

Tips on how to use the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Command Line Interface (CLI)

Introduction

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) allows people to create computing instances in the cloud with custom operating systems and hardware specifications (e.g. CPU and RAM) to perform high demanding tasks or set-up a remote service. The Command Line Interface (CLI) allows for configuration of these instances without the need for the default web-interface and can be run from any connected terminal.

In this guide, some of the basics of the CLI in Linux-based systems are explained and examples given. Of note, this guide is not created by Oracle nor a comprehensive introduction, and the official documentation should be consulted in case of questions or issues.

Things you should be familiar with before starting

Setting up an instance

- If this is the first time using OCI (nothing configured yet) read the first time guide
- Manual procedure of launching an instance through the web interface is detailed in this guide

Note: This guide makes use of the ‘always free’ instance tier provided by OCI, which is only available on availability domain 2 (AD2) for now

Creating a block volume

A block volume is a storage volume that is not part of the OS image, but can be attached to any instance separately. It is not to be confused with a boot volume, which is an image of a previously run instance that was saved when terminated (and holds an operating system). For the general procedure on how to create a new block volume, read this guide

Creating custom images

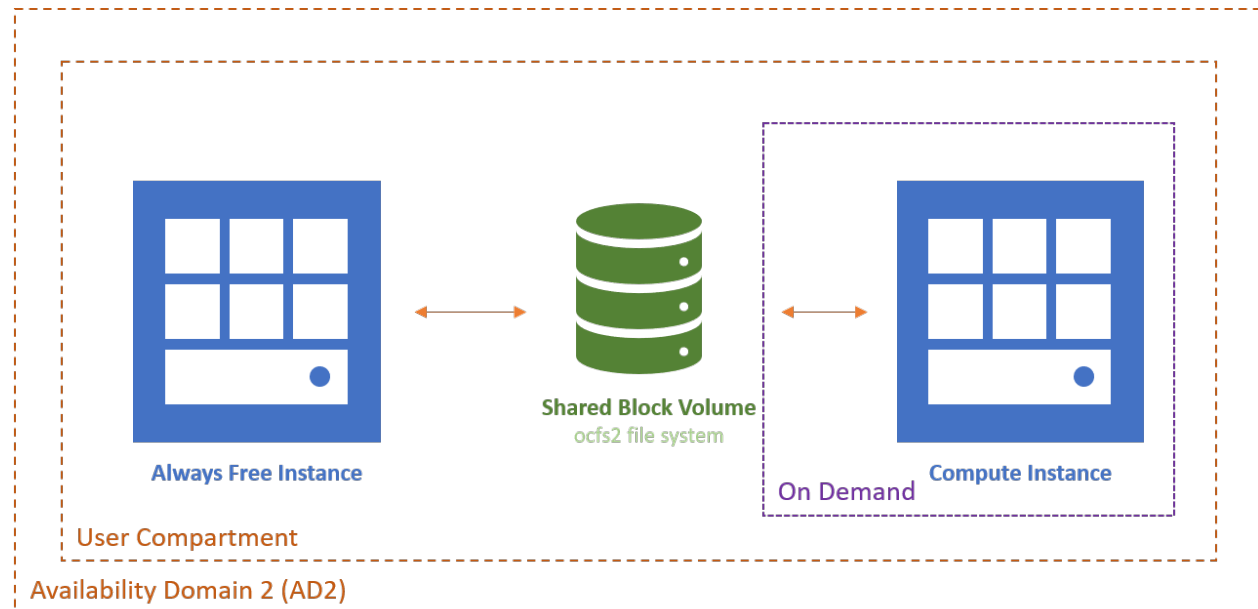
Instances can be run with custom operating system images that were created from previous instances. For details, read this guide

Preparations for using CLI

Goal

In this setup, we will make use of the ‘always free’ instance to have a base instance that is always running and from which another instance with a shared block volume is launched. This will save money by only running a more powerful instance when needed whilst minimising the time needed to launch and terminate them. By using the CLI from the free instance, we can automate the whole process without the need for going through the web-interface.

