

Oracle® Communications Session Monitor Upgrade Guide



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The Oracle logo, consisting of a solid red square with the word "ORACLE" in white, uppercase, sans-serif font centered within it.

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About this Guide

This guide provides guidelines and recommendations for setting up Oracle Communications Session Monitor in a secure configuration. The Oracle Communications Session Monitor product family includes the following products:

- Operations Monitor
- Enterprise Operations Monitor
- Fraud Monitor
- Control Plane Monitor

Documentation Set

Table 1 Documentation Suite for Session Monitor Release 5.2

Document Name	Document Description
Backup and Restore Guide	Provides instructions for backing up and restoring Session Monitor.
FIPS 140-2 Compliance Guide	Provides conceptual and procedural information about the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) functionality in Session Monitor.
Developer Guide	Contains information for using the Session Monitor SAU Extension.
Fraud Monitor User Guide	Contains information for installing and configuring Fraud Monitor to monitor calls and detect fraud.
Installation Guide	Contains information for installing Session Monitor
Mediation Engine Connector User Guide	Contains information for configuring and using the Mediation Engine Connector.
Operations Monitor User Guide	Contains information for monitoring and troubleshooting IMS, VoLTE, and NGN networks using the Operations Monitor.
Release Notes	Contains information about the Session Monitor Release 5.2, including new features.
Security Guide	Contains information for securely configuring Session Monitor.
Upgrade Guide	Contains information for upgrading Session Monitor.

Revision History

This section provides a revision history for this document.

Date	Description
January 2024	Initial release
March 2024	Documentation refresh.
October 2024	Documentation refresh
November 2024	Documentation refresh to update: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="922 720 1398 779">• MySQL patch number from 35614084 to 36867148<li data-bbox="922 783 1450 814">• MySQL version number from 8.0.34 to 8.0.39

1

Upgrading Session Monitor

This document provides instructions for upgrading Oracle Communications Session Monitor from a previous version such as 4.x, 5.0, and 5.1 to Release 5.2 version.

Supported Upgrade Paths

This release has been tested for upgrades from specific prior releases. Verify that your current installed release is listed on a valid upgrade path. The possible upgrade paths to Session Monitor Release 5.2 are listed below.

Table 1-1 Supported Upgrade Paths

From	To	Mechanism	Backup and Restore
4.4	5.2	CLI upgrade	Recommended
5.0	5.2	CLI upgrade	Recommended
5.1	5.2.	PSA upgrade	Optional



Note:

It is recommended to have both Probe and Mediation Engine in the same version of Release 5.2.

Pre-requisites

Before beginning with the process of upgrading, ensure that the following pre-requisites are fulfilled.

Configuring Proxies and Repos

You are required to configure the proxies and repos.

Configure the http proxy in **/etc/yum.conf** file and also export the proxy's address to the environment.

1. In **/etc/yum.conf**, add the following line:

```
proxy=<proxy_server>
```

2. Export the proxy's address.

```
export http_proxy=<proxy_server>  
export https_proxy=<proxy_server>
```

Preparing MySQL before Upgrading

Upgrading to Release Session Monitor Release 5.2 requires MySQL 8.0.39. For MySQL 8.0.39, it is required that you upgrade from a MySQL 5.7 GA release.

Upgrades from non-GA releases of MySQL 5.7 or later versions (earlier than 5.7.35) are not supported. In your current Session Monitor Server, ensure that the version of MySQL is 5.7.35 or higher. If it is not, upgrade to the latest GA release of 5.7 (5.7.35 or higher). For more information, see Upgrading MySQL section in the Session Monitor Upgrade Guide for your current Session Monitor version.

Temporarily Disabling External Authentication

For External Authentication enabled systems, it is recommended that you temporarily disable External Authentication as after the upgrade to Session Monitor Release 5.2, the Apache Web Server is reverted to NGINX.

