[How to use]

- 1. Place the VMwareCertSetup_BDC_v1.4.exe on the jump server
- 2. Double click on VMwareCertSetup_BDC_v1.4.exe
- 3. Select an option from the list based on your need

```
VMware Cert Test Environment Setup Tool
v1.4

Please select an option:
1) Config SUT
2) Config VIVa
3) Config Agent
4) Config vCenter
5) Deploy/Export OVF
6) Copy agent log
7) Exit

Enter your choice (1-7):
```

Config SUT

```
<Prerequisites>
To move forward, make sure you've already completed the following:
    1. Installed VMware ESXi OS on SUT
    2. Enabled SSH access on SUT
    3. Obtained the local DHCP IP address (192.168.x.x) of SUT

Enter SUT IP address:
```

- 1. Enable ESXi shell
- 2. Display system information, including security and network4
- 3. Set up a static network (IP/Netmask/Gateway) based on the user's input
- 4. Set up the DNS and DNS hostname based on the user's input

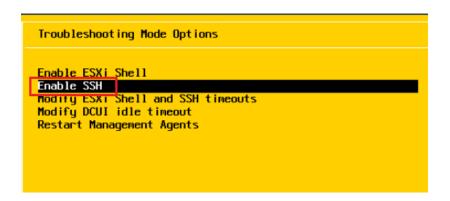
 The default hostname will use the last digit of your IP as the trailing

 character. For example, if you set IP to 192.168.4.50, then the hostname

 will be set to esxi50. This is designed for multiple users.
- 5. Turn off the network firewall

[Note]

The tool requires SSH connection to access your SUT. Since the default setting of SSH is disabled, you need to **manually enable SSH** after installing the OS. The setting is in System Customization -> Troubleshooting Options -> Enable SSH



Config VIVa

- 1. Set hostname to "photon-viva"
- 2. Add input IP and "cert-viva-local" string to /etc/hosts file
- 3. Configure /etc/systemd/network/99-dhcp-en.network file for Internet access
- 4. Verify Internet connectivity
- 5. Update VIVa service
- 6. Configure /etc/systemd/network/99-dhcp-en.network file for local connection
- Add input IP and "cert-viva-local" string to
 C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts file on the jump server to allow local access

Config Agent

- 1. Upload the runlist.json to the agent
- 2. Configure /etc/systemd/network/99-dhcp-en.network file for Internet access
- 3. Verify Internet connectivity
- 4. Execute AgentLauncher and pull docker image
- 5. Configure /etc/systemd/network/99-dhcp-en.network file for local connection

Config vCenter

```
To move forward, make sure you've already completed the following:
1. Downloaded the VCSA image (.iso) and placed it in the current directory
2. Created a DNS hostname and IP for vCenter VM on DHCP server (ex: vc50 -> 192.168.4.50)
Enter TC IP address <press Enter to accept default 10.245.43.87>: -
Enter TC username <press Enter to accept default root>:
Enter vCenter VM name: VC-TEST
Enter vCenter IP address: 192.168.4.99
Enter vCenter system name <press Enter to accept vc99.lenovo.com>:
Enter vCenter prefix <press Enter to accept default 22>:
Enter vCenter gateway <press Enter to accept default 192.168.4.1>:
Enter vCenter DNS server <press Enter to accept default 192.168.4.1>:
Enter vCenter root password <press Enter to accept default Admin!23>:
Enter vCenter SSO password <press Enter to accept default Admin!23>:
Available networks on ESXi host:
 1) VLAN20
 2) VM Network
 3) vnic10
 4) vnic11
 5) vnic12
 6) vnic13
 7) vnic14
8) vnic15
 9) vnic16
 10) vnic17
 11) vnic3
 12) vnic4
13) vnic5
 14) vnic6
 15) vnic9
Enter vCenter deployment network (1-15): 3
Mounting VCSA ISO...
```

- 1. Create a deployment template based on the user's input
 - a. The default hostname will use the last digit of your IP as the trailing character. For example, if you set IP to 192.168.4.**50**, then the hostname will be set to vc**50**. This is designed for multiple users.
 - b. When prompted to enter vCenter deployment network, be careful
 to select the network name which is tied with your local network
 192.168.x.x.
- 2. Mount the VCSA ISO on the jump server
- 3. Deploy vCenter on the TC
- 4. Unmount the VCSA ISO from the jump server

[Note]

The vCenter deployment may take a long time to complete. Do NOT interrupt the process when the command stays at 'VCSA Deployment is still running'. A successful deployment should look like below:

Deploy/Export OVF

This option does the following:

- Deploy the targeted .ova file on the ESXi host
 You can also use this option to deploy VIVa or Agent as long as the .ova file is available and present in the same directory as the tool.
- 2. Export a .ova file from the targeted ESXi host
- 3. Delete a VM from the targeted ESXi host

Copy agent log

```
<Prerequisites>
To move forward, make sure you've already completed the following:
    1. Deployed Agent on TC
    2. Obtained the IP address of the Agent

Enter Agent IP address:
```

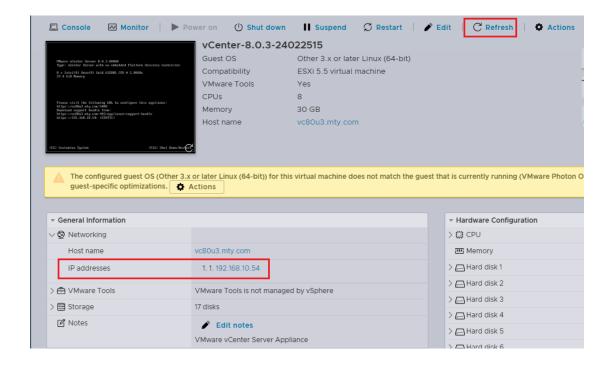
This option does the following:

1. Copy the latest test result from Agent to the current directory

[Q & A]

Q1: How can I obtain the VM IP without accessing it?

A1: On your ESXi host, ensure the VM is powered on. Click on the virtual machine and **refresh** the page. Look for the IP addresses under **Networking**



Q2: Can I use the Deploy/Export OVF function to deploy the current NFS VM on another jump server?

A2: Sure, you can. Just export the NFS VM to the .ova file. Transfer the .ova file to the new jump server and deploy it using the same tool. After the deployment is complete, you may need to enter the OS to modify the network IP settings to fit your new environment.

Q3: What can I do if I find a bug or have some good ideas?

A3: Feedback is welcome! Please send an email to Mike Lu klu7@lenovo.com