



FUJITSU Software Enterprise Service Catalog Manager V19.1

QuickStart Guide

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About this Manual

This manual describes how to get started with FUJITSU Software Enterprise Service Catalog Manager, hereafter referred to as ESCM.

Readers of this Manual

This manual is directed to operators who want to quickly set up a basic installation of ESCM with Docker and Docker Compose. For more detailed information on configuration and usage, refer to the official *[ESCM documentation](#)*. It assumes that you are familiar with the following:

- Administration of the operating systems in use, including the adaption and execution of batch files or shell scripts.
- Java EE technology, particularly as to the deployment on application servers.
- Container technology, particularly Docker and Docker Compose.
- ESCM concepts as explained in the Overview manual.

1 ESCM Containers

ESCM is provided in Docker containers and deployed in a container environment. The applications integrated with ESCM and their data may be hosted on the same system (Docker host) as ESCM or in different locations.

The `oscm-deployer` container is used for configuring and deploying the following ESCM containers:

- `oscm-core`: The ESCM core application, including the platform services and the REST API.
- `oscm-db`: Database SQL server providing the database schema for ESCM and APP.
- `oscm-identity`: Services for authenticating users against an external authorization server based on OpenID Connect (OIDC) and providing for Web browser single sign-on.
- `oscm-app`: The Asynchronous Provisioning Platform (APP) together with an OpenStack, Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, VMware, and Shell service controller.
- `oscm-birt`: The report engine that ESCM uses for generating reports.
- `oscm-branding`: A static Web server providing an empty directory structure for customizing the layout and branding of ESCM marketplaces.
- `oscm-help`: A static Web server providing the online help for the ESCM administration portal and marketplaces.
- `oscm-maildev`: A mail mock service for quick start-up and testing purposes when no real mail server is available.
- `oscm-proxy`: A proxy enabling access to all ESCM services and applications by the default HTTPS port (443).



ESCM and APP store their data in PostgreSQL databases. For the databases, a directory on the Docker host where ESCM is deployed is mounted as a volume for persistent storage during the deployment process. In this way, the data is preserved in case of container and database updates.

The directory on the Docker host and the path to which it is mounted as a volume in the `oscm-db` container are the following:

```
<docker>/data/oscm-db/data:/var/lib/postgresql/data
```

`<docker>` is the ESCM data directory on the Docker host specified when ESCM is installed.

Container Communication

The following figure provides an overview of the container communication on a Docker host:



The internal communication between the Docker containers relies on the HTTP protocol, whereas calls from the outside are secured by HTTPS. The platform operator is responsible for opening the indicated ports. The containers can be addressed by their FQDN or their IP address.

The optional `oscm-proxy` container can be activated as a proxy to enable access to the other containers by the default HTTPS port (443) instead of the ports indicated above.



To look inside a container:

- ```
docker ps -a
```

- ```
docker exec -it <container name> /bin/bash
```

```
docker exec -it oscm-core /bin/bash
```


Azure AD example: In the directory under **App registrations**, create a new registration with the following properties:

- A name and supported account types of your choice.
- **Redirect URI:** `https://<host_fqdn>:9091/oscm-identity/callback`
`<host_fqdn>` is the fully qualified name or IP address of the host to access your ESCM installation, `9091` is the port. Omit the port if ESCM is operated with its proxy.

5. Copy the ID of the new application for later use in ESCM.

Azure AD example: `ef29bb22-369c-424d-9e72-6800ad24239e`

6. Grant the application read and write permissions for the directory, users, and groups.

Azure AD example: In the properties of the new app, under **API permissions**:

- a. Add the following permissions for the Microsoft Graph API as both, **Delegated permissions** and **Application permissions**: `User.Read.All`, `Group.ReadWrite.All`, `Directory.ReadWrite.All`.
- b. **Grant admin consent** for the directory, `ESCMOrg`, for the new permissions.

7. Obtain a client certificate or secret string for ESCM to access the directory.

Azure AD example: In the properties of the new app, under **Certificates and secrets**, add a new client secret. Copy the new secret for later use in ESCM.

8. Allow ESCM to obtain tokens for authentication from the OIDC provider.

Azure AD example: In the properties of the new app, under **Authentication**, enable **Access tokens** and **ID tokens** to be issued by the authorization endpoint.

Based on the items and settings in the OIDC provider system, you can now configure the so-called default tenant for your ESCM installation. Refer to *Preparing Configuration Files* on page 11 for details.

3 Installation

The installation of ESCM consists of the following main steps:

1. Importing the ESCM Docker images into the local Docker registry, if you have received them in archive files (`tar.gz` files).
2. Preparing the data directory on the Docker host.
3. Preparing configuration files.
4. Preparing Docker Compose files and starting ESCM.

