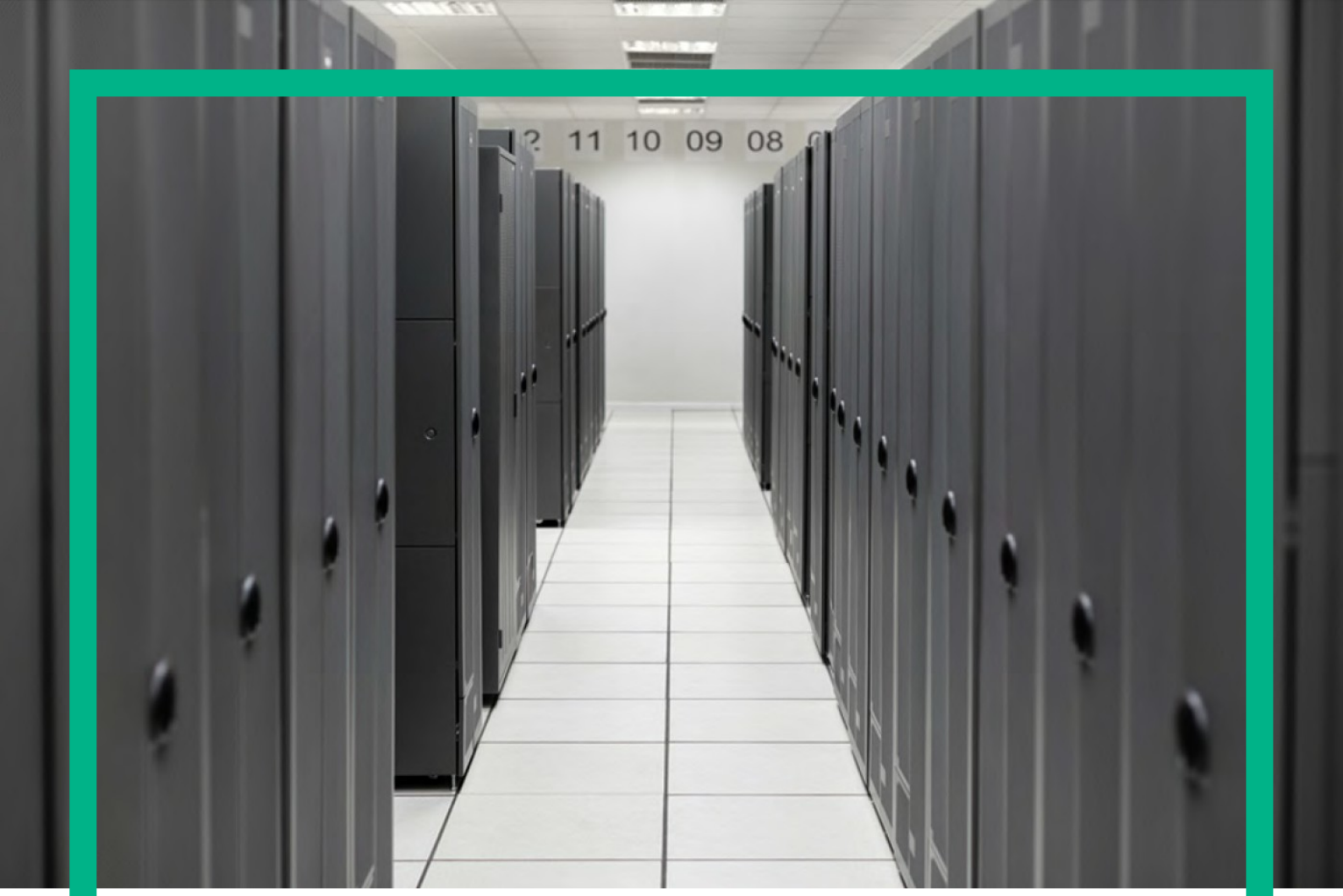

HPE Service Provisioner

Release Notes

for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.7 operating systems

Release: 8.0

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Hewlett Packard Enterprise

Notices

Legal notice

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Contents

Notices **1**

Contents **2**

Chapter 1 Introduction **3**

1.1 Installation DVD 3

1.2 Required Hardware and Software 3

Chapter 2 Noteworthy Features **4**

Chapter 3 Known Issues and Defects **6**

3.1 Installation 6

3.1.1 Missing Executable Flag 6

3.2 Engine 6

3.2.1 Locking and Performance 6

3.2.2 Locking and References 6

3.3 Database 6

3.3.1 Database Tables 6

3.4 API 7

3.4.1 Long Transactions / Manual Tasks 7

3.5 User Documentation 7

3.5.1 Wrong Title 7

3.5.2 IPAM 7

Chapter 1
Introduction

This document provides late-breaking information about the HPE Service Provisioner 8.0 product. It also specifies the system requirements as well as known issues and workarounds.

1.1 Installation DVD

The HPE Service Provisioner DVD is organized as follows:

- `/Binaries/Unix`
  - Contains the Linux install files for the HPE Service Activator and HPE Service Provisioner products. The HPE Service Provisioner software is embedded in the HPE Service Activator installer. Once the HPE Service Activator product has been installed, the HPE Service Provisioner installer is available in the directory `/opt/OV/ServiceActivator/SolutionPacks`.