Perform the following tasks for Mediation Engine External Authentication:

1. Log in to the Mediation Engine with the configured credentials.
2. Disable the **External authentication** in admin → Settings → System Settings.
3. Click **Update** , and log out from the Mediation Engine.

Perform the following tasks for Mediation Engine Connector:

1. Log in to the Mediation Engine Connector with the configured credentials.
2. Navigate to admin → Settings → External Authentication and disable 'External authentication' .
3. Click **Save**, and log out from Mediation Engine Connector.

Note:

If the admin user is set up for External Authentication, set a local password for the admin user while disabling External Authentication.

Creating a Backup before Upgrading

If you are upgrading from Release 4.4 or Release 5.0 to Release 5.2, it is recommended that you create a backup of the Mediation Engine and Mediation Engine Connector, and Fraud Monitor before you begin the upgrade procedure.

Note:

Currently, there is no rollback option available from an upgrade.

Session Monitor enables you to back up the Configuration, Database, Block Storage and essential Session Monitor files of Session Monitor Servers by providing a Backup and Restore procedure.

For more information, see the Session Monitor Release 5.2 Backup and Restore Guide.

 **Note:**

The process to upgrade Session Monitor Releases 4.4 or 5.0 to Release 5.2 involves the upgrade of the complete tech stack including upgrade of Oracle Linux, Python and MySQL. Release 5.1 to Release 5.2 is a normal upgrade using PSA Upgrade.

A Note if you Have Not Taken a Backup

Create Historical System Diagnostics with the **Create savepoint** and **Include mysqldump** check boxes enabled from the PSA Page. This is mandatory.

Download a copy of the Diagnostics created and save it in a safe location. These diagnostics are required to debug any issues in the future.

For more information, see the System Diagnostics section in the Session Monitor Release 5.2 Installation Guide

 **Note:**

Creating the Savepoint is applicable only for the Mediation Engine. Also, enabling the **Create savepoint** and **Include mysqldump** check boxes is mandatory for taking Diagnostics.

Upgrading Session Monitor from Release 4.4 or 5.0 to Release 5.2

Upgrade of Session Monitor from Releases 4.4, and 5.0 to Release 5.2 is available only through a CLI upgrade. Upgrade of Session Monitor from Releases 5.1 to Release 5.2 is available only through a PSA page upgrade.

1. For Mediation Engines, it is recommended to disconnect all probes.
2. Run the following command to stop Session Monitor service:

```
source /opt/oracle/ocsm/ocsm_env.sh  
pld-systemctl stop
```

3. Run these commands to save the version information. As the current version of files are updated after the upgrade.

```
cp /opt/oracle/ocsm/etc/iptego/version /opt/oracle/ocsm/etc/iptego/  
version_old
```

```
cp /opt/oracle/ocsm/etc/iptego/version.history /opt/oracle/ocsm/etc/iptego/  
version.history_old
```

-----> Execute only if the `version.history` file is present in the location `/opt/oracle/ocsm/etc/iptego/`.

4. Run the following command to stop the MySQL services:

```
systemctl stop mysqld
```

5. Upgrade Oracle Linux 7.X to Oracle Linux 8. Follow the official Oracle Linux 8 Upgrade Guide. For more information, see <https://docs.oracle.com/en/operating-systems/oracle-linux/8/leapp/leapp-PreparingfortheUpgrade.html#chap-leapp-prep>.

 **Note:**

The upgrade to Oracle Linux 8 removes Session Monitor, however Session Monitor data is left intact.

6. Run the following command to verify that Oracle Linux 8 has been installed:

```
cat /etc/oracle-release
```

You are required to re-configure the proxies. For more information, see [Configuring Proxies](#).

Configuring Proxies

You need to re-configure the proxies.

Configure the http proxy in the `/etc/yum.conf` file and also export the same to environment.