With this setup, the instance we launch on demand can read/write data to the shared volume which can be accessed at any time from the free instance (which is connected to the same volume). This way, we can dispose of the compute instance after it finished its work, and still keep the results readily available without having a large idle instance.



NOTE: In this setup, it's only possible to launch one instance at the time that is connected to the shared block volume. By doing this, we can simplify some of the steps needed for automation

STEP 1 - Create and set-up the always free instance

- This step is still done manually though the web-interface, as we assume there are no other instances running yet. Read ‘setting up an instance’ above if you don’t know how to start
- Choose a name for your instance (e.g. alwaysFree) and pick the compartment you want to set it up in. Beware that this setup only works within one compartment.
- Pick the operating system image of your preference (default is OK, but otherwise make sure it is “Always Free Eligible”)
- The always free instance shape is **only available under availability domain 2 (AD2)** and can be found under the ‘Specialty & Legacy’ shapes
- Keep all other setting to the default (or change only if you now what you are doing) and don’t forget to download the SSH key

Once you have created the instance, copy the external IP address and connect to it from a remote terminal with SSH using the key you downloaded. The default root users will be opc if you did not use a custom image.

```
ssh -i "alwaysFree.key" opc@<external-ip>
```

You can now modify the OS to your wishes, for example adding users or changing the way you can authenticate (e.g. password based instead of with key). Details are beyond the scope of this tutorial, since this is all optional.

STEP 2 - Creating a block volume with shared file system (ocfs2)

Once you have the free instance running, you can attach a new block volume to it and mount it as a drive. In this setup we will create a block volume that is attached to the free instance but will also attach to the other instance when launched on demand. This way, all data written to the shared drive can be accessed from the free instance even if the other instance is not running. Do not worry yet about creating the other instance, but just set everything up on the free instance first.

- This guide does not detail creating a *new* block volume with CLI, we will set one up through the web-interface by going to (left menu) Block-Storage -> Block Volumes -> Create Block Volume. Make sure you choose the same compartment as the alwaysFree instance and availability domain 2! Rest is up to you.
- The first time, we will attach the new block volume to the free instance through the web-interface. Go to your alwaysFree instance and on the bottom left click Attached Block Volumes -> Attach Block Volume. In the options, pick the volume we just created, use the device path '/dev/oracleoci/oraclevdv' and choose "read-write - shareable" (just acknowledge the warning to setup a proper shared file system)
- Don't forget to run the provided commands on the free instance after attaching the block volume, or it won't be found
- The OCFS file system allows drives to be shared between different machines and prevents data corruption from reading / writing by monitoring the actions taken by different machines.

Installing ocfs2

Ignore if you use Oracle Linux

If you choose Oracle Linux as your linux distribution, OCFS2 kernels are already pre-installed on your machine. If you use other Linux distributions (e.g. CentOS) you need to install both the kernel and packages to make sure that OCFS can be used

Setting up OCFS2 on a **non-Oracle-Linux system** (example here CentOS)

```
# Add the oracle repositories to your system
cd /etc/yum.repos.d
wget http://public-yum.oracle.com/public-yum-ol7.repo

cd /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/
wget http://public-yum.oracle.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-oracle-ol7
rpm --import /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-oracle-ol7

#Install ocfs2 kernel and tools
yum install kernel-uek ocfs2
yum install ocfs2-tools-devel ocfs2-tools -y
```

Setting up OCFS2 on an **Oracle-Linux system**

```
sudo yum install ocfs2-tools-devel ocfs2-tools -y
```

Before you start configuration

Get the alwaysFree internal IP

- Use the web-interface to go to your running free instance (alwaysFree in this example)
- Or run the following command on the freeInstance terminal: `hostname -I`
- The IP address look something like 10.0.0.1 (numbers can vary)