- `/Documentation`
  - Contains all product documentation for HPE Service Provisioner and HPE Service Activator.

- `/ReadMe`
  - Location of the end user license agreement.

- `/OpenSource`
  - Contains terms and conditions for Open Source software that is used, including source code for all Open Source components.

1.2 Required Hardware and Software

Since HPE Service Provisioner is based on HPE Service Activator, the hardware and software requirements for HPE Service Provisioner are identical to the requirements for HPE Service Activator, *except* that HPE Service Provisioner is only supported on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.7; this means that Microsoft Windows is *not* supported. Please read the *Release Notes* for HPE Service Activator 8.0 for a detailed description of hardware and software requirements.

Chapter 2
Noteworthy Features

The following list highlights some of the noteworthy features in the HPE Service Provisioner 8.0 product:

- Dynamic Service Descriptors (DSD)
  - Declarative language called Dynamic Service Descriptors (DSD)
  - Allows the description of complex provisioning and activation processes
  - Defines services in a catalog as a combination of containment (parent-child), links (relationship), and inheritance (multiple inheritance)
  - Orchestrate service instantiation at run time based on policies
  - Automatically synchronizes and populates the service inventory of HPE Service Provisioner based on the result of service instantiation
  - Provides all necessary information to control the visualization of the catalog information in the HPE Service Provisioner UI or an external UI
  - Large set of built-in functions that can be uses in DSD; custom functions can be added

- Engine
  - Supports declarative definition of provisioning and activation processes
  - Dynamically calculates provisioning processes based on DSDs and desired state
  - Intrinsic support for modify operations
  - Supports dependencies between services
  - Automatic creation of referenced service instances
  - Life-cycle model based on MTOSI

- API
  - Provides a REST-based northbound API, which is the most common language for APIs
  - Provides access to the complete lifecycle of catalog objects, service inventory items, and order requests
  - Executes order requests in synchronous or asynchronous mode

- Clear separation of roles and responsibilies
  - *Service User*: Directly or indirectly invokes and uses HPE Service Provisioner to create, modify, or delete service instances..
  - *Service Designer*: Authors the Service Descriptor Specifications that drive the service decomposition and parameter evaluation in HPE SP.
  - *Activation Designer*: Designs (and often also creates) the activation interfaces towards the virtual and physical infrastructure where the active services are configured.

- Other components provided with HPE Service Provisioner
  - *Advanced Template Manager*: Handles abstract interactions with virtual or physical infrastructure.
  - *Common Internationalized Error Handler*: Handles errors and internationalization in HPE Service Provisioner.

For a complete description of HPE Service Provisioner 8.0 features, please read the *HPE Service Provisioner User Documentation*.

IMPORTANT HPE Service Provisioner 8.0 is a brand new product based on a new and innovative descriptor-based language. It is *not* a further development of Service Provisioner 7.0. The product does *not* provide tool/utilities for migrating Service Provisioner 7.0 solutions to version 8.0.

Chapter 3
Known Issues and Defects

This chapter presents issues you may encounter when using the HPE Service Provisioner product.

3.1 Installation

3.1.1 Missing Executable Flag

When having installed the HPE Service Activator product, the HPE Service Provisioner installer is available in the directory `/opt/OV/ServiceActivator/SolutionPacks`. In order to be able to run the Service Provisioner install script, you need to set the "executable" flag on the install file. This can be done as follows:

```
cd /opt/OV/ServiceActivator/SolutionPacks
chmod +x Setup_DDE_v008.00-00.sh
```

3.2 Engine

3.2.1 Locking and Performance

HPE Service Provisioner currently locks the *entire* service tree (from the root service) whenever a service is being processed. Depending on the solution, this may have a negative impact on performance because other service requests that touch a locked service tree will have to wait for the lock to be released.

3.2.2 Locking and References

If two or more ongoing processes have references to the *same* service instance (in another three) then the result will be unpredictable because Service Provisioner currently does not lock referenced services; hence, multiple processes may simultaneously attempt to update the same referenced service.

3.3 Database

3.3.1 Database Tables

HPE Service Provisioner will, during installation, create tables in the database. Some of these tables are vital to the Service Provisioner engine and others are for internal tests, only. The names of all Service Provisioner's database tables have the `DDE_` prefix. Solutions should avoid modifying or accessing any of these tables directly.

3.4 API

3.4.1 Long Transactions / Manual Tasks

The asynchronous REST API does not handle long transaction / manual tasks well. The system that sends the original request will receive an `INCOMPLETE` response if there are long transactions / manual tasks. However, after the `INCOMPLETE` response there system will not receive any further responses (for instance, if an operator performs a manual task on the transaction).

3.5 User Documentation

3.5.1 Wrong Title

The PDF file containing the *HPE Service Provisioner User Documentation* has the "title" property wrongly set to "XMaps". Some PDF viewers use the "title" property as the title for the application windows; this may cause a bit of confusion.

3.5.2 IPAM

The *HPE Service Provisioner User Documentation* mentions that it uses a component called IPAM (IP Address Management). Please note that this component is not a part of the HPE Service Provisioner product.