Overview

Luminos is a consolidated, modular control plane that centralizes and simplifies InfoScale upgrade operations and management.

It enables faster, safer upgrades by improving visibility into system health, lifecycle readiness, and upgrade risk through built-in checks and workflow orchestration. Its designed automation helps standardize and repeat operations across clusters and environments.

Benefits of Luminos:

- Centralized management
- Automation of basic upgrade and patching tasks
- Visibility into available patches and upgrades
- Modern graphical interface
- Flexibility for customization

System requirements

This section includes the following topics :

Supported platforms

The following operating systems are supported by the Luminos environment.

- RHEL 8.10
- RHEL 9.x

Resource requirements

The Luminos environment requires either a VM or a server for installation. The following table lists these resource requirements.

> **Note:** A standard InfoScale Luminos installation deploys two components: Luminos and Gateway. For a standard deployment, your environment must meet the combined resource requirements for both entities. If you are deploying a standalone Gateway instance, only the requirements specific to the Gateway apply.

Table: Resource requirements

REQUIREMENT	LUMINOS	GATEWAY
Memory (Operating System)	Minimum 16 GB	Minimum 4 GB
Disk space	Minimum 40 GB	Minimum 10 GB
CPU	4 cores	2 cores
Podman	Minimum 4.9.x	Minimum 4.9.x

User authentication and administration

Luminos currently uses Privileged Access Management (PAM) based authentication. By default, any system user on the Linux server where Luminos is installed is granted access to the application.

Installing and configuring Luminos

This section includes the following topics:

Prerequisites

- Confirm you have the required VM / Linux server per the hardware configuration.
- Install the required version of Podman on the system.
- Ensure that port 443 is open so your browser can access Luminos.
- Set the Linux server IP and FQDN in `/etc/hosts`.
- To ensure the UI renders correctly:
  - Set your system display scale to 100%.
  - If your system scale is set higher (example, 150%) and UI elements appear cut off, adjust your browser zoom level (example, 50%) to view the full screen.

Installing Luminos

To install Luminos

1. Download the Luminos installer (`InfoScale_Luminos_9.2.0.tar.gz`) from the download center and untar the file.
2. Grant execute permissions to the downloaded bin file by running: `chmod +x InfoScale_Luminos_9.2.0.bin`
3. Execute the installer by running `/InfoScale_Luminos_9.2.0.bin`.
4. Follow the on-screen instructions.
   - When prompted, accept the EULA and set the password for Luminos.
   - Luminos will perform a pre-install check as well as install pre-configured default gateway and datacenter.

> **Note:** The installation process may take up to 15 minutes.

> **Note:** The installation process sets up "luminos-admin" as the default user. Because Luminos currently uses PAM-based authentication, any system user on the Linux where Luminos is installed is granted access to the application.

5. Copy the URL provided at the end of the installation screen in a browser to open and log in to Luminos.

Setup page and initial configuration

- Luminos performs pre-install checks and sets up a default gateway and datacenter during the initial installation.
- The Setup page automatically appears the first time you log in to Luminos.
- To prevent the Setup page from appearing at every login, uncheck the `Show at sign-in` checkbox at the bottom of the screen.
- You can return to this page at any time by navigating to the Help in the top navigation bar and selecting Setup.

Resetting the password for "luminos-admin"

If the initial password for luminos-admin set during installation is lost or needs to be rotated, you can reset it via the backend infrastructure.

1. Navigate to the Luminos pod environment.
2. Follow the administrative scripts provided within the container to apply a new password to the admin account.
3. Restart the Luminos pod for the password changes to take effect.

Uninstalling Luminos

To uninstall , run the following:

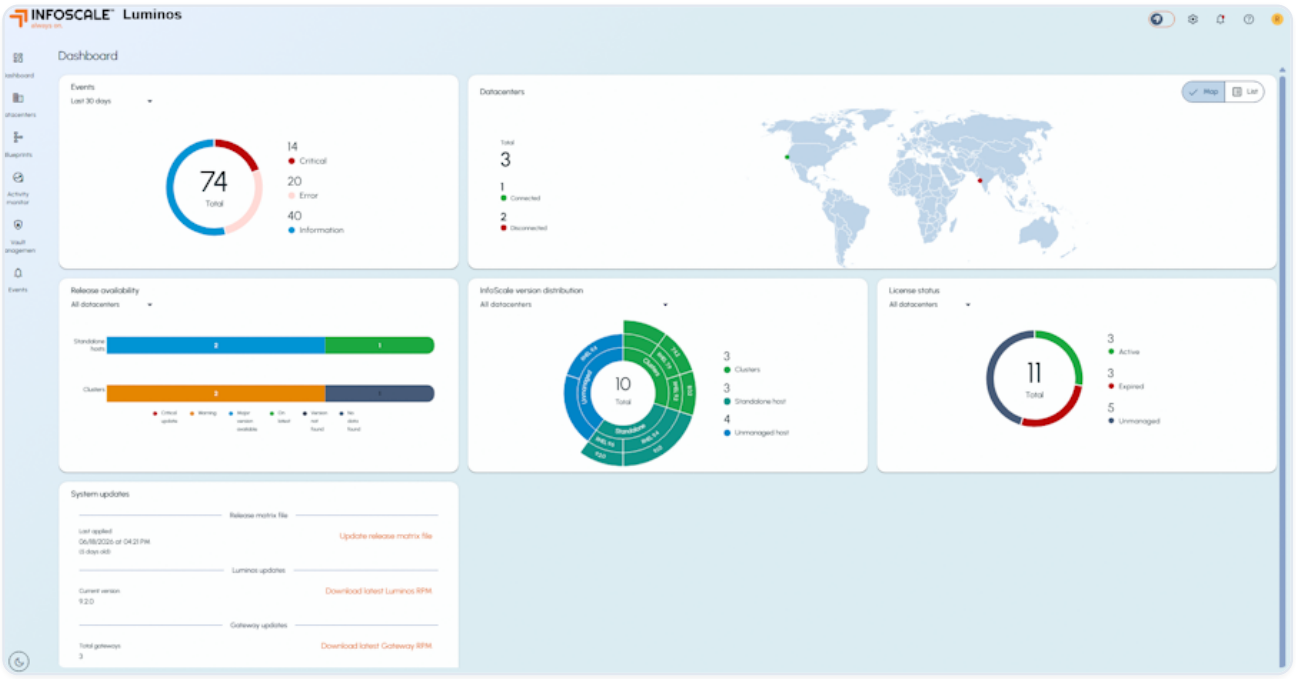
- `rpm -e infoscale-luminos`
- `rpm -e infoscale-luminos-gateway`