1. Add the following line in the `/etc/yum.conf`:

```
proxy=<proxy_server>
```

2. Export the proxy's address.

```
export http_proxy=<proxy_server>  
export https_proxy=<proxy_server>
```

Downloading the Session Monitor Software

Perform the following tasks to download the Session Monitor Release 5.2 software:

1. Create a temporary directory (`temp_dir`) on the system that hosts the Session Monitor.
2. Download the Session Monitor installation software RPM Zip file to the `temp_dir` folder.
3. Extract the Session Monitor installation software RPM Zip file.

Downloading the Latest MySQL 8 Commercial Package

Perform the following tasks to download the latest MySQL 8 commercial package:

1. Download the MySQL 8 Commercial package from MOS to a temporary directory of the Session Monitor Server.

The latest supported Version is 8.0.39 (Patch 36867148 for MySQL-commercial: MySQL Database/Components 8.0.39 Yum Repository TAR for Oracle Linux / RHEL 8 x86 (64bit)).

2. Copy the MySQL tar.gz package from the download to a temporary directory.
3. Untar the MySQL tar.gz package by running the following commands:

```
yum install tar
tar -xvf mysql-commercial-<rn>.x86_64.repo.tar.gz
```

 **Note:**

where <rn> is the current MySQL 8 version.

4. Navigate to the MySQL directory:

```
cd mysql-8.X/8.X.XX/
```

For example:

```
tar -xvf mysql-commercial-8.0.39-1.1.el8.x86_64.repo.tar.gz
cd mysql-8.0/8.0.39/
```

Installing the MySQL 8 RPMs

Use the following instructions to install the MySQL 8 RPMs.

1. Run this command to install MYSQL 8 RPMs:

```
yum install mysql-commercial-*
```

2. Replace the existing `/opt/oracle/ocsm/etc/iptego/my.cnf` file with the new `my-8.0.cnf` file present in the Session Monitor installation software RPM ZIP file:
 - a. Navigate to the temporary directory (`temp_dir`) where the Session Monitor software RPM ZIP file was extracted.
 - b. Run the command:

```
cp my-8.0.cnf /opt/oracle/ocsm/etc/iptego/my.cnf
```

 **Note:**

After replacing the new file ensure that the filename is still `my.cnf` under the path `/opt/oracle/ocsm/etc/iptego/`.

3. Run this command to start the MySQL 8 Server:

```
systemctl start mysqld
```

4. Run this command to verify the MySQL version:

```
mysql --version
```

Install Python3.9

Perform the following tasks to Install Python3.9.

1. Run the command to install Python3.9.

```
yum install python39-pip
```

2. Execute these commands to set Python alternatives to Python3.9:

```
update-alternatives --config python3  
update-alternatives --config python
```

Note:

When prompted, select the number corresponding to Python3.9 option and press the Enter key.

Note:

After the Session Monitor upgrade, while installing any new packages using yum, some packages install Python 3.6 as a dependency. As a result, Python alternatives are changed which can cause unexpected problems in the Session Monitor. To avoid this, it is mandatory to verify that Python is pointing Python 3.9 after installing every package using yum by running the above two commands.

Downloading and Installing the MySQL Connector

Download and install the MySQL Connector package.

1. Download the MySQL Connector package corresponding to the MySQL version installed from MOS to a temporary directory on the Session Monitor Server:

If MySQL 8.0.39 Commercial is installed on the system, download the MySQL Connector 8.0.33 Package from MOS:

- patch no 36867148 for MySQL Commercial
 - Patch number: 36867148
 - File name: p36867148_580_Linux-x86-64.zip
- MySQL Connector 8.0.33
 - Patch number: 35301971
 - File name: p35301971_800_Linux-x86-64.zip

2. From the temporary directory, run the following commands to install MySQL Connector:

```
yum install unzip
```

```
unzip pXXXXXXXXX_XXX_Linux-x86-64.zip
```

```
pip3 install mysql_connector_python-8.X.X-1commercial-cp39-cp39-  
manylinux1_x86_64.whl
```

For example:

```
unzip p35301971_800_Linux-x86-64.zip  
pip3 install mysql_connector_python-8.0.33-1commercial-cp39-cp39-  
manylinux1_x86_64.whl
```

 **Note:**

If necessary, use proxy with pip3. For example:

```
pip3 install --proxy [PROTOCOL://]HOST[:PORT]  
mysql_connector_python-8.0.33-1commercial-cp39-cp39-  
manylinux1_x86_64.whl
```

Installing the Oracle epel Repository

Install the Oracle epel repository.

