vmware by Broadcom

Last Updated April 1, 2025

Broadcom Value Pack

Self-Service Catalog User Guide

Release Version 1.0

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2

VMware Cloud Foundation Automation 8.18

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About This Guide

Last Updated March 20, 2025

The **Self-Service Catalog User Guide** contains usage information about the catalogs provided by the Broadcom Value Pack, categorized by various services. This includes the creation of virtual machines for private cloud configuration, the creation of segments for network configuration and peering services between segments, the provision of block storage, the creation of clusters and namespaces for containers, the creation of database services, and the creation of rules for security services.

Intended Audience

This information is intended for anyone who wants to use the **Broadcom Value Pack** to easily configure a private cloud. The information is written for individuals who are looking to set up a private cloud and want to easily use **VMware Cloud Foundation**, along with experience in virtual machine technology, networking, and security operations.

Policy Self-Service Catalog Items

The first step in setting up Broadcom Value Pack is to configure a project that allows resource provisioning in specific computing resource zones.

- For information about cloud zones, see Learn more about Automation Assembler cloud zones.

Once the project is created, users can be added, approvers can be set, and access to the necessary zones can be configured. This section outlines the catalog configuration required for the detailed settings needed to set up the project.
Please note that, in addition to project setup, there may be various other configurations required, and more Policy-related catalog items may be added in the future as the system evolves.

The catalog item configuration provided under the Policy category is as follows:

- **Project**

For information about projects, see Adding and managing Automation Assembler projects.

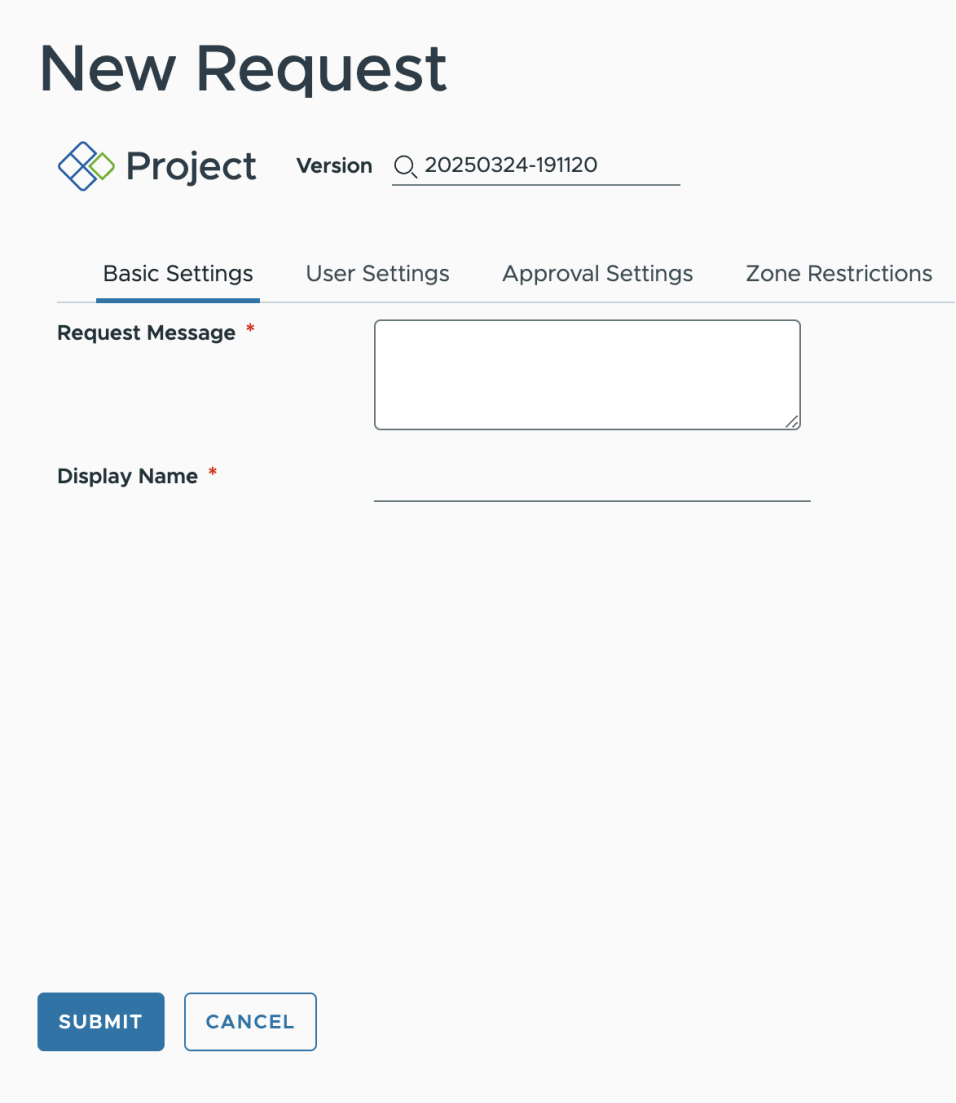
Project

A **project** links users to one or more target cloud zones or datastores. Users can view the catalog items assigned to the projects they belong to. Each project may include one or more cloud zones or datastores, which determine where catalog items are deployed. Projects connect users to the catalog items they can access, the items they can deploy, and the cloud resources available for deployment. Additionally, users can easily create projects using the catalog item for project creation provided by the **Broadcom Value Pack**.

Day 1 Operations (*initial provisioning and deployment of resources* - **"Catalog" tab within the Service Broker UI**)

The request form is used as shown in the example below.

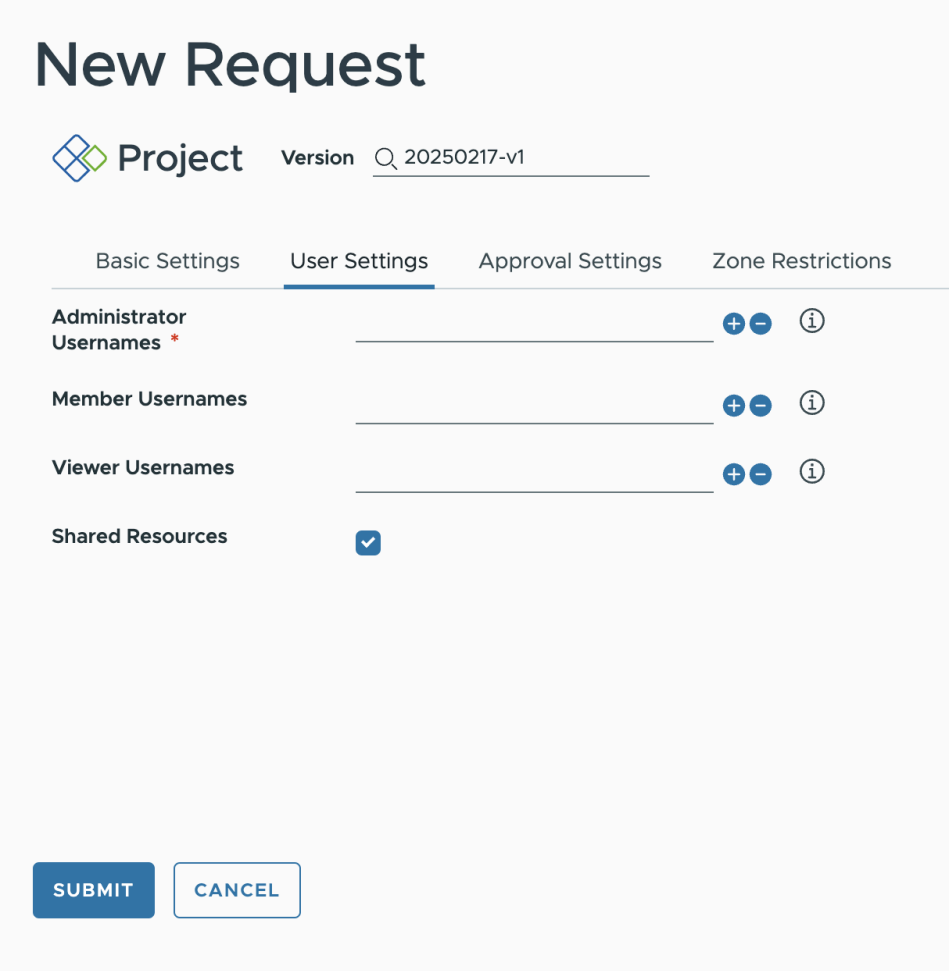
Step 1: Basic Settings



In this step, users provide the detailed business justification for the requested resource and input values to create a unique resource. This ensures that the request is valid and distinct from other resources.

- **Request Message**: Enter the Business Justification for resource creation. This message will help approvers understand the rationale behind the request.
- **Display Name**: Enter user-defined name for the Project.

Step 2: User Settings

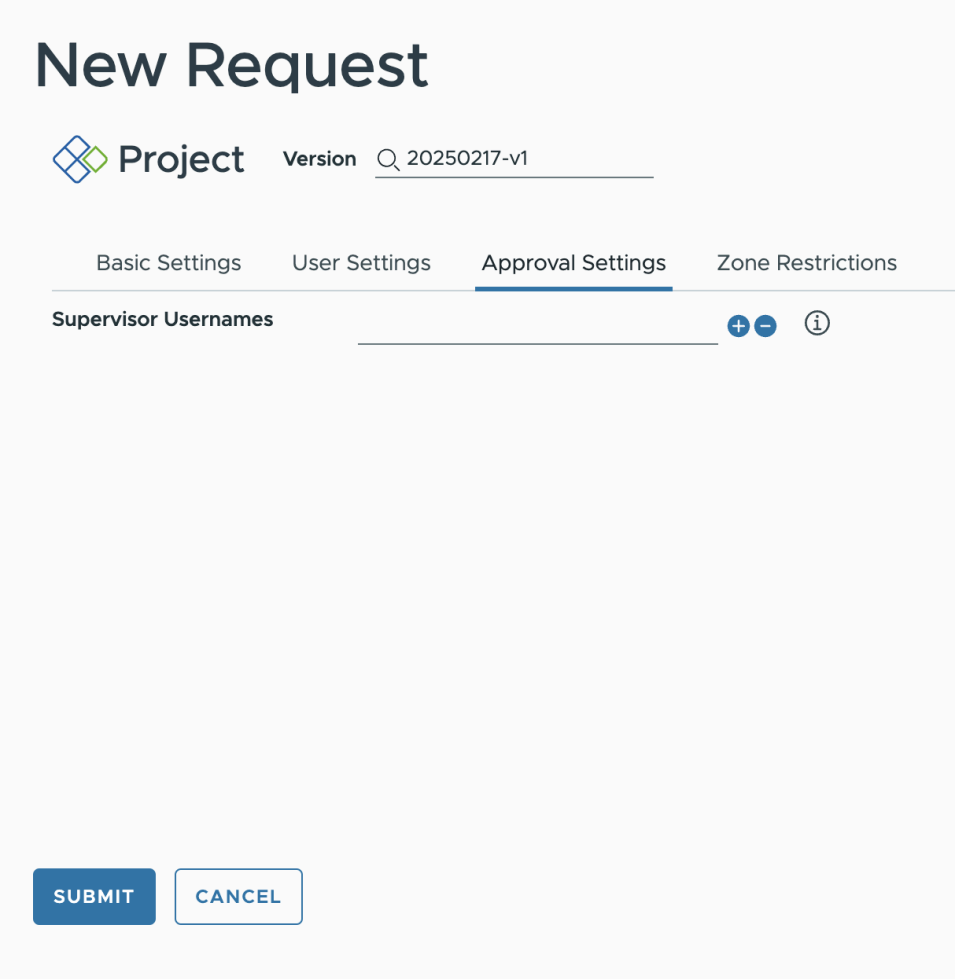


In this step, users configure deployment access and assign roles to users or user groups. To restrict resource access to only the requesting project, turn off resource sharing between projects. If you want to share project resources with other projects, ensure resource sharing is enabled.

- **Administrator Usernames**: Select users. A user who has read and write access to the entire user interface and API resources. This is the only user role that can see and do everything, including add cloud accounts, create new projects, and assign a project administrator.
- **Member Usernames**: Select users. A user who does not have the Assembler Administrator role. In an Automation Assembler project, the administrator adds users to projects as project members, administrators, or viewers. The administrator can also add a project administrator.

- **Viewer Usernames** : Select users. A user who has read access to see information but cannot create, update, or delete values. This is a read-only role across all projects in all the services. Users with the viewer role can see all the information that is available to the administrator. They cannot take any action unless you make them a project administrator or a project member.
- **Shared Resources**: Check this option if you want to share resources with other projects.. Projects can include resources that are owned by the project or resources that are shared with other project members.

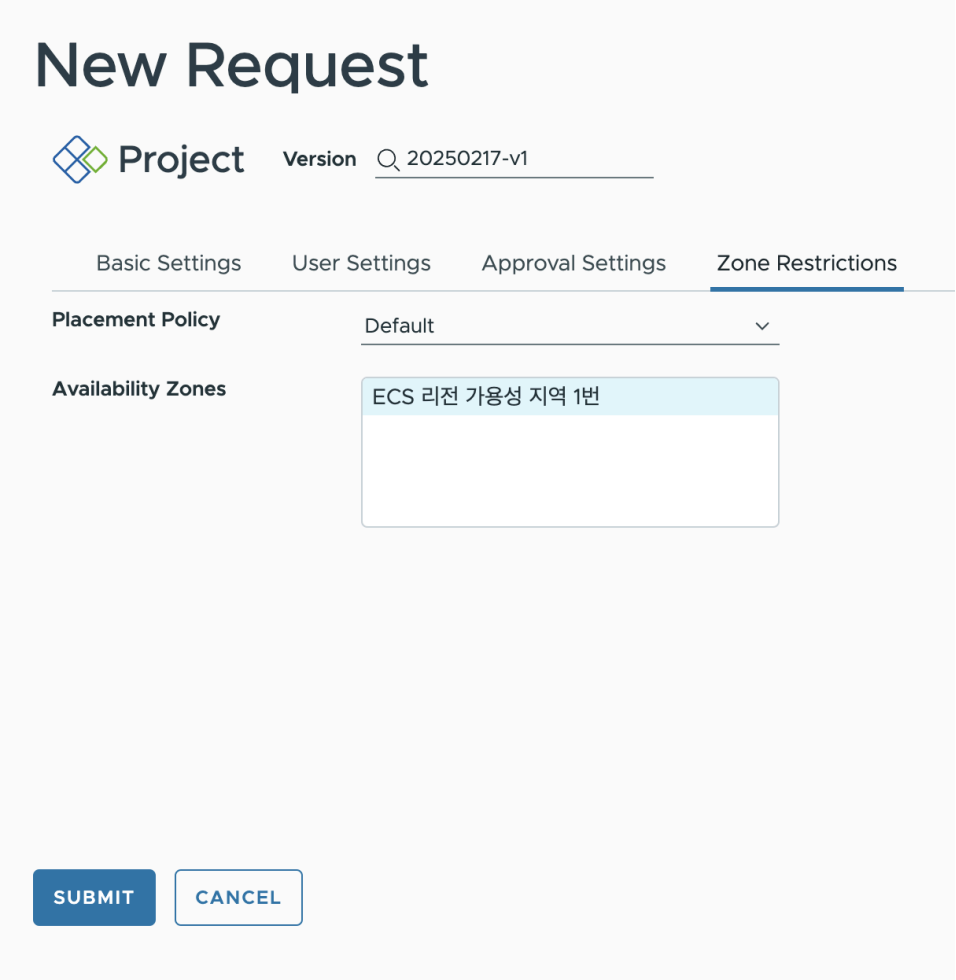
Step 3: Approval Settings



In this step, users designate approvers who must review and approve or reject a resource request. Approvers can be selected from individual users or user groups.

- **Supervisor Usernames**: Select users as designated approvers. Users who must review and then approve or reject a request.

Step 4: Zone Restrictions

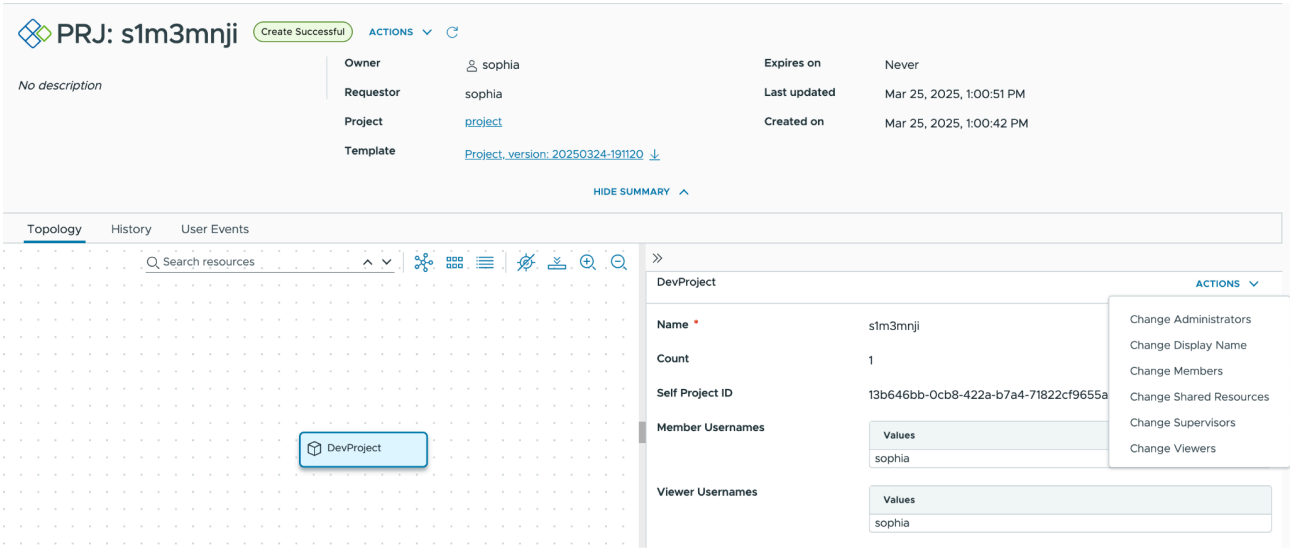


In this step, you configure the cloud zones where resources can be deployed based on the **placement policy** defined for the project. VMware Cloud Foundation Automation uses this policy to determine which **cloud zones** are eligible for deployment.

- **Placement Policy**: Select the Placement Policy. Placement Policy drives host selection for deployments within the specified cloud zone.
    - **default** - Distributes compute resources across clusters and hosts machines based on availability. For example, all machines in a particular deployment are provisioned on the first applicable host.
    - **spread** - Provisions compute resources, at a deployment level, to the cluster or host with the least number of virtual machines. For vSphere, Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) distributes the virtual machines across the hosts. For example, all requested machines in a deployment are placed on the same cluster, but the next deployment may choose another vSphere cluster depending on the current load.

- **Availability Zones**: Select all regions within a cloud provider's infrastructure where cloud resources are deployed. Cloud zones are divided based on pre-defined tags. In the Availability Zone field, you can select a cloud zone that is categorized according to these tags. This allows you to assign compute resources to the appropriate zone based on the tags, ensuring that only the resources matching the selected tags are included for deployment.