Exploring the dashboard

This section includes the following topics:

Overview

The dashboard provides a consolidated, at-a-glance view of system activity, data center health, license status, and software as well as cluster upgrade status across your environment. It brings together recent notification events, geographic visibility of data centers, and version and upgrade distribution so an operator can quickly identify what is connected, what needs attention, and what versions are running where.



Key sections

Events

- Displays event notifications summarized from the Events tab.
- Lets you switch between time windows such as last 1 hour, last 6 hours, and last 24 hours, last 7 days, and last 30 days.

- Categorizes events by severity, such as Critical, Error, and Information.

Datacenters

- A map-based visualization of geographic datacenter locations.
- Color-coded connectivity statuses.
- A list view option providing the same information in a non-map format.

Release availability

- Shows the upgrade availability of clusters and lets you filter by datacenter.
- Indicates when clusters require updates by using status signals. (For example, warnings and critical updates).

> **Note:** When multiple updates are available for a cluster, the system prioritizes the most urgent status. For example, if a cluster qualifies for both a major version upgrade and a critical security patch, only the critical patch will be highlighted in the status signal to ensure immediate risks are addressed first.

> InfoScale version distribution

- Lets you filter the information by datacenter.
- Summarizes the distribution of InfoScale versions, operating systems and their versions across the environment in a graph.
- Shows environment totals, such as clusters across data centers, standalone hosts, and unmanaged hosts.

License status

- Lets you filter the information by datacenter.
- Summarizes the statuses of InfoScale licenses across the environment in a graph.

System updates

- Includes sections for upgrade-related items, such as the release matrix, Luminos updates, and Gateway updates.
- Shows the currently installed version.

Navigating with the Luminos assistant

This section includes the following topics:

Overview

The Luminos assistant is a tool built into Luminos to help you navigate common tasks and keep your system running smoothly. It is a helpful guide that interacts with the application's background systems to give you real-time updates and walk you through maintenance steps. While it looks and feels like a chatbot, it is designed specifically to assist with Luminos activities rather than for open-ended conversation.

Using the Luminos assistant

To get started, simply toggle the assistant icon at the top

. As soon as you open it, the assistant automatically runs a few checks to see if anything needs your attention:

- **Release matrix scan:** It checks if your release matrix is out of date and provides a direct link to the update page so you can fix it quickly, whether you are online or offline.
- **Assets health scan:** It looks at your data centers to show you how many are active or disconnected, and summarizes your current licensing status.
- **Activity scan:** It gives you a quick look at the status of your recent system tasks.
- **Release availability scan:** It scans your assets to see if any major upgrades or new patches are available for you to install.

If an upgrade is available, the assistant can walk you through the entire process step-by-step:

- **Identify the asset:** Enter the name of the asset for which you want to update the license.
- **Pick an update:** Choose whether you want to perform a full version upgrade or apply a smaller patch.

- **Build a plan:** The assistant recommends the best versions for your setup and helps you create an "upgrade blueprint".
- **Set your paths:** It will ask for the location of your software files (RPMs) and even provide links where you can download them if needed.
- **Review and customize:** You can review the draft plan the assistant creates. If you need to add your own custom steps or scripts, you can click "Edit" to customize the blueprint.
- **Test the plan:** To make sure everything will go right, you can ask the assistant to run a "dry run" first. This lets you verify the plan and monitor its progress before you commit to the actual upgrade.

Updating the release matrix files

This section includes the following topics:

Overview

The release matrix files are required input used by the product to create upgrade blueprints and perform upgrades. There are two such files - `GA release matrix file.json` and `hotfix release matrix file.json`. If they aren't updated, upgrade planning is effectively limited to whatever versions/patches were present in the last-applied release matrix files.

To update or view when the release matrix files were updated go to the settings page.

How to update the release matrix files

A default release matrix file is included with Luminos deployment. You should update this file to ensure the system recognizes the latest patches and upgrades.

1. Navigate to Settings > Upgrade.
2. Choose the online upgrade option, if you have access to the internet. Click Update
3. Choose the offline option if you don't have access to the public internet.
    - Copy the download links for the GA release matrix file and the hotfix release matrix file from the Luminos UI.
    - Using the copied links, download the JSON files from a machine with internet connectivity.
    - Transfer and upload both files manually into the Luminos environment.
    - Click Update to apply the changes.

