

OCICTL User Guide

1. Introduction

OCICTL is a tool simplifying using OCI Cli. It consists of the main bash script (ocictl.sh) and set of additional bash and python scriplets. The tool allows for

- using display names of services instead of their less descriptive and longer ids
- easy management of composite services, like, for example, Base Database Service, where we have multiple subcomonents, like databases, nodes, etc.
- easy management of group of services used together like, for example, application server working on top of database
- easy management of Object Storage buckets and their contents

Note:

This tool supports currently only basic operations, like start/stop of a service or group of services belonging to the following categories

- Base Database Service
- Autonomous Database Service
- Compute instances

and basic operations on Object Storage

2. Prerequisites

To use OCICTL the following software needs to be installed and configured

- Bash shell
- Python 3
- OCI Cli

OCICTL supports all main Linux/UNIX distributions, where all above requirements can be met, including MacOS and WSL configurations.

It DOES NOT support native Windows command prompt.

3. Configuration

During cloning the OCICTL repository from github the following directory structure is created

```
ocictl
├── README.md
├── doc
│   └── this document
├── etc
│   └── sample.group
├── python
│   ├── file_list.py
│   ├── get_lov.py
│   ├── get_value.py
│   ├── pdb_list.py
│   ├── resource_list.py
│   └── resource_list2.py
└── sh
    ├── env_ocictl.sh
    └── ocictl.sh
```

sh directory contains two the most important scripts:

env_ocictl.sh	This script can be used to set required environment values
ocictl.sh	The main shell script

To configure the tool there is need to set the following environment values:

OCI_NS	OCI namespace ID
OCI_TID	OCI tenancy ID
OCI_CID	OCI compartment ID
OCICTL_HOME	Directory, where OCICTL is installed
OCICTL_CONFIG	Directory, where different configuration files can be stored.
PATH	Should be extended by adding to it \$OCICTL_HOME/sh

All these environment variables can be set in env_ocictl.sh script, which is automatically called by ocictl.sh

4. Usage

- Below table presents basic usage of ocictl.sh script:

ocictl.sh adb list	Lists all autonomous databases (*)
ocictl.sh adb start stop <service-name>	Starts/stops a particular autonomous database
ocictl.sh db list	Lists all base database services (*)
ocictl.sh db start stop <service-name>	Starts/stops a particular base database service
compute list	Lists all compute instances (*)
compute start stop <service-name>	Starts/stops a particular compute instance
ocictl.sh os bucket list	Lists all bucket
ocictl.sh os bucket create <bucket-name>	Creates a bucket
ocictl.sh os bucket delete <bucket-name>	Deletes a bucket (**)
ocictl.sh os file list <bucket-name>	Lists content of a bucket
ocictl.sh os file put <bucket-name> <file-name>	Uploads a file into a bucket
ocictl.sh os file get <bucket-name> <file-name>	Downloads a file from a bucket

- Managing groups of services

In some cases a particular solution consists of several separate services, like application servers, compute nodes and/or databases. In that case to simplify their startup/shutdown OCICTL introduces groups. A group can be defined as a named set of services: base database, autonomous database or compute. To create a group there is need to create a file with .group extension in \$OCICTL_CONFIG directory. Clear installation of the tool provides a sample group file, which can be used as a template:

```
compute-vm1    compute
compute-vm2    compute
db01           db
adb01          adb
```

In the first column we need to provide the name of a service (its display name), in the second – its type: **compute** for a compute instance, **db** for a base database service or **adb** for an autonomous database. To manage groups OCICTL has the following commands implemented.

ocictl.sh group list	Lists all existing groups with their contents
ocictl.sh group start stop <group>	Starts/stops a particular group