default is `C:\Program Files (x86)\VMware\vCAC\PE Builder\PlugIns`. 
5 Type the output path for the ISO file you are creating in the ISO Output Path text box.
   This location should be on the staging area you prepared.

6 Click File > Advanced.

   NOTE: Do not change the WinPE Architecture or Protocol settings.

7 Select the Include vCAC Guest Agent in WinPE ISO check box.
   This includes the Windows 32-bit guest agent in your WinPE ISO.

8 Click OK.

9 Click Build.

**What to do next**

Place the WinPE image in the location required by your integration platform. If you do not know the location, please see the documentation provided by your platform.

**Insert the Guest Agent into a WinPE Image**

You do not have to use the vCloud Automation Center PEBuilder to create your WinPE. However, if you do not use the PEBuilder you must manually insert the vCloud Automation Center guest agent into your WinPE image.

**Prerequisites**

- Select a Windows system from which the staging area you prepared is accessible and on which .NET 4.5 and Windows Automated Installation Kit (AIK) for Windows 7 (including WinPE 3.0) are installed.
- Create a WinPE.

**Procedure**

1 **Install the Guest Agent in a WinPE on page 52**
   If you choose not to use the vCloud Automation Center PEBuilder, you must install the guest agent and manually copy the contents of the installation directory to your WinPE image.

2 **Configure the doagent.bat File on page 53**
   If you choose not to use the vCloud Automation Center PEBuilder, you must manually configure the doagent.bat file.

3 **Configure the doagentc.bat File on page 53**
   If you choose not to use the vCloud Automation Center PEBuilder, you must manually configure the doagentc.bat file.

4 **Configure the Guest Agent Properties Files on page 54**
   If you choose not to use the vCloud Automation Center PEBuilder, you must manually configure the guest agent properties files.

**Install the Guest Agent in a WinPE**

If you choose not to use the vCloud Automation Center PEBuilder, you must install the guest agent and manually copy the contents of the installation directory to your WinPE image.

**Prerequisites**

- Select a Windows system from which the staging area you prepared is accessible and on which .NET 4.5 and Windows Automated Installation Kit (AIK) for Windows 7 (including WinPE 3.0) are installed.
- Create a WinPE.
Procedure

1. Navigate to the vCloud Automation Center Appliance management console installation page.
   For example: https://vcac-hostname.domain.name:5480/installation.

2. Download the PEBuilder.

3. Execute vCAC-WinPEBuilder-Setup.exe.

4. Deselect both Plugins and PEBuilder.

5. Expand Plugins and select VRMAgent.

6. Follow the prompts to complete the installation.

7. After installation is complete, copy the contents of %SystemDrive%Program Files (x86)\VMware\PE Builder\Plugins\VRM Agent\VRMGuestAgent to a new location within your WinPE Image.
   For example: C:\Program Files (x86)\VMware\PE Builder\Plugins\VRM Agent\VRMGuestAgent.

Configure the doagent.bat File

If you choose not to use the vCloud Automation Center PEBuilder, you must manually configure the doagent.bat file.

Prerequisites

“Install the Guest Agent in a WinPE,” on page 52.

Procedure

1. Navigate to the VRMGuestAgent directory within your WinPE Image.
   For example: C:\Program Files (x86)\VMware\PE Builder\Plugins\VRM Agent\VRMGuestAgent.

2. Make a copy of the file doagent-template.bat and name it doagent.bat.

3. Open doagent.bat in a text editor.

4. Replace all instances of the string #Dcac Hostname# with the fully qualified domain name and port number for the vCloud Automation Center server host.
   For example:
   
   my_machine_name.mycompany.com:443

5. Replace all instances of the string #Protocol# with the string /ssl.

6. Replace all instances of the string #Comment# with REM (REM must be followed by a trailing space).

7. (Optional) If you are using self-signed certificates, uncomment the openSSL command.
   
   echo QUIT | c:\VRMGuestAgent\bin\openssl s_client -connect

8. Save and close the file.

9. Edit the Startnet.cmd script for your WinPE to include the doagent.bat as a custom script.

Configure the doagentc.bat File

If you choose not to use the vCloud Automation Center PEBuilder, you must manually configure the doagentc.bat file.

Prerequisites

“Configure the doagentc.bat File,” on page 53.
Procedure
1. Navigate to the VRMGuestAgent directory within your WinPE Image.
   For example: C:\Program Files (x86)\VMware\PE Builder\Plugins\VRM Agent\VRMGuestAgent.
2. Make a copy of the file doagentsvc-template.bat and name it doagentc.bat.
3. Open doagentc.bat in a text editor.
4. Replace all instances of the string #Dcac Hostname# with the fully qualified domain name and port number for the vCloud Automation Center server host.
   For example:
   my_machine_name.mycompany.com:443
5. Replace all instances of the string #errorlevel# with the character 1.
6. Replace all instances of the string #Protocol# with the string /ssl.
7. Replace all instances of the string #Comment# the REM (REM must be followed by a trailing space).
8. Save and close the file.

Configure the Guest Agent Properties Files
If you choose not to use the vCloud Automation Center PEBuilder, you must manually configure the guest agent properties files.

Prerequisites
"Configure the doagentc.bat File," on page 53.

Procedure
1. Navigate to the VRMGuestAgent directory within your WinPE Image.
   For example: C:\Program Files (x86)\VMware\PE Builder\Plugins\VRM Agent\VRMGuestAgent.
2. Make a copy of the file gugent.properties and name it gugent.properties.template.
3. Make a copy of the file gugent.properties.template and name it gugentc.properties.
4. Open gugent.properties in a text editor.
5. Replace all instances of the string GuestAgent.log the string X:/VRMGuestAgent/GuestAgent.log.
6. Save and close the file.
7. Open gugentc.properties in a text editor.
8. Replace all instances of the string GuestAgent.log the string C:/VRMGuestAgent/GuestAgent.log.
9. Save and close the file.
Creating a Cloud Blueprint

Machine blueprints determine the attributes of the machine, the manner in which it is provisioned, and its policy and management settings. A tenant administrator or business group manager creates blueprints for provisioning machines.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- “Choosing a Blueprint Scenario,” on page 55
- “Create an Amazon AWS Blueprint,” on page 56
- “Create a Basic Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint,” on page 60
- “Create a Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint for Linux Kickstart Provisioning,” on page 63
- “Create an OpenStack Blueprint for WIM Provisioning,” on page 69
- “Publish a Blueprint,” on page 76

Choosing a Blueprint Scenario

Depending on your environment and the methods of provisioning your fabric administrators have prepared, there are several procedures available to create the blueprint for your needs.

Unless otherwise noted in the Choosing a Blueprint Scenario table, all of these provisioning methods require preparation by your fabric administrators before you can create a blueprint and provision machines. Please contact your fabric administrators to determine which provisioning methods they have prepared for you.

Table 4-1. Choosing a Blueprint Scenario

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Supported Platforms</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Custom Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Launch an instance from an Amazon Machine Image.</td>
<td>Amazon AWS</td>
<td>“Create an Amazon AWS Blueprint,” on page 56</td>
<td>No custom properties are required. A load balancer can be configured before or after install.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launch an instance from a virtual machine image.</td>
<td>Red Hat OpenStack</td>
<td>“Create a Basic Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint,” on page 60</td>
<td>No custom properties are required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4-1. Choosing a Blueprint Scenario (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Supported Platforms</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Custom Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provision a machine by booting from an ISO image, using a kickstart or</td>
<td>Red Hat OpenStack</td>
<td>“Create a Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint for Linux Kickstart Provisioning,” on</td>
<td>“Custom Properties for Linux Kickstart Blueprints,” on page 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoYaST configuration file and a Linux distribution image to install the</td>
<td></td>
<td>page 63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operating system on the machine.</td>
<td></td>
<td>“Create an OpenStack Blueprint for WIM Provisioning,” on page 69</td>
<td>“Custom Properties for WIM Blueprints,” on page 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision a machine by booting into a WinPE environment and installing an</td>
<td>Red Hat OpenStack</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operating system using a Windows Imaging File Format (WIM) image of an</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>existing Windows reference machine.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Create an Amazon AWS Blueprint

Machine blueprints determine the attributes of the machine, the manner in which it is provisioned, and its policy and management settings. A tenant administrator or business group manager creates a blueprint for provisioning machines.

Prerequisites

Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a tenant administrator or business group manager.

Procedure

1. Specify Amazon AWS Blueprint Information on page 56
   Tenant administrators or business group managers use blueprint information settings to control who can access a blueprint, how many machines they can provision with it, and daily costs.

2. Specify Amazon AWS Blueprint Build Information on page 57
   Tenant administrators or business group managers use build information settings to determine how a machine is provisioned.

3. Configure Amazon Machine Resources on page 58
   Machine resource settings control the resources consumed by a machine provisioned by using your blueprint.

4. Add Amazon AWS Blueprint Custom Properties on page 59
   Adding custom properties to a blueprint gives you detailed control over provisioned machines.

5. Configure Amazon AWS Blueprint Actions on page 59
   Tenant administrators or business group managers use blueprint actions and entitlements to maintain detailed control over provisioned machines.

What to do next

The blueprint is not available as a catalog item until you publish it. See “Publish a Blueprint,” on page 76.

Specify Amazon AWS Blueprint Information

Tenant administrators or business group managers use blueprint information settings to control who can access a blueprint, how many machines they can provision with it, and daily costs.

Prerequisites

Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a tenant administrator or business group manager.
Procedure

1. Select Infrastructure > Blueprints > Blueprints.
2. Select New Blueprint > Cloud > Amazon EC2.
3. Type a Name and, optionally, a Description.
4. (Optional) Select the Master check box to allow users to copy your blueprint.
5. Select the Display location on request check box to prompt users to select a location when they submit a machine request.
   This option enables users to select a region into which to provision the requested machine.
6. Select who can provision machines with this blueprint.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roles</th>
<th>Who Can Provision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| If you are both a business group manager and a tenant administrator | Select the Shared blueprint check box to allow the blueprint to be entitled to users in any business group.  
  Deselect the Shared blueprint check box to create a local blueprint, and select a business group from the Business group drop-down menu. |
| Business group manager                      | Select a business group from the Business group drop-down menu.                   |
| Tenant administrator                        | Your blueprints are always shared. You cannot choose who can use them to provision machines. |

7. (Optional) Select a reservation policy from the Reservation policy drop-down menu.
   This option requires additional configuration by a fabric administrator to create a reservation policy.
8. Select a machine prefix from the Machine prefix drop-down menu.
   You can select Use group default to accept the default machine prefix business group for the user.
9. (Optional) Type a number in the Maximum per user text box to limit the number of machines that a single user can provision with this blueprint.
10. Set the daily cost of the machine by typing the amount in the Cost (daily) text box.