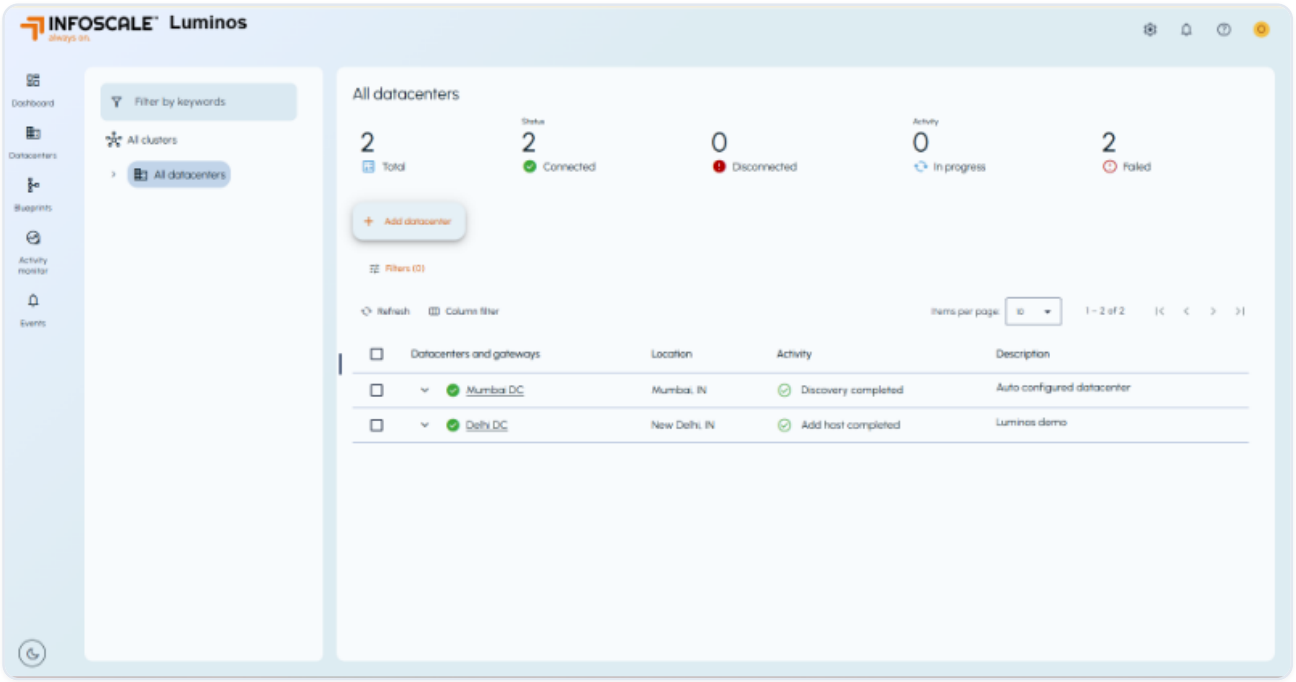
> **Note:** If you update the release matrix files, and later new InfoScale versions and patches are released, you will still see only the older data until you update the release matrix files again. Because blueprint creation and upgrade execution rely on the release matrix files, your upgrade options will be limited to what the (older) release matrix files include.

Adding datacenters

This section includes the following topics:

Datacenter home page

When you click on the Datacenter tab in the navigation pane, you land on the datacenter home page.



All the datacenters are listed on the left-side of the screen. You also have the option to search for a specific datacenter.

On the main screen, you can see a summary of all datacenter statuses - total datacenters, connected and disconnected datacenters for example, as well as all the datacenters listed below. When you log in for the first time, you have one default datacenter that was set up during the initial set up.

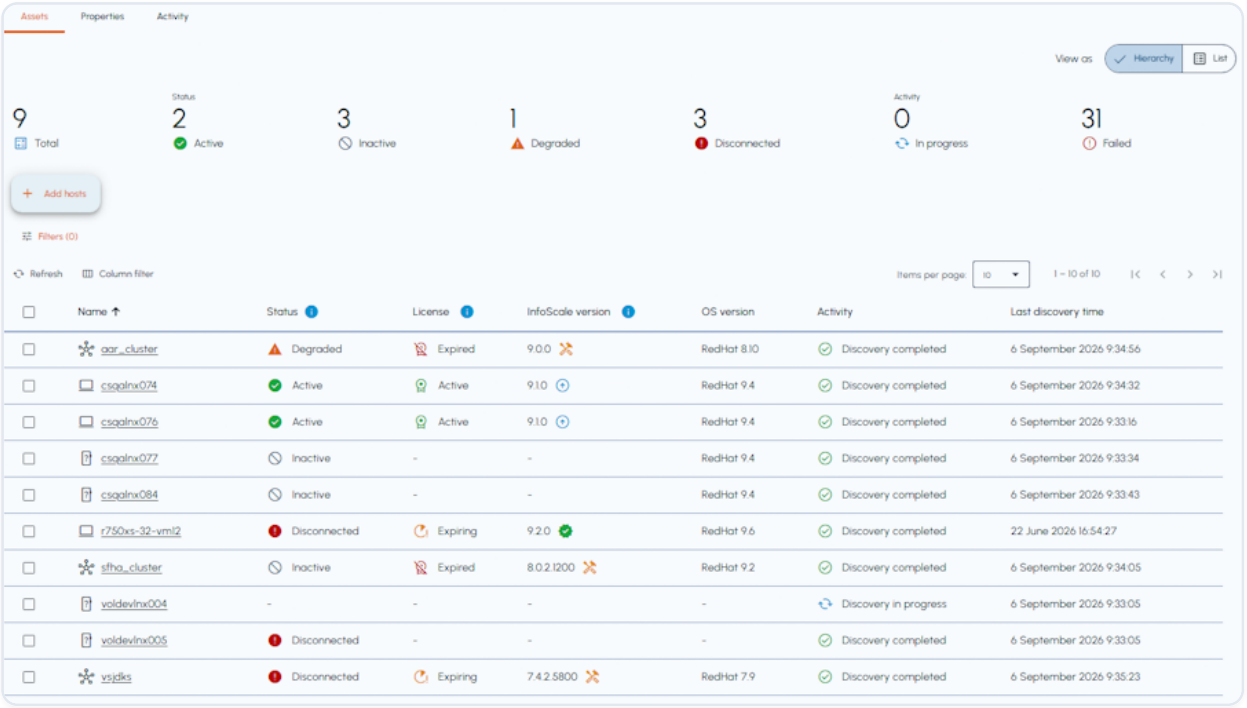
Hovering on a datacenter exposes actions such as:

- Delete: Allows you to delete the datacenter.
- Edit: Allows you edit datacenter settings.

