

System requirements - 2 vCPU, 4 GB RAM, 14 GB

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- An existing VC6.0 installation (VCSA or Windows). The H5 client appliance will need 4 GB RAM, 2 vCPUs and the hard disk will grow up to 14 GB.
- Recommended browsers: Chrome, Firefox, IE11. Others may work, with some functional or layout issues.
- Windows vCenter: Was tested with a vCenter on Windows Server 2012 R2, but should work with other versions as well. Please report any issues.

Step 1 (VCSA): Instructions to setup your instance of vSphere H5 client

1. Enable SSH on vCenter (VCSA) for setting up the appliance (you can disable ssh once setup is done).
2. Ensure that bash is the default shell

```
'CHSH Method to change the shell on VCSA'
```

1. Initiate an SSH connection to the vCenter Server Appliance.
2. Provide the root username and password when prompted.
3. If your screen looks like this, you are on the appliancesh, continue to the next step. If it looks like a normal shell prompt, skip to step (6)

```
Connected to service
```

- * List APIs: "help api list"
- * List Plugins: "help pi list"
- * Enable BASH access: "shell.set --enabled True"
- * Launch BASH: "shell"

```
Command>
```

4. Run the following command to enable the Bash shell: **shell.set --enable True**
5. Run the following command to access the Bash shell: **shell**
6. In the shell, run the following command to change the default shell:
/usr/bin/chsh -s "/bin/bash" root

3. Deploy the OVA using **OVFTool** or **vSphere Web Client** or **ESXi Host Client** and power on the VM (**Desktop client may work as well**).
4. SSH as root into the H5 client appliance VM (Note: password is **demova**)
5. IF YOUR VC IS OPERATING BEHIND DNS, you will need to do the following steps
 - a) Add your dns server to **/etc/resolv.conf**
 - b) restart networking: **service network restart**
6. Register the appliance against your VC server (the command can take a few minutes to complete):

```
/etc/init.d/configui configure --start yes --user root --vc  
<IP_Address_Of_vCenter>
```

Note: Console output of this command says – ‘Type ‘/etc/init.d/vsphere-client start’ to start the vSphere Client server.’ Ignore this, as server is started being started by above configui command.

If you want to set a separate NTP server -

```
/etc/init.d/configui configure --start yes --user root --vc  
<IP_Address_Of_vCenter> --ntp <your_NTP_server>
```

Note: The configui command is used only to configure the appliance and it’s communication with vcenter. To manage the h5client server, continue to use vsphere-client command (Refer: Appliance server commands section under ‘Helpful Tips’ in this document for details).

7. Check that the times match on the appliance and the SSO/PSC server (run ‘date’ on both. If they don’t match check the Helpful Tips section of the PDF)

```
-bash-4.1$ date  
Mon Feb 29 11:29:01 PST 2016
```

- Optional: (If you changed the shell on VCSA for this configuration) Return to the Appliance Shell by running the following command on the VCSA:

```
/usr/bin/chsh -s /bin/appliancesh root
```

8. For fling **1.7 deployments ONLY**, please run below command after installation:

```
/etc/init.d/configui stop
```

Step 1 (Windows vCenter): Installing vSphere H5 client

1. Copy the provided 'server-configure.bat' to any directory on the vCenter for Windows. (This file is one of the Fling downloads on the top left)
2. **NOTE: If you have installed vCenter into any folder other than default (%PROGRAMFILES%), the script may not find the appropriate files.** You will need to edit the file and replace the two references to %PROGRAMFILES% with the appropriate path so that the "KEYTOOL" and "VECS_CLI" paths line up. These two variables are at the top of the file.

You may also need to change this at the end of the file to the correct path (this is for the ds.properties file):

```
SET CLIENT_DIR=%PROGRAMDATA%\VMware\vCenterServer\cfg\vsphere-client
```

3. Open an Administrator Command Prompt and run the 'server-configure.bat' script. The following files will get generated:

```
i) store.jks  
ii) ds.properties  
iii) webclient.properties
```

4. Deploy the H5 client OVA using OVFTool or vSphere Web Client or ESXi Host Client and power on the VM (Desktop client may work as well).
5. SSH as root into the H5 client appliance VM (Note: password is demova)

```
mkdir /etc/vmware/vsphere-client/  
mkdir /etc/vmware/vsphere-client/config  
mkdir /etc/vmware/vsphere-client/vsphere-client/
```

6. Copy the files to H5 client virtual appliance at the following locations:

```
i) /etc/vmware/vsphere-client/store.jks  
ii) /etc/vmware/vsphere-client/config/ds.properties  
iii) /etc/vmware/vsphere-client/vsphere-client/webclient.properties
```

If you want to set an NTP server - Add NTP servers using the following command, where NTP servers are comma separated, e.g., 0.pool.ntp.org,1.pool.ntp.org,2.pool.ntp.org,3.pool.ntp.org

```
/etc/init.d/vsphere-client ntp_servers <comma_separated_ntp_servers>
```