Your blueprint is not finished. Do not navigate away from this page.

Specify Amazon AWS Blueprint Build Information

Tenant administrators or business group managers use build information settings to determine how a machine is provisioned.

Prerequisites

“Specify Amazon AWS Blueprint Information,” on page 56.

Procedure

1. Click the Build Information tab.
2. Select whether machines provisioned from this blueprint are classified as Desktop or Server from the Blueprint type drop-down menu.
   This information is for record-keeping and licensing purposes only.
3. Select CloudProvisioningWorkflow from the Provisioning workflow drop-down menu.
4. Click the Browse icon next to the Amazon machine image text box.
5. Select an Amazon machine image from the list.
6 Click OK.

7 Select a key pair generation method from the Key pair drop-down menu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>Select to control key pair behavior at the reservation level rather than the blueprint level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Generated per Business Group</td>
<td>Each machine provisioned in the same business group has the same key pair. If you delete the business group, its key pair is also deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Generated per Machine</td>
<td>Each machine has a unique key pair.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 (Optional) Select the Enable Amazon network options on machine check box to allow users to choose whether to provision a machine in a virtual private cloud (VPC) or non-VPC location when they submit the request.

Your blueprint is not finished. Do not navigate away from this page.

Configure Amazon Machine Resources

Machine resource settings control the resources consumed by a machine provisioned by using your blueprint.

Prerequisites

“Specify Amazon AWS Blueprint Build Information,” on page 57.

Procedure

1 Select one or more Instance types check boxes to select one or more Amazon instance types that users can select from when they submit a machine request.

Selecting one or more instance types updates values in the # CPUs, Memory, and Storage (GB) text boxes. Review the minimum and maximum machine resource values and adjust your instance type selections as desired.

2 (Optional) Specify the EBS storage settings for provisioned machines.
   a Type the minimum amount of storage in the Minimum text box.
      If you only provide a minimum, this number becomes the value for all machines provisioned from this blueprint.
   b (Optional) Type the maximum amount of storage in the Maximum text box to allow users to select their own settings within the range that you provide.

3 (Optional) Specify the lease settings for provisioned machines, or leave blank for no expiration date.
   a Type the minimum number of lease days in the Minimum text box.
      If you only provide a minimum, this number becomes the value for all machines provisioned from this blueprint.
   b (Optional) Type the maximum number of lease days in the Maximum text box to allow users to select their own settings within the range that you provide.

Your blueprint is not finished. Do not navigate away from this page.
Add Amazon AWS Blueprint Custom Properties

Adding custom properties to a blueprint gives you detailed control over provisioned machines.

Prerequisites

“Configure Amazon Machine Resources,” on page 58.

Procedure

1. Click the **Properties** tab.

2. (Optional) Select one or more build profiles from the **Build profiles** menu.

   Build profiles contain groups of custom properties. Fabric administrators can create build profiles.

3. (Optional) Add any custom properties to your blueprint.
   a. Click **New Property**.
   b. Type the custom property in the **Name** text box.
   c. (Optional) Select the **Encrypted** check box to encrypt the custom property in the database.
   d. Type the value of the custom property in the **Value** text box.
   e. (Optional) Select the **Prompt user** check box to require the user to provide a value when they request a machine.

      If you choose to prompt the user for a value, any value you provide for the custom property is presented to the user as the default. If you do not provide a default, the user cannot continue with the machine request until they provide a value for the custom property.

   f. Click the **Save** icon (✔).

Your blueprint is not finished. Do not navigate away from this page.

Configure Amazon AWS Blueprint Actions

Tenant administrators or business group managers use blueprint actions and entitlements to maintain detailed control over provisioned machines.

Entitlements control which machine operations specific users can access. Blueprint actions control which machine operations can be performed on machines provisioned from a blueprint. For example, if you disable the option to reprovision machines created from a blueprint, then the option to reprovision a machine created from the blueprint does not appear for any users. If you enable the reprovision machine operation, then users who are entitled to reprovision machines can reprovision machines created from this blueprint.

**NOTE** The options that appear on the **Actions** tab depend on your platform and any customizations made to your vCloud Automation Center instance.

Prerequisites

“Add Amazon AWS Blueprint Custom Properties,” on page 59.

Procedure

1. Click the **Actions** tab.

2. (Optional) Select the check boxes for each machine option to enable for machines provisioned from this blueprint.
3 Click OK.

Your blueprint is saved.

What to do next

The blueprint is not available as a catalog item until it is published. See “Publish a Blueprint,” on page 76.

Create a Basic Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint

Machine blueprints determine the attributes of the machine, the manner in which it is provisioned, and its policy and management settings. A tenant administrator or business group manager creates a blueprint for provisioning machines.

Prerequisites

Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a tenant administrator or business group manager.

Procedure

1 Specify Basic Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint Information on page 60
   Blueprint information settings control who can access a blueprint, how many machines they can provision with it, and the daily cost.

2 Specify Basic Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint Build Information on page 61
   Build information settings determine how a machine is provisioned and control the resources consumed by a machine provisioned from your blueprint.

3 Add Basic Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint Custom Properties on page 62
   Adding custom properties to a blueprint gives you detailed control over provisioned machines.

4 Configure Basic Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint Actions on page 63
   Use blueprint actions and entitlements together to maintain detailed control over provisioned machines.

What to do next

The blueprint is not available as a catalog item until you publish it. See “Publish a Blueprint,” on page 76.

Specify Basic Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint Information

Blueprint information settings control who can access a blueprint, how many machines they can provision with it, and the daily cost.

Prerequisites

Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a tenant administrator or business group manager.

Procedure

1 Select Infrastructure > Blueprints > Blueprints.

2 Select New Blueprint > Cloud > OpenStack.

3 Type a Name and, optionally, a Description.

4 (Optional) Select the Master check box to allow users to copy your blueprint.

5 Select the Display location on request check box to prompt users to select a location when they submit a machine request.
   This option enables users to select a region into which to provision the requested machine.
6 Select who can provision machines with this blueprint.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roles</th>
<th>Who Can Provision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| If you are both a business group manager and a tenant administrator | ■ Select the **Shared blueprint** check box to allow the blueprint to be entitled to users in any business group.  
■ Deselect the **Shared blueprint** check box to create a local blueprint, and select a business group from the **Business group** drop-down menu. |
| Business group manager                     | Select a business group from the **Business group** drop-down menu.                |
| Tenant administrator                       | Your blueprints are always shared. You cannot choose who can use them to provision machines. |

7 (Optional) Select a reservation policy from the **Reservation policy** drop-down menu.

This option requires additional configuration by a fabric administrator to create a reservation policy.

8 Select a machine prefix from the **Machine prefix** drop-down menu.

You can select **Use group default** to accept the default machine prefix business group for the user.

9 (Optional) Type a number in the **Maximum per user** text box to limit the number of machines that a single user can provision with this blueprint.

10 Set the daily cost of the machine by typing the amount in the **Cost (daily)** text box.

Your blueprint is not finished. Do not navigate away from this page.

**Specify Basic Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint Build Information**

Build information settings determine how a machine is provisioned and control the resources consumed by a machine provisioned from your blueprint.

**Prerequisites**

“Specify Basic Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint Information,” on page 60.

**Procedure**

1 Click the **Build Information** tab.

2 Select whether machines provisioned from this blueprint are classified as Desktop or Server from the **Blueprint type** drop-down menu.

   This information is for record-keeping and licensing purposes only.

3 Select **CloudProvisioningWorkflow** from the **Provisioning workflow** drop-down menu.

4 Click the **Browse** icon next to the **OpenStack image** text box.

5 Select a virtual machine image from the list.

   **IMPORTANT** Ensure that you select an image that is appropriate for the workflow that you selected. For example, only select kickstart images when you use the CloudLinuxKickstartWorkflow, and only select WIM images when you use the CloudWIMImageWorkflow. Using an image with the wrong workflow can result in a machine that appears to be successfully provisioned and ready to use when it is actually waiting for input in the Red Hat OpenStack provider.

6 Click **OK**.
7 Select a key pair generation method from the **Key pair** drop-down menu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>Select to control key pair behavior at the reservation level rather than the blueprint level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Generated per Business Group</td>
<td>Each machine provisioned in the same business group has the same key pair. If you delete the business group, its key pair is also deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Generated per Machine</td>
<td>Each machine has a unique key pair.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you select **Not Specified** in both the reservation and the blueprint, machines provisioned from this blueprint have no key pair.

8 Select one or more **Flavors** check boxes to select one or more flavors that users can select from when they submit a machine request.

Selecting one or more flavors updates values in the **# CPUs**, **Memory**, and **Storage (GB)** text boxes. Review the minimum and maximum machine resource values and adjust your instance type selections as desired.

9 (Optional) Specify the lease settings for provisioned machines, or leave blank for no expiration date.

   a Type the minimum number of lease days in the **Minimum** text box.

      If you only provide a minimum, this number becomes the value for all machines provisioned from this blueprint.

   b (Optional) Type the maximum number of lease days in the **Maximum** text box to allow users to select their own settings within the range that you provide.

Your blueprint is not finished. Do not navigate away from this page.

### Add Basic Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint Custom Properties

Adding custom properties to a blueprint gives you detailed control over provisioned machines.

**Prerequisites**

“Specify Basic Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint Build Information,” on page 61.

**Procedure**

1 Click the **Properties** tab.

2 (Optional) Select one or more build profiles from the **Build profiles** menu.

   Build profiles contain groups of custom properties. Fabric administrators can create build profiles.