Day 2 Operations (*managing and modifying those resources after they are deployed, such as reconfiguring networks or rebuilding Virtual Machines - "**Consume" tab within the Service Broker UI***)



- **Change Administrators**: Set up a new administrator(s).
- **Change Display Name**: Change a project display name.
- **Change Members**: Set up a new member(s).
- **Change Shared Resources**: Change the option for sharing the project resources with other project members.
- **Change Supervisors**: Set up a new supervisor(s).
- **Change Viewers**: Set up a new viewer(s).
- **Delete**: Delete a Project resource.

Compute Self-Service Catalog Items

The **Compute Self-Service Catalog Items** enable users to provision, configure, and manage virtual machines (Virtual Machines) in cloud environments. Virtual machines provide the compute resources needed for running applications, workloads, and services. The **Virtual Machine** catalog item simplifies the process of deploying and managing Virtual Machines, ensuring that users can easily scale their infrastructure according to business needs.

The catalog item configuration provided under the Compute category is as follows:

- **Virtual Machine**

This catalog item enables users to request the creation of a fully configurable virtual machine within a cloud environment. Virtual Machines are essential components for running workloads, and users can specify various settings such as CPU, memory, storage, and operating systems.

For information about projects, see Adding and managing Automation Assembler projects.

Virtual Machine

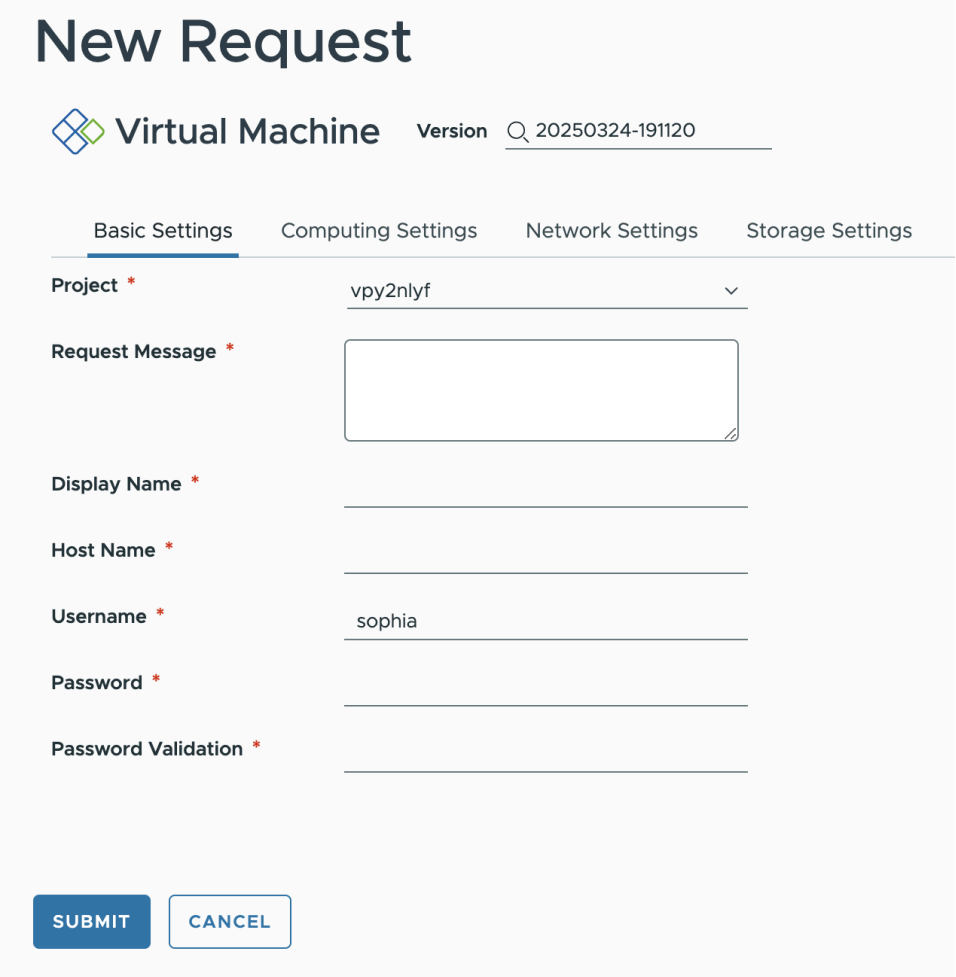
A **Virtual Machine (Virtual Machine)** is a virtualized compute resource that allows users to run applications and services on a virtualized operating system. It behaves like a physical computer but runs within a software environment, providing flexibility in deploying workloads. Virtual Machines are provisioned in specific **Provisioning Zones** that are defined at the project level within VMware's cloud infrastructure.

In VMware by Broadcom, a **Virtual Machine** is deployed based on the **Provisioning Zone** assigned to the project. The provisioning zone determines the availability of cloud zones and compute resources for the Virtual Machine's deployment. Users can request a Virtual Machine from the Self-Service Catalog and configure it according to their application requirements.

Day 1 Operations (*initial provisioning and deployment of resources* - **"Catalog" tab within the Service Broker UI**)

The request form is used as shown in the example below.

Step 1: Basic Settings

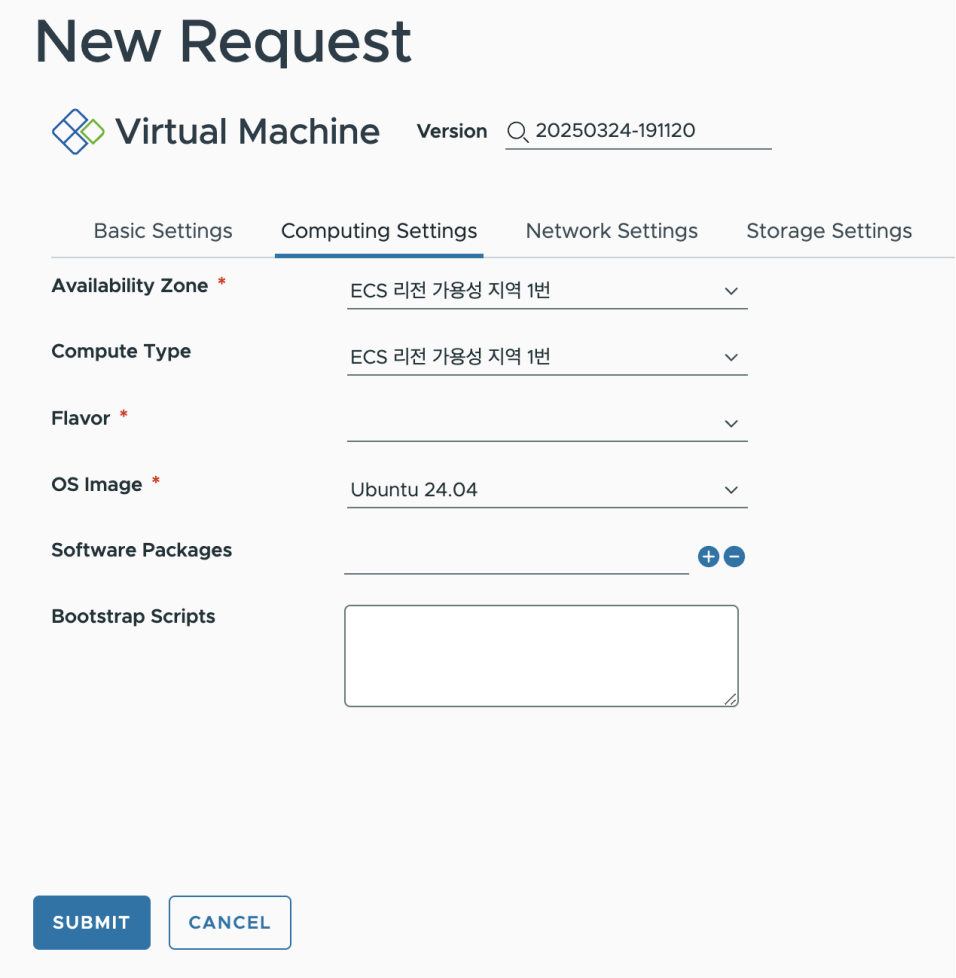


In this step, users provide the detailed business justification for the requested resource and input values to create a unique resource. This ensures that the request is valid and distinct from other resources.

- **Project**: Select a Project. When initiating the request, users must first select the project they belong to. The project defines the Provisioning Zone where the Virtual Machine will be created, and it also determines the cloud resources available to the user.
- **Request Message**: Enter the Business Justification for resource creation. This message will help approvers understand the rationale behind the request.
- **Display Name**: Enter a user-defined name for the Virtual Machine.
- **Host Name**: Enter a host name. A unique identifier assigned to the Virtual Machine.

- **Username**: Enter a user name. User account for accessing the Virtual Machine..
- **Password & Password Validation**: Enter a password and confirm a password. Credentials required for authentication.

Step 2: Computing Settings



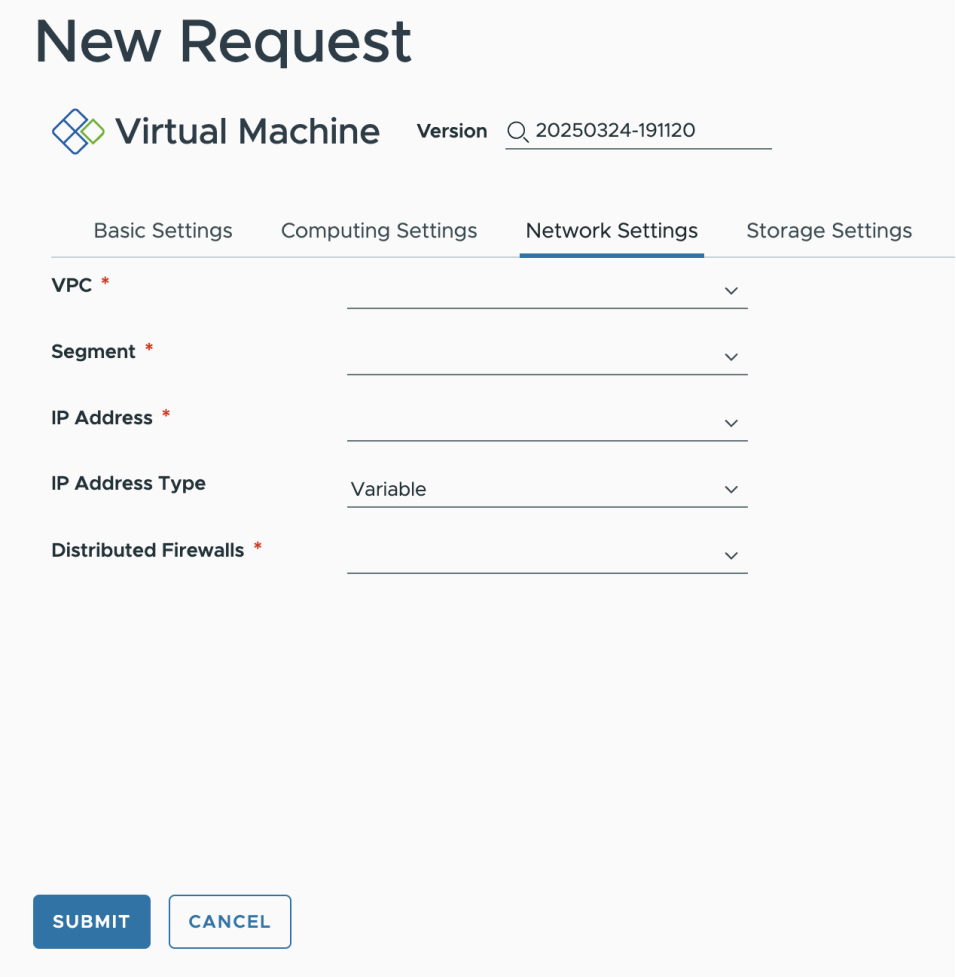
In this step, users configure deployment access and assign roles to users or user groups. To restrict resource access to only the requesting project, turn off resource sharing between projects. If you want to share project resources with other projects, ensure resource sharing is enabled.

- **Availability Zone**: Select a specific, isolated region within a cloud provider's infrastructure where cloud resources are deployed.
- **Compute Type**: Select a Compute. **Compute Type** defines where Virtual Machines (VMs) and workloads will be deployed.
- **Flavor** : Select a predefined flavor. A **Flavor** defines the compute specifications of a Virtual Machine (VM), including **CPU, memory (RAM)**. It provides predefined

resource configurations that users can select based on workload requirements, ensuring consistency and optimal resource allocation.

- **OS Image**: Select a pre-configured operating system template used for deploying Virtual Machines (VMs). It includes the base OS, system settings, and sometimes pre-installed software, ensuring consistency and faster provisioning.
- **Software Packages** : Enter a list of required packages. During Virtual Machine provisioning, **Software Packages** specify the applications or dependencies to be installed on the Virtual Machine. Users can define required packages to automate software setup and ensure consistency across deployments.
- **Bootstrap Scripts**: Enter custom scripts executed during the initial setup.

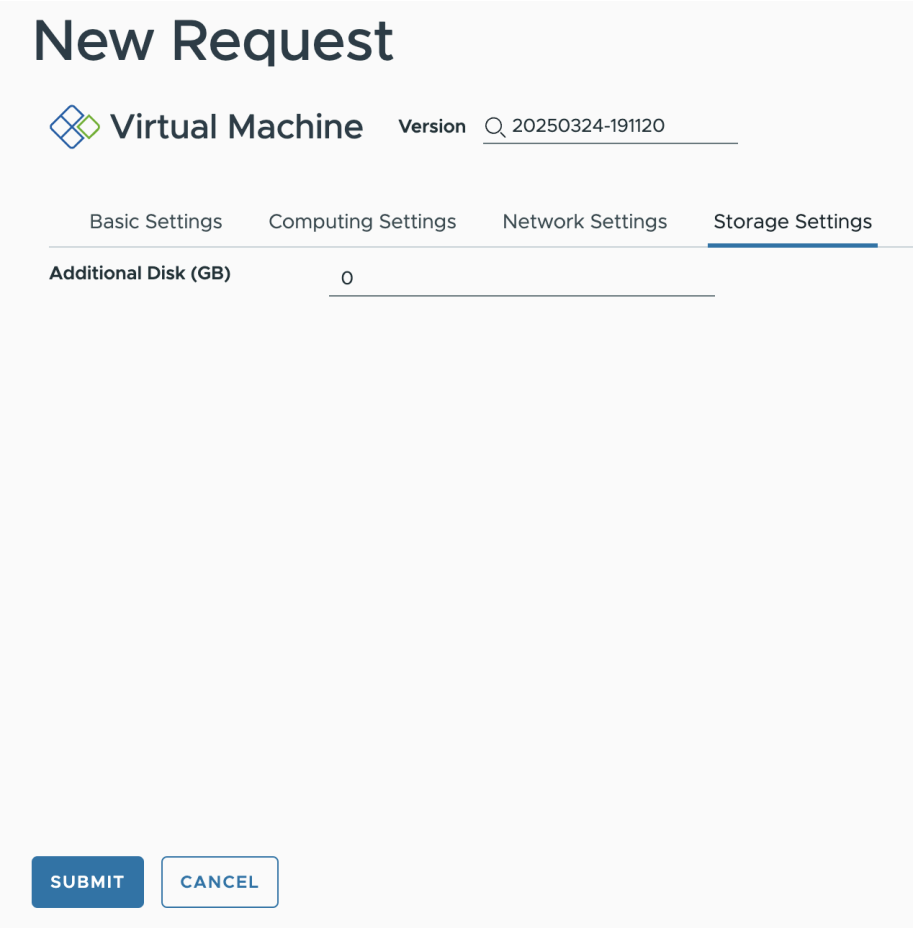
Step 3: Network Settings



In this step, users designate approvers who must review and approve or reject a resource request. Approvers can be selected from individual users or user groups.

- **VPC (Virtual Private Cloud)**: Enter the VPC where the Virtual Machine will be deployed. A logically isolated network within a cloud environment that provides networking resources for Virtual Machines.
- **Segment**: Enter the network segment to assign the Virtual Machine. A subnet within a VPC that helps organize and control network traffic between VMs and other resources.
- **IP Address**: Enter a specific IP address or leave it blank for automatic assignment. A unique identifier assigned to a Virtual Machine for communication within a network.
- **IP Address Type**: Select the IP assignment type (variable/permanent). Specifies whether the assigned IP is **permanent** (manually assigned) or **variable** (automatically assigned by DHCP).
- **Distributed Firewall**: Define the firewall rules to apply to the Virtual Machine. A security feature that applies firewall rules at the Virtual Machine level to control inbound and outbound traffic.

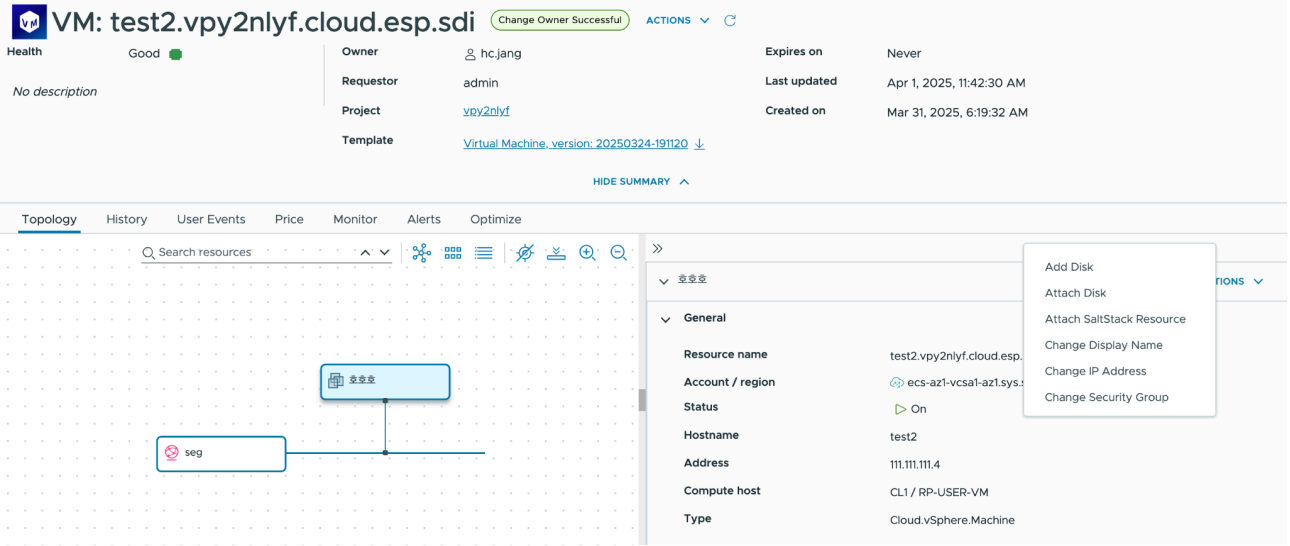
Step 4: Storage Restrictions



In this step, you configure the cloud zones where resources can be deployed based on the **placement policy** defined for the project. VMware Cloud Foundation Automation uses this policy to determine which **cloud zones** are eligible for deployment.