3.1 Importing ESCM Docker Images into a Local Registry

Note: This section is relevant only if you have received the ESCM Docker images as `tar.gz` files, and do not install them directly from DockerHub.

In order to install Docker images you received as archive files, you first need to import them into a local Docker registry.

Make sure you have command-line access with write permissions to the Docker registry server in your network. If this is not available, install a Docker registry server in your environment. Refer to the Docker documentation at <https://docs.docker.com/registry/deploying> for details.

In the subsequent sections, the Docker registry is referred to as `${REGISTRY}`. The name of the ESCM registry on DockerHub is `servicecatalog`.

Proceed as follows to import the ESCM Docker images into the local Docker registry:

1. On the Docker registry server, copy the ESCM Docker image archive files into the `/opt` folder.
2. Import the images into the Docker registry using the following Docker command bash script:

```
#!/bin/bash

export REGISTRY=<docker registry service>

docker login ${REGISTRY}

for docker_image in \
    oscm-deployer \
    oscm-core \
    oscm-db \
    oscm-identity \
    oscm-app \
    oscm-birt \
    oscm-branding \
    oscm-help \
    oscm-initdb \
    oscm-maildev \
    oscm-proxy
; do

    docker load -i /opt/${docker_image}.tar.gz

    docker tag ${REGISTRY}/${docker_image}:v19

    docker push ${REGISTRY}/${docker_image}:v19

done
```

3.2 Preparing the Data Directory

On the Docker host, you need to create a directory where various ESCM data can be stored, such as persistent database data or configuration files.

The name of the directory must be `docker`. It may be located in the root directory or in any subdirectory. The following descriptions use `/docker` in the root directory.

On the Docker host, execute the following command:

```
mkdir /docker
```

3.3 Preparing Configuration Files

A deployment container and process is available which prepares templates and configuration files in the data directory on the Docker host, where you can then specify settings such as authentication and login information, mail server, etc.

Run the following process, using `-v` to mount the `/docker` data directory on the Docker host to the `/target` directory in the container:

```
docker run --name deployer1 --rm -v /docker:/target
-e HOST FQDN=<host fqdn> ${REGISTRY}/oscm-deployer
```

`<host_fqdn>` is the fully qualified name or IP address of the host used to access ESCM, for example, `host.mydomain.org`. The host specified here is written to the `.env` configuration file (see below) and to the default certificates (see *Integrating Custom SSL Certificates and Key Files* on page 15).

`${REGISTRY}` is the name of your local Docker registry or the ESCM registry on DockerHub.

This command creates the following configuration files in the `/docker` directory:

1. `.env`: Configuration settings for Docker, such as images and the data directory on the Docker host, as well as the host used to access ESCM (`HOST_FQDN`).
2. `var.env`: Configuration settings for ESCM and APP, such as authentication, mail server, database, and other settings. They will be stored in the `bss` and `bssapp` databases.
3. `config/oscm-identity/tenants/tenant-default.properties`: Only relevant, if you set `OIDC` as the authentication mode: the configuration of the default tenant.

Edit these files and adjust the configuration settings to your environment. The settings are described in detail in the *Operator's Guide*.

3.4 Preparing Docker Compose Files and Starting ESCM

A second process in the deployment container is available which you need to run to do the following:

1. Create the necessary Docker Compose files for running ESCM.
2. Create the necessary subdirectories in the ESCM data directory.
3. Initialize the application databases.
4. Start the application containers.
5. Activate the ESCM proxy.

Use of the ESCM proxy is optional. If you prefer to work without it, omit `-e PROXY=true` in the command below.

Run the following process on your Docker host:

```
docker run --name deployer2 --rm -v /docker:/target
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock -e INITDB=true
-e PROXY=true -e STARTUP=true ${REGISTRY}/oscm-deployer
```

`${REGISTRY}` is the name of your local Docker registry or the ESCM registry on DockerHub.

After ESCM has been deployed, it will take a few minutes to start up. The less power the Docker host has, the longer it will take.

Note: If you activate the ESCM proxy, it is configured to handle the ports of ESCM. You can also use it for additional services and applications by extending its configuration accordingly using NGINX syntax in the following file:

`/docker/config/oscm-proxy/data/proxy.conf`

Do not change any of the existing entries for ESCM!

4 Usage

The following sections provide some basic hints on how to start working with ESCM after it has been deployed and started successfully.

4.1 Accessing the ESCM Administration Portal

The administration portal is the Web interface you use to perform all the configuration and administration tasks in ESCM, like creating and managing organizations, roles, and marketplaces. You can access the administration portal in your Web browser using a URL in the following format:

`https://<host_fqdn>:8081/oscm-portal`

`<host_fqdn>` is the FQDN or IP address to access ESCM as specified in the `HOST_FQDN` setting in the `.env` configuration file, `8081` is the port. Omit the port if ESCM is operated with its proxy. `oscm-portal` is the default context root of ESCM and cannot be changed.