3 (Optional) Add any custom properties to your blueprint.

   a Click **New Property**.

   b Type the custom property in the **Name** text box.

   c (Optional) Select the **Encrypted** check box to encrypt the custom property in the database.

   d Type the value of the custom property in the **Value** text box.
e Optional) Select the Prompt user check box to require the user to provide a value when they request a machine.

If you choose to prompt the user for a value, any value you provide for the custom property is presented to the user as the default. If you do not provide a default, the user cannot continue with the machine request until they provide a value for the custom property.

f Click the Save icon ( • ).

Your blueprint is not finished. Do not navigate away from this page.

**Configure Basic Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint Actions**

Use blueprint actions and entitlements together to maintain detailed control over provisioned machines. Entitlements control which machine operations specific users can access. Blueprint actions control which machine operations can be performed on machines provisioned from a blueprint. For example, if you disable the option to reprovision machines created from a blueprint, then the option to reprovision a machine created from the blueprint does not appear for any users. If you enable the reprovision machine operation, then users who are entitled to reprovision machines can reprovision machines created from this blueprint.

**Prerequisites**


**Procedure**

1 Click the Actions tab.

2 (Optional) Select the check boxes for each machine option to enable for machines provisioned from this blueprint.

3 Click OK.

Your blueprint is saved.

**What to do next**

The blueprint is not available as a catalog item until it is published. See “Publish a Blueprint,” on page 76.

**Create a Red Hat OpenStack Blueprint for Linux Kickstart Provisioning**

You can provision a machine by booting from an ISO image, then using a kickstart or autoYaSt configuration file and a Linux distribution image to install the operating system on the machine.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a tenant administrator or business group manager.
- Gather the following information from your fabric administrator:
  a The name and location of the ISO image.
  b For vCenter Server integrations, the vCenter Server guest operating system version with which vCenter Server is to create the machine.
c (Optional) For SCVMM integrations, the ISO, virtual hard disk, or hardware profile to attach to provisioned machines.

**NOTE** Your fabric administrator might have provided this information in a build profile.

**Procedure**

1. **Specify Linux Kickstart Blueprint Information** on page 64
   
   Blueprint information settings control who can access a blueprint, how many machines they can provision with it, and how long to archive a machine after the lease period is over.

2. **Specify Linux Kickstart Blueprint Build Information** on page 65
   
   The build information settings determine how a machine is provisioned.

3. **Add Required Properties to a Linux Kickstart Blueprint** on page 66
   
   There are a number of custom properties that are required for Linux Kickstart provisioning.

4. **Configure Linux Kickstart Blueprint Actions** on page 69
   
   Use blueprint actions and entitlements together to maintain detailed control over provisioned machines.

**What to do next**

The blueprint is not available as a catalog item until you publish it. See “Publish a Blueprint,” on page 76.

**Specify Linux Kickstart Blueprint Information**

Blueprint information settings control who can access a blueprint, how many machines they can provision with it, and how long to archive a machine after the lease period is over.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a tenant administrator or business group manager.
- Gather the following information from your fabric administrator:
  
  a. The name and location of the ISO image.
  
  b. For vCenter Server integrations, the vCenter Server guest operating system version with which vCenter Server is to create the machine.
  
  c. (Optional) For SCVMM integrations, the ISO, virtual hard disk, or hardware profile to attach to provisioned machines.

**NOTE** Your fabric administrator might have provided this information in a build profile.

**Procedure**

1. Select **Infrastructure > Blueprints > Blueprints**.

2. Select **New Blueprint > Cloud > OpenStack**.

3. Type a **Name** and, optionally, a **Description**.

4. (Optional) Select the **Master** check box to allow users to copy your blueprint.

5. Select the **Display location on request** check box to prompt users to select a location when they submit a machine request.

   This option enables users to select a region into which to provision the requested machine.
6 Select who can provision machines with this blueprint.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roles</th>
<th>Who Can Provision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| If you are both a business group manager and a tenant administrator | - Select the **Shared blueprint** check box to allow the blueprint to be entitled to users in any business group.  
- Deselect the **Shared blueprint** check box to create a local blueprint, and select a business group from the **Business group** drop-down menu. |
| Business group manager                                       | Select a business group from the **Business group** drop-down menu.                                                                                  |
| Tenant administrator                                         | Your blueprints are always shared. You cannot choose who can use them to provision machines.                                                          |

7 (Optional) Select a reservation policy from the **Reservation policy** drop-down menu.

This option requires additional configuration by a fabric administrator to create a reservation policy.

8 Select a machine prefix from the **Machine prefix** drop-down menu.

You can select **Use group default** to accept the default machine prefix business group for the user.

9 (Optional) Type a number in the **Maximum per user** text box to limit the number of machines that a single user can provision with this blueprint.

10 Set the daily cost of the machine by typing the amount in the **Cost (daily)** text box.

Your blueprint is not finished. Do not navigate away from this page.

**Specify Linux Kickstart Blueprint Build Information**

The build information settings determine how a machine is provisioned.

**Prerequisites**

“**Specify Linux Kickstart Blueprint Information**, on page 64.

**Procedure**

1 Click the **Build Information** tab.

2 Select whether machines provisioned from this blueprint are classified as Desktop or Server from the **Blueprint type** drop-down menu.

   This information is for record-keeping and licensing purposes only.

3 Select **CloudLinuxKickstartWorkflow** from the **Provisioning workflow** drop-down menu.

4 Click the **Browse** icon next to the **OpenStack image** text box.

5 Select a virtual machine image from the list.

   **IMPORTANT** Ensure that you select an image that is appropriate for the workflow that you selected. For example, only select kickstart images when you use the CloudLinuxKickstartWorkflow, and only select WIM images when you use the CloudWIMImageWorkflow. Using an image with the wrong workflow can result in a machine that appears to be successfully provisioned and ready to use when it is actually waiting for input in the Red Hat OpenStack provider.

6 Click **OK**.
Select a key pair generation method from the **Key pair** drop-down menu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>Select to control key pair behavior at the reservation level rather than the blueprint level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Generated per Business Group</td>
<td>Each machine provisioned in the same business group has the same key pair. If you delete the business group, its key pair is also deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Generated per Machine</td>
<td>Each machine has a unique key pair.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you select **Not Specified** in both the reservation and the blueprint, machines provisioned from this blueprint have no key pair.

Select one or more **Flavors** check boxes to select one or more flavors that users can select from when they submit a machine request.

Selecting one or more flavors updates values in the **# CPUs**, **Memory**, and **Storage (GB)** text boxes.

Review the minimum and maximum machine resource values and adjust your instance type selections as desired.

(Optional) Specify the lease settings for provisioned machines, or leave blank for no expiration date.

a Type the minimum number of lease days in the **Minimum** text box.

If you only provide a minimum, this number becomes the value for all machines provisioned from this blueprint.

b (Optional) Type the maximum number of lease days in the **Maximum** text box to allow users to select their own settings within the range that you provide.

Your blueprint is not finished. Do not navigate away from this page.

### Add Required Properties to a Linux Kickstart Blueprint

There are a number of custom properties that are required for Linux Kickstart provisioning.

**Note** If your fabric administrator creates a build profile that contains the required custom properties and you include it in your blueprint, you do not need to individually add the required custom properties to the blueprint.

For a list of commonly used custom properties for Linux Kickstart provisioning, see “Custom Properties for Linux Kickstart Blueprints,” on page 67.

**Prerequisites**

“Specify Linux Kickstart Blueprint Build Information,” on page 65.

**Procedure**

1 Click the **Properties** tab.

2 (Optional) Select one or more build profiles from the **Build profiles** menu. Build profiles contain groups of custom properties. Fabric administrators can create build profiles.

3 Add the ISO name custom property.

   a Click **New Property**.

   b Type **Image.ISO.Name** in the **Name** text box.
c Type the name or location of the ISO image that your fabric administrator provided for you in the **Value** text box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vCenter Server</td>
<td>The path to the ISO, including the name. The value must use forward slashes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyper-V</td>
<td>The full local path to the ISO file, including the file name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XenServer</td>
<td>The name of the ISO file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d (Optional) Select the **Encrypted** check box to encrypt the custom property in the database.

e (Optional) Select the **Prompt user** check box to require the user to provide a value when they request a machine.

If you choose to prompt the user for a value, any value you provide for the custom property is presented to the user as the default. If you do not provide a default, the user cannot continue with the machine request until they provide a value for the custom property.

f Click the **Save** icon (✔).  

4 Add the ISO location custom property.

This custom property is not required for Hyper-V integrations. The name and location are both specified in the ISO name custom property.

a Click **New Property**.

b Type **Image.ISO.Location** in the **Name** text box.

c Type the location of the ISO image that your fabric administrator provided for you in the **Value** text box.

d Click the **Save** icon (✔).

Your blueprint is not finished. Do not navigate away from this page.

**Custom Properties for Linux Kickstart Blueprints**

While there are a number of custom properties that you can apply to your Linux Kickstart blueprint, there are some that are very common and some that are required.

The Required Custom Properties for Linux Kickstart Blueprints table describes the required custom properties for this blueprint type.
### Table 4.2. Required Custom Properties for Linux Kickstart Blueprints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Custom Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VMware.VirtualCenter.OperatingSystem</td>
<td>Specifies the vCenter Server guest operating system version (<code>VirtualMachineGuestOsIdentifier</code>) with which vCenter Server creates the machine. This operating system version must match the operating system version to be installed on the provisioned machine. Administrators can create build profiles using one of several property sets, for example, <code>VMware[OS_Version]Properties</code>, that are predefined to include the correct <code>VMware.VirtualCenter.OperatingSystem</code> values. This property is for virtual provisioning. For a list of currently accepted values, see the VMware® vCenter Server™ documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.ISO.Location</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the ISO image to boot from. The format of this value depends on your platform. For details, see the documentation provided by your platform. This property is required for WIM-based provisioning, Linux kickstart and autoYaST provisioning, and SCCM-based provisioning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.ISO.Name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the ISO image from which to boot. The format of this value depends on your platform. For details, see the documentation provided by your platform. This property is required for WIM-based provisioning, Linux kickstart and autoYaST provisioning, and SCCM-based provisioning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.ISO.UserName</td>
<td>Specifies the user name to access the CIFS share in the format <code>username@domain</code>. For Dell iDRAC integrations where the image is located on a CIFS share that requires authentication to access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.ISO.Password</td>
<td>Specifies the password associated with the <code>Image.ISO.UserName</code> property. For Dell iDRAC integrations where the image is located on a CIFS share that requires authentication to access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Common Custom Properties for Linux Kickstart Blueprints table describes the most commonly used custom properties for this blueprint type.