1. Run the following command to install the Oracle epel repository:

```
yum install oracle-epel-release-el8.x86_64
```

2. Install the yum utils by running the following command:

```
yum install yum-utils
```

3. Enable the latest Oracle Linux 8 repositories by running the following command:

```
yum-config-manager --enable ol8_baseos_latest ol8_appstream ol8_addons  
ol8_developer_EPEL
```

4. Install the Session Monitor RPM file by running the following command:

```
yum install ocsn-<rn>x86_64.rpm
```

where: <rn> is the current Session Monitor release number.

For example:

```
ocsm-5.2.0.0.0-237.x86_64.rpm
```

 **Note:**

Session Monitor Installation may take several minutes depending on the data size of MySQL.

Enabling or Disabling SELinux After Upgrading

After upgrading to Session Monitor Release 5.2, it is mandatory to enable or disable SELinux again as per your requirement.

SELinux policy modules have changed with Session Monitor Release 5.2, For more information, see Enabling SELinux in the Session Monitor Release 5.2 Installation Guide.

Enabling SELinux After the Upgrade

After the upgrade, it is mandatory to enable or disable SELinux again as per your requirement.

- To enable SELinux run the following commands:

1. Run these commands:

```
sed -i -e "s/^SELINUX=.*SELINUX=enforcing/" /etc/selinux/config  
sed -i -e "s/^SELINUXTYPE=.*SELINUXTYPE=targeted/" /etc/selinux/config  
reboot
```

2. Install the new customized SELinux policy modules for Session monitor using the command:

```
cd /opt/oracle/ocsm/  
./ocsm_ext.sh  
ip link add dummy0 type dummy  
ifconfig dummy0 up
```

Disabling SELinux After the Upgrade

After the upgrade, it is mandatory to enable or disable SELinux again as per your requirement.

- To disable SELinux:
 - Run the following commands:

```
sed -i -e "s/^SELINUX=.*SELINUX=disabled/" /etc/selinux/config  
reboot
```

Running the Post Install Script ocsms_post_install.sh

Execute the Post Install Script, ocsms_post_install.sh file present in the Session Monitor installation software RPM Zip file.

- To execute the post-install script ocsms_post_install.sh:
 1. Navigate to the temporary directory (temp_dir) where the Session Monitor software RPM zip file was unzipped.
 2. Run the following command to provide the necessary permissions for the script file:

```
chmod +x ocsms_post_install.sh
```

3. Run this script:

```
./ocsm_post_install.sh
```

 **Note:**

Post-install script takes care of reconfiguring your Product Type to the state as before and links back the new Session Monitor with existing data.

The Session Monitor installation is complete now. Follow the post upgrade procedure once the script execution is successful as mentioned in the section [Post Upgrade](#).

Post Upgrade

After upgrading the system, complete the following steps.

Certificate Exchange

Before logging into the system, exchange certificates between the Mediation Engine and the Mediation Engine Connector. For more information, see the "Connecting Mediation Engine with Mediation Engine Connector" section in the Mediation Engine Connector User Guide.

Multi VSP

Post the upgrade, multi-vsp will be disabled by default. You can enable multi-vsp again as per your requirement.

External Authentication

For External Authentication enabled Machines, re-enable External Authentication from **Settings** Post the upgrade, it is mandatory to copy the new `pld.conf` template from `/opt/oracle/ocsm/etc/httpd/conf.d/pld.conf` to `/etc/httpd/conf.d/` folder, and configure the External Authentication details again.

This ensures new fixes and any changes in the `pld.conf` template to be applied on the system.

