VA Medical Care Collections Fund (MCCF)
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)
Transaction Applications Suite (TAS)

Version 1.2

Production Operations Manual

January 2019

Department of Veterans Affairs

Office of Information and Technology (OI&T)

Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
January 29, 2019	1.3	Corrected projects titles, and updated the logical and physical diagram. Made changes appropriate for Build 7. (lc reviewed 01302018)	M. Dawson
December 4, 2018	1.2	Corrected document title & version number; removed template table, but noted template version used in Revision History.	T. Nichols
November 15, 2018	1.1	Added MCCF EDI TAS Portal Start-up instructions to System Startup section.	Halfaker System Administration Team
July 22, 2018	1.0	Initial version based on Template 1.6 dated March 2016.	MCCF EDI TAS

Note: The revision history cycle begins once changes or enhancements are requested after the Production Operations Manual has been baselined.

Artifact Rationale

The Production Operations Manual provides the information needed by the production operations team to maintain and troubleshoot the product. The Production Operations Manual must be provided prior to release of the product.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

This document describes how to maintain the components of Medical Care Collections Fund (MCCF) Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Transaction Applications Suite (TAS) in the Microsoft Azure Government (MAG) cloud environment, as well as how to troubleshoot problems that might occur with this product while in production. The intended audiences for this document are the IT teams responsible for hosting and maintaining the system after production release. This document is normally finalized just prior to production release, and it includes many updated elements specific to the hosting environment.

2. Routine Operations

The MCCF EDI TAS product is deployed in MAG, which provides all routine support of hardware and connectivity operations. The MCCF product software is managed via the Jenkins automated deployment tool on the MCCF FPC server.

2.1. Administrative Procedures

2.1.1. System Start-up

System start-up is performed within the MAG Administrative portal using the product owner's Azure Portal account. All MCCF systems and services are in a MAG cloud environment and are designed to run at all times (if MAG is available, MCCF EDI TAS is available).

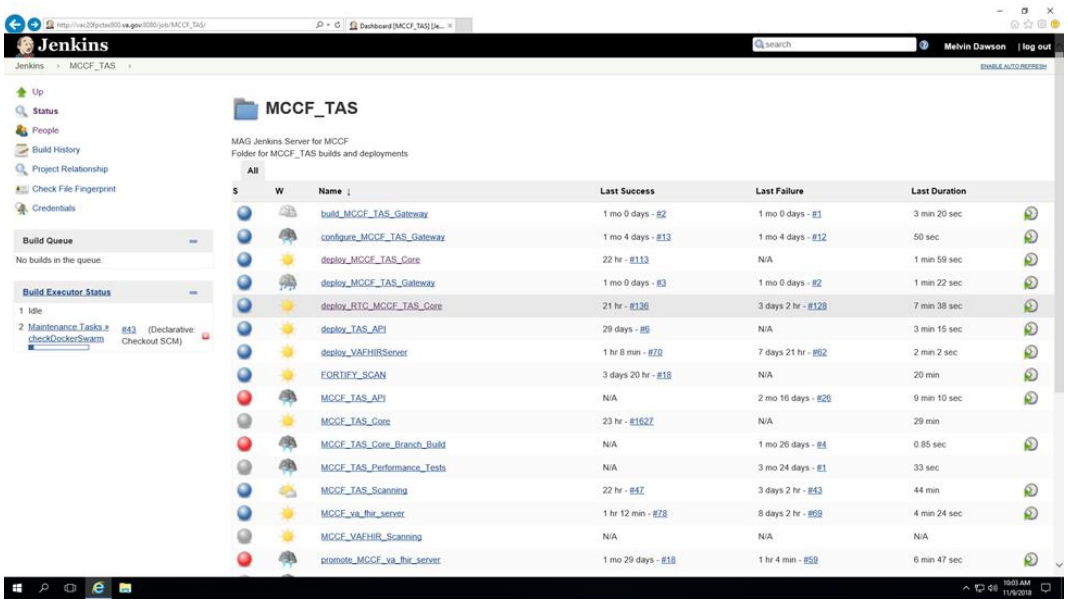
2.1.1.1. System Start-Up from Emergency Shut-Down

The MCCF product is deployed in the MAG environment. Operational emergency management is provided by Microsoft's Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS).