### Table 4.3. Common Custom Properties for Linux Kickstart Blueprints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Custom Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Admin.ThinProvision</td>
<td>Determines whether thin provisioning is used on ESX compute resources using local or iSCSI storage. Set to <code>True</code> to use thin provisioning. Set to <code>False</code> to use standard provisioning. This property is for virtual provisioning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine.SSH</td>
<td>Set to <code>True</code> to enable the Connect Using SSH option for Linux machines provisioned from this blueprint. If set to <code>True</code> and the Connect using RDP or SSH machine operation is enabled in the blueprint, all Linux machines that are provisioned from the blueprint display the Connect Using SSH option to entitled users.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a full list of custom properties, see Custom Properties Reference.
Configure Linux Kickstart Blueprint Actions

Use blueprint actions and entitlements together to maintain detailed control over provisioned machines.

Entitlements control which machine operations specific users can access. Blueprint actions control which machine operations can be performed on machines provisioned from a blueprint. For example, if you disable the option to reprovision machines created from a blueprint, then the option to reprovision a machine created from the blueprint does not appear for any users. If you enable the reprovision machine operation, then users who are entitled to reprovision machines can reprovision machines created from this blueprint.

**Note** The options that appear on the **Actions** tab depend on your platform and any customizations made to your vCloud Automation Center instance.

**Prerequisites**

“Add Required Properties to a Linux Kickstart Blueprint,” on page 66.

**Procedure**

1. Click the **Actions** tab.
2. (Optional) Select the check boxes for each machine option to enable for machines provisioned from this blueprint.
3. Click **OK**.

Your blueprint is saved.

**What to do next**

The blueprint is not available as a catalog item until it is published. See “Publish a Blueprint,” on page 76.

Create an OpenStack Blueprint for WIM Provisioning

You can provision a machine by booting into a WinPE environment and then installing an operating system using a Windows Imaging File Format (WIM) image of an existing Windows reference machine.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **tenant administrator** or **business group manager**.
- Gather the following information from your fabric administrator:
  - The name and location of the WinPE ISO image.
  - The name of the WIM file, the UNC path to the WIM file, and the index used to extract the desired image from the WIM file.
  - The user name and password under which to map the WIM image path to a network drive on the provisioned machine.
  - (Optional) If you do not want to accept the default, K, the drive letter to which the WIM image path is mapped on the provisioned machine.
  - For vCenter Server integrations, the vCenter Server guest operating system version with which vCenter Server is to create the machine.
  - (Optional) For SCVMM integrations, the ISO, virtual hard disk, or hardware profile to attach to provisioned machines.

**Note** Your fabric administrator might have provided this information in a build profile.
Procedure

1. **Specify WIM Blueprint Information on page 70**
   Blueprint information settings control who can access a blueprint, how many machines they can provision with it, and how long to archive a machine after the lease period is over.

2. **Specify WIM Blueprint Build Information on page 71**
   The build information settings determine how a machine is provisioned.

3. **Add Required Properties to a WIM Blueprint on page 72**
   There are a number of custom properties that are required for WIM provisioning.

4. **Configure WIM Blueprint Actions on page 75**
   Use blueprint actions and entitlements together to maintain detailed control over provisioned machines.

What to do next

The blueprint is not available as a catalog item until you publish it. See “Publish a Blueprint,” on page 76.

Specify WIM Blueprint Information

Blueprint information settings control who can access a blueprint, how many machines they can provision with it, and how long to archive a machine after the lease period is over.

Prerequisites

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a tenant administrator or business group manager.
- Gather the following information from your fabric administrator:
  - The name and location of the WinPE ISO image.
  - The name of the WIM file, the UNC path to the WIM file, and the index used to extract the desired image from the WIM file.
  - The user name and password under which to map the WIM image path to a network drive on the provisioned machine.
  - (Optional) If you do not want to accept the default, K, the drive letter to which the WIM image path is mapped on the provisioned machine.
  - For vCenter Server integrations, the vCenter Server guest operating system version with which vCenter Server is to create the machine.
  - (Optional) For SCVMM integrations, the ISO, virtual hard disk, or hardware profile to attach to provisioned machines.

**NOTE** Your fabric administrator might have provided this information in a build profile.

Procedure

1. Select Infrastructure > Blueprints > Blueprints.
2. Select New Blueprint > Cloud > OpenStack.
3. Type a Name and, optionally, a Description.
4. (Optional) Select the Master check box to allow users to copy your blueprint.
5. (Optional) Select the Display location on request check box to prompt users to choose a datacenter location when they submit a machine request.

This option requires additional configuration to add datacenter locations and associate compute resources with those locations.
Select who can provision machines with this blueprint.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roles</th>
<th>Who Can Provision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| If you are both a business group manager and a tenant administrator | - Select the **Shared blueprint** check box to allow the blueprint to be entitled to users in any business group.  
- Deselect the **Shared blueprint** check box to create a local blueprint, and select a business group from the **Business group** drop-down menu. |
| Business group manager                       | Select a business group from the **Business group** drop-down menu.                |
| Tenant administrator                         | Your blueprints are always shared. You cannot choose who can use them to provision machines. |

(Optional) Select a reservation policy from the **Reservation policy** drop-down menu.

This option requires additional configuration by a fabric administrator to create a reservation policy.

Select a machine prefix from the **Machine prefix** drop-down menu.

You can select **Use group default** to accept the default machine prefix business group for the user.

(Optional) Type a number in the **Maximum per user** text box to limit the number of machines that a single user can provision with this blueprint.

Set the daily cost of the machine by typing the amount in the **Cost (daily)** text box.

Your blueprint is not finished. Do not navigate away from this page.

### Specify WIM Blueprint Build Information

The build information settings determine how a machine is provisioned.

**Prerequisites**

“Specify WIM Blueprint Information,” on page 70.

**Procedure**

1. Click the **Build Information** tab.
2. Select whether machines provisioned from this blueprint are classified as Desktop or Server from the **Blueprint type** drop-down menu.
   This information is for record-keeping and licensing purposes only.
3. Select **CloudWIMImageWorkflow** from the **Provisioning workflow** drop-down menu.
4. Click the **Browse** icon next to the **OpenStack image** text box.
5. Select a virtual machine image from the list.

   **IMPORTANT** Ensure that you select an image that is appropriate for the workflow that you selected. For example, only select kickstart images when you use the CloudLinuxKickstartWorkflow, and only select WIM images when you use the CloudWIMImageWorkflow. Using an image with the wrong workflow can result in a machine that appears to be successfully provisioned and ready to use when it is actually waiting for input in the Red Hat OpenStack provider.
6. Click **OK**.
Select a key pair generation method from the **Key pair** drop-down menu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not Specified</strong></td>
<td>Select to control key pair behavior at the reservation level rather than the blueprint level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto Generated per Business Group</strong></td>
<td>Each machine provisioned in the same business group has the same key pair. If you delete the business group, its key pair is also deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto Generated per Machine</strong></td>
<td>Each machine has a unique key pair.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you select **Not Specified** in both the reservation and the blueprint, machines provisioned from this blueprint have no key pair.

Select one or more **Flavors** check boxes to select one or more flavors that users can select from when they submit a machine request.

Selecting one or more flavors updates values in the **# CPUs**, **Memory**, and **Storage (GB)** text boxes. Review the minimum and maximum machine resource values and adjust your instance type selections as desired.

(Optional) Specify the lease settings for provisioned machines, or leave blank for no expiration date.

a Type the minimum number of lease days in the **Minimum** text box.

If you only provide a minimum, this number becomes the value for all machines provisioned from this blueprint.

b (Optional) Type the maximum number of lease days in the **Maximum** text box to allow users to select their own settings within the range that you provide.

Your blueprint is not finished. Do not navigate away from this page.

### Add Required Properties to a WIM Blueprint

There are a number of custom properties that are required for WIM provisioning.

**Note** If your fabric administrator creates a build profile that contains the required custom properties and you include it in your blueprint, you do not need to individually add the required custom properties to the blueprint.

For a list of custom properties commonly used with WIM provisioning, see “Custom Properties for WIM Blueprints,” on page 73.

**Prerequisites**

“Specify WIM Blueprint Build Information,” on page 71.

**Procedure**

1 Click the **Properties** tab.

2 (Optional) Select one or more build profiles from the **Build profiles** menu.

   Build profiles contain groups of custom properties. Fabric administrators can create build profiles.

3 Add the ISO name custom property.

   a Click **New Property**.

   b Type `Image.ISO.Name` in the **Name** text box.
c Type the location of the ISO image that your fabric administrator provided for you in the Value text box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vCenter Server</td>
<td>The path to the WinPE ISO, including the name. The value must use forward slashes, for example: /MyISOs/Microsoft/MSDN/win2003.iso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyper-V</td>
<td>The full local path to the WinPE ISO file, including the file name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XenServer</td>
<td>The name of the WinPE ISO file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d (Optional) Select the Encrypted check box to encrypt the custom property in the database.

e (Optional) Select the Prompt user check box to require the user to provide a value when they request a machine.

If you choose to prompt the user for a value, any value you provide for the custom property is presented to the user as the default. If you do not provide a default, the user cannot continue with the machine request until they provide a value for the custom property.

f Click the Save icon (✓).

4 Add the remaining required custom properties for WIM provisioning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Image.ISO.Location</td>
<td>Type the location of the ISO image that your fabric administrator provided for you in the Value text box. This custom property is not required for Hyper-V integrations. The name and location are both specified in the ISO name custom property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.WIM.Path</td>
<td>Type the UNC path to the WIM file that your fabric administrator provided for you in the Value text box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.WIM.Name</td>
<td>Type the name of the WIM file that your fabric administrator provided for you in the Value text box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.WIM.Index</td>
<td>Type the index to be used to extract the desired image from the WIM file that your fabric administrator provided for you in the Value text box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.Network.User</td>
<td>Type the user name under which to map the WIM image path (Image.WIM.Path) to a network drive on the machine in the Value text box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Admin.Password</td>
<td>Type the password to use for the administrator account on the provisioned machine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your blueprint is not finished. Do not navigate away from this page.