 **Note:**

If any data loss occurs post upgrade, follow the Restore procedure provided in the Backup and Restore Guide

**Note:**

URLs of the Session Monitor Nodes has been updated with version Release 5.2 as below:

```
https://<machine_ip>/me/  
https://<machine_ip>/mec/  
https://<machine_ip>/fdp/  
https://<machine_ip>/setup/
```

Upgrading Session Monitor from Release 5.1 to Release 5.2

Upgrade of Session Monitor from Releases 4.4, and 5.0 to Release 5.2 is available only through a CLI upgrade.

Upgrade of Session Monitor from Releases 5.1 to Release 5.2 is available through a PSA page upgrade or ACLI.

Upgrading to MySQL 8.0.39

Follow the instructions given in this section to upgrade to MySQL 8.0.39 version.

1. Run the following command to stop the MySQL services:

```
systemctl stop mysqld
```

2. Run the following command to install the *tar* software.

```
yum install tar -y
```

3. Download MySQL Connector version 8.0.39, and untar using the following command

```
tar -xvf mysql-commercial-8.0.39-1.1.el8.x86_64.repo.tar.gz
```

4. Navigate to the *mysql* folder:

```
cd mysql-8.0/80.39/
```

5. Install MySQL 80.39 version:

```
yum -y install mysql-commercial-*
```

6. Verify MySQL version using following command:

```
mysql --version
```

7. Restart MySQL services using the following command

```
systemctl start mysqld
```


Upgrading to MySQL Connector 8.0.33

Follow the instructions in this section to upgrade to MySQL Connector 8.0.33.

1. Run the following command to install unzip utility:

```
yum -y install unzip
```

2. Run the following command to unzip the downloaded MySQL Connector 8.0.33:

```
unzip p35301971_800_Linux-x86-64.zip
```

3. Run the following command to install MySQL Connector 8.0.33:

```
pip3 install mysql_connector_python-8.0.33-1commercial-cp39-cp39-manylinux1_x86_64.whl
```

Upgrading to Release 5.2 Using the Platform Setup Application

Follow the instruction provided in this section to upgrade Session Monitor to Release 5.2 using the Platform Setup Application

To upgrade Session Monitor to Release 5.2:

1. In a web browser, type the URL `https://<IP address of Mediation Engine>/setup/` where, <IP address of Mediation Engine> is the IP address of the Mediation Engine. Do this to open the Platform Setup Application page of the Mediation Engine.

 **Note:**

Contact your Oracle representative for credentials.

2. Click **Browse** and upload the software that you downloaded from Oracle for Release 5.2, the software is an .rpm file: `ocsm-5.2.0.0-233.x86_64`.
3. After the upload is complete, click **Install**.
4. Accept the license agreement. The installation begins.

 **Note:**

If you do not have sufficient disk space, you will receive the following error message: *To free up the space, refer to the Document 1937398.1 in the Customer Support website.*

The upgrade/installation may take one hour or more depending on the data on your machine. Click Software Version from the right panel.

5. Once the installation is complete, log out of the Platform Setup Application page, and log in again.
6. Click Software Version on the right panel.

You must be able to see the upgraded version as Release 5.2.0.0

7. Log out of the application GUI and log in again to access new features.

Upgrading to Session Monitor Release 5.2 using ACLI

This section provides an upgrade scenario using an example procedure to upgrade Mediation Engine. The procedure for other machine types such as Probe, and Mediation Engine Connector remains the same.

To upgrade to Session Monitor Release 5.2 using ACLI:

1. Copy the .rpm file `ocsm-5.2.0.0.0-237.x86_64`. to the system.
2. Run this command to set the correct environment:

```
source /opt/oracle/ocsm/ocsm_env.sh
```

3. Run this command to stop all the services on Operations Monitor:

```
pld-systemctl stop
```

4. Run the following command to start the Session Monitor installation:

```
yum install ocsm-5.2.0.0.0-233.x86_64.
```

5. If Multi-VSP is enabled, then enable Multi-VSP again.
6. Restart all services using the command below. Otherwise, skip this step:

```
pld-systemctl start
```

The upgrade is complete.