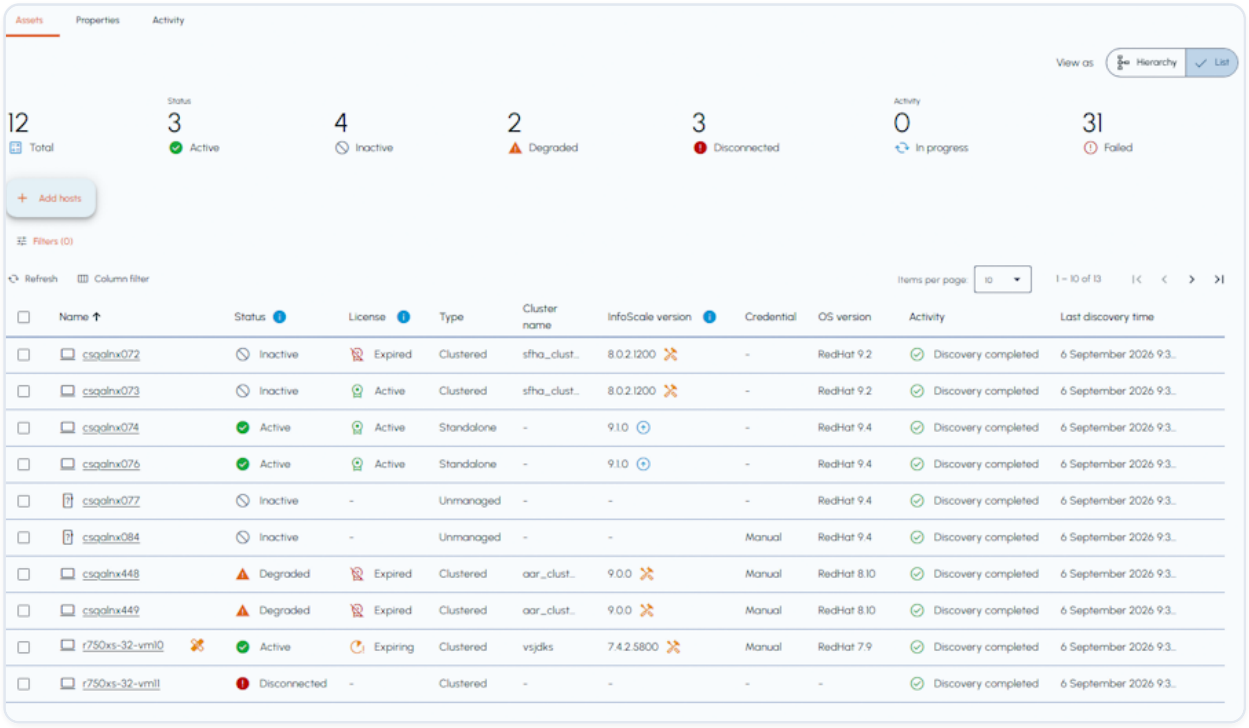
- Discover: Discovers information for all the hosts and clusters that have been added. You can run discovery at different levels.
    - Datacenter level: Discovers all hosts in the data center.
    - Cluster level: Discovers only hosts in a specific cluster.
    - Host level: Discovers information for a single host.
- Add host: Allows you to add hosts to the datacenter.

Clicking on any datacenter name will give you details of the clusters and hosts in that datacenter. There are two views for these assets: Hierarchy view and List view.

- Hierarchy is where you see the major buckets: cluster, standalone, and unmanaged hosts.



- List shows hosts as cluster host or standalone host entries (that is, host-level representation). You can also see the cluster name associated with a host.



You can add more datacenters from this screen.

Adding datacenters

To add datacenters and gateways

1. Click Add datacenter .
2. Enter details such as Name, Description, and Location.
3. Click Next.
4. Download the registration file from the provided link in the newly-opened panel.

> **Note:** Once created, the registration file expires in 24 hours. In this case, you will again have to add a new datacenter to have a registration file specific for that datacenter. The registration file includes a token that is specific to this datacenter and is used to create a secure connection with the portal. A registration file must be downloaded separately for each datacenter to be registered.

5. Download the RPM package from the download center.
6. Close the panel.

   The datacenter and gateway are seen in the All datacenters list in a disconnected state.
7. Copy the downloaded RPM package to the gateway host.

8. Install the downloaded gateway RPM package by running `rpm -ivh <gateway package name>`.
9. Copy the contents of the downloaded registration file and paste them into `/var/opt/LuminosGateway/gateway_registration.json` on the gateway host.

The gateway status changes to Connected in the All datacenters list.

Each data center is bound to only one gateway.

Re-registering a gateway

In scenarios where a gateway service is non-functional due to network issues or if you need to associate an existing gateway server with a new datacenter, you must perform a re-registration.

To re-register the gateway:

1. On the gateway host, stop the active service by running `systemctl stop infoscale-luminos-gateway`.
2. Run the following commands to delete old registration files to prevent conflicts during the new registration process.