You are prompted for the user ID and password. The login page and the initial credentials depend on the selected authentication mode (`AUTH_MODE` setting in the `var.env` configuration file):

- **INTERNAL authentication mode:**

Login page of ESCM

User ID: `administrator`

Password: `admin123`

It is recommended that you change the initial password in the ESCM administration portal (**Change Password** page in the **Account** menu).

- **OIDC authentication mode:**

Login page of the OIDC provider. The page may be skipped if single sign-on is supported and you are already logged in.

User ID: The ID you specified in the `ADMIN_USER_ID` setting in the `var.env` configuration file

Password: The password of the user as set in the external authorization system used for authentication. The password can be changed in this system only.

After login, the operator functionality is available in the **Operation** menu.

4.2 Enable Login to APP and Service Controllers

In order to be able to log in to the Asynchronous Provisioning Platform (APP) and its service controllers, some settings have to be made in the administration portal:

1. Choose **Manage organization** in the **Operation** menu.
2. Enter `PLATFORM_OPERATOR` in the **Organization ID** field.
3. Enable the following organization roles: **Supplier** and **Technology provider**.
4. Fill in the mandatory fields (red asterisks).
5. Click **Save**.
6. Go to the **Account** menu and choose **Manage users**.
7. Click the initial administrator account (`administrator` for **INTERNAL** authentication mode, or the administrator specified in the `ADMIN_USER_ID` setting in the `var.env` configuration file for **OIDC** authentication mode).
8. Enter your email address.

- https://<host_fqdn>:8881/oscm-app/
Omit the port if ESCM is operated with its proxy.
User name: the initial administrator account
Password: the password of the initial administrator

- https://<host_fqdn>:8881/oscm-app-<controller-name>/
<controller-name> is openstack, aws, vmware, azureARM, or shell. Omit the port if ESCM is operated with its proxy.
User name: the initial administrator account
Password: the password of the initial administrator

For the initial steps for starting to use ESCM, refer to the *Getting Started* document.

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5 Integrating Custom SSL Certificates and Key Files

Certificates are required for ESCM to allow for trusted communication between ESCM and the Asynchronous Provisioning Platform (APP), an application underlying a technical service, or an external authorization server. The ESCM deployment creates an appropriate directory structure and Docker Compose configuration, and inserts default certificates for the individual containers, thus allowing for secure communication between ESCM and APP or standard authorization systems such as Microsoft Azure.

In addition, you can import individual certificates to the ESCM containers or make use of custom SSL key pairs for the application listeners. All you need to do is place the certificates and/or key files into the appropriate directories on the Docker host as described in more detail below. The certificates may be self-signed or official. Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM) format is mandatory. This is a container format that may include just a public certificate or an entire certificate chain with public key, private key, and root certificates.

5.1 Importing Trusted SSL Certificates

If you want ESCM or your applications to trust certain, possibly self-signed SSL certificates, put them in PEM format into the following directory on your Docker host:

`<docker>/config/certs`

`<docker>` is the ESCM data directory on the Docker host specified at installation time.

The `<docker>/config/certs` directory is shared by all ESCM containers. However, you need to restart each container that is to use a new certificate you copy to the directory.

For example, if you want to use the VMware service controller, you need to export the vSphere certificate in PEM format and copy it to the `<docker>/config/certs` directory. Since the VMware service controller is running in the `oscm-app` container, a restart of this container is required.

5.2 Importing SSL Key Pairs for Application Listeners

If you want to use your own SSL key pairs for ESCM and your applications, replace the default key pairs by your PEM files in the following directories on your Docker host:

- Private key: `<docker>/config/<container-name>/ssl/privkey`
- Public certificate: `<docker>/config/<container-name>/ssl/cert`
- Intermediates / chain (optional): `<docker>/config/<container-name>/ssl/chain`

`<docker>` is the ESCM data directory on the Docker host specified at installation time.

`<container-name>` is the name of the relevant ESCM container, for example, `oscm-core` or `oscm-app`.

The certificate must also be placed into the following directory shared by all containers so that a trusted relationship between the containers is established:

`<docker>/config/certs`

For example, if you have a custom SSL keypair for the `oscm-core` container, you need to place the private key into the `<docker>/config/oscm-core/ssl/privkey` directory, and the public certificate into the `<docker>/config/oscm-core/ssl/cert` directory. Additionally, you need to place the public certificate into the `<docker>/config/certs` directory. In this case, a restart of the `oscm-core`, `oscm-app`, and `oscm-identity` containers is required.