- **Additional Disk (GB)**: Optional extra storage for the Virtual Machine.

Day 2 Operations (*managing and modifying those resources after they are deployed, such as reconfiguring networks or rebuilding Virtual Machines - "**Consume" tab within the Service Broker UI***)



- **Add Disk**: Attach additional storage to the Virtual Machine.
- **Attach Disk**: Connect the predefined block disk or network file system to the Virtual Machine.
- **Change Display name**: Modify the user-defined name of the Virtual Machine.
- **Change IP Address**: Update the assigned IP.
- **Change Security Group**: Adjust firewall and security settings.
- **Delete**: Delete a Virtual Machine resource.

Network Self-Service Catalog Items

The **Network Self-Service Catalog Items** enable users to manage and configure networking resources in a cloud environment. These items are essential for creating and maintaining the network infrastructure necessary for deploying and running cloud-based applications. Users can provision, configure, and manage resources like **Virtual Private Cloud**s (VPCs), **Access IP**s, **Segment**s, **Segment Peering**, and **Load Balancer**s directly from the catalog. This self-service model streamlines the process, ensuring that users can easily access and control network resources without needing direct administrative intervention.

The catalog item configuration provided under the Network category is as follows:

- **Virtual Private Cloud**
- **Access IP**
- **Segment**
- **Segment Peering**
- **Load Balancer**

These items allow users to customize and manage their network environment by setting up isolated network spaces, managing IP addresses, isolating traffic flows, and distributing network traffic for optimal performance.

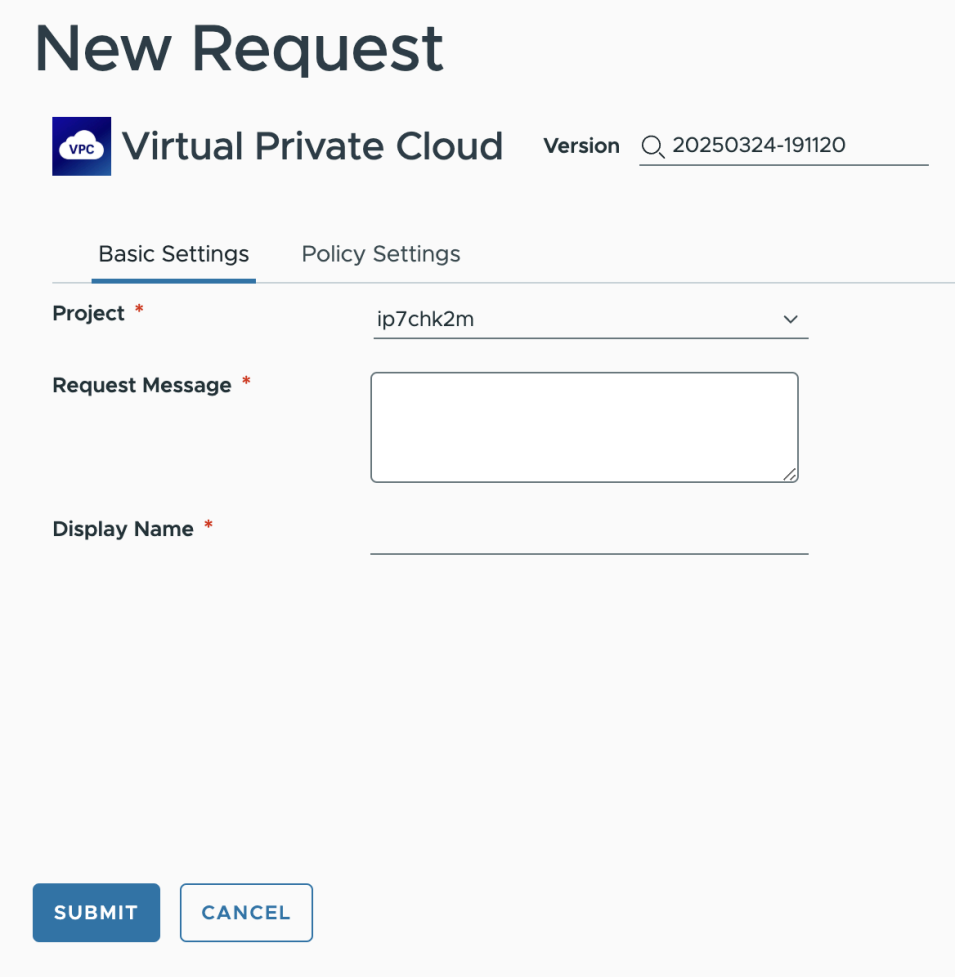
Virtual Private Cloud

A **Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)** provides users with a private, isolated network within the cloud. It enables the creation of custom network environments with defined IP address ranges, subnets, and routing configurations. This catalog item allows users to easily create a VPC tailored to the needs of their applications and services, while also ensuring secure communication between various network resources.

Day 1 Operations (*initial provisioning and deployment of resources* - **"Catalog" tab within the Service Broker UI**)

The request form is used as shown in the example below.

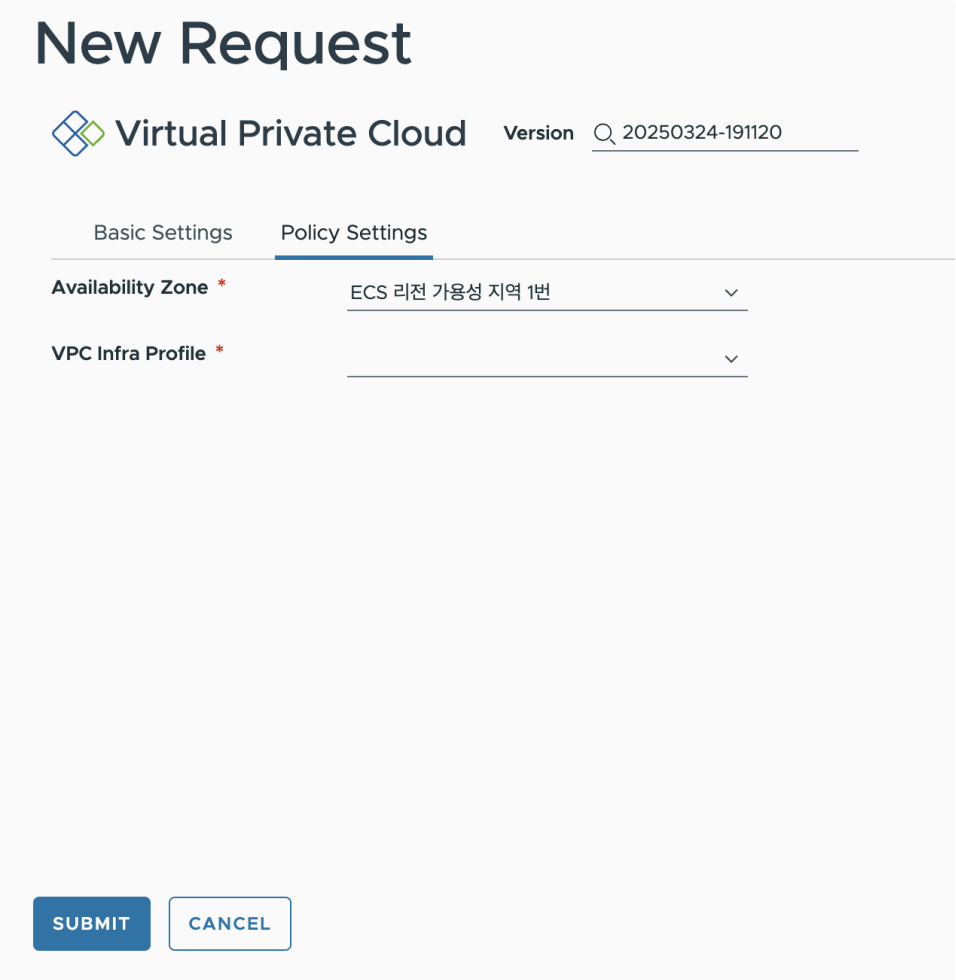
Step 1: Basic Settings



In this step, users provide the detailed business justification for the requested resource and input values to create a unique resource. This ensures that the request is valid and distinct from other resources.

- **Project**: Select a Project. When initiating the request, users must first select the project they belong to. The project defines the Provisioning Zone where the Virtual Machine will be created, and it also determines the cloud resources available to the user.
- **Request Message**: Enter the Business Justification for resource creation. This message will help approvers understand the rationale behind the request.
- **Display Name**: Enter a user-defined name for the Virtual Private Cloud.

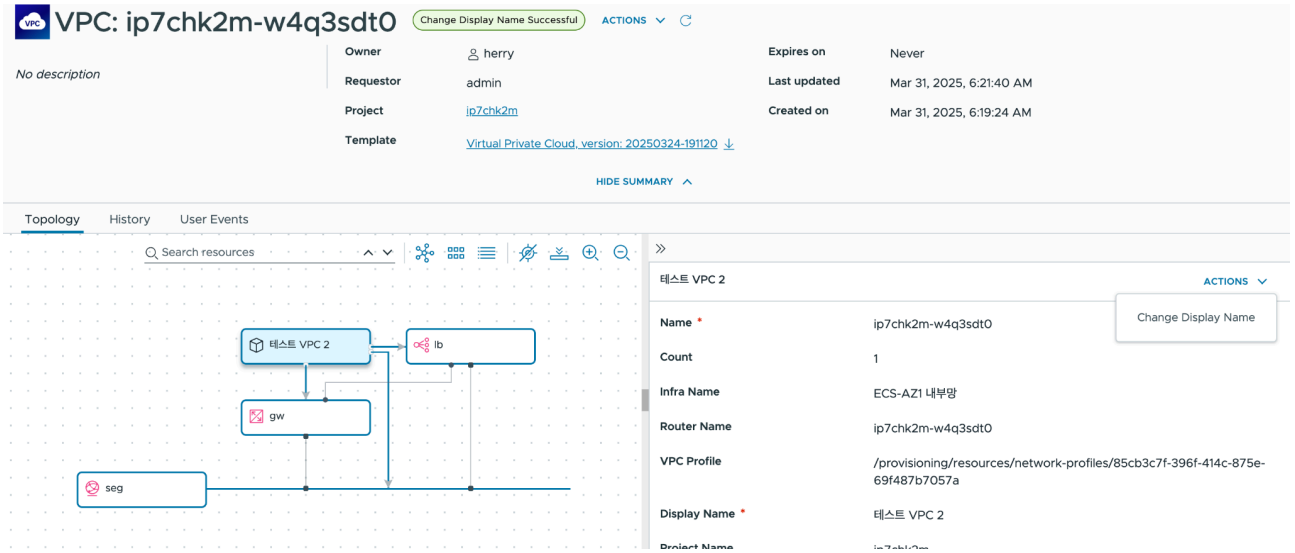
Step 2: Policy Settings



In this step, users configure deployment access and assign roles to users or user groups. To restrict resource access to only the requesting project, turn off resource sharing between projects. If you want to share project resources with other projects, ensure resource sharing is enabled.

- Availability Zone: Select a specific, isolated region within a cloud provider's infrastructure where cloud resources are deployed.
- VPC Infra Profile: select the network infrastructure profile settings for a Virtual Private Cloud.

Day 2 Operations (*managing and modifying those resources after they are deployed, such as reconfiguring networks or rebuilding Virtual Machines - "**Consume" tab within the Service Broker UI***)



- **Change Display Name**: Change the display name of the Virtual Private Cloud.
- **Delete**: Delete a Virtual Private Cloud resource.

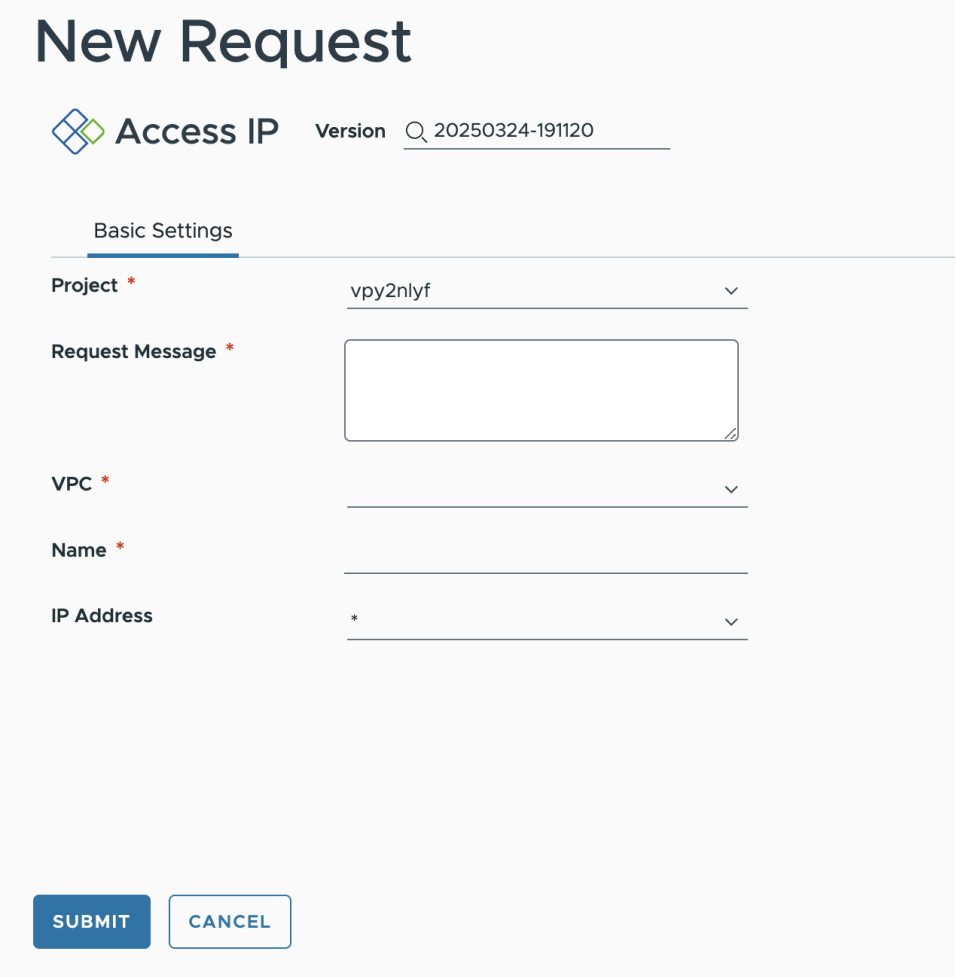
Access IP

The **Access IP** catalog item allows users to provision a public or private IP address that can be used to access their cloud resources from the internet or other networks. This is particularly useful for applications that require external connectivity, such as web servers or APIs, enabling secure and controlled communication with the outside world.

Day 1 Operations (*initial provisioning and deployment of resources* - **"Catalog" tab within the Service Broker UI**)

The request form is used as shown in the example below.

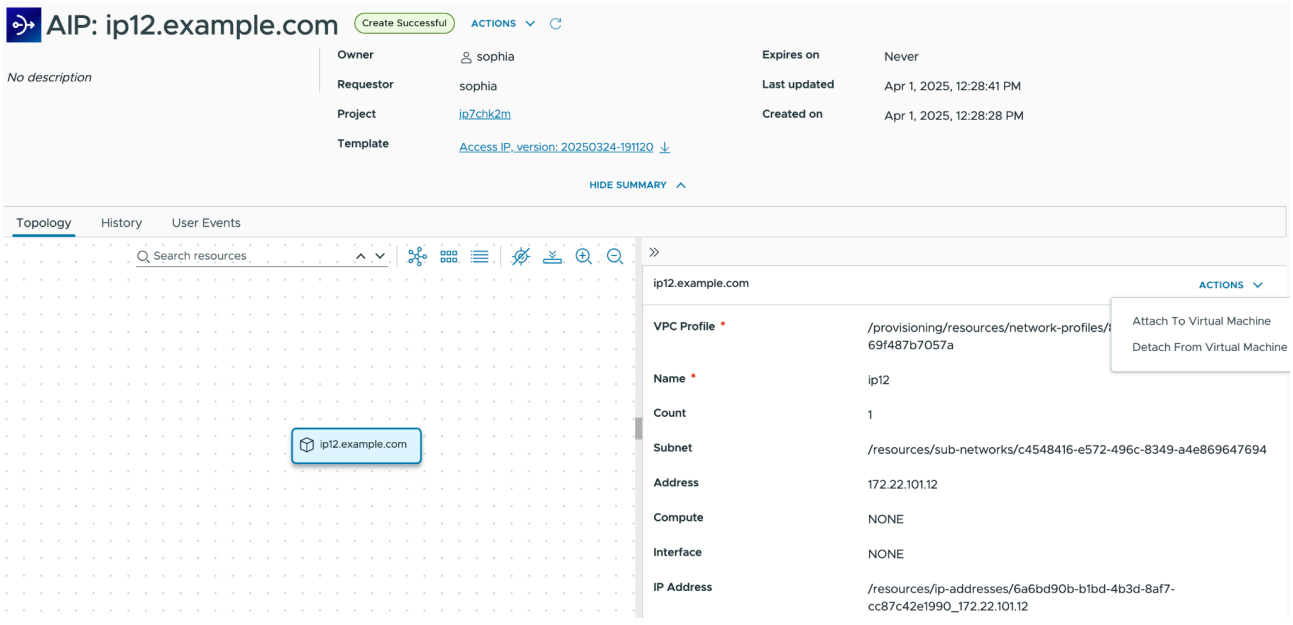
Step 1: Basic Settings



In this step, users provide the detailed business justification for the requested resource and input values to create a unique resource. This ensures that the request is valid and distinct from other resources.

- **Project**: Select a Project. When initiating the request, users must first select the project they belong to. The project defines the Provisioning Zone where the Virtual Machine will be created, and it also determines the cloud resources available to the user.
- **Request Message**: Enter the Business Justification for resource creation. This message will help approvers understand the rationale behind the request.
- **VPC (Virtual Private Cloud)**: Enter the VPC where the Virtual Machine will be deployed. A logically isolated network within a cloud environment that provides networking resources for Virtual Machines.
- **Name**: Enter a user-defined identifier for the Access IP, used for easy reference and management.
- **IP Address**: Enter the specific IP assigned for external or internal access to resources within the network.

Day 2 Operations (*managing and modifying those resources after they are deployed, such as reconfiguring networks or rebuilding Virtual Machines - "**Consume" tab within the Service Broker UI***)



- **Attach to Virtual Machine**: Connects a resource (e.g., a disk or network interface) to a Virtual Machine, making it available for use.

- **Detach from Virtual Machine**: Removes a connected resource from a Virtual Machine, making it unavailable but not necessarily deleting it.
- **Delete**: Delete an Access IP resource.