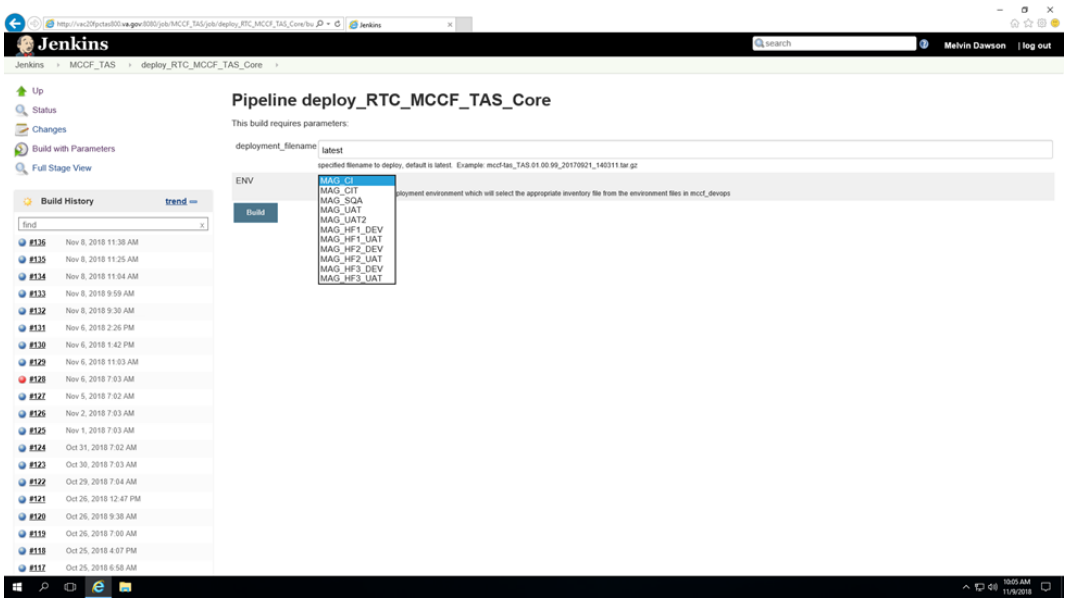
2.1.2. MCCF EDI TAS Portal Start-up

2.1.3. New Version Deployment

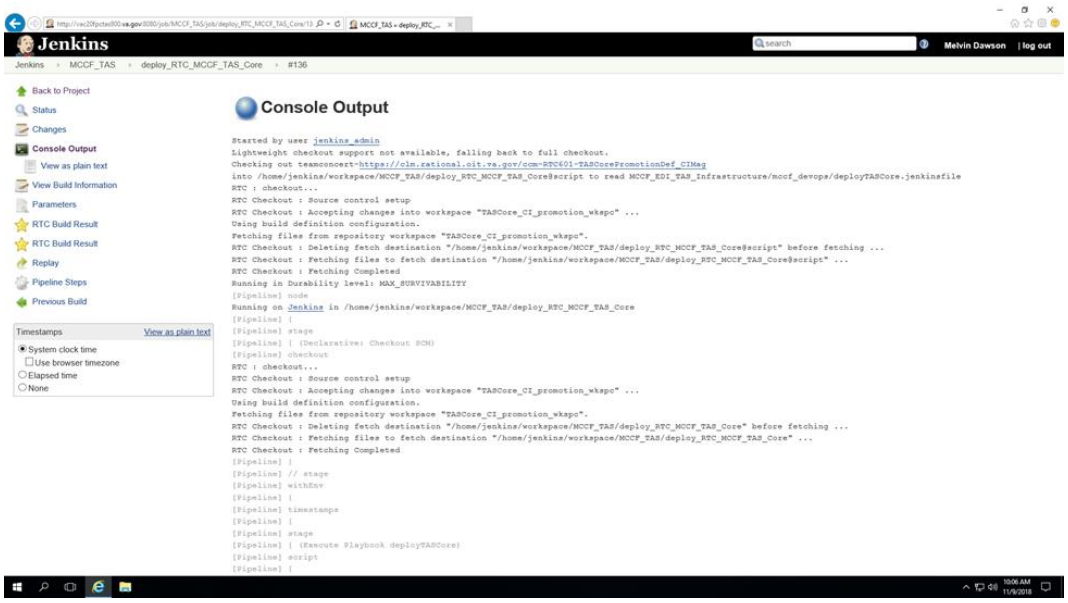
To start-up the MCCF EDI TAS Portal application, run the deploy_RTC_MCCF_TAS_Core job in Jenkins to deploy the application to the specified PROD server by clicking on the Name link.