Choose a fixed internal IP / hostname for the computeInstance

- Since in this setup, there will only be one active instance at any time connected to the block volume apart from the alwaysFree, we can use the same local IP address every time we launch the instance (as the previous instance will have to be terminated before you can launch another one).
- Pick any local IP address that has not been assigned to an instance yet. If you only have the freeInstance running at the moment, you can just pick any of the IP addressed before or after that one. In this example we'll use 10.0.0.2. To check your IP address is not being used in the network, you can run `arp -n` and ensure it's not in the list.
- The same goes for the hostname, in this example we choose it to be "computeInstance", but you can pick whichever name you like (though substitute it when needed)

Configure ocfs2 for the first time

Follow this guide on how to configure ocfs2 for the first time on your shared drive with these additional notes:

- The firewall configuration needs to be done in two places. One is on your Linux instance itself (see section in guide on Ports) and the other one on the Oracle Console (web-interface). Networking -> Virtual Cloud Networks -> Subnets -> Security Lists. There, add 2 Ingress Rules for port 3260 and 7777: TCP, SOURCE CIDR 10.0.0.0/16 (or whatever your internal subnet CIDR is), DESTINATION PORT RANGE 3260 or 7777. Rest stays blank or default, see 'Ports' section in the guide for more information)
- The guide uses "ociocfs2" as the name for the cluster, in this example, we use "myProject". You can use any name you like, but make sure to substitute when needed (e.g. when creating the config file and running `o2cb.init configure`)
- When creating the cluster.conf file, use the internal IP and hostname of your instances you picked in the previous section
- When editing the '/etc/fstab' file, use '/dev/oracleoci/oraclevdv' instead of /dev/sdb

Your cluster configuration file should look something like this:

```
cluster:
  heartbeat_mode = local
  node_count = 2
  name = myProject

node:
  number = 0
  cluster = myProject
  ip_port = 7777
  ip_address = 10.0.0.1
  name = alwaysFree
```

```
node:
  number = 1
  cluster = myProject
  ip_port = 7777
  ip_address = 10.0.0.2
  name = computeInstance
```

STEP 3 - Setting up the other compute instance

We are almost ready to launch a custom instance, but we need to have a custom image of an operating system to launch with ocfs2 configured. In this section we'll create that image and make sure everything is set-up to work with the ocfs2 cluster

- The first time it's easiest again to create the new instance manually through the web-interface, just like we did with the free instance. Then you can configure it with everything that's needed for your personal goals (installing software and setting up various system settings).
- **Make sure to save the private key file and copy it to your always free instance** as you will need it to login from the free instance into the new instance in future. Here, we named the key "computeInstance.key". Alternatively, you can setup other ways of authentication like password based (beyond the scope of this tutorial)
- Install ocfs2 on the new instance as well if needed (see previous part). Follow the guide until "Creating and Mounting the Volumes" and then only edit the '/etc/fstab' file. In other words, you do NOT need to follow the steps for formatting the drive as this only needs to be done once and has been done in the previous step. Also, do not try to attach or mount the drive yet, as this instance likely has a different internal IP and hostname. Just make sure the config file is in place, you ran the `o2cb.init configure` command and updated the '/etc/fstab' file.
- Once everything has been set-up, create an image from this instance and then terminate the instance. You are now left with just the free instance running. You can delete the boot volume of this instance as from now on we'll use the image we just created
- At any time, you can change the image you like by loading it into any instance, editing it and creating a new image or simply starting from scratch

Using CLI to launch the instance

Now we have a free instance running, a shared drive with ocfs2 file system (currently attached to the freeInstance) and an image of another instance, we are ready to launch that image from the CLI and attach the shared drive (block volume) to it.

Install CLI

Follow this guide to install and configure CLI. Don't forget to read the last part where you run `oci setup config` to set up authentication!