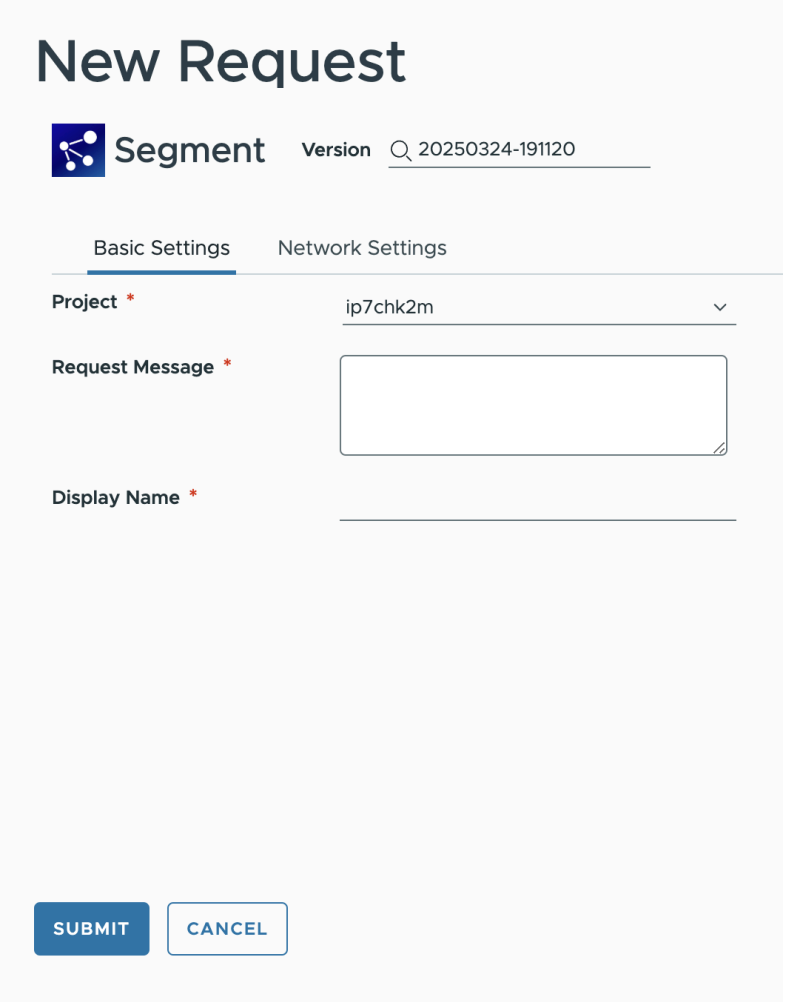
Segment

A **Segment** provides a logical partition within a cloud network, allowing for isolated traffic flows between different resources. This catalog item enables users to create network segments for security, performance, and traffic management purposes. Segments are ideal for scenarios where specific network zones need to be isolated from others, ensuring more granular control over access and security policies.

Day 1 Operations (*initial provisioning and deployment of resources* - **"Catalog" tab within the Service Broker UI**)

The request form is used as shown in the example below.

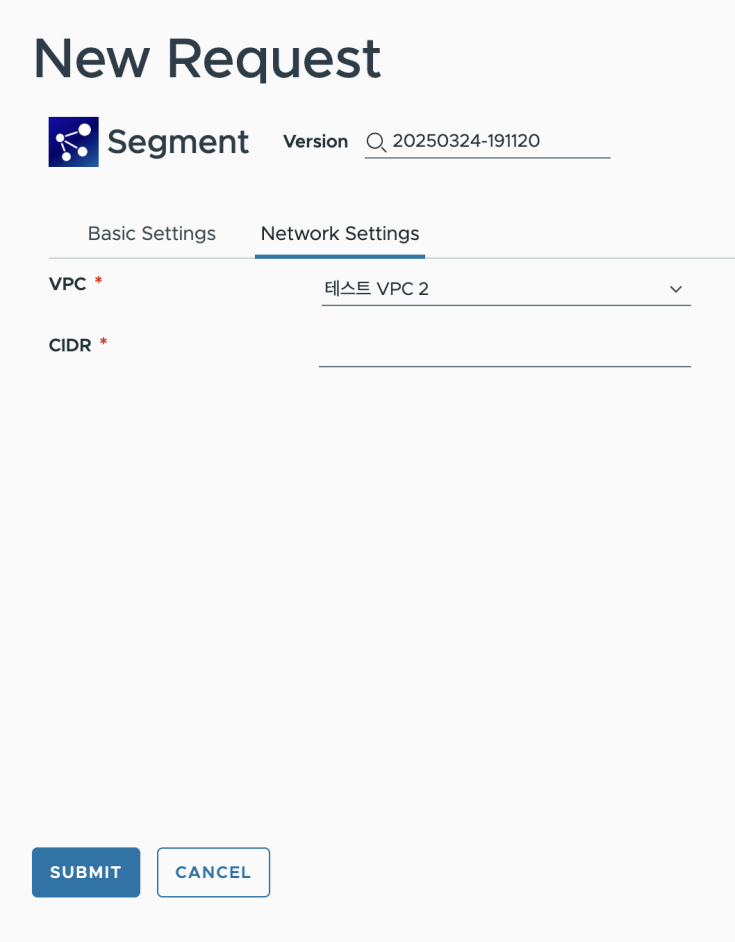
Step 1: Basic Settings



In this step, users provide the detailed business justification for the requested resource and input values to create a unique resource. This ensures that the request is valid and distinct from other resources.

- **Project**: Select a Project. When initiating the request, users must first select the project they belong to. The project defines the Provisioning Zone where the Virtual Machine will be created, and it also determines the cloud resources available to the user.
- **Request Message**: Enter the Business Justification for resource creation. This message will help approvers understand the rationale behind the request.
- **Display Name**: Enter a user-defined name for the Segment.

Step 2: Network Settings

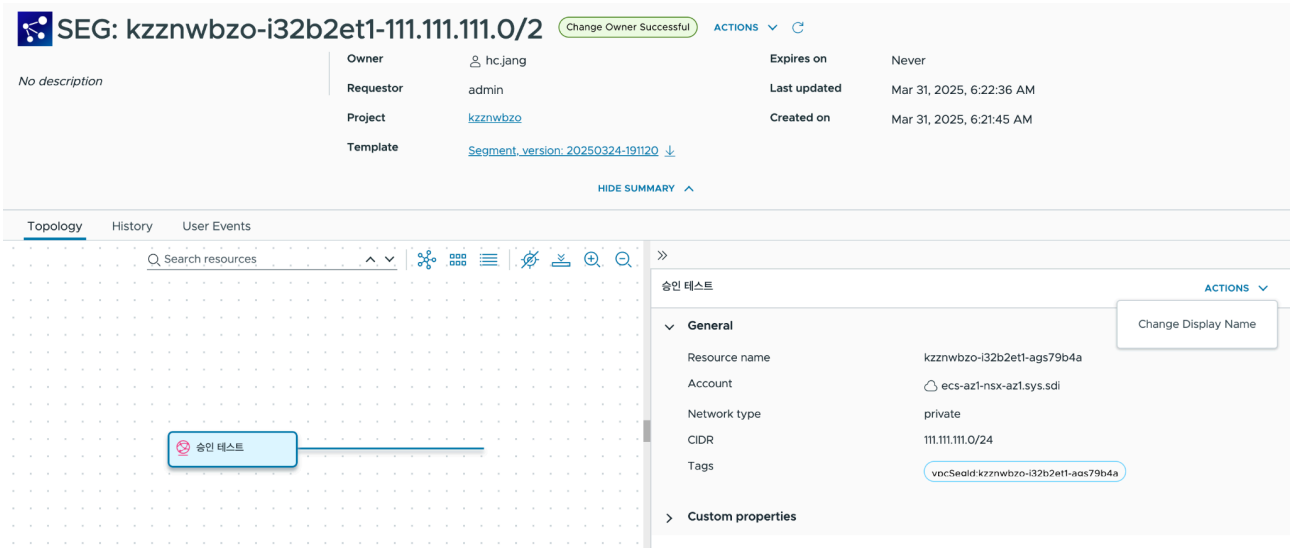


In this step, users configure deployment access and assign roles to users or user groups. To restrict resource access to only the requesting project, turn off resource sharing

between projects. If you want to share project resources with other projects, ensure resource sharing is enabled.

- VPC (Virtual Private Cloud): Enter the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) to which the segment will be attached, defining its network scope.
- CIDR: Enter the IP address range in CIDR notation to allocate addresses within the segment.

Day 2 Operations (*managing and modifying those resources after they are deployed, such as reconfiguring networks or rebuilding Virtual Machines - "**Consume" tab within the Service Broker UI***)



- **Change Display Name**: Change the display name of the Segment.
- **Delete**: Delete a Segment resource.

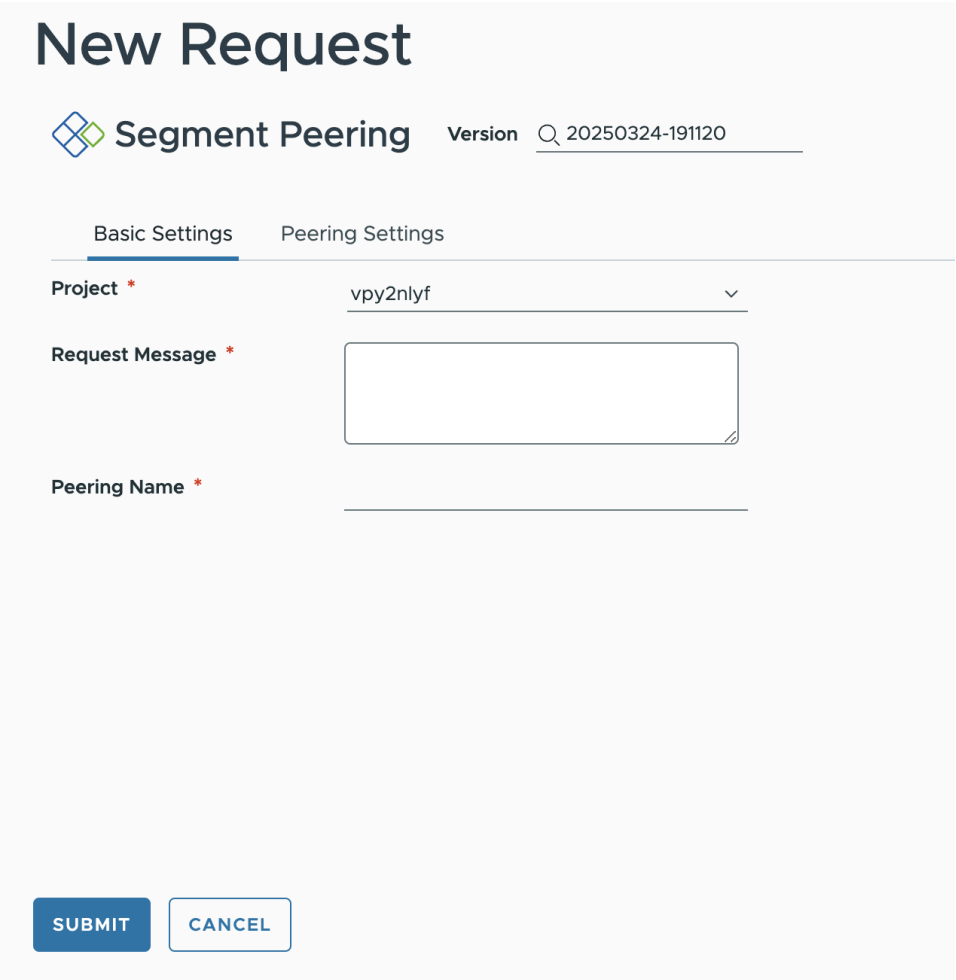
Segment Peering

Segment Peering allows users to establish communication between two different network segments within their cloud environment. By creating a peering connection, users can enable traffic flow between isolated segments, making it possible to share resources while maintaining separation between different network zones. This catalog item is useful when users need to connect segments for communication without compromising the isolation and security of their respective networks.

Day 1 Operations (*initial provisioning and deployment of resources* - **"Catalog" tab within the Service Broker UI**)

The request form is used as shown in the example below.

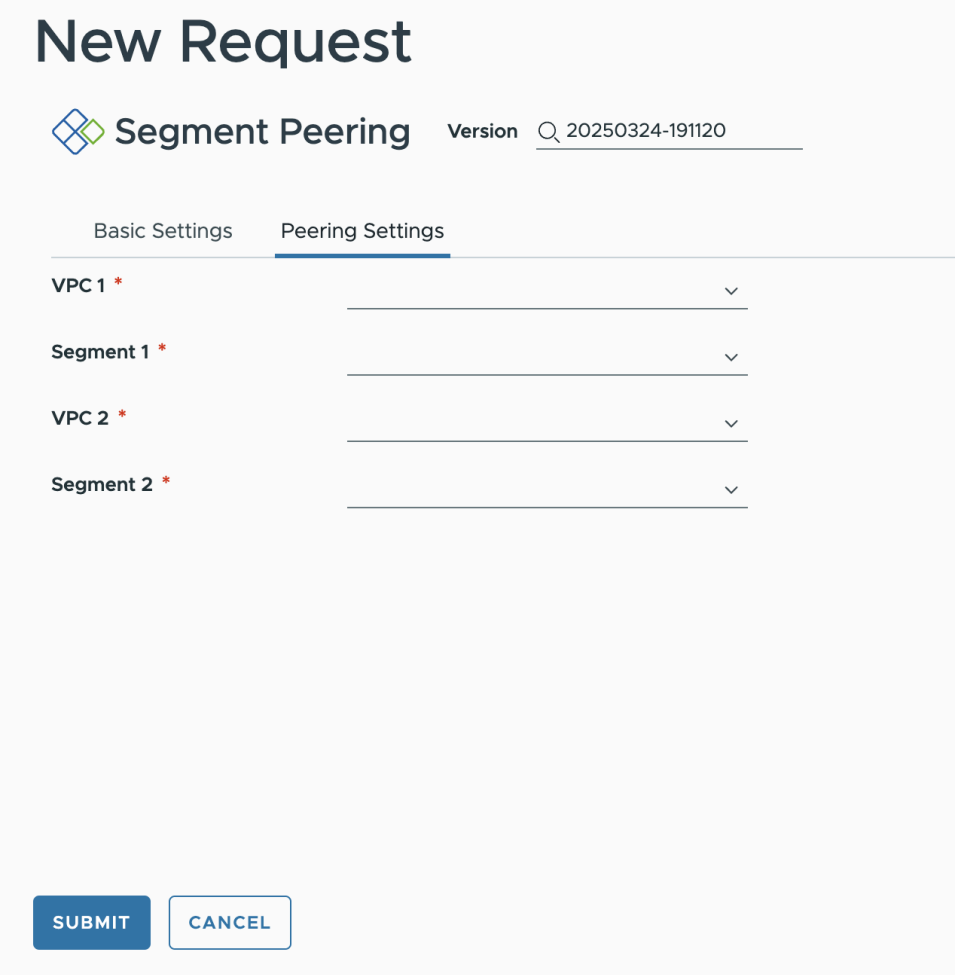
Step 1: Basic Settings



In this step, users provide the detailed business justification for the requested resource and input values to create a unique resource. This ensures that the request is valid and distinct from other resources.

- **Project**: Select a Project. When initiating the request, users must first select the project they belong to. The project defines the Provisioning Zone where the Virtual Machine will be created, and it also determines the cloud resources available to the user.
- **Request Message**: Enter the Business Justification for resource creation. This message will help approvers understand the rationale behind the request.
- **Peering Name**: Enter a user-defined name for the Segment Peering to identify the connection between two network segments.

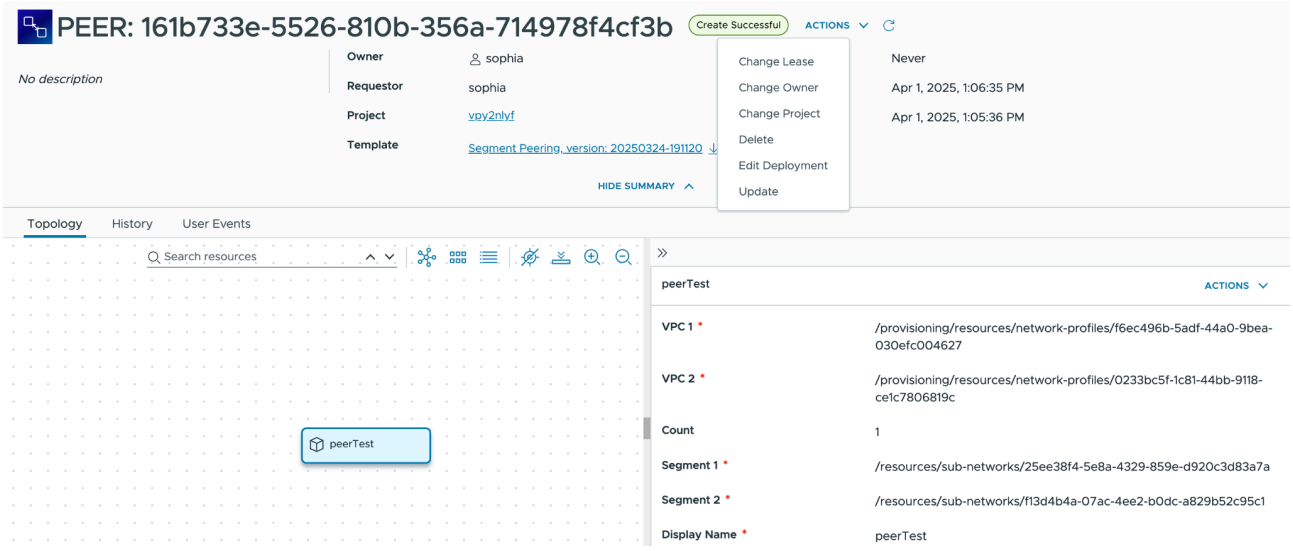
Step 2: Peering Settings



In this step, users configure deployment access and assign roles to users or user groups. To restrict resource access to only the requesting project, turn off resource sharing between projects. If you want to share project resources with other projects, ensure resource sharing is enabled.

- **VPC1**: Enter the first Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) involved in the peering connection.
- **Segment1**: Enter the segment within VPC1 that will be linked through peering.
- **VPC2** : Enter the second Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) that will be connected to VPC1.
- **Segment2**: Enter the segment within VPC2 that will be linked through peering.

Day 2 Operations (*managing and modifying those resources after they are deployed, such as reconfiguring networks or rebuilding Virtual Machines - "**Consume" tab within the Service Broker UI***)



- **Delete**: Delete a Segment Peering resource.

Load Balancer

A **Load Balancer** distributes incoming network traffic across multiple servers or resources to ensure that no single resource is overwhelmed. This catalog item is essential for enhancing application availability and performance by providing high availability, fault tolerance, and optimal resource utilization. Users can configure load balancing algorithms and backend server groups to manage the distribution of traffic to various services or applications.