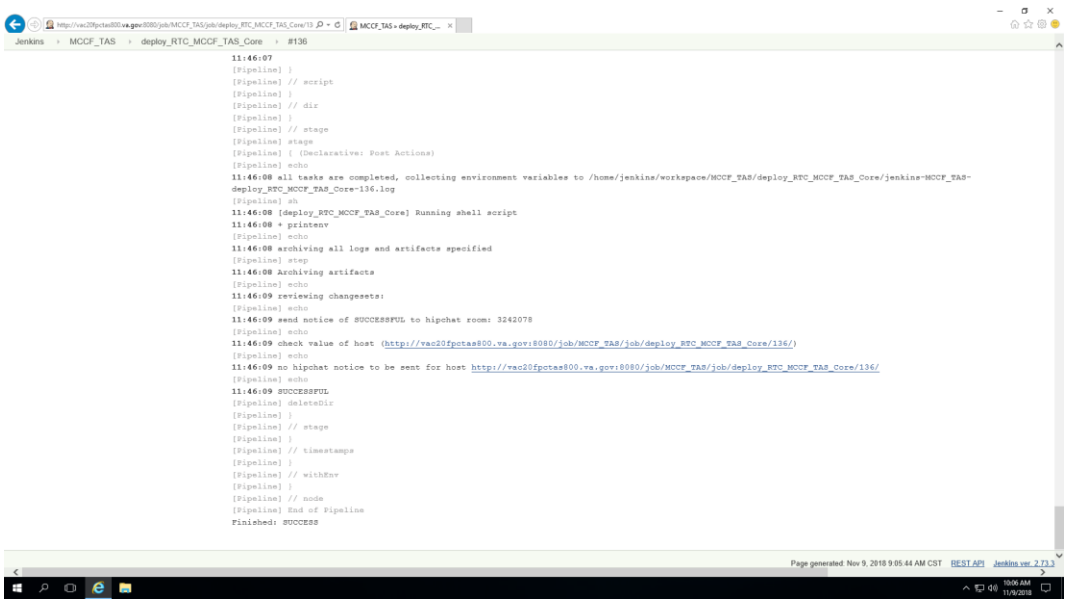


Next, you will be brought to the Pipeline deploy_RTC_MCCF_TAS_Core page. If not using the latest build, you can also specify deployment_filename (e.g., mccf-tas_TAS.01.00.247_20180604_092635.tar.gz), which represents the file containing code for a specific build (e.g., Build 3, Build 5). Then, select the target environment (ENV field) to deploy code.



Once all fields are appropriately populated, the build process is started by clicking the Build button. Click on the orb at the top of the list on the left to open the Console Output page that will list the status of the deployment process. Continue to monitor until you receive a successful termination of the task.





NOTE: If there is a problem with the webserver, the Apache webserver may need to be restarted which can be done by a System Administrator. In this case, a System Administrator would start the webserver service/ daemon using the following command from a LINUX command prompt:

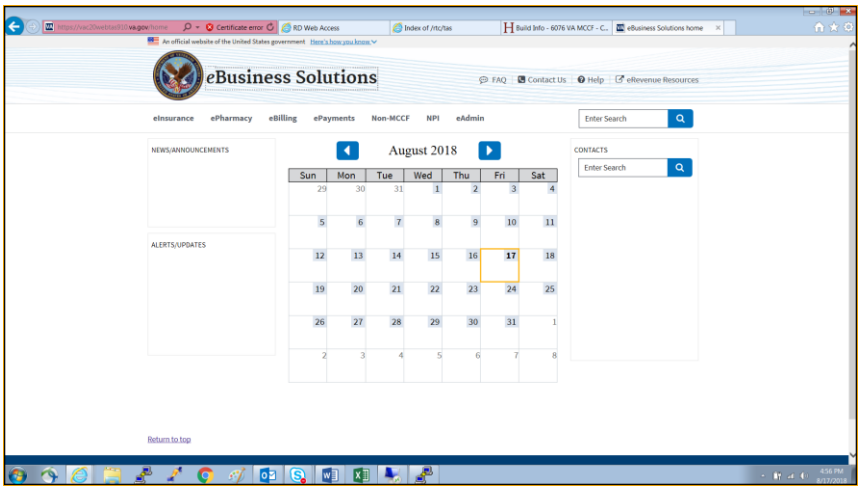
systemctl start httpd

The TAS Portal application will automatically be available either upon deployment using the deploy_RTC_MCCF_TAS_Core or by the restart of Apache.

Once you have successfully deployed the code to the webserver, verify that it is up and operational. To do so, go to the webserver's homepage from a web browser using this format:

https://[servername].va.gov

Here is a screenshot of the TAS Portal homepage once it has been successfully started or restarted:



2.1.4. System Shut-down

The MCCF product is deployed in the MAG environment. Operational shutdown procedures are provided by Microsoft's IaaS. Additionally, the product owner's Administration personnel can initiate a MAG-specific shutdown using the Jenkins interface.

2.1.4.1. Emergency System Shut-down

The MCCF product is deployed in the MAG environment. Operational shutdown procedures are provided by Microsoft's IaaS. Additionally, the product owner's Administration personnel can initiate a MAG-specific shutdown using the Jenkins interface.

2.1.5. Back-up & Restore

The CosmosDB references in this section only apply to a future release of TAS that will contain CosmosDB. TAS v1.0 does not utilize a database.