7. IF YOUR VC IS OPERATING BEHIND DNS, you will need to do the following steps
 - a) Add your dns server to **/etc/resolv.conf**
 - b) restart networking: **service network restart**
8. Check that the times match on the appliance and the SSO/PSC server (run 'date' on both. If they don't match check the Helpful Tips section of the PDF)
 - H5 appliance (Linux) or VCSA external PSC. **Note this is 24H UTC format**

```
-bash-4.1$ date -u  
Tue Mar 1 01:05:10 UTC 2016
```

Windows. **Note this is 12H localized format** (Here it is Pacific Time = UTC-8)

```
C:\> date /T & time /T  
Mon 02/29/2016  
05:05 PM
```

9. Log into the H5 appliance and run this command to start the server:

```
/etc/init.d/vsphere-client start
```

Step 2: Accessing vSphere H5 client

Once the installation steps above are completed, point your browser to this URL, and log in with your normal vCenter credentials:

```
https://<H5_Appliance_IP_Address>:9443/ui
```

As of Fling v1.2, these link should also work:

```
https://<H5_Appliance_IP_Address>:9443/vsphere-client
```

If you want to avoid typing in the port number, you may have to run this script, then the following links would work:

/usr/lib/vmware-vsphere-client/scripts/firewall.sh

```
https://<H5_Appliance_IP_Address>/vsphere-client  
https://<H5_Appliance_IP_Address>/ui
```

Helpful Tips

Upgrade Flow

1) Check the H5client build number (top right corner) Help -> About VMware vSphere.

2) `/etc/init.d/vsphere-client stop`

3) `wget [new RPM file]`

NOTE:

You may need to use the '--no-check-certificate' flag if your wget fails due to certificate checks
You may also need to use '--execute https_proxy=<proxy-fqdn>:<proxy-port>' if you have a proxy to work through

4) `rpm -Uvh ./[new RPM file]`

5) (OPTIONAL) If you want to make it so the H5client can be accessed without entering port 9443, then you will need to run this script to open the '443' default https port on the h5client appliance. This ONLY changes the firewall on the h5client appliance:

`/usr/lib/vmware-vsphere-client/scripts/firewall.sh`

6) `/etc/init.d/vsphere-client start`

7) After the server starts, go to the H5client and check the build number again, and it should now read <new-buildnumber>, which indicates success!

8) (Optional) Let us know if you successfully upgraded by using Feedback tool (smiley face). Any workarounds for issues you encountered would be great to hear too! Please start these comments with "UPGRADE:" if you can.

Downgrade Flow

------(OPTIONAL) DOWNGRADE FLOW-----

The downgrade flow is very similar, but the 'rpm' command is slightly different (step 4 from above). Also this 'rpm' is still in process of being uploaded to the Fling site.

1) `rpm -Uvh --oldpackage ./<old rpm>`

NOTE: you may get some errors 'ln: failed to create symbolic link...'. Ignore these.

Reinstall RPM

--replacepks

If during RPM deployment you run into issues or cancel the command, you may end up in an unknown state. Including this flag will force rpm to reinstall the package cleanly.

NTP servers - synchronizing time

- If you do not have NTP servers for time synchronization, set the date of the web client VM so that it is in sync (within a few seconds) with the SSO server.
- Please also keep in mind the timezone differences, e.g., the following two date/times are the equivalent:

Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)	Pacific Time (PT = UTC-8)
1:05 AM Tuesday, March 1, 2016	5:05 PM Monday, February 29, 2016

1. Get the time from the SSO/PSC

VCSA. **Note the 24H UTC format:**

```
# date
Tue Mar 1 01:11:28 UTC 2016
```

Windows. **Note the 12H localized format:**

```
C:\> date /T & time /T
Tue 03/01/2016
05:11 PM
```

2. Set the time on the H5 appliance (**Note the 24H UTC format**)

```
date -s "01:11:28"
```

Or if you need to set the date as well

```
date -s "Mar 1 01:11:28"
```

Or if you know your local time zone which the PSC is synced to:

```
date -s "Feb 29 17:11:28 PST"
```

- NTP server inside vmware - **time.vmware.com**

OVFTool deploy sample command

- Sample command if using OVFTool (You can optionally use the **-dm=thin** option to deploy the appliance with thin provisioned disks.)
- Replace **<username>**, **<password>**, **<host>** and **<ova_file_location_from_labs_site>** in the command below as appropriate

```
./ovftool -dm=thin --net:'Network 1=Integration Test Network' -  
datastore='datastore1 (3)' --name='VM_UI' --acceptAllEulas --powerOn  
https://<ova_file_location_from_labs_site> vi://<username>:<password>@<host>
```