7. Run the following command to verify the Session Monitor software version:

```
cat /opt/oracle/ocsm/etc/iptego/display_version
```

The output of the command displays the version Session Monitor. For example, 5.2.0.0.0.

8. Log out of the application GUI.
9. Log in again to the access new features.

Upgrading Session Monitor without an Internet Connection

If your Session Monitor server is located on an isolated network that does not have a direct connection to the internet you can follow the Offline Upgrade Steps provided in this section. For Session Monitor Release 5.2, the steps to upgrade without an Internet differ from the steps followed for upgrading using the Internet due to the limitation in Oracle Linux 8.

Session Monitor Offline upgrade involves Creating Backup of your existing Session Monitor and Restoring it on a newly installed Session Monitor Release 5.2 Server rather than direct upgrade on existing system.

Follow the tasks given in this section to upgrade Session Monitor without an Internet connection.

Creating the Backup File

Take a backup of the current version of the Session Monitor Server by following the steps provided in the section *Creating Backup* in the *Session Monitor Release 5.2 Backup and Restore Guide*.

This involves taking a backup of the complete Session Monitor data including configuration, database, block storage and any essential Session Monitor files.

Note:

It is recommended not to delete the Session Monitor backup data until the Restore procedure is completed and data is verified successfully.

Installing Session Monitor without Internet

This section describes the procedure to install Session Monitor using RPM files without an Internet connection on a new system.

Prerequisites

Set up the Session Monitor Server machine with Oracle Linux 8.10 operating system to install Session Monitor using the RPM files. You can do this by either reinstalling your current Session Monitor Server with Oracle Linux 8.10, or you can bring up a new Server with Oracle Linux 8.10.

In next steps, you will first do an offline fresh installation of Session Monitor Release 5.2 on this setup. Then you will restore the Backup data. For more information on restoring data, see the *Session Monitor Release 5.2 Backup and Restore Guide*.

Note:

If you are using a new system to install Session Monitor Release 5.2, it is recommended that the new system has the same or higher configuration as the previous system, and the machine hosting the earlier version of Session Monitor remains intact till the completion of the upgrade procedure.

Downloading the RPMs

This section describes how to download the RPMs needed to install Session Monitor.

You can manually download all RPMs from <https://yum.oracle.com/oracle-linux-8.html> or use a script. See [Dependency RPMs](#) for information on which RPMs to download.

1. Download the `Download_rpms.sh` script from the `software.zip` file and save to your system. This script downloads all dependency RPMs except for Session Monitor and MySQL RPMs. See the Oracle Communications Session Monitor Release Notes for information on downloading Session Monitor and MySQL RPMs:

2. Set execute permission as:

```
chmod +x Download_rpms.sh
```

3. Run the following command to download the script:

```
./Download_rpms.sh
```

4. If you need to configure a proxy server for your system, run the same command with the following information:

```
./Download_rpms.sh "[PROTOCOL://]HOST[:PORT]"
```

Configuring the Repository Server

This section describes how to configure the Repo server in order to install Session Monitor.

1. Copy the RPMs to the repo server in a temporary directory, such as `/tmp/ocsm/`.
2. Install the following RPMs in this order:
 - a. `rpm -ivh vsftpd-3.0.3-36.el8.x86_64.rpm`
 - b. `rpm -ivh drpm-0.4.1-3.el8.x86_64.rpm`
 - c. `rpm -ivh createrepo_c-libs-0.17.7-6.el8.x86_64.rpm`
 - d. `rpm -ivh createrepo_c-0.17.7-6.el8.x86_64.rpm`
3. Move the `/tmp/ocsm/` directory to `/var/ftp/pub/` by running the following command:

```
mv /tmp/ocsm/ /var/ftp/pub/
```

4. Copy the RPM files of Session Monitor and MySQL to `/var/ftp/pub/ocsm/`.

Note:

Session Monitor uses the MySQL 8.0.39 Commercial Package for offline installation.