The MCCF product is deployed in the MAG environment, and stores all data – including PII, in CosmosDB, which is provided by the MAG in a Platform as a Service (PaaS) model. As a result, all backup and restore operations are CosmosDB backup and restore operations. For more information, please refer to the link below:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/online-backup-and-restore

Jenkins server resources, though stored under the /var/lib/jenkins directory, are also backed-up by blob storage in the Azure Cloud environment.

2.1.5.1. Back-Up Procedures

Backup Schedule is TBD

The following image illustrates periodic full backups of all Cosmos DB entities in GRS Azure Storage.

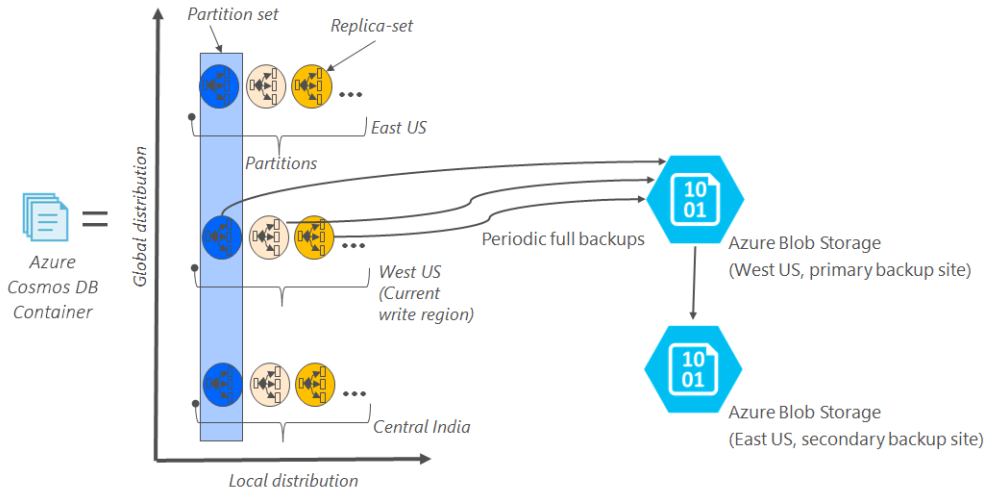


Figure 1 - Backup Procedures

Backup retention period

As described above, Azure Cosmos DB takes snapshots of data every four hours at the partition level. At any given time, the last two snapshots are retained. However, if the collection/database is deleted, the existing snapshots are retained for all deleted partitions within the given collection/database for 30 days.

For SQL API, if users choose to maintain their own snapshots, the export to JSON option in the Azure Cosmos DB Data Migration tool can be used to schedule additional backups.

Restoring a database from an online backup

If a database or collection is accidentally deleted, the appropriate actions are to file a support ticket or to call Azure support to restore the data from the last automatic backup. Azure support is available only for selected plans only such as Standard. Developer, support isn't available with Basic plan. To learn about different support plans, see the Azure support plans page. If a need arises to restore a database because of a data corruption issue (this includes cases where documents within a collection are deleted), see handling data corruption as additional steps are required to prevent the corrupted data from overwriting the existing backups. For a specific snapshot of a backup to be restored, Cosmos DB requires that the data is available for the duration of the backup cycle for that snapshot.

2.1.5.2. Restore Procedures

The following link provides CosmosDB backup and restore operations

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/online-backup-and-restore

In circumstances where a server environment becomes corrupted, it is restored via TAS-INIT script, which prepares the server environment for redeployment of code using the Jenkins server.

2.1.5.3. Back-Up Testing

MCCF EDI TAS infrastructure does not store non-volatile data. All storage is temporary based on active transactions. As such, backups would be in appropriate.

2.1.5.4. Storage and Rotation

All MCCF EDI TAS data storage is temporary and volatile data.

2.2. Security / Identity Management

The MCCF product subscribes to VA's IAM service to enable users to gain role-based limited access to the system using VA PIV credentials.

System-level (privileged) access to the systems is restricted to System Administrators, and utilizes the VA Centrify service to gain control access using VA PIV credentials.

https://vaww.strongauth.va.gov/RDWeb/Pages/en-Us/Default.aspx?reason=freeslots

2.2.1. Identity Management

All users and administrators gain access to MCCF systems using VA PIV credentials. Identity management is handled by the VA and its Active Directory (AD) infrastructure.

2.2.2. Access control

Users and administrators can gain access to the MCCF systems only by using VA PIV credentials, either via the IAM or via Centrify services provided by the VA.

2.3. User Notifications

All relevant users are notified via email of upcoming system changes and outages within an acceptable and reasonable time prior to the scheduled event(s). An email distribution list created by the product owner is used to send these notifications to the appropriate contacts.