Appliance server commands

- Start the virgo server

```
/etc/init.d/vsphere-client start
```

- Get the status of the server

```
/etc/init.d/vsphere-client status
```

- Stop the virgo server

```
/etc/init.d/vsphere-client stop
```

- Restart the virgo server

```
/etc/init.d/vsphere-client restart
```

- Tail the virgo server log file

```
/etc/init.d/vsphere-client tail_log
```

- Shows the virgo server log file

```
/etc/init.d/vsphere-client show_log
```

- Adds NTP servers to /etc/ntp.conf, comma separated, e.g.,
0.pool.ntp.org,1.pool.ntp.org,2.pool.ntp.org,3.pool.ntp.org

```
/etc/init.d/vsphere-client ntp_servers
```

Automatic start on boot-up of a configured Appliance

On boot-up of the Virtual Appliance it will automatically start the server, if it is configured, you can use the following commands to view the current status:

- While the server is being initialized, you will see the following output:

```
/etc/init.d/vsphere-client status  
vSphere Client Web Server application is being initialized
```

- When the server finishes initialization, you will see the following output:

```
/etc/init.d/vsphere-client status vSphere  
Client Web Server is started
```

Changing the default shell to Bash on VCSA

```
''CHSH Method to change the shell on VCSA''
```

1. Initiate an SSH connection to the vCenter Server Appliance.
2. Provide the root user user name and password when prompted.
3. Check your existing shell by running the command "ps -p \$\$"
If the returned value in the "CMD" column is not bash, then continue.
Otherwise return to deployment steps
4. Run the following command to enable the Bash shell: shell.set --enable
True
5. Run the following command to access the Bash shell: shell
6. In the Bash shell, run the following command to change the default shell to Bash: /usr/bin/chsh -s "/bin/bash" root

"HTTP Status 400 - An error occurred while sending an authentication request..."

The most common cause for this issue is that the times on the appliance and the SSO/PSC server mismatch too much.

Check this by running the "date -u" command on both, and following the "NTP servers - synchronizing time" section above. Changing the time should take after ~30 seconds and not require a server stop/start.

"HTTP Status 400 – An error occurred while sending an authentication request to the vCenter Single Sign-On server – An error occurred when processing the metadata during vCenter Single Sign-On setup – java.net.UnknownHostException:

This error may be due to certificates combined with dns/fqdn issues. Try running this command on the H5client appliance:

```
/etc/init.d/vsphere-client tail_log
```

And see if you see an error like:

```
[ERROR] http-bio-9443-exec-5 70000035 100002 #####  
c.v.vsphere.client.security.websso.WebssoLoginRequestHandler  
javax.servlet.ServletException: An error occurred when processing the metadata during  
vCenter Single Sign-On setup – java.net.UnknownHostException: <vcenterdnsname>.
```

A user was able to work around this issue by doing these things on the H5 client appliance:

- 1) Add your dns server to `/etc/resolv.conf`
- 2) restart networking: `service network restart`
- 3) rerun the `'/etc/init.d/configui configure'` command using fqdn instead of IP address (this may not be necessary, restarting the server may be sufficient)

"HTTP Status 400 - An error occurred while sending an authentication request to the vCenter Single Sign-On server - An error occurred when processing the metadata during vCenter Single Sign-On setup - Keystore to be used for remote connections is null.."

Check the `/etc/vmware/vsphere-client/vsphere-client/webclient.properties` file for the line `"keystore.jks.path="` and confirm that the file pointed to exists (it is a binary file, and should be at least a few kb)

If this file exists and is correctly pointed to, try stopping and starting the server

```
/etc/init.d/vsphere-client restart
```

Wait till the command finishes, then reconnect to the Web Client It's possible the 'start' command will report a failure, but the server has started successfully (ie. you can connect to the client). This is a known bug.

"HTTP Status 401 : (description) This request requires HTTP authentication."

This can be caused by the same time sync issue as above. Check the time on both the PSC and the appliance and make sure they are close to each other (no more than a few minutes off). If syncing the times does not fix the problem, try rerunning the configuration command, or regenerating the files on the Windows vCenter

(PowerCLI) Import-VApp : ... Import-VApp The certificate used to sign the OVF package is not valid.

When importing using PowerCLI, you may run into this error. You can bypass this by using the `"-force"` flag

“mkdir not found” when running ‘configure’ command for VCSA install flow

This occurs because the shell on the VCSA has not been set to be ‘bash’, and is likely ‘applianceash’. Please see “Changing the default shell to Bash on VCSA” tip for instructions.

HTTP Status 400 - An error occurred while sending an authentication request to the vCenter Single Sign-On server - An error occurred when processing the metadata during vCenter Single Sign-On setup - javax.net.ssl.SSLHandshakeException: sun.security.validator.ValidatorException: PKIX path building failed: sun.security.provider.certpath.SunCertPathBuilderException: unable to find valid certification path to requested target.

This was reported specifically when a user was making an Embedded PSC -> External PSC migration. To fix this problem, just repeat the appliance configuration steps against the vCenter again (Windows or VCSA, and specifically not the now external PSC).

Fling 1.7 ova has a bug which is causing the server to become unresponsive after some time. If your HTML5 Web Client gives connection refused error, please restart the appliance and after the restart, run below command through a SSH session.

```
/etc/init.d/configui stop
```