Day 1 Operations (*initial provisioning and deployment of resources* - **"Catalog" tab within the Service Broker UI**)

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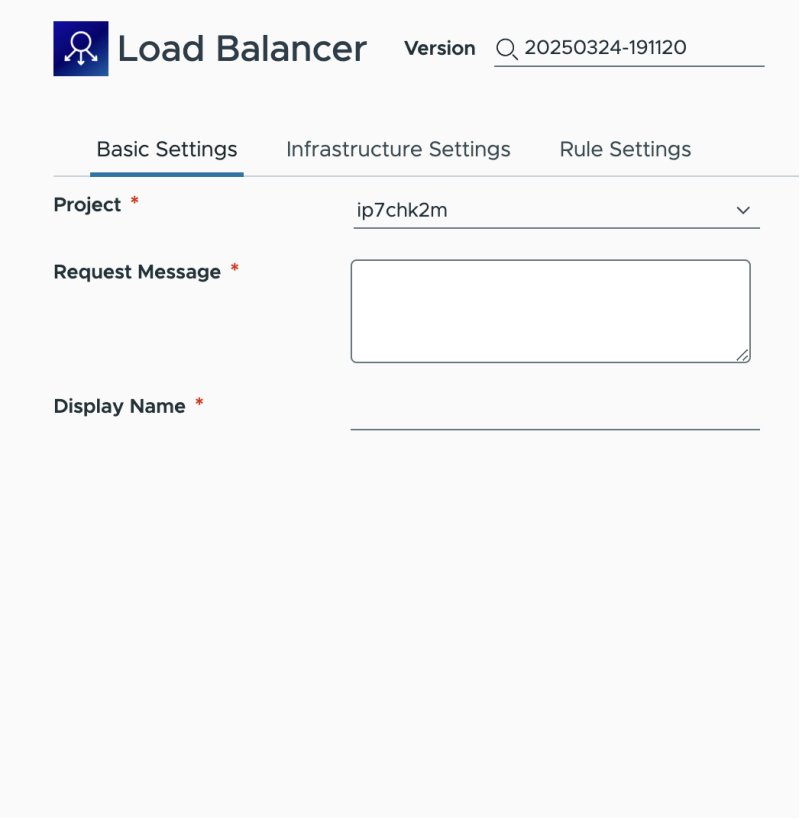
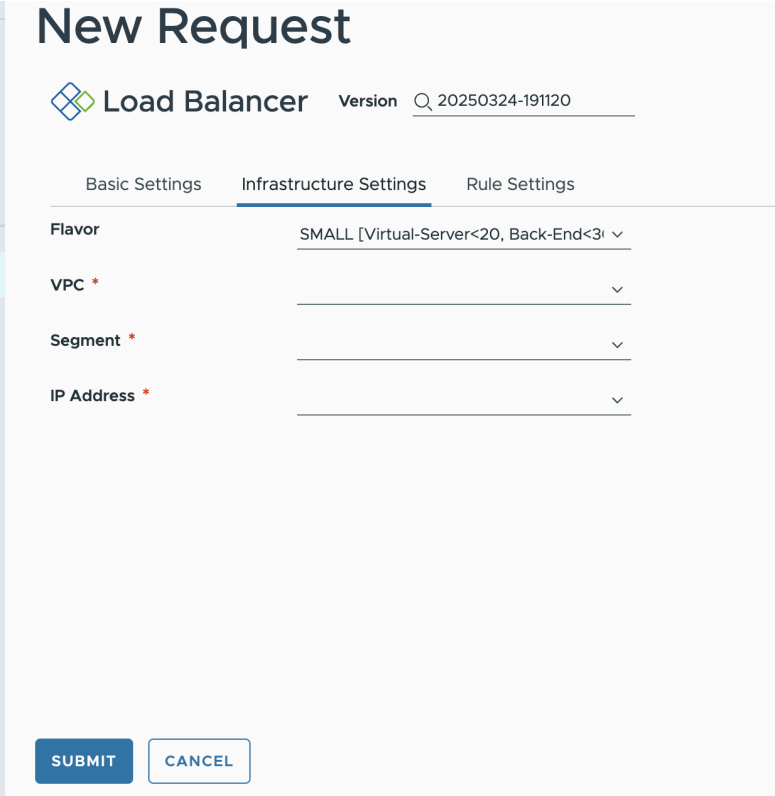
Step 1: Basic Settings



In this step, users provide the detailed business justification for the requested resource and input values to create a unique resource. This ensures that the request is valid and distinct from other resources.

- **Project**: Select a Project. When initiating the request, users must first select the project they belong to. The project defines the Provisioning Zone where the Virtual Machine will be created, and it also determines the cloud resources available to the user.
- **Request Message**: Enter the Business Justification for resource creation. This message will help approvers understand the rationale behind the request.
- **Display Name**: Enter a user-defined name for the Load Balancer.

Step 2: Infrastructure Settings

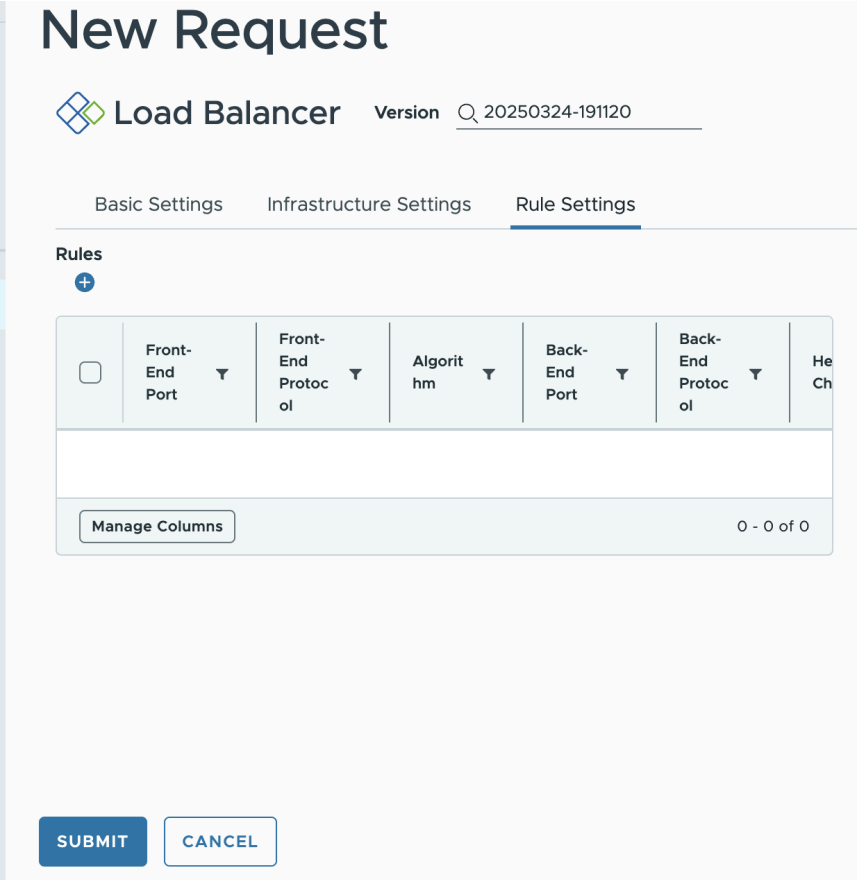


In this step, users configure deployment access and assign roles to users or user groups. To restrict resource access to only the requesting project, turn off resource sharing between projects. If you want to share project resources with other projects, ensure resource sharing is enabled.

- **Flavor**: Enter the load balancer size and capacity based on performance requirements.

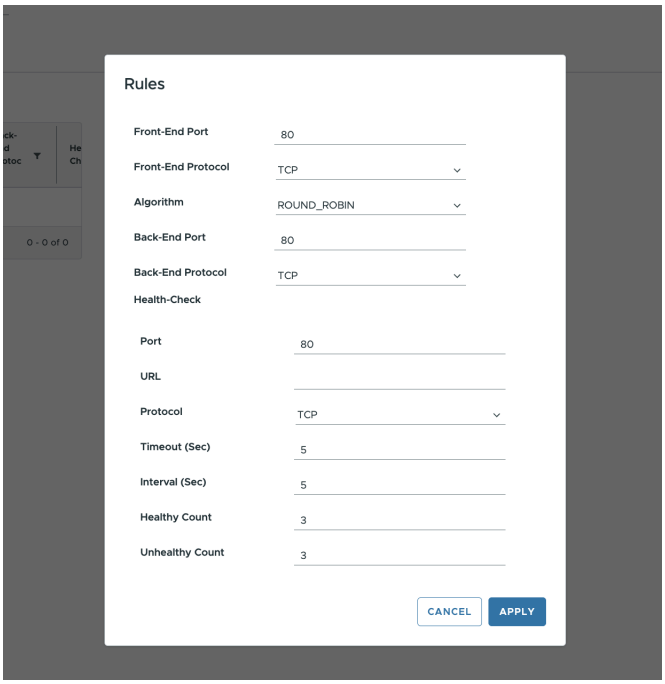
- **VPC (Virtual Private Cloud)**: Enter the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) where the load balancer will be deployed.
- **Segment**: Enter the network segment within the VPC that the load balancer will be associated with.
- **IP Address**: Enter the IP address assigned to the load balancer for handling traffic.

Step 3: Rule Settings

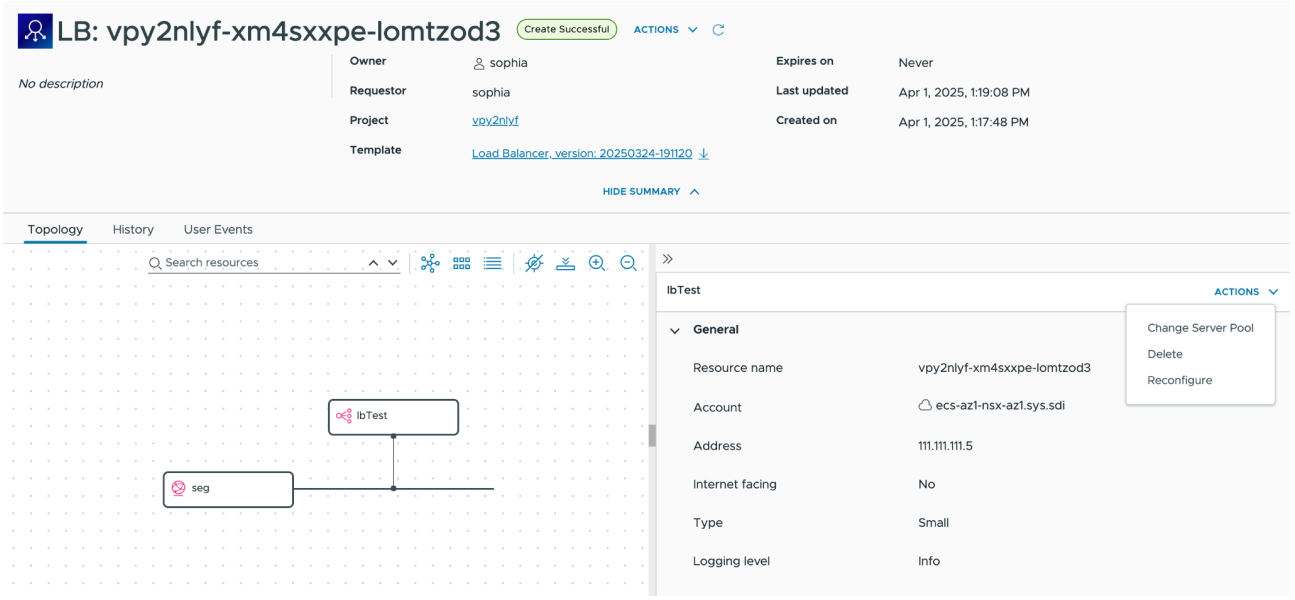


In this step, users designate approvers who must review and approve or reject a resource request. Approvers can be selected from individual users or user groups.

- **Rules**: Enter the traffic distribution rules to define how requests are routed to backend servers.



<u>Day 2 Operations</u> (*managing and modifying those resources after they are deployed, such as reconfiguring networks or rebuilding Virtual Machines - "**Consume" tab within the Service Broker UI***)



- **Change Server Pool**: Set up a new administrator(s).
- **Delete**: Delete a Load Balancer resource.

Storage Self-Service Catalog Items

The **Storage Self-Service Catalog Items** enable users to provision, manage, and configure storage resources in the cloud environment. These catalog items provide flexible and scalable storage solutions that support a variety of workloads, ensuring optimal performance, data integrity, and security. Users can request storage resources like **Block Disks** and **Network File Systems (NFS)** directly from the catalog for their applications and services.

The catalog item configuration provided under the Storage category is as follows:

- **Block Disk**
- **Network File System**

These items allow users to provision storage volumes and file systems, configure access and permissions, and manage storage resources for cloud workloads, ensuring efficient data handling and storage scalability.

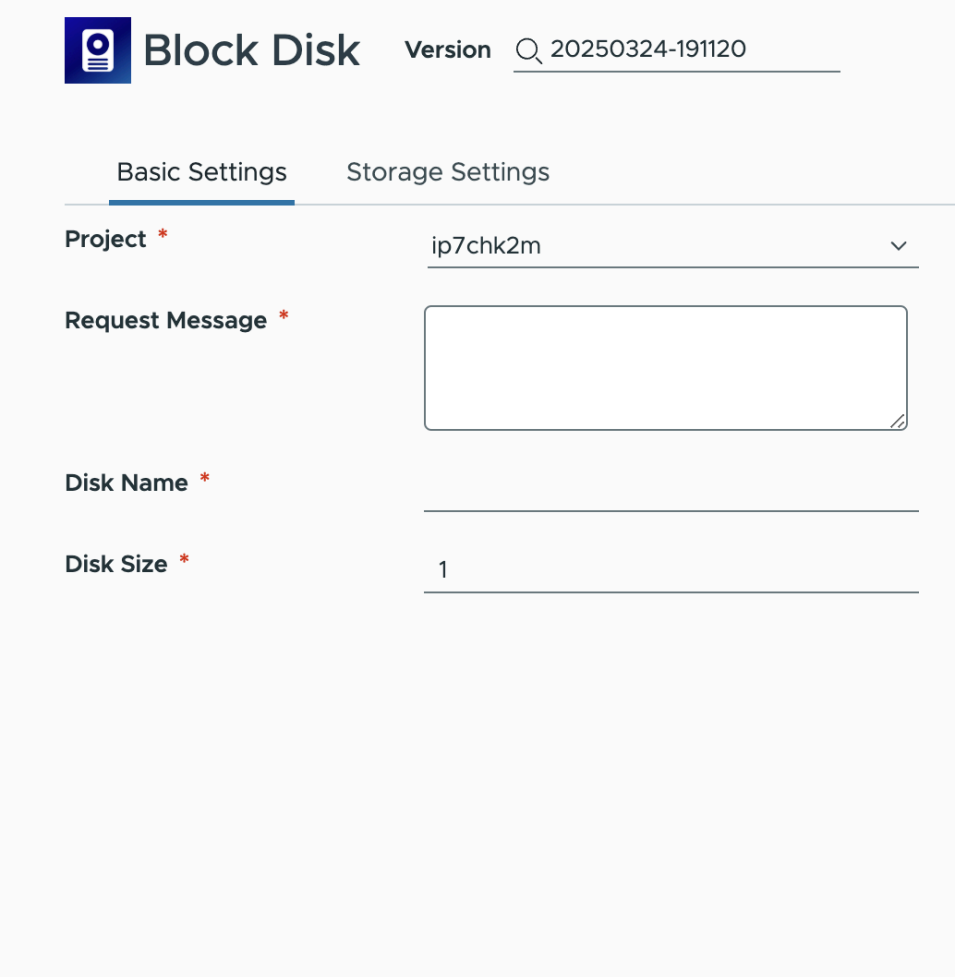
Block Disk

A **Block Disk** provides persistent, high-performance storage that can be attached to cloud resources like virtual machines. It behaves like a physical hard drive, offering high throughput and low-latency data access. Block Disks are ideal for applications requiring fast and consistent storage performance, such as databases and high-performance computing workloads.

Day 1 Operations (*initial provisioning and deployment of resources* - **"Catalog" tab within the Service Broker UI**)

The request form is used as shown in the example below.

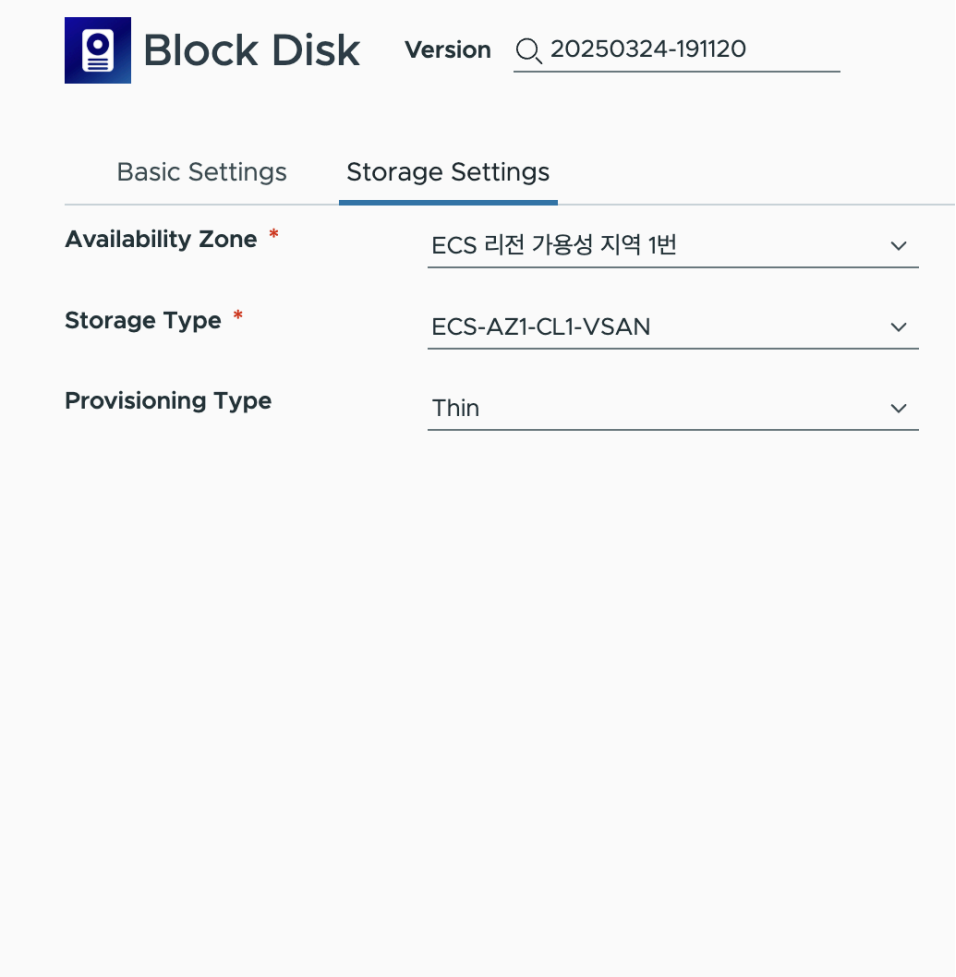
Step 1: Basic Settings



In this step, users provide the detailed business justification for the requested resource and input values to create a unique resource. This ensures that the request is valid and distinct from other resources.