2.3.1. User Notification Points of Contact

Notifications will be sent to the personnel identified by the product owner. As noted in 2.3, an email distribution list created by the product owner is used to send these notifications to the appropriate contacts.

2.4. System Monitoring, Reporting & Tools

Performance and other system monitoring services are provided by the Cloud Provider.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-overview

2.4.1. Dataflow Diagram

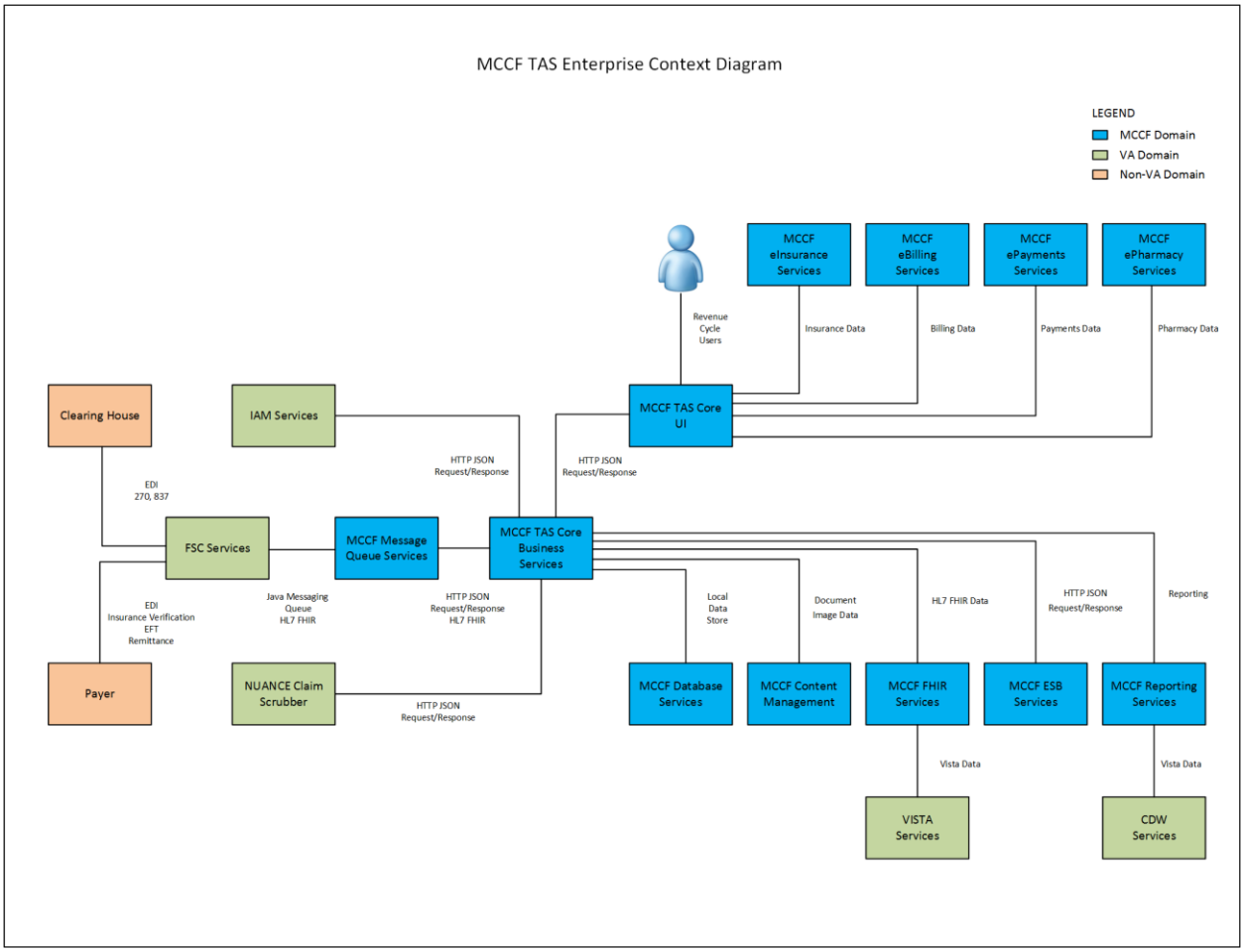


Figure 2 - Dataflow Diagram

2.4.2. Availability Monitoring

Availability monitoring is performed within Azure. Please refer to the Microsoft Azure link below for more information:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-overview

2.4.3. Performance/Capacity Monitoring

Performance/Capacity Monitoring of our systems can be performed locally, via the Azure Cloud Management Portal and can be scaled up relatively easily. As noted above, please refer to the Microsoft Azure link below for more information:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-overview

2.4.4. Critical Metrics

CPU utilization, RAM utilization, network saturation, and blob storage usage within the cloud database is routinely monitored.