   `rm -rf/var/opt/LuminosGateway/var/VRTSgateway/gateway_registration.json`

   `rm -rf/var/opt/LuminosGateway/var/VRTSgateway/aar/auth/.wssAARToken`
3. In Luminos, navigate to the datacenter settings and download the new registration file (valid for 24 hours).
4. Copy the contents of the new registration file and paste them into `/var/opt/LuminosGateway/gateway_registration.json` on the gateway host.
5. Start the service to establish the new connection `systemctl start infoscale-luminos-gateway`.
6. Verify the gateway service status by using command `systemctl status infoscale-luminos-gateway`. The status should be Running.

Adding a host using a sudo user

Luminos allows you to manage and add hosts using a sudo user. For this to work, the user must be configured with the NOPASSWD option.

On every InfoScale cluster node, perform the following steps to configure the user:

1. Open the sudoers configuration file: `sudo visudo`
2. Append this line to the very bottom of the file, replacing username with your specific user: `username ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL`

Luminos supports two main host types:

1. Cluster hosts
2. Standalone hosts

Adding cluster hosts

For a cluster, you enter Cluster hostname/IP address. You can then choose to enter the credentials manually or use the credentials stored using vault management. Refer to Adding a vault for more information.

For manual user credentials, provide:

- Username
- Password

For Vault Manager, choose any one of the stored credentials in the vault.

Then click Add and discover host. This triggers discovery of all hosts in that cluster.

During discovery, the system detects that the host is part of a cluster and can let the user reuse the same username/password as the primary host.

Adding standalone hosts

Standalone hosts are:

- Hosts not part of a cluster, or
- Single-host cluster, or
- Unmanaged hosts where InfoScale is not installed

For a standalone host, you enter:

- Hostname/IP address
- Username
- Password

You can add multiple standalone hosts by repeatedly clicking Add host, even from different clusters.

When you initially add a host to Luminos, discovery runs automatically - you don't need to manually trigger it.

Discovering hosts

Discovery is the action that refreshes what Luminos knows about your environment (clusters and hosts) after they've been added.

It's used to:

- Pull the latest state of clusters/hosts (versions, patches, properties, health indicators, license statuses) so the UI reflects reality.
- Detect changes that happened "out of band" (for example, someone installed hotfixes/security patches or updated the cluster from the backend).
- Retrieve the details about InfoScale configurations on those hosts.

You can run discovery:

- When the discovered information becomes outdated (for example, one day old) and you need the latest information
- When there are changes in cluster configurations, OS versions, or InfoScale settings that need to be reflected in Luminos.
- To update and rediscover information about hosts, clusters, or data centers

If a datacenter already contains many clusters, clicking Discover at the datacenter level will discover all hosts and all clusters in that datacenter.

You can also trigger discovery for a single cluster which will just trigger discovery for this particular cluster.

> **Note:** Discovery does not automatically add new hosts or re-add hosts that were removed from the inventory.

Datacenter, gateway, cluster, standalone and unmanaged hosts- Status, Activity, and Actions

Table: Statuses for datacenters

STATUS	ACTIVITY	ACTIONS
Connected (when no assets and no gateways are added)	NA	Add host, Discover, Edit, Delete
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	NA	Discover, Add host, Edit, Delete
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	Discovery in progress	Delete
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	Discovery failed	Discover, Edit, Delete
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	Discovery complete	Discover, Add host, Edit, Delete
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	Discovery canceled	Discover, Add host, Edit, Delete
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	Add host in progress	Delete
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	Add host failed	Discover, Add host, Edit, Delete
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	Add host complete	Discover, Add host, Edit, Delete
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	Add host canceled	Discover, Add host, Edit, Delete
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	Delete cluster in progress	Delete
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	Delete cluster completed	Discover, Add host, Edit, Delete

STATUS	ACTIVITY	ACTIONS
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	Delete cluster failed	Discover, Add host, Edit, Delete
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	Delete host in progress	Delete
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	Delete host completed	Discover, Add host, Edit, Delete
Connected (when at least one asset is added)	Delete host failed	Discover, Add host, Edit, Delete
Disconnected	-	Add gateway (only when no gateways are present), Edit, Delete

Table: Statuses for gateways

STATUS	ACTIVITY	ACTIONS
Connected	NA	Download registration file, Edit, Delete
Disconnected	NA	Download registration file, Edit, Delete
(After 24 hours of either connecting or disconnecting a gateway)	Connected / Disconnected Not registered	Delete

Table: Statuses for clusters

STATUS	ACTIVITY	ACTIONS
Initializing	Discovery in progress	Delete
Initializing	Discovery failed	Discover, Delete
Disconnected	No activity / Discovery complete	Discover, Delete

STATUS	ACTIVITY	ACTIONS
Active / Inactive / Degraded	Discovery complete / No activity	Discover, Upgrade, Delete
Initializing / Active / Inactive / Degraded / Disconnected	Discovery canceled	Discover, Delete
Active / Inactive / Degraded	Upgrade / Dry run in progress	Discover, Delete
Active / Inactive / Degraded	Upgrade / Dry run paused	Delete
Active / Inactive / Degraded	Upgrade / Dry run complete	Discover, Upgrade, Delete
Active / Inactive / Degraded	Upgrade / Dry run failed	Discover, Delete
Active / Inactive / Degraded	Upgrade / Dry run canceled	Discover, Delete
Inactive	No activity	Discover, Upgrade, Delete
Degraded	No activity	Discover, Upgrade, Delete