**Custom Properties for WIM Blueprints**

While there are a number of custom properties that you can apply to your WIM blueprint, there are some that are very common and some that are required for certain integration types.

The **Required Custom Properties for WIM Blueprints** table describes the required custom properties for this blueprint type.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Custom Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VMware.VirtualCenter.OperatingSystem</td>
<td>Specifies the vCenter Server guest operating system version (VirtualMachineGuestOsIdentifier) with which vCenter Server creates the machine. This operating system version must match the operating system version to be installed on the provisioned machine. Administrators can create build profiles using one of several property sets, for example, VMware[OS_Version]Properties, that are predefined to include the correct VMware.VirtualCenter.OperatingSystem values. This property is for virtual provisioning. For a list of currently accepted values, see the VMware vCenter Server documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.ISO.Location</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the ISO image to boot from. The format of this value depends on your platform. For details, see the documentation provided by your platform. This property is required for WIM-based provisioning, Linux kickstart and autoYaST provisioning, and SCCM-based provisioning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.ISO.Name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the ISO image from which to boot. The format of this value depends on your platform. For details, see the documentation provided by your platform. This property is required for WIM-based provisioning, Linux kickstart and autoYaST provisioning, and SCCM-based provisioning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.ISO.UserName</td>
<td>Specifies the user name to access the CIFS share in the format username@domain. For Dell iDRAC integrations where the image is located on a CIFS share that requires authentication to access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.ISO.Password</td>
<td>Specifies the password associated with the Image.ISO.UserName property. For Dell iDRAC integrations where the image is located on a CIFS share that requires authentication to access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.Network.Letter</td>
<td>Specifies the drive letter to which the WIM image path is mapped on the provisioned machine. The default value is K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.WIM.Path</td>
<td>Specifies the UNC path to the WIM file from which an image is extracted during WIM-based provisioning, for example \server\share$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.WIM.Name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the WIM file located by the Image.WIM.Path property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.WIM.Index</td>
<td>Specifies the index used to extract the desired image from the WIM file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image.Network.User</td>
<td>Specifies the user name with which to map the WIM image path (Image.WIM.Path) to a network drive on the provisioned machine. This is typically a domain account with access to the network share.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Common Custom Properties for WIM Blueprints table describes the most commonly used custom properties for this blueprint type.
Table 4-5. Common Custom Properties for WIM Blueprints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Custom Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SysPrep.</td>
<td>Specifies information to be added to the SysPrep answer file on machines during the WinPE stage of provisioning. Information that already exists in the SysPrep answer file is overwritten by these custom properties. <em>Section</em> represents the name of the section of the SysPrep answer file, for example GuiUnattended or UserData. <em>Key</em> represents a key name in the section. For example, to set the time zone of a provisioned machine to West Pacific Standard Time, define the custom property GuiUnattended.UserData.TimeZone and set the value to 275. For a full list of sections, keys, and accepted values, see the System Preparation Utility for Windows documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Admin.ThinProvision</td>
<td>Determines whether thin provisioning is used on ESX compute resources using local or iSCSI storage. Set to True to use thin provisioning. Set to False to use standard provisioning. This property is for virtual provisioning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a full list of custom properties, see Custom Properties Reference.

Configure WIM Blueprint Actions

Use blueprint actions and entitlements together to maintain detailed control over provisioned machines.

Entitlements control which machine operations specific users can access. Blueprint actions control which machine operations can be performed on machines provisioned from a blueprint. For example, if you disable the option to reprovision machines created from a blueprint, then the option to reprovision a machine created from the blueprint does not appear for any users. If you enable the reprovision machine operation, then users who are entitled to reprovision machines can reprovision machines created from this blueprint.

**Note** The options that appear on the Actions tab depend on your platform and any customizations made to your vCloud Automation Center instance.

Prerequisites

“Add Required Properties to a WIM Blueprint,” on page 72.

Procedure

1. Click the Actions tab.
2. (Optional) Select the check boxes for each machine option to enable for machines provisioned from this blueprint.
3. Click OK.

Your blueprint is saved.

What to do next

The blueprint is not available as a catalog item until it is published. See “Publish a Blueprint,” on page 76.
Publish a Blueprint

Blueprints are automatically saved in the draft state and must be manually published before they appear as catalog items.

You only need to publish a blueprint once. Any changes you make to a published blueprint are automatically reflected in the catalog.

Prerequisites

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a tenant administrator or business group manager.
- Create a blueprint.

Procedure

1. Select Infrastructure > Blueprints > Blueprints.
2. Point to the blueprint you want to publish and click Publish.
3. Click OK.

Your blueprint is now a catalog item.

What to do next

Tenant administrators, business group managers, and service architects configure your catalog item and associate it with a service so that entitled users can request it from the catalog. For information about how to configure and manage the catalog, see Tenant Administration.
Tenant administrators and business group managers can use custom properties and optional policies to configure advanced blueprint settings such as reservation policies, Visual Basic scripts, and Active Directory cleanup.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- “Reservation Policies,” on page 77
- “Configuring Network Settings,” on page 78
- “Enabling Visual Basic Scripts in Provisioning,” on page 81
- “Add Active Directory Cleanup to a Blueprint,” on page 82
- “Enabling Remote Desktop Connections,” on page 84
- “Enable Connections Using SSH,” on page 86
- “Allow Requesters to Specify Machine Host name,” on page 87

**Reservation Policies**

When a user requests a machine, it can be provisioned on any reservation of the appropriate type that has sufficient capacity for the machine. You can apply a reservation policy to a blueprint to restrict the machines provisioned from that blueprint to a subset of available reservations.

A reservation policy is often used to collect resources into groups for different service levels, or to make a specific type of resource easily available for a particular purpose. The following scenarios provide a few examples of possible uses for reservation policies:

- To ensure that machines provisioned from a virtual blueprint are placed on reservations with storage devices that support NetApp FlexClone
- To restrict provisioning of cloud machines to a specific region containing a machine image that is required for a specific blueprint
- To restrict provisioning of Cisco UCS physical machines to reservations on endpoints on which the selected service profile template and boot policy are available
- To support a Pay As You Go allocation model for vCloud Director vApps

You can add multiple reservations to a reservation policy, but a reservation can belong to only one policy. You can assign a single reservation policy to more than one blueprint. A blueprint can have only one reservation policy.
A reservation policy can include reservations of different types, but only reservations that match the blueprint type are considered when selecting a reservation for a particular request. For more information about how reservations are selected for provisioning a machine, see IaaS Configuration for Cloud Platforms, IaaS Configuration for Physical Machines, or IaaS Configuration for Virtual Platforms.

### Add a Reservation Policy to a Blueprint

When tenant administrators and business group managers create a new blueprint, the option to add a reservation policy displays. To add a reservation policy to an existing blueprint, you edit the blueprint.

**Prerequisites**
- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a tenant administrator or business group manager.
- A fabric administrator must “Configure a Reservation Policy,” on page 35.

**Procedure**

1. Select **Infrastructure > Blueprints > Blueprints**.
2. Point to the blueprint you want to edit.
3. Click the **Edit** icon (✏).
4. Select a **Reservation policy** from the **Reservation policy** drop-down menu.
5. Click **OK**.

The machines provisioned from your blueprint are now restricted to the resources specified in your reservation policy.

### Configuring Network Settings

You can also specify aspects of network configuration such as static IP address assignment, the networks to which machines should be attached, and other networking details.

By default, vCloud Automation Center uses DHCP to assign IP addresses to provisioned machines. For cloud and virtual machines provisioned by using cloning or Linux kickstart/autoYaST provisioning, it is possible to assign static IP addresses from a predefined range. Static IP address assignment can be configured either at the reservation level or at the blueprint level.

**NOTE** This information does not apply to Amazon Web Services.

### Add a Network Profile for Static IP Assignment to a Blueprint

Tenant administrators and business group managers can configure static IP assignment at the blueprint level.

**NOTE** This information does not apply to Amazon Web Services.

Depending on the provisioning platform for the blueprint, the following limitations might apply for static IP assignment:

- When cloning with static IP addresses in vCenter Server, you must specify a valid customization specification on the Build Information tab of the blueprint.
- For SCVMM, static IP addresses are only supported when cloning with Linux machines.

For a list of custom properties related to networking, see “Custom Properties for Networking,” on page 79.
Prerequisites

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a tenant administrator or business group manager.
- A fabric administrator must “Create a Network Profile for Static IP Address Assignment,” on page 36.
- Create at least one blueprint that is eligible for static IP assignment. Static IP is supported with cloud and virtual machines provisioned by cloning or Linux kickstart/autoYaST.

Procedure

1. Select Infrastructure > Blueprints > Blueprints.
2. Point to the blueprint for which you want to enable static IP assignment and click Edit.
3. Click the Properties tab.
4. Specify a network profile to use for assigning static IP addresses to a network device on machines provisioned from this blueprint.
   a. Click New Property.
   b. Type `VirtualMachine.NetworkN.ProfileName` in the Name text box, where N is the number of the network device for which to enable static IP assignment.
      For example: `VirtualMachine.Network0.ProfileName`.
   c. Type the name of the network profile that defines the static IP addresses that can be assigned to the network device.
   d. (Optional) Select the Prompt user check box to require the user to provide a value when they request a machine.
      If you choose to prompt the user for a value, any value you provide for the custom property is presented to the user as the default. If you do not provide a default, the user cannot continue with the machine request until they provide a value for the custom property.
   e. Click the Save icon (✓).
   Repeat this step to configure static IP assignment for additional network devices in this blueprint.
5. Click OK.

Custom Properties for Networking

The custom properties for networking specify configuration for a specific network device on a machine.

**Note:** This information does not apply to Amazon Web Services.

By default a virtual machine has one network device configured with custom properties named `VirtualMachine.Network0.*`. For example, the name of the network for the default network device is specified in the `VirtualMachine.Network0.Name` property. Additional network devices can be configured on machines by specifying properties named `VirtualMachine.Network1.*`, and so on.