2.5. Routine Updates, Extracts and Purges

Though VA Infrastructure Operations makes monthly patches available in the Dev/Test and Pre-Production environments, updates are provided only quarterly for Production environments. Patches applied to Pre-Prod are intended to serve as a validation platform for subsequent availability in Production.

2.6. Scheduled Maintenance

The MCCF product has been developed, and is operationally maintained using an Agile continuous deployment methodology. As a result, there is no set schedule of maintenance other than via the MAG cloud services provider which may be utilized as chosen by the product owner. AITC performs monthly software updates. The product teams perform MAG (Dev/Test) updates after VA environments are updated.

2.7. Capacity Planning

Required analysis is completed to identify and define the achievable QoS levels for applicable capacity and performance metrics, and to determine how these will be monitored and enforced; QoS levels to be delivered will be those that are either at least equal to corresponding industry benchmarks or those that reflect situational specifics of the information technology in question. **Applies to MCCF once the MCCF Detailed Application Design and performance requirements are finalized.**

Capacity measures include those from the processing, utilization, and concurrency rates for system components.

2.7.1. Initial Capacity Plan

Server Environments	Sku	Type	Compute type	vCPUs	GB RAM	Data disks	Max IOPS	Local SSD	Premium disk support	Notes
FPC, APP, WEB, DBS	A4m_v2	Standard	General purpose	4	32	8	8x500		SSD	With the exception of the FPC servers, these servers are in build specific staging environments for testing. Not the active development environments.
Tableau	DS13_v2	Promo	Memory optimized	8	56	32	32000	112 GB	SSD	The is a Windows server and is a stand-alone enviroment.

Figure 3 - Server Environment within Azure

3. Exception Handling

The MCCF product has been designed and deployed using an Agile methodology. The MCCF product is primarily a web-based product, and errors and defects can be detected by the system

Or reported by end-users. In both instances, remediation can be completed quickly and efficiently through the Agile delivery process.

The MCCF API runs in a Docker cluster which sends errors and exceptions to the syslog area (/var/log/…) directory of the system.

3.1. Routine Errors

The MCCF product will report runtime errors and other detected system anomalies via email to a pre-defined (product owner defined) group. Because MCCF is designed using the Agile methodology, defects can be identified and mitigated quickly by the appropriate development and/or operational teams.

3.1.1. Security Errors

The MCCF product will report runtime errors and other detected system anomalies via email to a pre-defined (product owner defined) group. Because MCCF is designed using the Agile methodology, defects can be identified and mitigated quickly by the appropriate development and/or operational teams. Security violations will come from Centrify or IAM environments.

3.1.2. Time-outs

Time-out and other connection-related security functions are managed and controlled by the VA-provided credentialing (IAM SSOi) as noted above.

3.1.3. Concurrency

Concurrency in VA systems is managed and controlled by VA-provided credentialing: IAM SSOi.

3.2. Significant Errors

The MCCF product is primarily deployed in the MAG environment. As a result, most hardware and connection-level errors will be managed by the Microsoft Azure cloud services provider. Software issues will usually generate error messages that the system operators may consult to determine their root-causes.

3.2.1. Application Error Logs

The MCCF product is primarily a web-based application. The system logs for the webserver, and other supporting applications are in Linux-standard locations (/var/log) which are visible to the Jenkins administrator.

3.2.2. Application Error Codes and Descriptions

The MCCF product does not generate product-specific error codes.

3.2.3. Infrastructure Errors

The MCCF product is primarily deployed in the MAG environment. As a result, infrastructure errors will be referred to the cloud provider for remediation.

3.2.3.1. Database

The MCCF product uses the MAG-supplied CosmosDB database in a SaaS mode. As such, all database errors will be referred to the cloud provider for remediation.

3.2.3.2. Web Server

The MCCF product is primarily a web-based application. The system logs for the webserver and other supporting applications are in Linux-standard locations (/var/log) which are visible to the Jenkins administrator.

3.2.3.3. Application Server

The MCCF Application Servers provide HAPIFHIR services to the MCCF web application. Log files for this server are located on the responsible application server, and are in the Linux-standard locations (/var/log) which are visible to the Jenkins administrator.

3.2.3.4. Network

The MCCF project is primarily deployed into the MAG environment. Network maintenance and configuration are a part of the cloud provider service.

3.2.3.5. Authentication & Authorization

The MCCG product authenticates users with VA-provided mechanisms (IAM and Centrify), each of which provides its own authentication and authorization logging.