Get all necessary IDs (resource identifiers)

Before we start writing the script, we need to find some IDs that are needed in order for this to work

- **Tenancy ID:** Click your account icon (top-right) on the Oracle Cloud web-interface and choose ‘Tenancy’. The, copy paste the OCID from the tenancy information. It should start with ‘ocid1.tenancy ...’
- **Compartment ID:** On the Oracle Cloud web-interface go to the main menu (left) then Identity -> Compartments and click the compartment in which you created the free instance. There copy the OCID. It should start with ‘ocid1.compartment ...’
- **Boot volume ID:** On the Oracle Cloud web-interface go to the main menu (left) then Block Storage -> Block Volumes and click the block volume you created in the previous step and attached to the free instance. There copy the OCID. It should start with ‘ocid1.volume ...’. You can double check it’s attached to the free instance in the menu on the left.
- **Image (of instance) ID:** On the Oracle Cloud web-interface go to the main menu (left) then Instances -> Custom Images and click the name of the image you created from the instance we set-up in the previous step and will be launched from the CLI. There copy the OCID. It should start with ‘ocid1.image ...’
- **Subnet Id:** On the Oracle Cloud web-interface go to the main menu (left) then Networking -> Virtual Cloud Networks -> vcn-... (there should only be one VCN) -> Public Subnet. There copy the OCID. It should start with ‘ocid1.subnet ...’

Test CLI connection

If you successfully run this command, you should get a JSON formatted response listing all instances you currently have. If you get an error, read the previous parts again and make sure you installed and configured the CLI correctly and got the right ID

```
oci compute instance list --compartment-id <put OCID here>
```

Take note of the “availability-domain” entry. It should be “uNZJ:US-ASHBURN-AD-2”. At least it should be AD-2 in the US, it might be different in other countries.

Pick an instance shape configuration

Look at the list of all shapes you can choose from when creating a new instance through the web interface (Instances -> Create Instance -> Edit Configure placement and hardware -> Change Shape), and pick one that you are interested (e.g. VM.Standard2.4)

Alternatively, you can run the following CLI command on your free instance to list all available shapes as a JSON file. You will need your compartment ID for this (see above)

```
oci compute shape list --compartment-id <put OCID here>
```

```
{
  "data": [
    {
      "gpu-description": null,
      "gpus": 0,
      "local-disk-description": null,
      "local-disks": 0,
      "local-disks-total-size-in-gbs": null,
      "max-vnic-attachment-options": null,
      "max-vnic-attachments": 200,
      "memory-in-gbs": 768.0,
      "memory-options": null,

```

```

    "networking-bandwidth-in-gbps": 50.0,
    "networking-bandwidth-options": null,
    "ocpu-options": null,
    "ocpus": 52.0,
    "processor-description": "2.0 GHz Intel\u00ae Xeon\u00ae Platinum 8167M (Skylake)",
    "shape": "BM.Standard2.52"
  },
  {
    "gpu-description": null,
    "gpus": 0,
    "local-disk-description": null,
    "local-disks": 0,
    "local-disks-total-size-in-gbs": null,
    "max-vnic-attachment-options": null,
    "max-vnic-attachments": 256,
    "memory-in-gbs": 2048.0,
    "memory-options": null,
    "networking-bandwidth-in-gbps": 100.0,
    "networking-bandwidth-options": null,
    "ocpu-options": null,
    "ocpus": 128.0,
    "processor-description": "2.25 GHz AMD EPYC\u2122 7742 (Rome)",
    "shape": "BM.Standard.E3.128"
  },
  ...

```

The “shape” line contains the name you can use to launch it

Launch an instance

We finally have all information needed to launch an instance from the CLI. We chose the “VM.Standard2.4” shape for this example, but this can be changed of course.

```

oci compute instance launch \
  --availability-domain "uNZJ:US-ASHBURN-AD-2" \
  --compartment-id <put OCID here> \
  --shape "VM.Standard2.4" \
  --hostname-label <put hostname here> \
  --display-name "computeInstance" \
  --image-id <put OCID here> \
  --subnet-id <put OCID here> \
  --private-ip <put private IP here> \
  --wait-for-state RUNNING

```

Put in all the IDs you gathered in the previous steps. The availability-domain should be “uNZJ:US-ASHBURN-AD-2” (see above) as this is the only one with the free instance available. The private-ip and the hostname-label should be identical to the one you provided in the ocfs2 config file for this instance. In our example this should be 10.0.0.2 and “computeInstance”

If successful, the command will return a JSON file with the details on the new instance. Save this or take note of the new instance OCID ‘ocid1.instance ...’. You can always check the details through the the web-interface as it should be visible on there as well now. It will take a while before the instance is running, after

which we can attach the block volume. The last argument (`--wait-for-state RUNNING`) is optional, but will halt the script until the instance is up and running.