The numbering of network properties must be sequential, starting with 0. For example, if you specify custom properties for only `VirtualMachine.Network0` and `VirtualMachine.Network2`, the properties for `VirtualMachine. Network2` are ignored, because the preceding network (`VirtualMachine. Network1`) was not specified.
### Table 5-1. Custom Properties for Networking Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Custom Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.NetworkN.Address</td>
<td>Specifies the IP address of a network device N in a machine provisioned with a static IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.NetworkN.MacAddressType</td>
<td>Indicates whether the MAC address of network device N is auto-generated or user-defined. This property is available for cloning. The default value is <strong>generated</strong>. If the value is <strong>static</strong>, you must also use VirtualMachine.NetworkN.MacAddress to specify the MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.NetworkN.MacAddress</td>
<td>Specifies the MAC address of a network device N. This property is available for cloning. If the value of VirtualMachine.NetworkN.MacAddressType is <strong>generated</strong>, this property contains the generated address. If the value of VirtualMachine.Network.N.MacAddressType is <strong>static</strong>, this property specifies the MAC address. For virtual machines provisioned on ESX server hosts, the address must be in the range specified by VMware. For details, see vSphere documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.NetworkN.Name</td>
<td>Specifies the network to which a network device N in a virtual machine is attached. By default, a network is assigned from the network paths available on the reservation on which the machine is provisioned. You can ensure that a network device is connected to a specific network by setting the value of this property to the name of a network on an available reservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.NetworkN.PortID</td>
<td>Specifies the port ID to use for network device N when using a dvPort group with a vSphere distributed switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.NetworkN_PROFILENAME</td>
<td>Specifies the name of a network profile from which to assign a static IP address to network device Nor from which to obtain the range of static IP addresses that can be assigned to network device N of a cloned machine, where N=0 for the first device, 1 for the second, and so on. If a network profile is specified in the network path in the reservation on which the machine is provisioned, a static IP address is assigned from that network profile. You can ensure that a static IP address is assigned from a specific profile by setting the value of this property to the name of a network profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.NetworkN.Gateway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.NetworkN.PrimaryDns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.NetworkN.SecondaryDns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.NetworkN.PrimaryWins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.NetworkN.SecondaryWins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.NetworkN.DnsSuffix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.NetworkN.DnsSearchSuffixes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a full list of custom properties, see *Custom Properties Reference.*
Enabling Visual Basic Scripts in Provisioning

Visual Basic scripts are run outside of vCloud Automation Center as additional steps in the machine life cycle and can be used to update the custom property values of machines. Visual Basic scripts can be used with any provisioning method.

For example, you could use a script to generate certificates or security tokens before provisioning and then use those certificates and tokens in provisioning a machine.

**NOTE** This information does not apply to Amazon Web Services.

When executing a Visual Basic script, the EPI agent passes all machine custom properties as arguments to the script. To return updated property values to vCloud Automation Center, you must place these properties in a dictionary and call a function provided by vCloud Automation Center.

The sample Visual Basic script `PrePostProvisioningExample.vbs` is included in the `Scripts` subdirectory of the EPI agent installation directory. This script contains a header to load all arguments into a dictionary, a body in which you can include your functions, and a footer to return updated custom properties to vCloud Automation Center.

The following is a high-level overview of the steps required to use Visual Basic scripts in provisioning:

1. A system administrator installs and configures an EPI agent for Visual Basic scripts. See *Installation and Configuration*.
2. A system administrator creates Visual Basic scripts and places them on the system where the EPI agent is installed.
3. Gather the following information for tenant administrators and business group managers for each Visual Basic script:
   - The complete path to the Visual Basic script, including the filename and extension. For example, `%System Drive%\Program Files (x86)\VMware\vCAC Agents\EPI_Agents\Scripts\SendEmail.vbs`.
   **NOTE** A fabric administrator can create a build profile by using the property sets `ExternalPreProvisioningVbScript` and `ExternalPostProvisioningVbScript` to provide this required information. Doing so makes it easier for tenant administrators and business group managers to include this information correctly in their blueprints.
4. Tenant administrators and business group managers use custom properties in their blueprints to call the Visual Basic scripts.

**Call a Visual Basic Script from a Blueprint**

Tenant administrators and business group managers can call Visual Basic scripts to run outside of vCloud Automation Center as additional steps in the machine life cycle and to update custom property values of machines.

**NOTE** If your fabric administrator creates a build profile that contains the required custom properties and you include it in your blueprint, you do not need to individually add the required custom properties to the blueprint.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **tenant administrator** or **business group manager**.
Gather the following information from your fabric administrator for each Visual Basic script:

- The complete path to the Visual Basic script, including the filename and extension. For example, %System Drive%\Program Files (x86)\VMware\vCAC Agents\EPI_Agents\Scripts\SendEmail.vbs.

**NOTE** Your fabric administrator might have provided this information in a build profile.

Create at least one blueprint.

**Procedure**

1. Select **Infrastructure > Blueprints > Blueprints**.
2. Point to the blueprint to which you want to add Visual Basic scripts and click **Edit**.
3. Click the **Properties** tab.
4. (Optional) Select one or more build profiles from the **Build profiles** menu.
   - Build profiles contain groups of custom properties. Fabric administrators can create build profiles.
5. Add the Visual Basic script custom properties.
   a. Click **New Property**.
   b. Type the Visual Basic script custom property name in the **Name** text box.
   c. Type the complete pathname, including filename and extension, to the Visual Basic script in the **Value** text box.
      - For example, %SystemDrive%\Program Files (x86)\VMware\vCAC Agents\EPI_Agent\Scripts\SendEmail.vbs.
   d. (Optional) Select the **Encrypted** check box to encrypt the custom property in the database.
   e. (Optional) Select the **Prompt user** check box to require the user to provide a value when they request a machine.
      - If you choose to prompt the user for a value, any value you provide for the custom property is presented to the user as the default. If you do not provide a default, the user cannot continue with the machine request until they provide a value for the custom property.
   f. Click the **Save** icon (✓).
6. Repeat to add multiple Visual Basic scripts to your blueprint.
7. Click **OK**.

**Add Active Directory Cleanup to a Blueprint**

Tenant administrators and business group managers configure the Active Directory Cleanup Plugin by using a set of custom properties to specify actions to take in Active Directory when a machine is deleted from a hypervisor.

**NOTE** If your fabric administrator creates a build profile that contains the required custom properties and you include it in your blueprint, you do not need to individually add the required custom properties to the blueprint.
Prerequisites

**NOTE** This information does not apply to Amazon Web Services.

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **tenant administrator** or **business group manager**.
- Gather the following information from your fabric administrator:
  - An Active Directory account user name and password with sufficient rights to delete, disable, rename, or move AD accounts. The user name must be in domain\username format.
  - (Optional) The name of the OU to which to move destroyed machines.
  - (Optional) The prefix to attach to destroyed machines.

**NOTE** Your fabric administrator might have provided this information in a build profile.

- Create at least one blueprint.

**Procedure**

1. Select **Infrastructure > Blueprints > Blueprints**.
2. Point to the blueprint to which you want to add the Active Directory Cleanup Plugin and click **Edit**.
3. Click the **Properties** tab.
4. (Optional) Select one or more build profiles from the **Build profiles** menu.
   Build profiles contain groups of custom properties. Fabric administrators can create build profiles.
5. Enable the Active Directory Cleanup Plugin.
   a. Click **New Property**.
   b. Type `Plugin.AdMachineCleanup.Execute` in the **Name** text box.
   c. Type `true` in the **Value** text box.
   d. (Optional) Select the **Encrypted** check box to encrypt the custom property in the database.
   e. (Optional) Select the **Prompt user** check box to require the user to provide a value when they request a machine.
      If you choose to prompt the user for a value, any value you provide for the custom property is presented to the user as the default. If you do not provide a default, the user cannot continue with the machine request until they provide a value for the custom property.
   f. Click the **Save** icon (✔).
6. Add the remaining Active Directory Cleanup Plugin custom properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description and Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plugin.AdMachineCleanup.UserName</td>
<td>Type the Active Directory account user name in the <strong>Value</strong> text box. This user must have sufficient privileges to delete, disable, move, and rename Active Directory accounts. The user name must be in the format domain\username.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plugin.AdMachineCleanup.Password</td>
<td>Type the password for the Active Directory account user name in the <strong>Value</strong> text box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plugin.AdMachineCleanup.Delete</td>
<td>Set to <strong>True</strong> to delete the accounts of destroyed machines, instead of disabling them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description and Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plugin.AdMachineCleanup.MoveToOU</td>
<td>Moves the account of destroyed machines to a new Active Directory organizational unit. The value is the organization unit to which you are moving the account. This value must be in ou=OU, dc=dc format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plugin.AdMachineCleanup.RenamePrefix</td>
<td>Renames the accounts of destroyed machines by adding a prefix. The value is the prefix to prepend, for example destroyed_.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Click OK.

Enabling Remote Desktop Connections

A system administrator can create a custom RDP file that tenant administrators and business group managers call in blueprints, or tenant administrators and business group managers can configure RDP settings by applying custom properties to blueprints.

The following is a high-level overview of the sequence of steps required to enable machine users to connect using RDP:

1 (Optional) A system administrator creates a custom RDP file and places it in the Website\Rdp subdirectory of the vCloud Automation Center installation directory. Provide fabric administrators, tenant administrators, and business group managers with the full pathname for the custom RDP file so it can be included in blueprints.

2 (Optional) A fabric administrator creates a build profile using the property set RemoteDesktopProtocolProperties to compile RDP custom properties and values for tenant administrators and business group managers to include in their blueprints.

3 (Optional) A tenant administrator or business group manager adds the RDP custom properties to a blueprint to configure the RDP settings of machines provisioned from the blueprint.

4 A tenant administrator or business group manager enables Connect using RDP or SSH in a blueprint.

5 A tenant administrator or business group manager entitles users or groups to Connect using RDP or SSH. See Tenant Administration.

Configure Connections Using RDP

Tenant administrators and business group managers can use custom properties to configure RDP settings.