Table: Statuses for standalone hosts

STATUS	ACTIVITY	ACTIONS
NA	Discovery in progress	Delete
Disconnected	Discovery failed	Discover, Edit, Delete
Active / Inactive / Degraded	Discovery complete	Discover, Upgrade, Edit, Delete,
Initializing / Active / Inactive / Degraded / Disconnected	Discovery canceled	Discover, Edit, Delete
Active /Inactive / Degraded	Upgrade in progress	NA
Active /Inactive / Degraded	Upgrade paused	NA
Active /Inactive / Degraded	Upgrade complete	Discover, Edit, Delete

STATUS	ACTIVITY	ACTIONS
Active /Inactive / Degraded	Upgrade failed	Discover, Upgrade, Edit, Delete

Table: Statuses for cluster hosts

STATUS	ACTIVITY	ACTIONS
NA	Discovery in progress	Delete
Disconnected	Discovery failed / Discovery complete	Edit, Delete
Active / Inactive / Degraded	Discovery complete	Edit, Delete
Initializing / Active / Inactive / Degraded / Disconnected	Discovery canceled	Edit, Delete
Initializing / Active / Inactive / Degraded / Disconnected	Upgrade in progress	NA
Initializing / Active / Inactive / Degraded / Disconnected	Upgrade paused	NA
Initializing / Active / Inactive / Degraded / Disconnected	Upgrade complete	NA
Initializing / Active / Inactive / Degraded / Disconnected	Upgrade failed	NA
Initializing / Active / Inactive / Degraded / Disconnected	Upgrade canceled	NA
Not configured	Discovery completed / Discovery canceled / Discovery failed	Edit, Delete

Table: Statuses unmanaged hosts

STATUS	ACTIVITY	ACTIONS
NA	Discovery in progress	Delete
Disconnected	Discovery failed	Discover, Edit, Delete
Active / Inactive / Degraded	Discovery complete	Discover, Edit, Delete
Initializing / Active / Inactive / Degraded / Disconnected	Discovery canceled	Discover, Edit, Delete

Datacenter InfoScale version indicators

As with statuses, datacenters have different indicators for the InfoScale version column.


Critical update
Version no longer supported or critical security patch available
Warning
Cumulative patch and/or point patch available
Major version
Major version available
On latest
On latest version.
Version not found
Version not found in release matrix data.
Contact support for further assistance.
No data found
To view the available updates, update the release matrix data under "Settings > Upgrade".

InfoScale license management

InfoScale has a simplified licensing model to ensure all systems remain compliant and up to date. Licensing is now managed through a single blob file per customer, removing the need to manually assign cores to individual nodes or clusters.

A license check is automatically performed as part of the pre-upgrade workflow to assess risk and system health.

- If you are running versions older than 7.4.2 and need to apply a new patch, you must reach out to Customer Support to receive your specific license file.
- Once received, the license file must be uploaded to the hosts to enable upgrade and patching workflows within Luminos.

Understanding license statuses

Luminos monitors and displays the real-time status of InfoScale licenses across your data centers. You can view these statuses in the datacenters screen by hovering over the information icon in the License column.

Table: Statuses of licenses

STATUS	DESCRIPTION
Active	The license is valid and in an active state.
Expiring	The license is within its warning period (typically 90 days prior to the expiration date). Contact support to renew.
Expired (Grace period)	The license has reached its expiration date, but the software remains fully functional for a set grace period (typically 20 days).
Expired	The grace period has ended. InfoScale functionality will stop on these nodes until a new license is applied.

> **Note:** License renewals do not "carry forward" remaining time. When a new license file is applied, the expiration date is strictly set by the date defined in the new file provided by the support team.

License pre-upgrade validation scenarios

When creating a blueprint or initiating an upgrade, Luminos validates the license status. The following table describes common validation scenarios and associated UI behaviors:

Table: Validation scenarios

SCENARIO	SYSTEM BEHAVIOR
Expired license (no upload)	The "License Check" pre-check will fail. You must upload a valid license file to proceed with the upgrade.
Invalid file content	Displays an error if the uploaded file's checksum does not match or if the end-date is missing from the file metadata.
Uploaded file is expired	The validation fails if the expiration date in the uploaded file is earlier than the current system date.
Active license replacement	If you attempt to upload a new license file during an update to an asset that already has an active license, Luminos will warn you. It is recommended to retry without the upload unless a mandatory replacement is required.