- **Project**: Select a Project. When initiating the request, users must first select the project they belong to. The project defines the Provisioning Zone where the Virtual Machine will be created, and it also determines the cloud resources available to the user.
- **Request Message**: Enter the Business Justification for resource creation. This message will help approvers understand the rationale behind the request.
- **Disk Name**: Enter a user-defined name for the Block Disk.
- **Disk Size**: Specify the required disk capacity in GB.

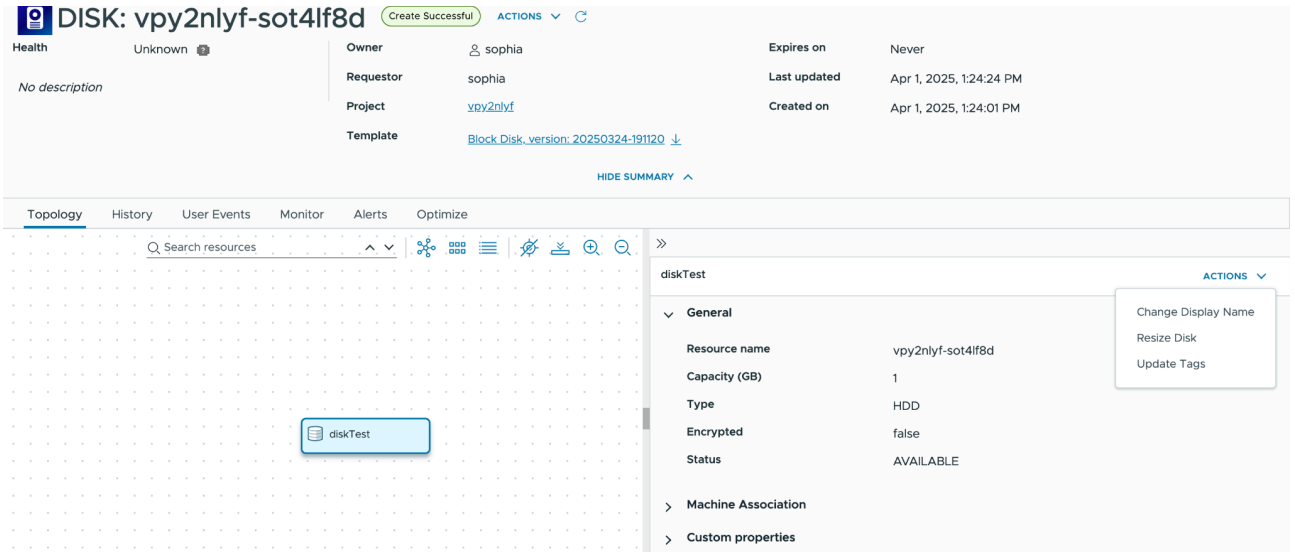
Step 2: Storage Settings



In this step, users configure deployment access and assign roles to users or user groups. To restrict resource access to only the requesting project, turn off resource sharing between projects. If you want to share project resources with other projects, ensure resource sharing is enabled.

- **Availability Zone**: Select a specific, isolated region within a cloud provider's infrastructure where cloud resources are deployed.
- **Storage Type**: Select the type of storage to be used for the block disk.
- **Provisioning Type** : Choose the provisioning method, such as thin or thick provisioning.

<u>Day 2 Operations</u> (*managing and modifying those resources after they are deployed, such as reconfiguring networks or rebuilding Virtual Machines - "**Consume" tab within the Service Broker UI***)



- **Change Display Name**: Change the display name of the Block Disk.
- **Resize Disk**: Modify the size of an existing disk by increasing its capacity as needed.
- **Delete**: Delete a Block Disk resource.

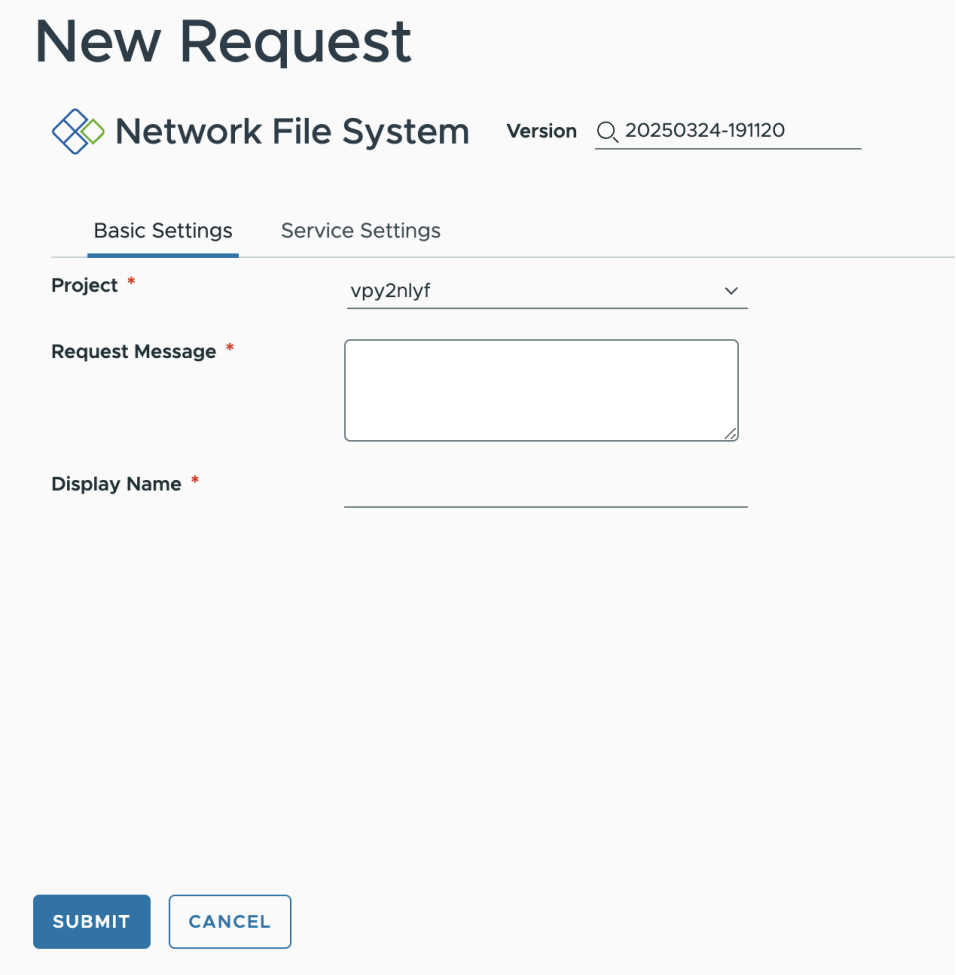
Network File System

A **Network File System (NFS)** provides users with a distributed file system that can be mounted and accessed by multiple instances or virtual machines. NFS is used to share files over a network, making it ideal for use cases where multiple servers need to access common files. NFS volumes are designed for applications that require shared storage across multiple systems.

Day 1 Operations (*initial provisioning and deployment of resources* - **"Catalog" tab within the Service Broker UI**)

The request form is used as shown in the example below.

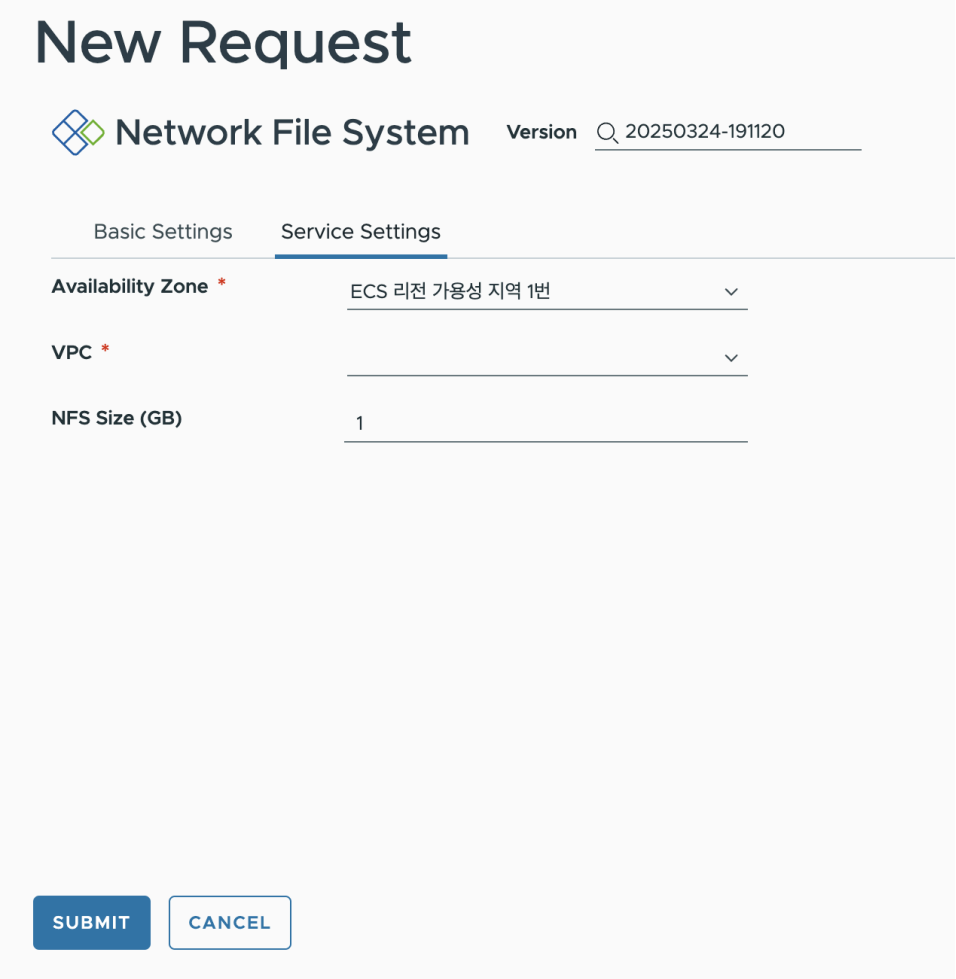
Step 1: Basic Settings



In this step, users provide the detailed business justification for the requested resource and input values to create a unique resource. This ensures that the request is valid and distinct from other resources.

- **Project**: Select a Project. When initiating the request, users must first select the project they belong to. The project defines the Provisioning Zone where the Virtual Machine will be created, and it also determines the cloud resources available to the user.
- **Request Message**: Enter the Business Justification for resource creation. This message will help approvers understand the rationale behind the request.
- **Display Name**: Enter a user-defined name for the Network File System.

Step 2: Service Settings

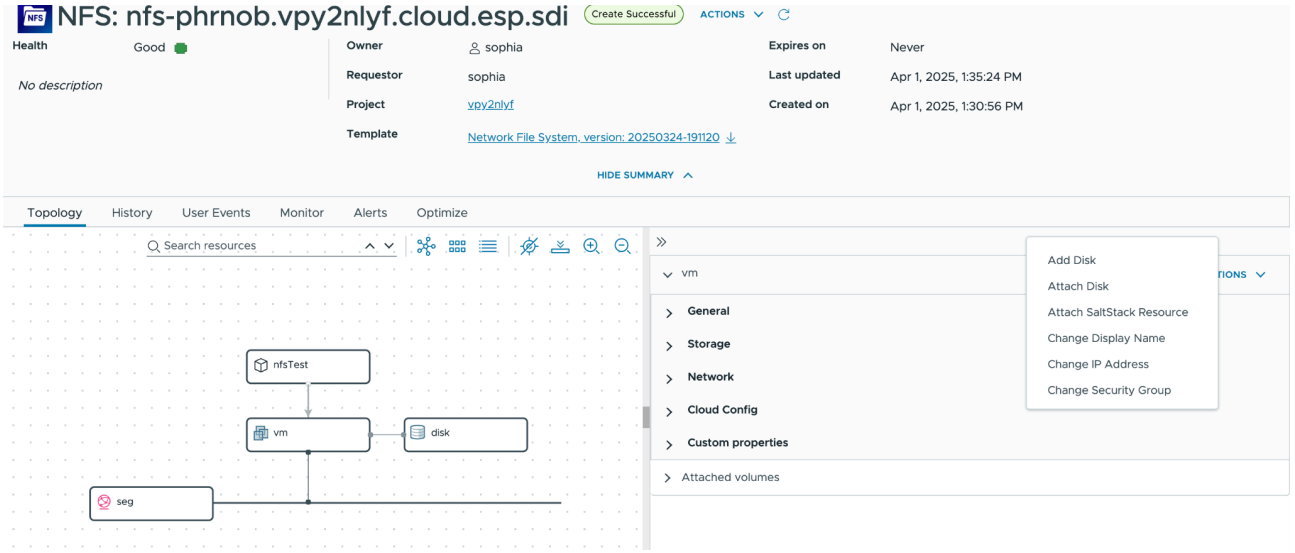


In this step, users configure deployment access and assign roles to users or user groups. To restrict resource access to only the requesting project, turn off resource sharing

between projects. If you want to share project resources with other projects, ensure resource sharing is enabled.

- **Availability Zone**: Select a specific, isolated region within a cloud provider's infrastructure where cloud resources are deployed.
- **VPC (Virtual Private Cloud)**: Enter the VPC where the Virtual Machine will be deployed. A logically isolated network within a cloud environment that provides networking resources for Virtual Machines.
- **NFS Size (GB)** : Specify the required disk capacity in GB.

Day 2 Operations (*managing and modifying those resources after they are deployed, such as reconfiguring networks or rebuilding Virtual Machines - "**Consume" tab within the Service Broker UI***)



- **Attach Disk**: Set up a new administrator(s).
- **Change Display Name**: Change a new project display name.
- **Delete**: Delete a Network File System resource.

Database Self-Service Catalog Items

The **Database Self-Service Catalog Items** allow users to provision and manage database instances in the cloud, providing fully managed database solutions for a variety of workloads. These catalog items simplify the process of setting up, configuring, and managing databases, enabling users to focus on application development rather than database infrastructure. The **PostgreSQL** and **MySQL** database catalog items provide users with robust, reliable, and high-performance relational database systems suitable for both small and large-scale applications.

The catalog item configuration provided under the Storage category is as follows:

- **PostgreSQL**
- **MySQL**

These items allow users to request and manage fully managed database instances of PostgreSQL and MySQL, two of the most widely used relational database management systems (RDBMS).

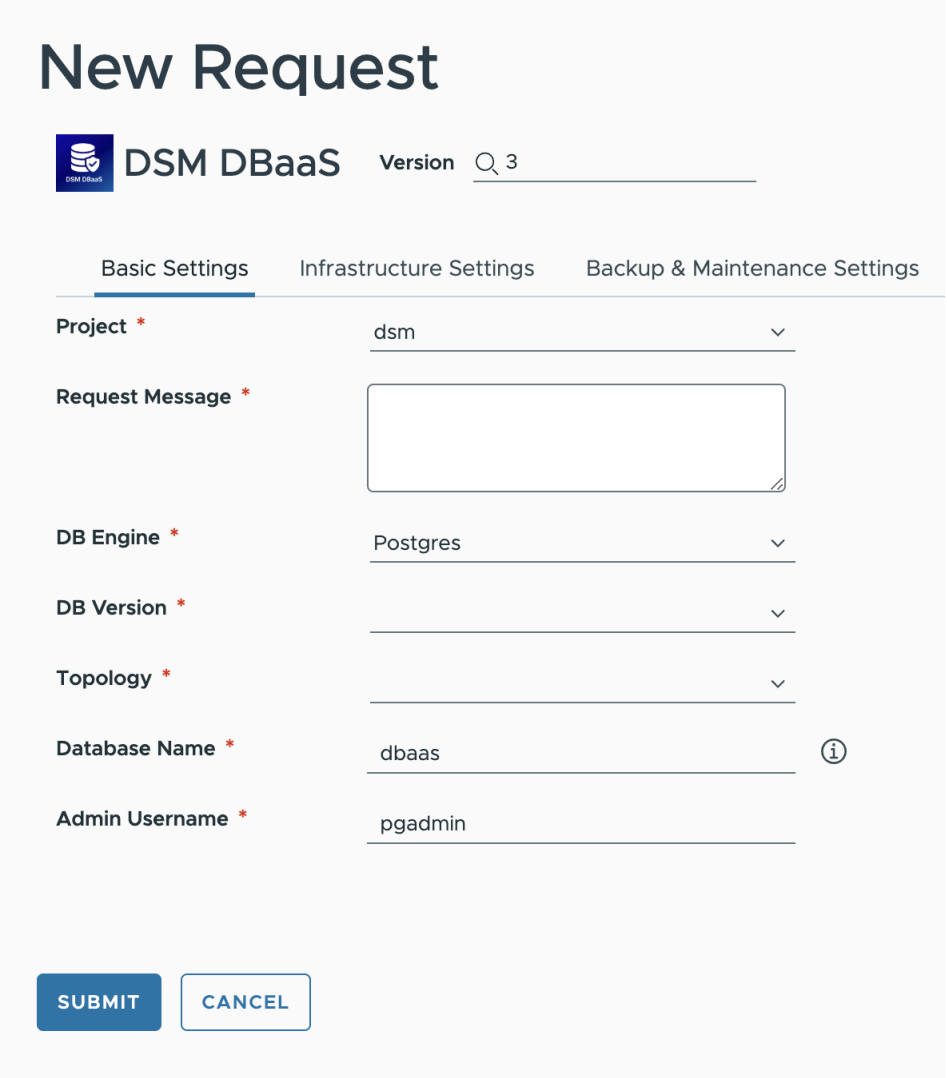
PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL is an open-source, object-relational database system that uses and extends the SQL language. It is designed for high availability, scalability, and performance, making it suitable for enterprise applications that require complex queries, large datasets, and transactional consistency.

Day 1 Operations (*initial provisioning and deployment of resources* - **"Catalog" tab within the Service Broker UI**)

The request form is used as shown in the example below.