Note If your fabric administrator creates a build profile that contains the required custom properties and you include it in your blueprint, you do not need to individually add the required custom properties to the blueprint.

Prerequisites

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a tenant administrator or business group manager.
- Create at least one blueprint.

Procedure

1 Select Infrastructure > Blueprints > Blueprints.
2 Point to the blueprint you want to change and click Edit.
3 Click the Properties tab.
4 (Optional) Select one or more build profiles from the Build profiles menu.
    Build profiles contain groups of custom properties. Fabric administrators can create build profiles.
5 Configure RDP settings.
   a Click **New Property**.
   b Type the RDP custom property name in the **Name** text box and the corresponding value in the **Value** text box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description and Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RDP.File.Name</td>
<td>Specifies an RDP file from which to obtain settings, for example My_RDP_Settings.rdp. The file must reside in the Website\Rdp subdirectory of the vCloud Automation Center installation directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Rdp.Setting\N</td>
<td>Configures specific RDP settings. N is a unique number used to distinguish one RDP setting from another. For example, to specify the Authentication Level so that no authentication requirement is specified, define the custom property VirtualMachine.Rdp.Setting1 and set the value <strong>authentication level:i:3</strong>. For a list of available settings and correct syntax, see the Microsoft Windows RDP documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Admin.NameComponent</td>
<td>Specifies the domain name to include in the fully qualified domain name of the machine that the RDP files generate for the Connect Using RDP option. For example, set the value to <strong>myCompany.com</strong> to generate the FDQN <strong>my-machine-name.myCompany.com</strong> in the RDP file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c (Optional) Select the **Encrypted** check box to encrypt the custom property in the database.

d (Optional) Select the **Prompt user** check box to require the user to provide a value when they request a machine.

If you choose to prompt the user for a value, any value you provide for the custom property is presented to the user as the default. If you do not provide a default, the user cannot continue with the machine request until they provide a value for the custom property.

e Click the **Save** icon (✓).

6 Repeat to configure multiple RDP settings with your blueprint.

7 Click **OK**.

**What to do next**


**Enable Connections Using RDP**

Tenant administrators and business group managers can enable RDP connections on a blueprint so that entitled users can remotely access machines provisioned from that blueprint.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **tenant administrator** or **business group manager**.
- Create at least one blueprint.
- (Optional) “Configure Connections Using RDP,” on page 84.

**IMPORTANT** If you are using Amazon Web Services, RDP or SSH must be enabled on the Amazon machine instance and the machines must be in a security group in which the correct ports are open.

**Procedure**

1 Select **Infrastructure > Blueprints > Blueprints**.
2 Point to the blueprint you want to change and click **Edit**.
3 Click the **Actions** tab.

4 Select the **Connect using RDP or SSH** check box to allow users to connect to their machine by using an RDP or SSH connection.

5 Click **OK**.

All users who are entitled to connect using RDP now see the **Connect Using RDP** option for all machines they request from your blueprint. For information about entitlements, see *Tenant Administration*.

**Enable Connections Using SSH**

Tenant administrators and business group managers can use a custom property to enable users to connect remotely to their Linux machines using SSH.

**Note** If your fabric administrator creates a build profile that contains the required custom properties and you include it in your blueprint, you do not need to individually add the required custom properties to the blueprint.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a tenant administrator or business group manager.
- Create at least one blueprint.

**Important** If you are using Amazon Web Services, RDP or SSH must be enabled on the Amazon machine instance and the machines must be in a security group in which the correct ports are open.

**Procedure**

1 Select **Infrastructure > Blueprints > Blueprints**.

2 Point to the blueprint you want to change and click **Edit**.

3 Click the **Properties** tab.

4 (Optional) Select one or more build profiles from the **Build profiles** menu.

   Build profiles contain groups of custom properties. Fabric administrators can create build profiles.

5 Click **New Property**.

6 Type **Machine.SSH** in the **Name** text box.

7 Type **true** in the **Value** text box.

8 (Optional) Select the **Encrypted** check box to encrypt the custom property in the database.

9 (Optional) Select the **Prompt user** check box to require the user to provide a value when they request a machine.

   If you choose to prompt the user for a value, any value you provide for the custom property is presented to the user as the default. If you do not provide a default, the user cannot continue with the machine request until they provide a value for the custom property.

10 Click the **Save** icon (✓).

11 Click the **Actions** tab.

12 Select the **Connect using RDP or SSH** check box to allow users to connect to their machine by using an RDP or SSH connection.

13 Click **OK**.
All users who are entitled to connect using SSH now see the **Connect Using SSH** option for all machines they request from your blueprint. For information about entitlements, see *Tenant Administration*.

**Allow Requesters to Specify Machine Host name**

Tenant administrators and business group managers can use a custom property to prompt users to specify a host name for their virtual machines.

**Note** If your fabric administrator creates a build profile that contains the required custom properties and you include it in your blueprint, you do not need to individually add the required custom properties to the blueprint.

**Prerequisites**

- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **tenant administrator** or **business group manager**.
- Create at least one blueprint.

**Procedure**

1. Select **Infrastructure > Blueprints > Blueprints**.
2. Point to the blueprint you want to change and click **Edit**.
3. Click the **Properties** tab.
4. Click **New Property**.
5. Type **Hostname** in the **Name** text box.
6. Leave the **Value** text box blank.
7. Select the **Prompt user** check box to require the user to provide a value when they request a machine.
   Because host names must be unique, users can only request one machine at a time from this blueprint.
8. Click the **Save** icon (✓).
9. Click **OK**.

Users who request a machine from your blueprint are required to specify a hostname for their machine. vCloud Automation Center automatically validates that the specified host name is unique.
Different vCloud Automation Center roles monitor resource usage and manage infrastructure in different ways.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- “Managing Resource Usage,” on page 89
- “Data Collection,” on page 91
- “Manage Amazon EBS Volumes,” on page 93
- “Connecting to a Cloud Machine,” on page 93

Managing Resource Usage

Fabric administrators manage the resource usage of the compute resources and reservations they own, and tenant administrators and business group managers manage the resource usage of the business groups they own.

Resource Usage Terminology

vCloud Automation Center uses explicit terminology to distinguish between resources that are available, resources that have been set aside for specific usages, and resources that are actively being consumed by provisioned machines.

The Resource Usage Terminology table explains the terminology vCloud Automation Center uses to display resource usage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Indicates the actual memory or storage capacity of a compute resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>Indicates the machine quota, memory, and storage capacity set aside for a reservation. For example, if a compute resource has a physical capacity of 600 GB and there are three reservations on it for 100 GB each, then the reserved storage of the compute resource is 300 GB and the storage reserved is 50 percent. For physical machines, this term indicates machines that are reserved for a reservation but not yet provisioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managed</td>
<td>For physical machines, this indicates that the machine is provisioned and currently under vCloud Automation Center management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocated</td>
<td>Indicates the machine quota, memory, or storage resources actively being consumed by provisioned machines. For example, consider a reservation with a machine quota of 10. If there are 15 provisioned machines on it, but only 6 of them are currently powered on, the machine quota is 60 percent allocated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6-1. Resource Usage Terminology (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Used</td>
<td>For virtual provisioning this indicates the amount of storage in use by provisioned machines. When standard storage is employed, storage used and storage allocated are the same. However, when space-efficient storage technology is employed (for example, FlexClone or thin provisioning) storage used is typically less than storage allocated because machines only consume exactly the amount of storage they require.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td>For virtual provisioning, this is the unused physical capacity on a storage path.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choosing a Resource Monitoring Scenario

Fabric administrators, tenant administrators, and business group managers have different concerns when it comes to resource monitoring. Because of this, vCloud Automation Center allows you to monitor different facets of resource usage.

For example, a fabric administrator is concerned with monitoring the resource consumption of reservations and compute resources, whereas a tenant administrator is concerned with the resource usage of the provisioning groups within a tenant. Depending on your role and the specific resource usage you want to monitor, vCloud Automation Center allows you different ways to track resource consumption.

Table 6-2. Choose a Resource Monitoring Scenario

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Monitoring Scenario</th>
<th>Privileges Required</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitor the amount of physical storage and memory on your compute resources that is currently being consumed and determine what amount remains free. You can also monitor the number of reserved and allocated machines provisioned on each compute resource.</td>
<td>Fabric Administrator (monitor resource usage on compute resources in your fabric group)</td>
<td>Infrastructure &gt; Compute Resources &gt; Compute Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor physical machines that are reserved for use but not yet provisioned.</td>
<td>Fabric Administrator</td>
<td>Infrastructure &gt; Machines &gt; Reserved Machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor machines that are currently provisioned and under vCloud Automation Center management.</td>
<td>Fabric Administrator</td>
<td>Infrastructure &gt; Machines &gt; Managed Machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor the amount of storage, memory, and machine quota of your reservation that is currently allocated and determine the capacity that remains available to the reservation.</td>
<td>Fabric Administrator (monitor resource usage for reservations on your compute resources and physical machines)</td>
<td>Infrastructure &gt; Reservations &gt; Reservations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor the amount of storage, memory, and the machine quota that your business groups are currently consuming and determine the capacity that remains on reserve for them.</td>
<td>Tenant Administrator (monitor resource usage for all groups in your tenant)</td>
<td>Infrastructure &gt; Groups &gt; Business Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business Group Manager (monitor resource usage for groups that you manage)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can also add resource monitoring portlets to your vCloud Automation Center homepage to monitor different resource usage statistics. See Tenant Administration.
Data Collection

vCloud Automation Center collects data from both infrastructure source endpoints and their compute resources.

Data collection occurs at regular intervals. Each type of data collection has a default interval that you can override or modify. IaaS administrators can manually initiate data collection for infrastructure source endpoints and fabric administrators can manually initiate data collection for compute resources.

Infrastructure Source Endpoint Data Collection

Updates information about virtualization hosts, templates, and ISO images for virtualization environments. Updates virtual datacenters and templates for vCloud Director. Updates regions and machines provisioned on them for Amazon. Updates installed memory and CPU count for physical management interfaces.

Inventory Data Collection

Updates the record of the virtual machines whose resource use is tied to a specific compute resource, including detailed information about the networks, storage, and virtual machines. This record also includes information about unmanaged virtual machines, which are machines provisioned outside of vCloud Automation Center.