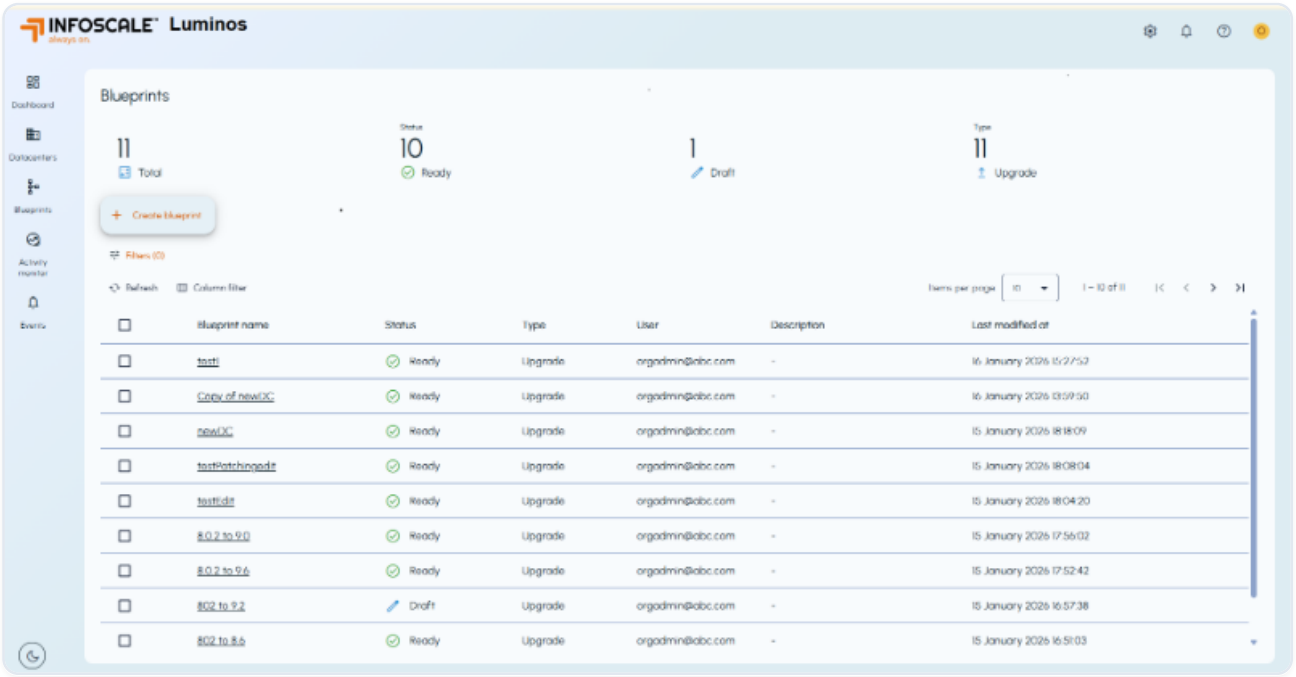
Note: Even if assets have active licenses, you can optionally upload a new license key during the upgrade process. Luminos will apply the provided key to the selected assets as part of the upgrade workflow.

Using blueprints to upgrade InfoScale

This section includes the following topics:

Introduction

A blueprint is the upgrade/patch plan that defines what to upgrade, from which source versions, to which target versions, where RPMs are located, and which steps run in what order. When you trigger an upgrade from a cluster, Luminos first checks whether a matching blueprint already exists; if not, it prompts you to create one.



Creating blueprints

1. Navigate to Blueprints and click Create blueprint.
2. Enter blueprint name, description, and click Next.
3. Select the Current InfoScale version and Current OS version.

From InfoScale version 9.0.2 onwards, online YUM upgrade is supported. If you select this checkbox, the blueprint steps change according.

4. Choose whether this is Patching or an Upgrade flow. Select Patching for a patch-level upgrade of InfoScale, while select Upgrade for the full update of InfoScale.
5. Select the available applicable InfoScale version and target OS version.
6. Download the RPM on any node but ensure that the path to that RPM is accessible by every node.
7. If you selected Patching, select the required patch and download its RPM.
8. You can also choose to upgrade the high availability agents. In such case, click on the provided link and download the RPM for the agents running on your system.
9. In the YUM repository paths section, provide the paths for all YUM repositories where the required RPMs are downloaded. The downloaded RPMs should be part of the YUM repositories. Click Add path to add more repository paths.

    - Verify the integrity of the downloaded RPM file by checking the md5sum.
    - Create a directory named with the release and the platform.

      Example of full upgrade: 8.0.0.0000/rhel8_x86_64

      Example for Patch: 8.0.0.3100/rhel8_x86_64
    - Extract the downloaded file under the above directory by running `gunzip -xvf` or `tar -xvf`.
    - Check the directory contents. After extraction, the directory should contain an rpms folder along with other content.

      Example: 8.0.0.0000/rhel8_x86_64/rpms/...
    - Verify the YUM repository metadata by ensuring that the rpms directory contains a repodata folder. If the repodata folder is missing, create it manually by running `createrepo` on the rpms directory path.

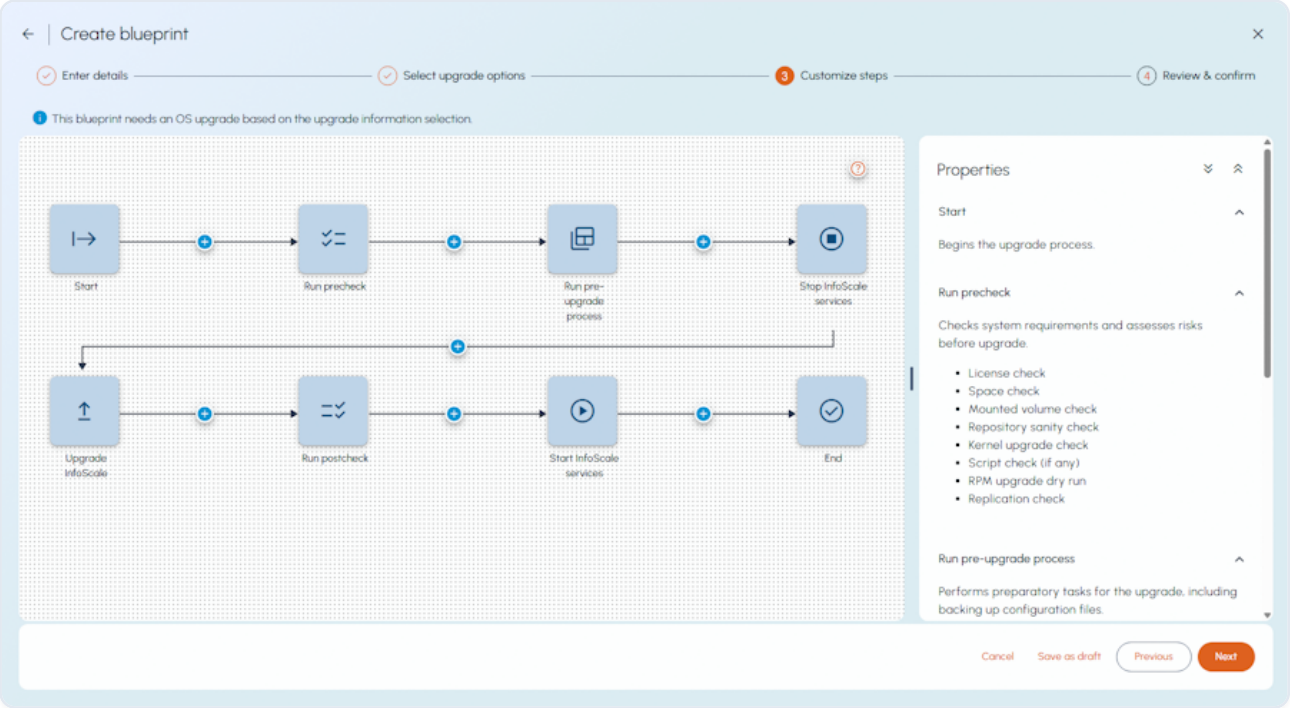
    Example: createrepo /path/to/8.0.0.0000/rhel8_x86_64/rpms