Note:

The Session Monitor dependencies used here are based on MySQL 8.0.39, installing a different version of MySQL requires changes in the dependency RPMs.

- `mysql-commercial-backup-8.0.39-1.1.el8.x86_64.rpm`
- `mysql-commercial-common-8.0.39-1.1.el8.x86_64.rpm`
- `mysql-commercial-libs-8.0.39-1.1.el8.x86_64.rpm`
- `mysql-commercial-client-8.0.39-1.1.el8.x86_64.rpm`
- `mysql-commercial-devel-8.0.39-1.1.el8.x86_64.rpm`

- `mysql-commercial-server-8.0.39-1.1.el8.x86_64.rpm`
- `mysql-commercial-client-plugins-8.0.39-1.1.el8.x86_64.rpm`
- `mysql-commercial-icu-data-files-8.0.39-1.1.el8.x86_64.rpm`
- `mysql-commercial-test-8.0.39-1.1.el8.x86_64.rpm`

Session Monitor, MySQL, and other dependency RPM files are now located in `/var/ftp/pub/ocsm/`.

5. Run the following command to create the Repo:

```
createrepo /var/ftp/pub/ocsm/
```

6. Add a comment in front of the root line of `/etc/vsftpd/ftpusers` and `/etc/vsftpd/user_list` using `"#"` to say the following:

```
[root@test vsftpd]# cat /etc/vsftpd/ftpusers
# Users that are not allowed to login via ftp
#root
bin
daemon
adm
lp
sync
shutdown
halt
mail
news
uucp
operator
games
nobody
```

```
[root@test vsftpd]# cat /etc/vsftpd/user_list
# vsftpd userlist
# If userlist_deny=NO, only allow users in this file
# If userlist_deny=YES (default), never allow users in this file, and
# do not even prompt for a password.
# Note that the default vsftpd pam config also checks /etc/vsftpd/ftpusers
# for users that are denied.
#root
bin
daemon
adm
lp
sync
shutdown
halt
mail
news
uucp
operator
games
nobody
```

7. Disable SELinux by running the following commands:

```
setenforce 0
sed -i -e "s/^SELINUX=.*/SELINUX=disabled/" /etc/selinux/config
reboot
```

8. Using an editor, open the file `/etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf`.
9. Comment the line `anonymous_enable=NO`.
10. Save and quit the `vsftpd.conf` file.
11. Start the vsftp service by running the following commands:

```
systemctl start vsftpd
systemctl enable vsftpd
```

12. Check the status of vsftp service by running the following command:

```
systemctl status vsftpd
```

The status of the service should be active (running).

13. Disable the firewall by running the following commands:

```
systemctl stop firewalld
systemctl disable firewalld
```

The repo server is ready to use.

Installing Session Monitor for the First Time using the Configured Repo Server

This section describes how to install Session Monitor for the first time.

1. Log in to the Session Monitor server as root or root privileged user.
2. Rename all Repos under `/etc/yum.repos.d`

```
mv /etc/yum.repos.d/oracle-linux-ol8.repo /etc/yum.repos.d/oracle-linux-ol8.repo_bkp
mv /etc/yum.repos.d/uek-ol8.repo /etc/yum.repos.d/uek-ol8.repo_bkp
mv /etc/yum.repos.d/virt-ol8.repo /etc/yum.repos.d/virt-ol8.repo_bkp
mv /etc/yum.repos.d/oracle-epel-ol8.repo /etc/yum.repos.d/oracle-epel-ol8.repo_bkp
```

3. Create `/etc/yum.repos.d/ocsm.repo` with the following content:

```
[OCSM]
name=OCSM dependencies
baseurl=ftp://<REPO_SERVER_IP>/pub/ocsm/
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-oracle
gpgcheck=0
enabled=1
proxy=_none_
```