Step 1: Basic Settings

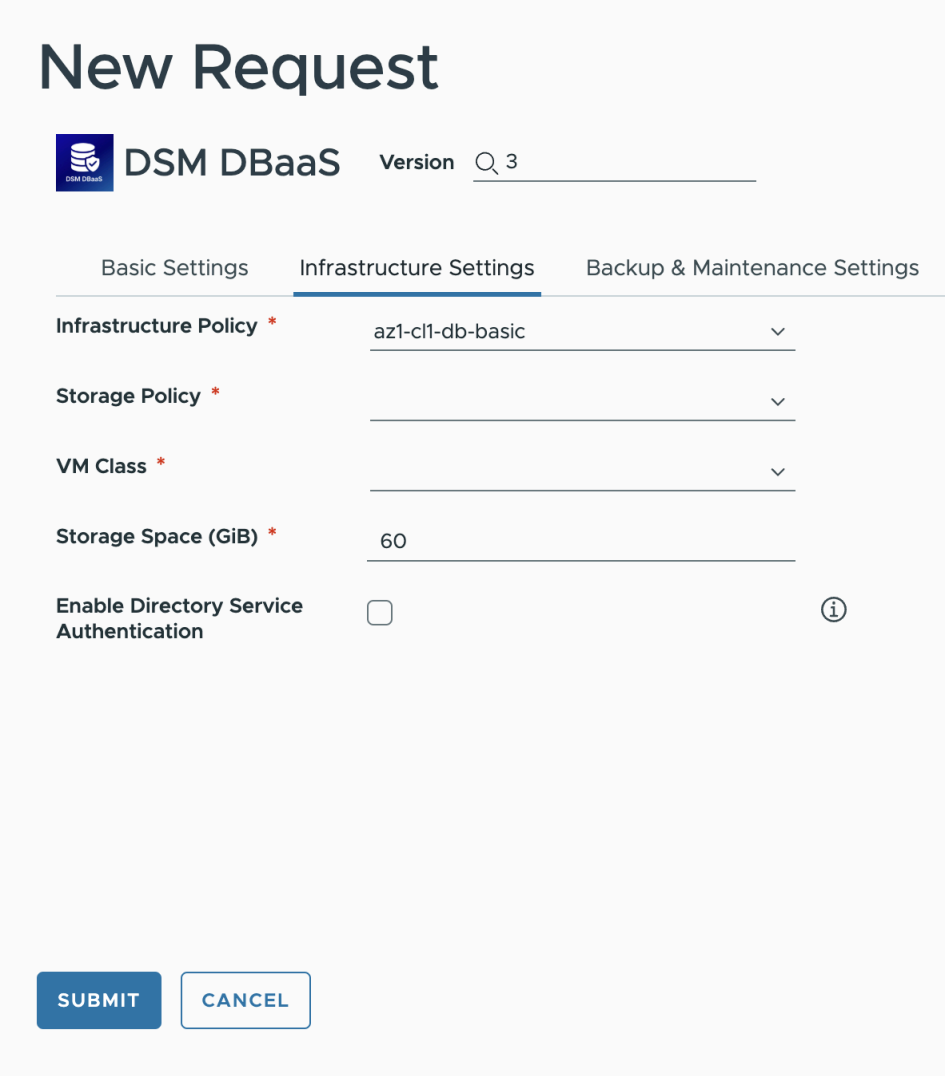


In this step, users provide the detailed business justification for the requested resource and input values to create a unique resource. This ensures that the request is valid and distinct from other resources.

- **Project**: When initiating the request, users must first select the project they belong to. The project defines the Provisioning Zone where the Virtual Machine will be created, and it also determines the cloud resources available to the user.
- **Request Message**: A field where the Business Justification for resource creation is entered. This message will help approvers understand the rationale behind the request.
- **DB Engine**: Select the PostgreSQL database engine to use for provisioning.

- **DB Version**: Specify the version of the selected database engine. Enter the required version.
- **Topology**: Choose the deployment type, such as standalone or clustered. Enter the preferred topology.
- **Database Name**: Define the name of the database to be created. Enter the desired name.
- **Admin Username**: Set the administrator username for database access. Enter the admin username.

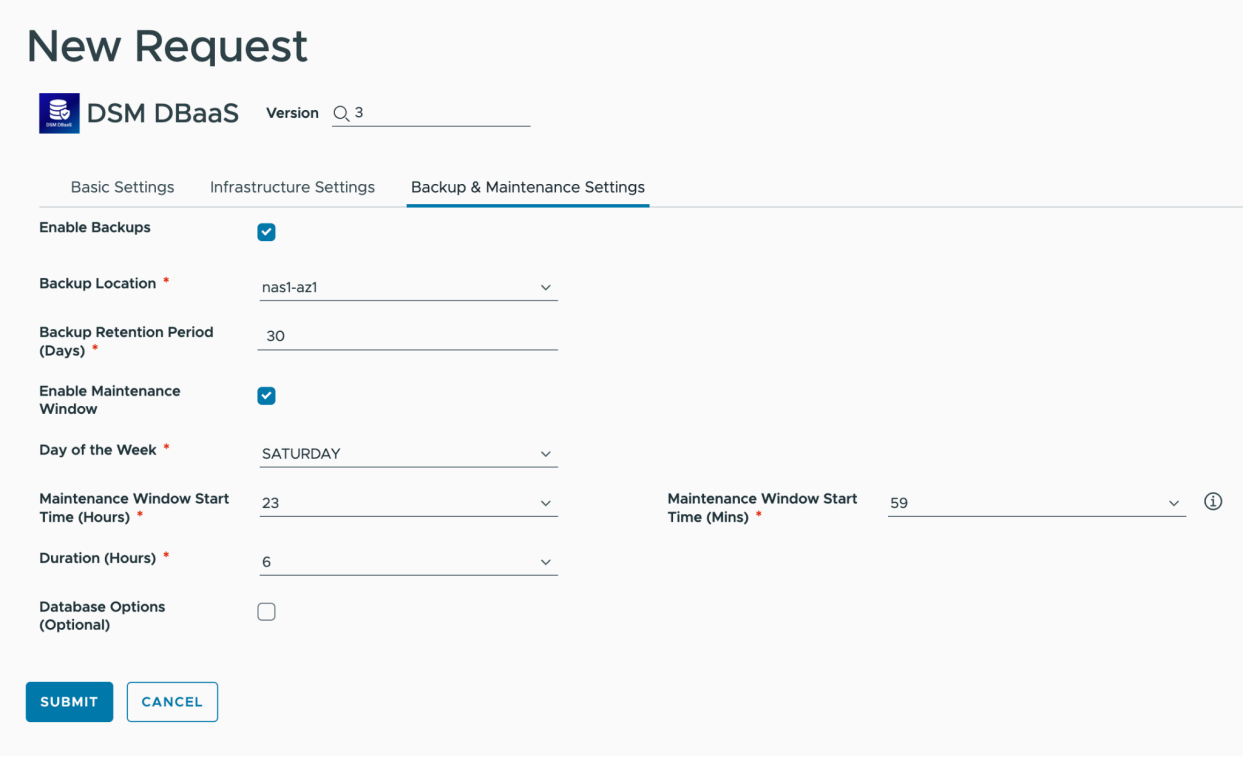
Step 2: Infrastructure Settings



In this step, users configure deployment access and assign roles to users or user groups. To restrict resource access to only the requesting project, turn off resource sharing between projects. If you want to share project resources with other projects, ensure resource sharing is enabled.

- **Infrastructure Policy**: Defines the provisioning and operational rules for the database instance. Select the appropriate policy.
- **Storage Policy**: Specifies the storage performance and redundancy settings. Choose the required policy.
- **VM Class** : Determines the compute resources (CPU, memory) allocated for the database instance. Select the appropriate class.
- **Storage Space (GiB)**: Defines the allocated storage capacity for the database. Enter the required storage size.
- **Enable Directory Service Authentication**: Enables authentication using an external directory service (e.g., LDAP, Active Directory). Choose to enable or disable.

Step 3: Backup & Maintenance Settings

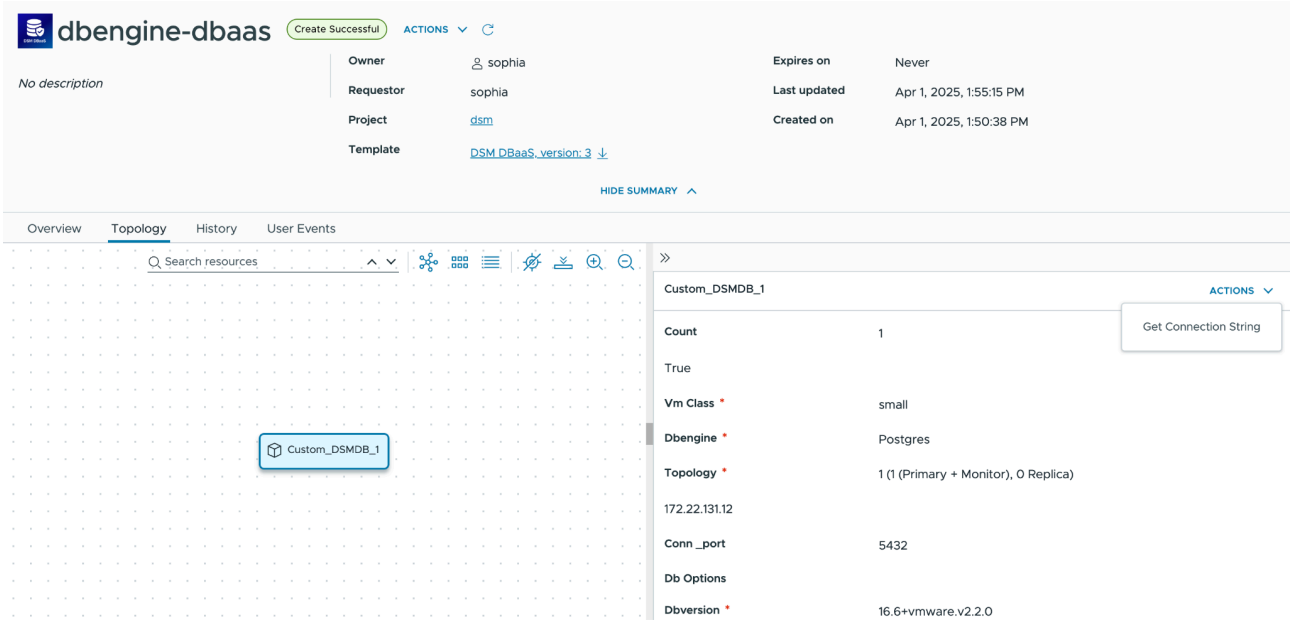


In this step, users configure deployment access and assign roles to users or user groups. To restrict resource access to only the requesting project, turn off resource sharing between projects. If you want to share project resources with other projects, ensure resource sharing is enabled.

- **Enable Backups**: Determines whether automatic backups are enabled for the database. Choose to enable or disable.

- **Backup Location**: Specifies where the backups will be stored. Enter the backup storage location.
- **Backup Retention Period (Days)**: Defines how long backups will be retained. Enter the number of days.
- **Day of the Week**: Sets the preferred day (MONDAY, TUESDAY, etc.) for scheduled maintenance. Select a day.
- **Maintenance Window Start Time (Hours)**: Specifies the hour when the maintenance window begins. Enter the start hour (two digits).
- **Maintenance Window Start Time (Mins)**: Specifies the minute when the maintenance window begins. Enter the start minute (two digits).
- **Duration (Hours)**: Defines how long the maintenance window will last. Enter the number of hours.
- **Database Options (Optional)**: Allows additional configurations for the database instance. Enter the required options.

Day 2 Operations (*managing and modifying those resources after they are deployed, such as reconfiguring networks or rebuilding Virtual Machines - "**Consume" tab within the Service Broker UI***)



- **Get Connection String**: Use this to configure applications that need database access.
- **Delete**: Delete a PostgreSQL database resource.

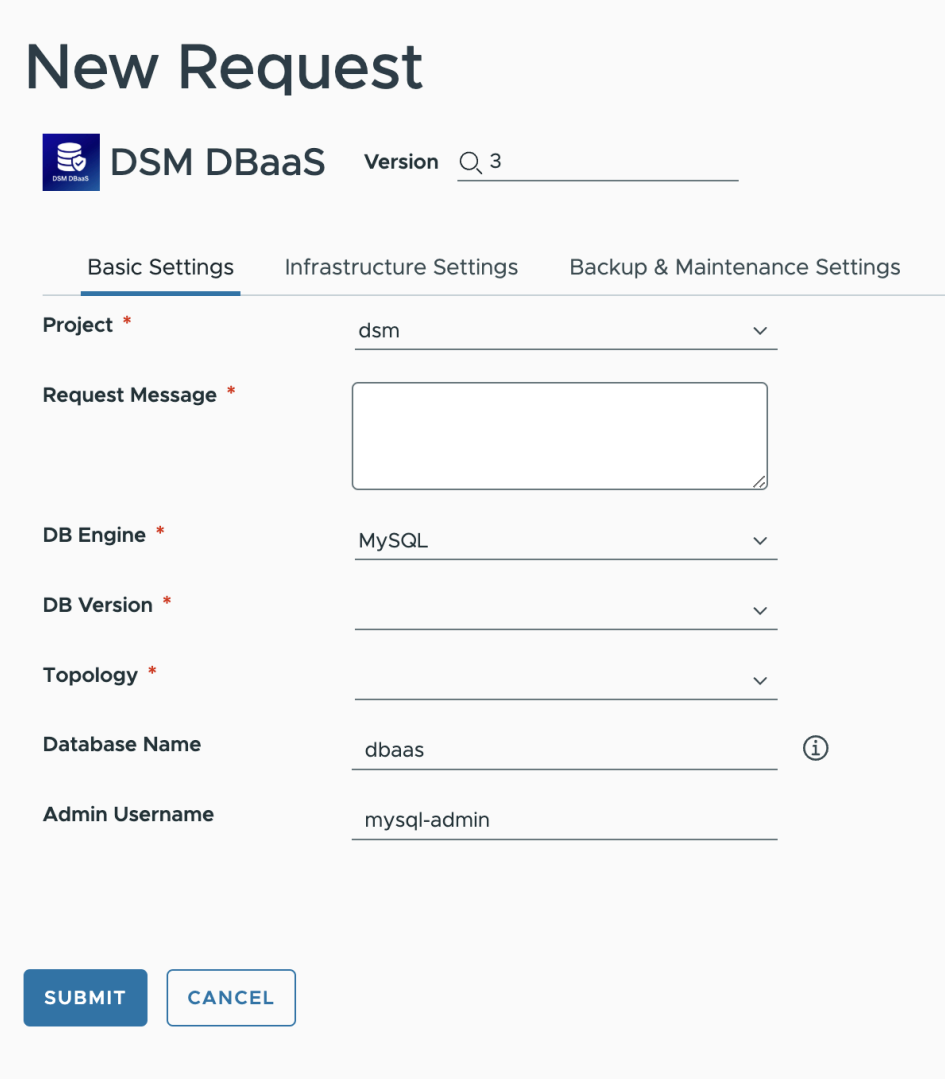
MySQL

MySQL is a widely used open-source relational database management system, known for its speed, reliability, and ease of use. MySQL is particularly popular for web applications and supports a variety of use cases, from simple websites to complex enterprise applications.

Day 1 Operations (*initial provisioning and deployment of resources* - **"Catalog" tab within the Service Broker UI**)

The request form is used as shown in the example below.

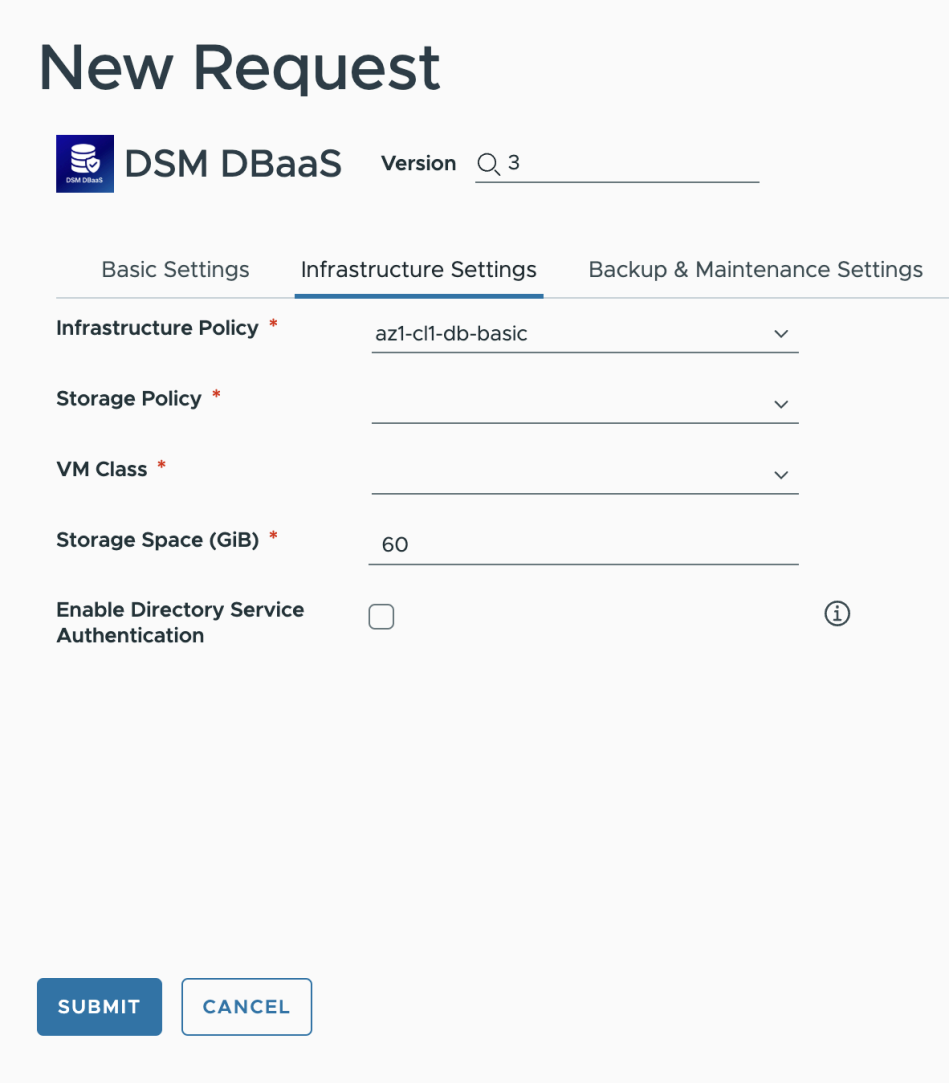
Step 1: Basic Settings



In this step, users provide the detailed business justification for the requested resource and input values to create a unique resource. This ensures that the request is valid and distinct from other resources.

- **Project**: When initiating the request, users must first select the project they belong to. The project defines the Provisioning Zone where the Virtual Machine will be created, and it also determines the cloud resources available to the user.
- **Request Message**: A field where the Business Justification for resource creation is entered. This message will help approvers understand the rationale behind the request.
- **DB Engine**: Select the MySQL database engine to use for provisioning.
- **DB Version**: Specify the version of the selected database engine. Enter the required version.
- **Topology**: Choose the deployment type, such as standalone or clustered. Enter the preferred topology.
- **Database Name**: Define the name of the database to be created. Enter the desired name.
- **Admin Username**: Set the administrator username for database access. Enter the admin username.