    > **Note:** Installcreaterepoon your machine if it's not installed by default.

10. Click Next to customize the blueprint.

Customizing blueprints

Luminos allows you to add optional steps (pause, reboot, run script) if required. You can add and remove these steps freely.



This screen displays the default upgrade plan. Click the + icons to add custom steps. They are:

- Pause: Pauses the operation.
- Auto reboot: Reboots the machine.
- Run script: Runs any custom script that's present on the cluster host. You need to provide the script path in the Properties panel.

Upgrading using blueprints

Once a blueprint is created, you use it from the cluster Upgrade flow. The system will present only the blueprints that match the cluster's or host's installed source InfoScale version + source OS version, and then lets you perform either a Dry Run or the actual Upgrade. It is highly recommended to perform a Dry Run before an upgrade

Before you start, confirm:

- The cluster has been discovered so the UI has the latest cluster and version details.
- The blueprint you plan to use is Ready. Draft blueprints are not usable.
- The blueprint's RPM repository paths are valid and reachable. Dry Run validates this.

To upgrade a host or a cluster

1. After running discovery.
2. Click on the host or cluster you need to upgrade.
3. Click Upgrade from the menu at the top of the screen.
4. In the upgrade flow, select the blueprint you want to apply.

   The system validates the cluster's installed source InfoScale version and OS, and then lists only the blueprints that match that source combination. If a matching blueprint doesn't exist, you will be asked to create one.
5. After choosing the blueprint, select either Upgrade or Dry Run.

> **Note:** Dry Run runs pre-checks to validate system readiness and confirms the blueprint's repository paths are correct and reachable. If the blueprint includes a Run script step, Dry Run can also fail if the script isn't present or valid on the required hosts.

Using the Activity Monitor

This section includes the following topics:

Overview

Activity Monitor is the central place to track and review operational tasks you trigger in the UI (for example, Discover and Add host). It complements the in-page activity bar by providing a complete history and a full set of activity statuses - including successful/completed activities.

List of statuses

- Completed
- Failed
- In progress
- Paused
- Canceled

You can click on any activity to learn more about it and see the details.

Managing vaults

This section includes the following topics:

Overview

Luminos includes a comprehensive Vault Management system designed to enhance the security of your infrastructure credentials. This system allows you to integrate third-party password management tools directly into the application. By utilizing a vault, you can securely store and access usernames and passwords for specific nodes or cluster hosts without exposing sensitive data to the external environment.

Currently, Luminos supports integration with CyberArk. This integration enables the seamless use of stored credentials during host management and upgrade workflows within the application.

Adding a vault

To add a vault:

1. Navigate to Vault Management and select Add vault.
2. Provide the following configuration details:
    - Vault Name: Enter a descriptive name for the vault for identification within Luminos.
    - Company Category: This field is pre-set to CyberArk.
    - API-based URL: Enter the URL for the CyberArk Password Vault Web Access manager.
    - Validate Certificate: An optional setting for HTTPS connections. If the web URL uses a CA-signed certificate, users can upload the certificate and key for validation. For self-signed certificates, this can typically be bypassed.
    - Application ID: A unique identifier within the cyber environment that is associated with one or more safes and authorized to fetch data from specific machines.
    - Object: An optional field used to define a regular expression for fetching secrets. If left empty, the system defaults to address = hostname to fetch credentials. Templates can be

customized based on environment standards, such as `OperatingSystem-HostName-UserName`.

- Safe: The specific container within the vault where secrets and credentials (such as usernames and passwords) are stored.

3. Click Add to save the configuration.

Refer to Adding cluster hosts to learn more.

Understanding events

This section includes the following topics:

Overview

The Events tab is the centralized place to view event notifications generated by the system (for example, upgrade-related events).

The notification icon at the top of the page also lists the latest events.

The dashboard contains an Events widget that is a representation of these events.

Troubleshooting

This section includes the following topics:

Collecting logs

To view the Luminos logs, navigate to the infoscale-luminos container using `podman exec -it infoscale-luminos bash`.

These logs are found at:

- /var/opt/VRTSitrp/logs
- /var/opt/VRTSaar/logs

To view the gateways logs, navigate to the infoscale-luminos-gateway container using `podman exec -it infoscale-luminos-gateway bash`.

These logs can be found at:

- /var/vrtsgateway/logs/aargateway.log
- /var/log/ansible.log

Checking installation status

If you cannot access Luminos despite following all instructions, check if the application is installed correctly:

`systemctl status infoscale-luminos`

`systemctl status infoscale-luminos-gateway`