State Data Collection

Updates the record of the power state of each machine discovered through inventory data collection. State data collection also records missing machines that vCloud Automation Center manages but cannot be detected on the virtualization compute resource or cloud endpoint.

Performance Data Collection for vSphere compute resources only

Updates the record of the average CPU, storage, memory, and network usage for each virtual machine discovered through inventory data collection.

vCNS inventory data collection for vSphere compute resources only

Updates the record of network and security data related to vCloud Networking and Security and NSX, particularly information about security groups and load balancing, for each machine following inventory data collection.

WMI data collection (Windows compute resources only)

Updates the record of the management data for each Windows machine. A WMI agent must be installed, typically on the Manager Service host, and enabled to collect data from Windows machines.

Start Endpoint Data Collection Manually

Endpoint data collection runs automatically every 4 hours, but IaaS administrators can manually start endpoint data collection at any time for endpoints that do not require proxy agents.

The Data Collection page provides information on the status and age of data collections and allows you to manually start a new endpoint data collection.

Prerequisites

Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as an IaaS administrator.

Procedure

1. Select Infrastructure > Endpoints > Endpoints.
2. Point to the endpoint for which you want to run data collection and click Data Collection.
3. Click Start.
4 (Optional) Click Refresh to receive an updated message about the status of the data collection you initiated.

5 Click Cancel to return to the Endpoints page.

**Configure Compute Resource Data Collection**

Fabric administrators can enable or disable data collections, configure the frequency of data collections, or manually request a new state or performance data collection.

The Data Collection page provides information on the status and age of data collections and allows you to configure the data collections for your compute resources.

**Prerequisites**

Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a fabric administrator.

**Procedure**

1 Select Infrastructure > Compute Resources > Compute Resources.

2 Point to the compute resource for which you want to configure data collection and click Data Collection.

3 Configure Compute Resource data collection.
   - Select On to enable data collection.
   - Select Off to disable data collection.

4 Configure Inventory data collection.
   - Select On to enable data collection.
   - Select Off to disable data collection.
   - Type a number in the Frequency text box to configure the time interval (in hours) between inventory data collections.
   - Click Request Now to manually start a new inventory data collection.

5 Configure State data collection.
   - Select On to enable data collection.
   - Select Off to disable data collection.
   - Type a number in the Frequency text box to configure the time interval (in minutes) between state data collections.
   - Click Request Now to manually start a new state data collection.

6 Configure Performance data collection.
   - This is available only for vSphere integrations.
   - Select On to enable data collection.
   - Select Off to disable data collection.
   - Type a number in the Frequency text box to configure the time interval (in hours) between performance data collections.
   - Click Request Now to manually start a new performance data collection.
7 Configure vCNS Inventory data collection.

This is only available for vSphere integrations configured to use NSX or vCloud Networking and Security.

- Select **On** to enable data collection.
- Select **Off** to disable data collection.
- Type a number in the **Frequency** text box to configure the time interval (in hours) between vCNS Inventory data collections.
- Click **Request Now** to manually start a new performance data collection.

8 Click **OK**.

### Manage Amazon EBS Volumes

A fabric administrator can destroy Amazon Elastic Block Store volumes that belong to an Amazon region compute resource in a fabric group. If you are also a business group manager, you can change the owner of an Amazon EBS volume.

#### Prerequisites

Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a **fabric administrator**.

#### Procedure

1. Select **Infrastructure > Compute Resources > EBS Volumes**.
2. Destroy or change the owner for a specific Amazon EBS volume.
   - Locate the Amazon EBS volume to delete and click the **Delete** icon.
   - Locate the Amazon EBS volume to edit and click the **Edit** icon.
     - Type or select a name in the **Owner** text box.

For related information about Amazon EBS, see Amazon documentation.

### Connecting to a Cloud Machine

The first time you connect to a cloud machine you must log in as Administrator.

You can then add the credentials under which you log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a user on the machine, and log in under your vCloud Automation Center credentials from that point on.

**IMPORTANT** If you are using Amazon Web Services, RDP or SSH must be enabled on the Amazon machine instance and the machines must be in a security group in which the correct ports are open.

### Collect User Credentials for an Amazon Machine

To log in to an Amazon machine as an administrator, you must discover the machine’s administrator password.

The administrator password is available on the Machine Information Details page. If the Amazon machine image from which the machine was provisioned is not configured to generate the administrator password on every boot, you will need to find the password using an alternate technique. For information about otherwise obtaining the administrator password, search on *Connect to Your Amazon EC2 Instance* topics in Amazon documentation.
If needed, you can create the necessary vCloud Automation Center user credentials. The user credentials are then valid for subsequent logins to that machine.

**Prerequisites**

- The Amazon machine has already been provisioned.
- Log in to the vCloud Automation Center console as a machine owner, business group manager, or support user.
- RDP or SSH is active on the Amazon machine image that will be used for provisioning
- The machines are in a security group in which the correct ports are open.

**Procedure**

1. Navigate to the **Items** page and filter on the groups you manage or a specific group.
2. Select the Amazon machine in the list of machines.
   - You can click **View Details** on the **Actions** drop-down menu to display details such as machine type.
3. Select **Edit** in the **Actions** drop-down menu.
4. Click **Show Administrator Password** to obtain the administrator password of the machine.
   - Alternatively, you can obtain the password using an external Amazon procedure.
5. Click **Connect Using RDP** from the **Actions** drop-down menu.
6. Click **User another account** when prompted for the login credentials.
7. Type **LOCAL\Administrator** when prompted for the user name.
8. Type the administrator password when prompted.
9. Click **OK**.
   - You are now logged in to the machine as an administrator.
10. Add your vCloud Automation Center credentials as appropriate. For example, on a Windows server machine, open the server manager and select **Configuration > Local Users and Groups** and add your credentials, using a **DOMAIN\username** format, to the Remote Desktop Users group.
   - Your vCloud Automation Center user name and password are now valid credentials for subsequent login to this machine.
11. Log out of the Amazon machine.
12. Click **Connect Using RDP** from the **Actions** drop-down menu.
13. When prompted to log in, type your vCloud Automation Center user name and password credentials to log in to the machine.

Machine owners can now log in to the machine using their vCloud Automation Center credentials.
Monitoring Workflows and Viewing Logs

Depending on your role, you can monitor workflows and view activity logs.

The following table outlines the possible monitoring and log display options available to administrators.

Table 7-1. Monitoring and Log Display Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Menu Sequence and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Display information about actions that have occurred, such as the action type, date and time of the action, and so on.</td>
<td>IaaS administrator</td>
<td>Display default log information or control display content using column and filter options. Click Infrastructure &gt; Monitoring &gt; Audit Logs. The audit log provides details on the status of managed virtual machines and activities performed on these machines during reconfiguration. It also displays information about Amazon machine provisioning. The log includes Amazon machine provisioning, multi-machine, vCloud Networking and Security, reclamation, and reconfigure actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View the status of scheduled and available Distributed Execution Manager and other workflows.</td>
<td>IaaS administrator</td>
<td>Display workflow status and optionally open a specific workflow to display its details. Click Infrastructure &gt; Monitoring &gt; Distributed Execution Status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View and optionally export log data.</td>
<td>IaaS administrator</td>
<td>Display default log information or control display content using column and filter options. Click Infrastructure &gt; Monitoring &gt; Log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View the status and history of executed Distributed Execution Manager and other workflows.</td>
<td>IaaS administrator</td>
<td>Display workflow history and optionally open a specific workflow to display its execution details. Click Infrastructure &gt; Monitoring &gt; Workflow History.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display a list of events, including event type, time, user ID, and so on and optionally display an event details page.</td>
<td>System administrator</td>
<td>View a list of events and their associated attributes, such as execution time, event description, tenant name, target type and ID, and other characteristics. Click Administration &gt; Event Logs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor the status of your requests and view request details.</td>
<td>Tenant administrator or business group manager</td>
<td>Display the status of requests that you are responsible for or have ownership of. Click Requests.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Several machine workflows and workflow states are available in vCloud Automation Center. Provisioning workflows are selected by the tenant administrator or business group manager when they create a blueprint. All of the available options are listed.

**Table 8-1. MasterWorkflow States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workflow State</th>
<th>Work Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requested</td>
<td></td>
<td>A new machine is requested. The machine is created or registered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AwaitingApproval</td>
<td></td>
<td>The approval process starts. The machine build is on hold until it is approved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RegisterMachine</td>
<td>RegisterVM</td>
<td>The existing machine is registered. Attributes are set in the hypervisor. For information about registering machines, see vSphere product documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BuildingMachine</td>
<td></td>
<td>The machine build is about to start. The provisioning workflow that is specified in the blueprint is being created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MachineProvisioned</td>
<td>SetMachineOperations</td>
<td>The machine build completed successfully. Operations are being performed on the machine before it is made available for use. The allowed machine operations that are defined in the blueprint are configured on the machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MachineActivated</td>
<td></td>
<td>The requested machine is activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InstallTools</td>
<td>InstallTools</td>
<td>Hypervisor guest operating system tools are installed on the machine by the hypervisor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expired</td>
<td></td>
<td>The machine has expired and is turned off. After the archive period elapses, it is disposed of. The machine cannot be used. The machine can only be reactivated or disposed of in this state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeactivateMachine</td>
<td></td>
<td>The machine disposal process has started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnprovisionMachine</td>
<td></td>
<td>The machine unprovisioning process has started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workflow State</td>
<td>Work Item</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposing</td>
<td>DisposeVM</td>
<td>The hypervisor is disposing of the machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finalized</td>
<td></td>
<td>The machine was disposed of and is about to be removed from management. The master workflow is about to stop.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 8-2. CloudProvisioningWorkflow States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workflow State</th>
<th>Work Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CloneMachine</td>
<td>CloneVM</td>
<td>The hypervisor is cloning the machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CustomizeMachine</td>
<td>CustomizeVM</td>
<td>The hypervisor is configuring the machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InitialPowerOn</td>
<td>PowerOn</td>
<td>The machine is being powered on for the first time after the clone process is finished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BuildComplete</td>
<td></td>
<td>The machine build process is finished.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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