Step 2: Infrastructure Settings

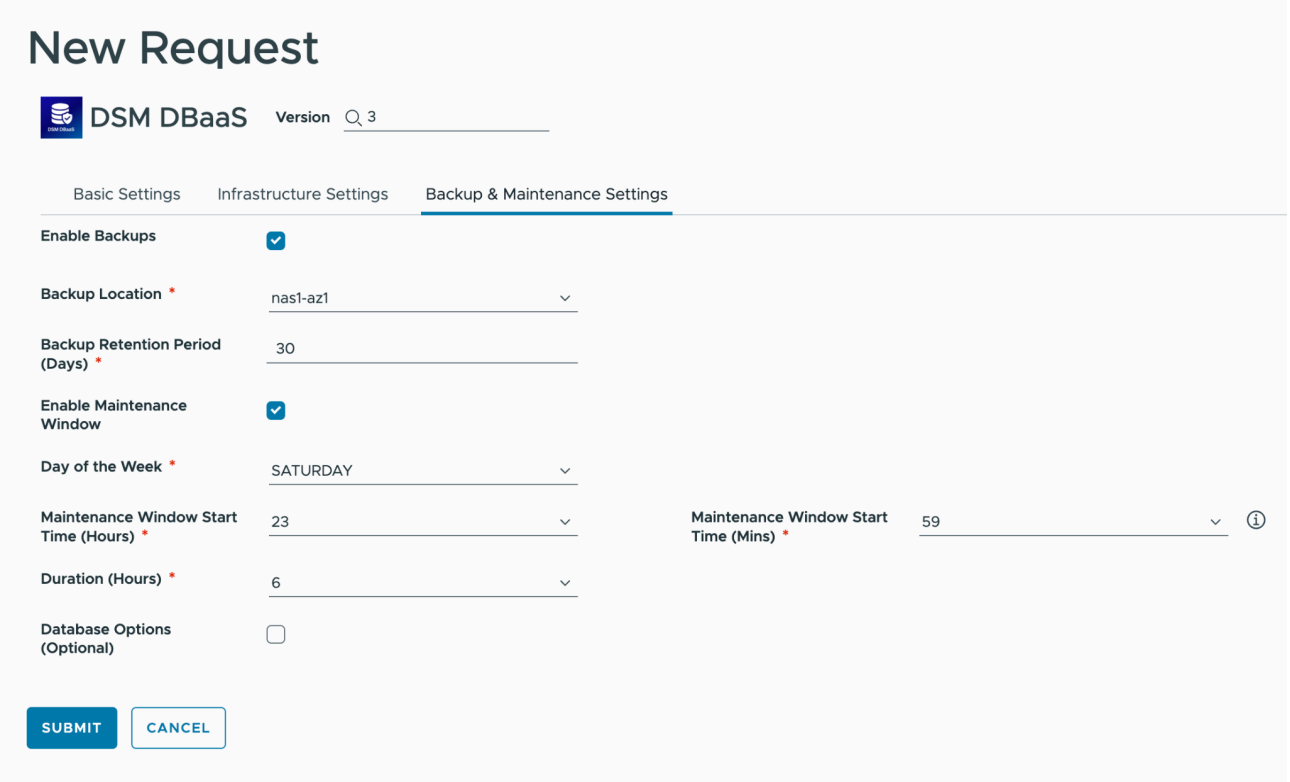


In this step, users configure deployment access and assign roles to users or user groups. To restrict resource access to only the requesting project, turn off resource sharing between projects. If you want to share project resources with other projects, ensure resource sharing is enabled.

- **Infrastructure Policy**: Defines the provisioning and operational rules for the database instance. Select the appropriate policy.
- **Storage Policy**: Specifies the storage performance and redundancy settings. Choose the required policy.
- **VM Class** : Determines the compute resources (CPU, memory) allocated for the database instance. Select the appropriate class.
- **Storage Space (GiB)**: Defines the allocated storage capacity for the database. Enter the required storage size.

- **Enable Directory Service Authentication**: Enables authentication using an external directory service (e.g., LDAP, Active Directory). Choose to enable or disable.

Step 3: Backup & Maintenance Settings

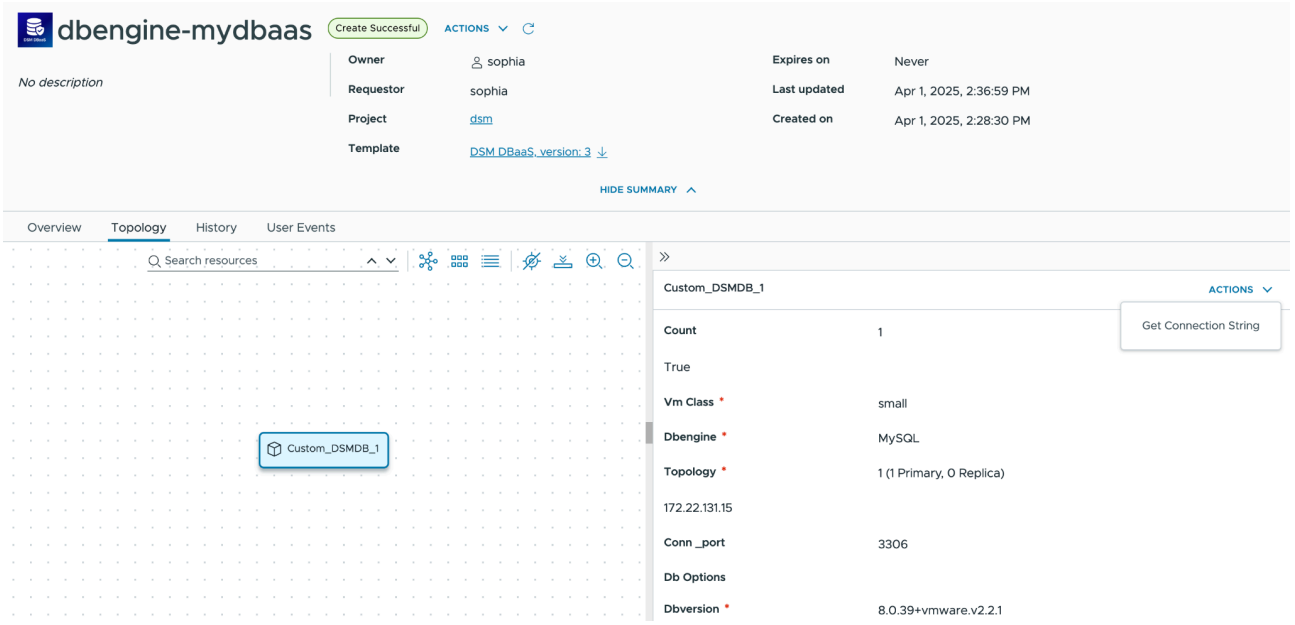


In this step, users configure deployment access and assign roles to users or user groups. To restrict resource access to only the requesting project, turn off resource sharing between projects. If you want to share project resources with other projects, ensure resource sharing is enabled.

- **Enable Backups**: Determines whether automatic backups are enabled for the database. Choose to enable or disable.
- **Backup Location**: Specifies where the backups will be stored. Enter the backup storage location.
- **Backup Retention Period (Days)**: Defines how long backups will be retained. Enter the number of days.
- **Day of the Week**: Sets the preferred day (MONDAY, TUESDAY, etc.) for scheduled maintenance. Select a day.

- **Maintenance Window Start Time (Hours)**: Specifies the hour when the maintenance window begins. Enter the start hour (two digits).
- **Maintenance Window Start Time (Mins)**: Specifies the minute when the maintenance window begins. Enter the start minute (two digits).
- **Duration (Hours)**: Defines how long the maintenance window will last. Enter the number of hours.
- **Database Options (Optional)**: Allows additional configurations for the database instance. Enter the required options.

Day 2 Operations (*managing and modifying those resources after they are deployed, such as reconfiguring networks or rebuilding Virtual Machines - "**Consume" tab within the Service Broker UI***)



- **Get Connection String**: Use this to configure applications that need database access.
- **Delete**: Delete a MySQL database resource

Security Self-Service Catalog Items

The **Security Self-Service Catalog Items** allow users to provision and manage security features that help protect cloud environments, applications, and data. These catalog items provide automated security configurations, simplifying the deployment of security solutions while maintaining compliance and safeguarding against potential threats. The **Distributed Firewall** catalog item enables users to create and manage distributed firewalls for securing cloud workloads and network traffic across multiple zones or data centers.

The catalog item configuration provided under the Policy category is as follows:

- **Distributed Firewall**

This catalog item enables users to deploy and configure distributed firewalls across their cloud infrastructure, providing protection for workloads, applications, and data. Distributed firewalls are a vital security tool to enforce network policies and safeguard against unauthorized access or malicious traffic.

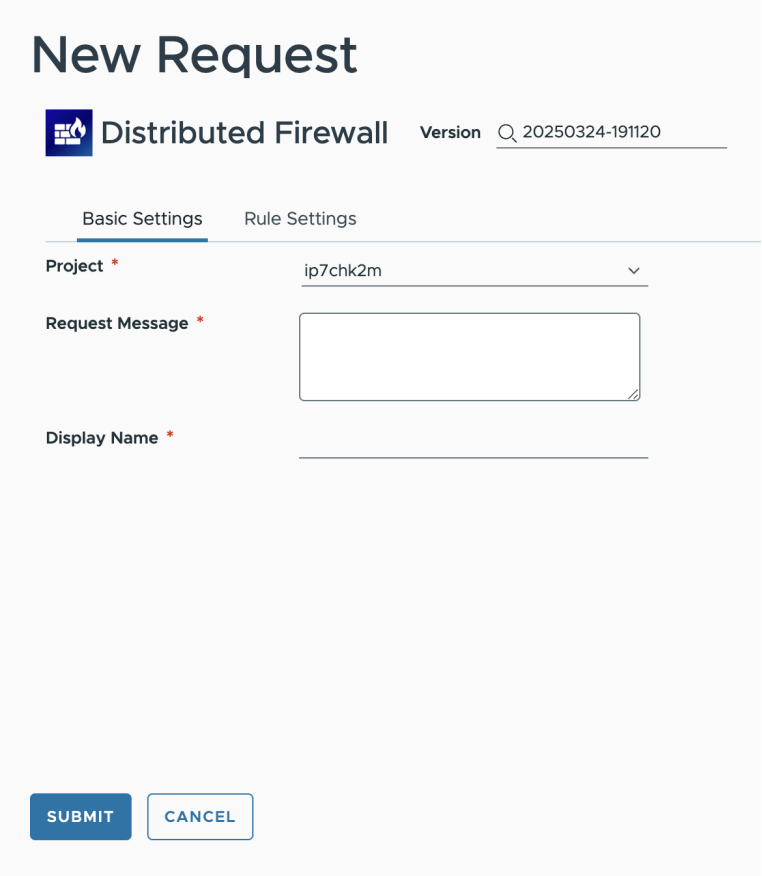
Distributed Firewall

The **Distributed Firewall** is a software-defined firewall solution designed to protect workloads, virtual machines, and applications within cloud environments. Unlike traditional perimeter firewalls, a distributed firewall operates at the individual workload level, ensuring that traffic is inspected and filtered regardless of the underlying network topology. This provides fine-grained security controls and enables segmentation of different parts of the network.

Day 1 Operations (*initial provisioning and deployment of resources* - **"Catalog" tab within the Service Broker UI**)

The request form is used as shown in the example below.

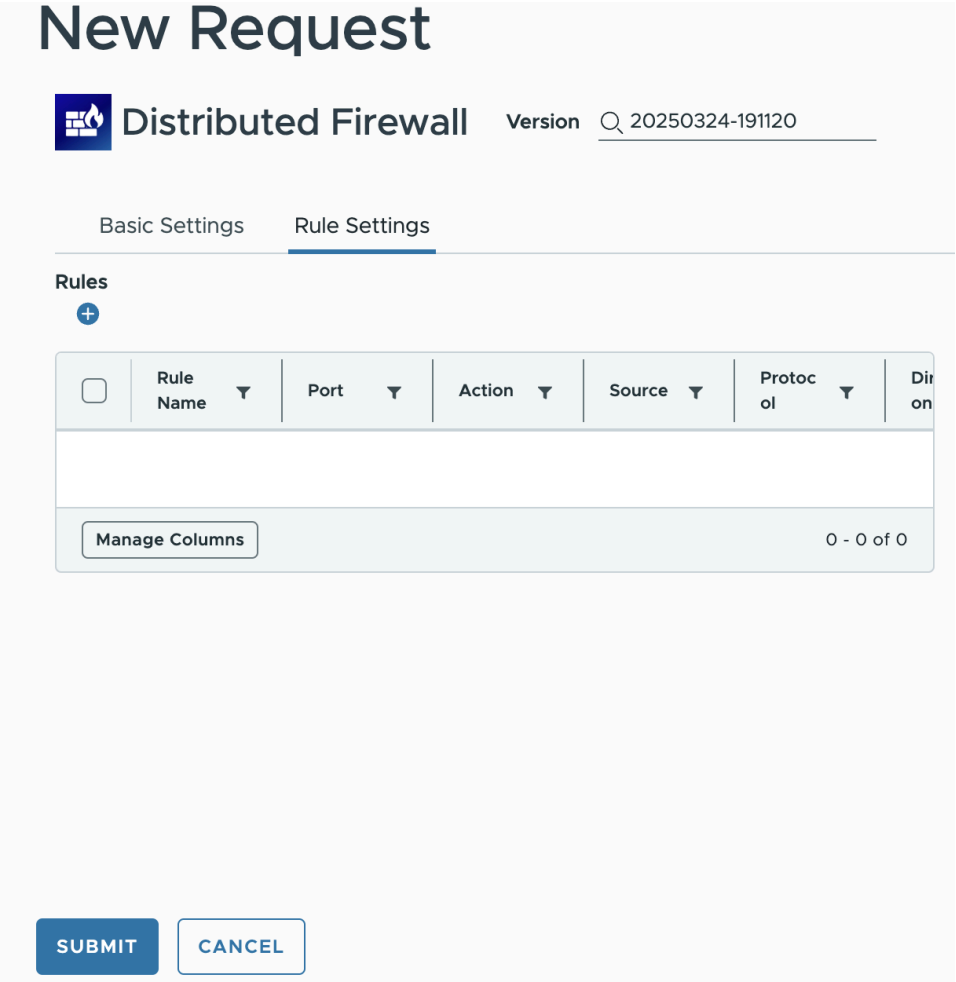
Step 1: Basic Settings



In this step, users provide the detailed business justification for the requested resource and input values to create a unique resource. This ensures that the request is valid and distinct from other resources.

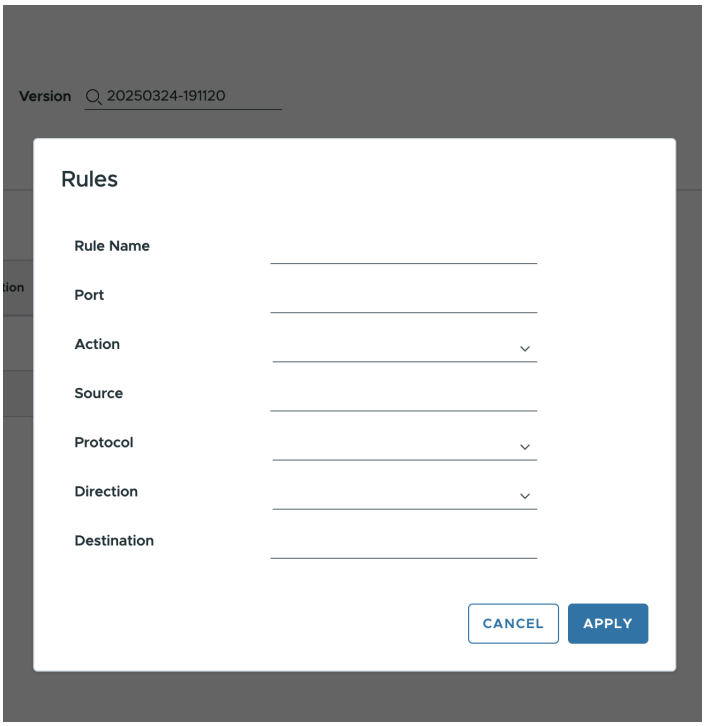
- **Project**: Select a Project. When initiating the request, users must first select the project they belong to. The project defines the Provisioning Zone where the Virtual Machine will be created, and it also determines the cloud resources available to the user.
- **Request Message**: Enter the Business Justification for resource creation. This message will help approvers understand the rationale behind the request.
- **Display Name**: Enter a user-defined name for the Distributed Firewall.

Step 2: Rule Settings

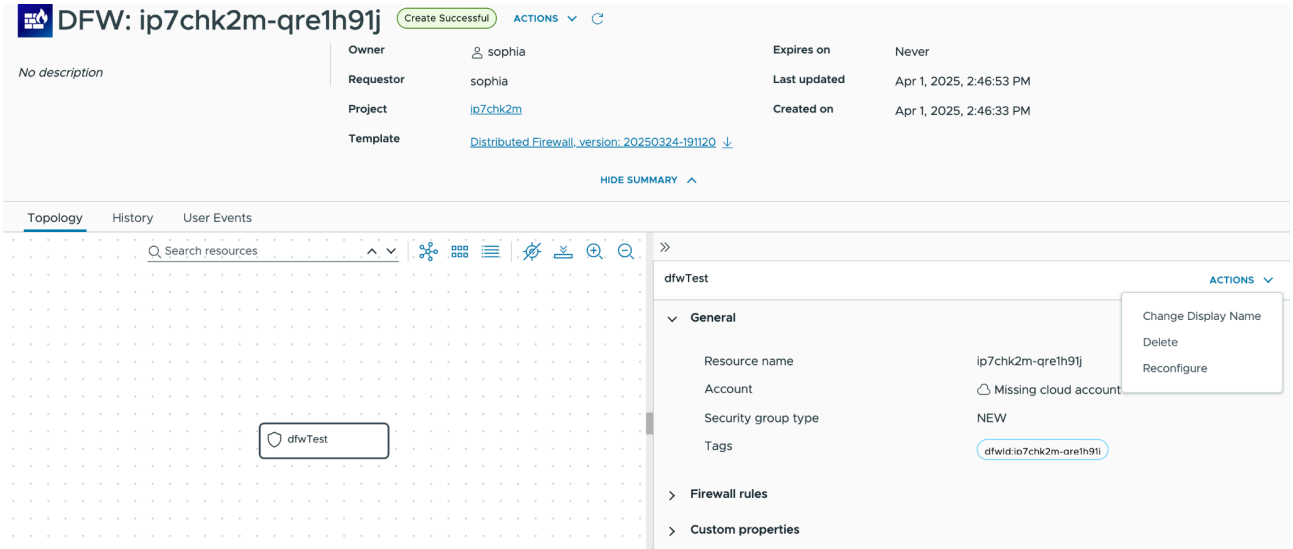


In this step, users configure deployment access and assign roles to users or user groups. To restrict resource access to only the requesting project, turn off resource sharing between projects. If you want to share project resources with other projects, ensure resource sharing is enabled.

- **Rules**: Defines the firewall policies that control network traffic between resources. Enter the specific rules to allow or deny traffic based on source, destination, ports, and protocols.



<u>Day 2 Operations</u> (*managing and modifying those resources after they are deployed, such as reconfiguring networks or rebuilding Virtual Machines - "**Consume" tab within the Service Broker UI***)



- **Change Display Name**: Modify the user-defined name of the Distributed Firewall.
- **Delete**: Delete a Distributed Firewall resource.