3.2.3.6. Logical and Physical Descriptions

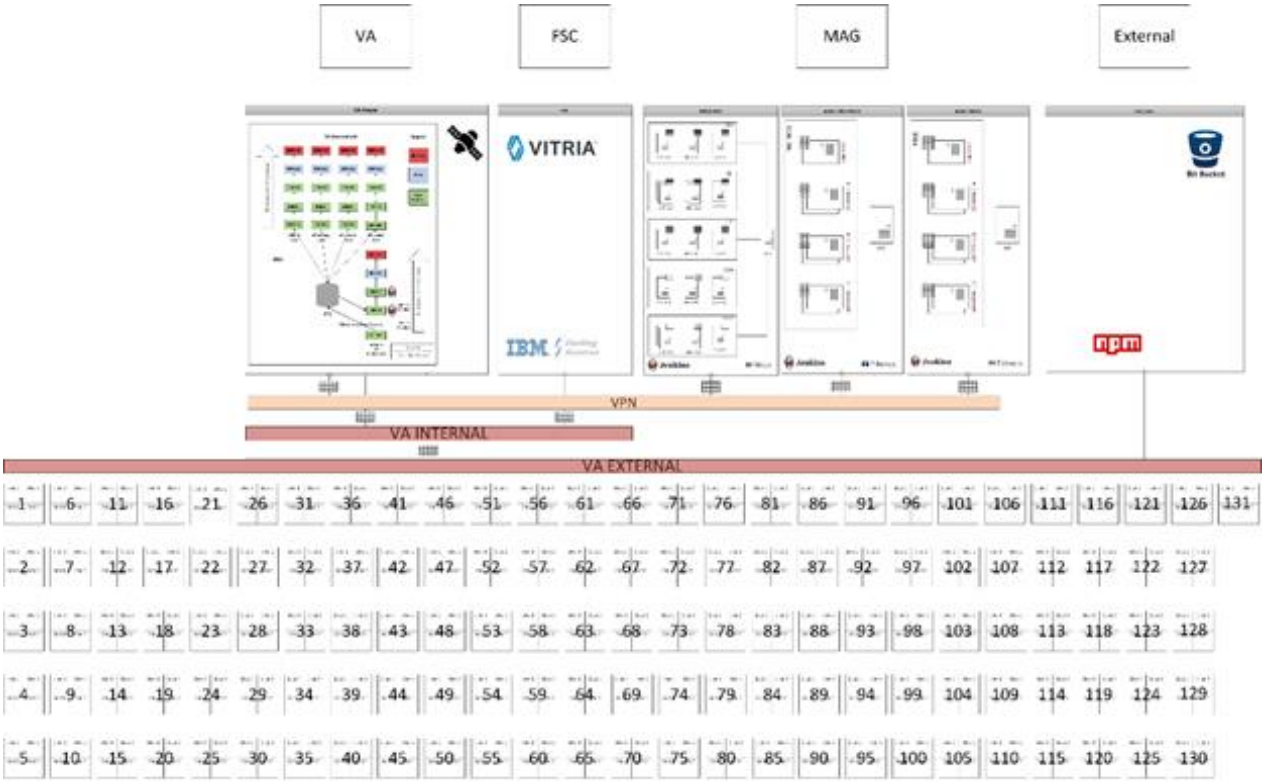


Figure 4 - MCCF Physical Architecture

3.3. Dependent System(s)

MCCF EDI TAS deployments are dependent on Rational Team Concert (RTC), from which the applications pull software components to assemble, compile and deploy.

MCCF EDI TAS usage is dependent on an active interface with Identity Access Management (IAM), which is used to validate end-users via Personal Identity Verification (PIV) cards.

3.4. Troubleshooting

To facilitate problem investigation, a central account is planned for receiving key VM messages. Messages from the AIDE (Advanced Intrusion Detection Environment) file will be routed to MCCFOerationsSupportTeam@va.gov. Messages from the Linux utility Logwatch repository may later be added to central routing. Central routing of key messages does not preclude the possible need to research all VM log files.

3.5. System Recovery

The MCCF product is primarily deployed in the MAG environment which does not support a system recovery option. Instead, system components (or the entire MCCF system) are deleted (destroyed) and rebuilt as needed. NOTE: Unlike some cloud environments, the MAG cloud

does NOT support restarting a VM using another disk image. Instead a NEW VM must be created when an older image/snapshot must be used for a system.