Attach the block volume

With the new instance ID and the known block volume ID, we can now attach the block volume to the newly launched instance

```
oci compute volume-attachment attach \
  --instance-id <put OCID here> \
  --type iscsi \
  --volume-id <put OCID here> \
  --is-shareable true \
  --device "/dev/oracleoci/oraclevdb" \
  --wait-for-state ATTACHED
```

This again will return a JSON file, if successful, with information we will need to mount the instance to the new system (remember, attaching is not the same as mounting). Grab the “`ipv4`”, “`iqn`” values. You can now login to the newly launched instance from your free instance with the local IP, or from any other terminal with the public IP.

You will need to have a copy of the new instance’s private key file which you saved when creating it for the first time. Here we login with the default `opc`, but of course this can be changed depending on how you configured your image. If you are logging in from the free instance, you can use the private IP (e.g. 10.0.0.2) to login, else you need the public IP found in “`ipv4`” above or through the web-interface

```
ssh -i "computeInstance.key" opc@<computeInstance IP>
```

You now successfully launched an instance from the free instance, and logged in to it

In the final step, we need to complete the attaching process and mount the drive so it can be used. You will need to run the following commands (the same as you would need to run when attaching a block volume through the web interface) with the `ipv4` and `iqn` values you extracted from the JSON when attaching the drive. Finally you restart the `ocfs2` server and mount the drive

```
ipv4=<put ipv4 here>
iqn=<put iqn here>
sudo iscsiadm -m node -o new -T $iqn -p $ipv4:3260 \
sudo iscsiadm -m node -o update -T $iqn -n node.startup -v automatic \
sudo iscsiadm -m node -T $iqn -p $ipv4:3260 -l
sudo /sbin/service o2cb restart
sudo mount -a
```

If all went well, you can now access the shared drive from your newly launched instance AND your free instance at the same time

Terminate an instance

The same concept here. We use the OCID from the running ‘`computeInstance`’ to terminate it. ‘`preserve-boot-volume`’ can be set to either `true` or `false` depending on whether you like to save the changes made to the boot volume or not, respectively. If possible, the most convenient method is to save all new data generated by the `computeInstance` to the shared drive. That way, no new data has been written to the

launched volume and we can delete it when terminated, as the original image from which it was launched is still there and will be used next time anyway. If the boot volume is saved, it will take up space on the Oracle cloud which costs money depending on the size and subscription you have. Remember, every instance that is terminated without deleting the volume, will store an extra 47GB (default boot volume size if not changed).

```
oci compute instance terminate \  
    --instance-id <put OCID here> \  
    --preserve-boot-volume <true/false>
```

Putting everything together to fully automate the all steps

With all of the previous knowledge, we can create a script to launch and terminate an instance in one go saving a lot of time.

Run cli_launchInstance.sh on the free instance

This script will launch an instance based on a pre-configured image as created above and attach the specified shared block volume to it. If another instance of this image with connection to the shared volume is already running, the script will demand to shut that one down first before you can proceed. This is a limitation of the current implementation.

IMPORTANT: Before you run this script for the first time you need to set all parameters in the top of the script in order for it to work

Run cli_terminateInstance.sh on the free instance

This script will terminate the instance launched with the cli_launchInstance.sh script. You get the option to keep or discard the boot volume (not the block volume!). If you set up the instance in the best way, all data it write should go to the shared drive meaning no new data was created on this instance. In that case, you can delete the boot volume when you terminate, saving precious space as the original image is still available and will be used anyway the next time you launch an instance.

If you want to keep changes to the instance, and use it as an image for the next iteration, make an image of it first before you end it and replace the image OCID in the cli_launchInstance.sh script. For now this has to be done manually.

IMPORTANT: Before you run this script for the first time you need to set all parameters in the top of the script in order for it to work