3.5.1. Restart after Non-Scheduled System Interruption

Systems might restart because of issues within the VM itself or due to an application anomaly. The workload or role that's running on the VM might trigger a bug check within the guest operating system. To determine the reason for the crash, view the system and serial logs for Linux VMs. Once the issue has been found and resolved, the Linux VM can be restarted via the Azure Cloud Portal Dashboard using an automated script. Below is an example:

To restart a VM using the Azure portal, select your VM and click the **Restart** button as in the following example:

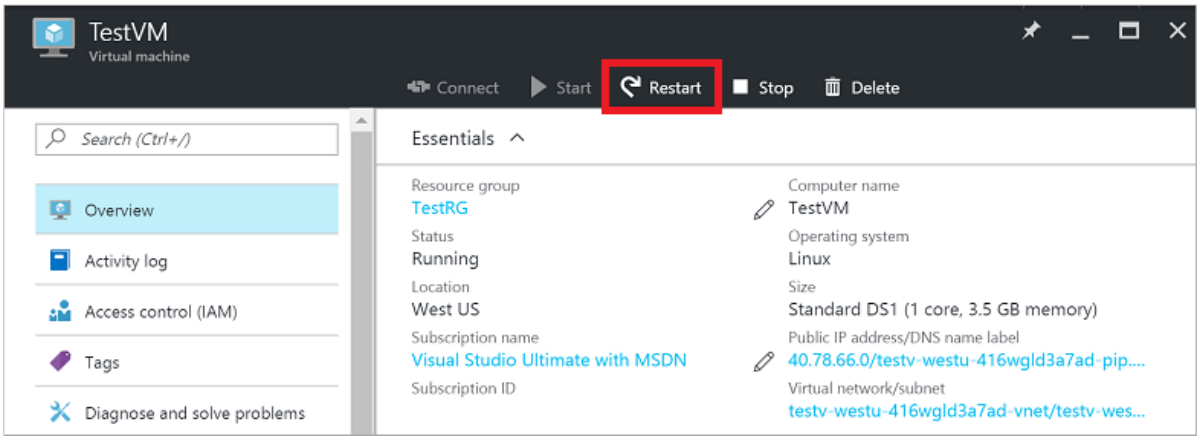


Figure 5 - Azure Portal

There are few cases where our VMs are rebooted due to planned maintenance to the underlying infrastructure. The following represents cases that are impactful to the availability of VMs hosted in Azure:

- Notification sent at least 30 days before the impact.
- Visibility to the maintenance windows per each VM.
- Flexibility and control in setting the exact time for maintenance to impact your VMs.

The **Pre-emptive Maintenance Window** provides the flexibility to initiate the maintenance on our VMs. By doing so, one can determine when VMs are impacted, the sequence of the update, and the time between each VM being maintained.

3.5.2. Restart after Database Restore

To be defined once a database is implemented.

3.5.3. Back-out Procedures

There are no back-out procedures. If a system is running an undesired MCCF product revision, it can be either rebuilt or redeployed from the Jenkins console.

3.5.4. Rollback Procedures

The CosmosDB database is provided PaaS. Rollback Procedures are therefore provided by the cloud provider.

4. Operations and Maintenance Responsibilities

The following table contains a description of the operations and maintenance roles and responsibilities.

Role & Brief Description	Assigned Organization (Pillar and Sub-office)	Contact Information
Tier 0: Local End User Support (e.g. Automated Data Processing Application Coordinator (ADPACS))	N/A – This is not a desktop application. Browser configuration requirements will be published and URL. We do not provide local end user support.	N/A
Enterprise Service Desk Tier 1: Provide first contact resolution via Knowledge Documents retained in Service Now. NOTE: The MCCF EDI TAS PjM is coordinating with the ESD to integrate TAS support.	ITOPs (Enterprise Service Desk)	855-NSD-HELP (855-673-4357)
Tier 2: The second level of service provider functions, which include problem screening, definition, and resolution. Service requests that cannot be resolved at this level in specific timeframe are elevated to appropriate service providers at the Tier 3 level.	Releases to date – TAS project team is supporting. FSC is currently determining level and type of support.	ESD Tickets escalated to Tier 2 For initial release, ESD will not be integrated into support. POC: Toby Rudik or Jim Plastow
Tier 3: The third level of service provider functions, which consist primarily of problem identification, diagnosis, and resolution. Service requests that cannot be resolved at the Tier 2 level are typically referred to the Tier 3 for resolution.	Releases to date – TAS project team is supporting. FSC is currently determining level and type of support.	ESD Tickets escalated to Tier 3 For initial release, ESD will not be integrated into support. POC: Toby Rudik or Jim Plastow

Role & Brief Description	Assigned Organization (Pillar and Sub-office)	Contact Information
Receiving Org/Sustainment Manager: Coordinates ongoing support activities including budget reporting, contract management, and technical risk management during O&M. ** If applicable, include key details such as whether this individual will be reviewing deliverables from an O&M contract.	Releases to date – FSC team is executing as Receiving Organization.	POC: Jimmy Medrano
COR ** Check with the Contracting Officer to determine if a certified COR is required and at what level during O&M.	EPMO	POC: Toby Rudik or Jim Plastow
Contracting Office	Technical Acquisition Center (TAC)	POC: TBD

RACI Matrix

MCCF Operations and Maintenance Res

4. Approval Signatures

REVIEW DATE: *<date>*

SCRIBE: *<name>*

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