4. Clean up the repo by running the following command:

```
yum clean all
```

5. Verify the repolist by running the following command:

```
# yum repolist
repo id repo name
OCSM OCSM dependencies
```

6. Copy the following from the Repo server to the Session Monitor server in temporary directory, such as /tmp/dependency/ and install those RPMs on Session Monitor server in this order.

```
yum install perl-IO-Socket-
SSL-2.066-4.module+el8.6.0+20623+f0897f98.noarch.rpm
perl-Mozilla-CA-20160104-7.0.1.module+el8.3.0+21136+b437fca9.noarch.rpm
perl-Net-SSLeay-1.88-2.module+el8.6.0+20623+f0897f98.x86_64.rpm
```

7. Install the MySQL 8.0.39 rpms using following command:

```
yum install mysql-commercial-*
```

8. Copy the following RPMs from the repo Server to the Session Monitor Server in a temporary directory, such as /tmp/dependency/ and install the RPMs on Session Monitor Server in this order:

```
1.rpm -ivh python39-setuptools-
wheel-50.3.2-5.module+el8.10.0+90269+2fa22b99.noarch.rpm
2. rpm -ivh python39-pip-
wheel-20.2.4-9.module+el8.10.0+90269+2fa22b99.noarch.rpm
3. rpm -ivh python39-
libs-3.9.19-1.module+el8.10.0+90341+71ca88f4.x86_64.rpm
4. rpm -ivh python39-3.9.19-1.module+el8.10.0+90341+71ca88f4.x86_64.rpm
5. rpm -ivh python39-pip-20.2.4-9.module+el8.10.0+90269+2fa22b99.noarch.rpm
6. rpm -ivh python39-
pyyaml-5.4.1-1.module+el8.9.0+90016+9c2d6573.x86_64.rpm
```

9. Download the following **protobuf** package from <https://pypi.org/project/protobuf/3.20.3/#files> to a temporary directory, such as /tmp/dependency/ directory of Session Monitor Server:

```
protobuf-3.20.3-cp39-cp39-manylinux_2_5_x86_64.manylinux1_x86_64.whl
```

10. Download the following MySQL Connector package from MOS to the same temporary directory used in Step 8, such as /tmp/dependency/ directory of the Session Monitor Server.

```
MySQL Connector 8.0.33 Package: p35301971_800_Linux-x86-64.zip
( Patch 35301971: MySQL Connector/Python 8.0.33 WHL for portable Linux x86
(64bit) Python 3.9 )
```

 **Note:**

Please use the MySQL Connector 8.0.33 for offline installation. The Session Monitor dependencies used here are based on MySQL 8.0.39, installing a different version of MySQL may require dependency changes

11. Set python alternatives to python3.9 by running the following commands:

```
update-alternatives --config python3
update-alternatives --config python
```

 **Caution:**

When prompted, select the number corresponding to python3.9 option and press the Enter key.

 **Note:**

After the Session Monitor Installation, while installing any new packages using yum, some packages will install Python 3.6 as a dependency. As a result Python alternatives will get changed. This can cause unexpected problems in the Session Monitor functionality. So it is mandatory for you to verify that Python is pointing to python 39 after every package installation using yum by running the above two commands.

12. From the temporary directory, such as `/tmp/dependency/`, run the following commands to install **MySQL Connector**:

```
cd /tmp/dependency/
yum install unzip
unzip p35301971_800_Linux-x86-64.zip
pip3 install mysql_connector_python-8.0.33-1commercial-cp39-cp39-
manylinux1_x86_64.whl --no-index --find-links=/tmp/dependency/
```

13. Install Session Monitor by running the following command:

```
yum -y install ocsn
```

 **Note:**

For information on post-RPM installation tasks such as Disabling Firewall, Enabling SELinux, refer to the section Installing Session Monitor Using the RPM.

Session Monitor Installation is now complete.

Installing Any New Package on the Session Monitor Server

Complete the tasks given in this section to install any new package on the Session Monitor server.

To install any new package on the Session Monitor Server:

1. Download the required rpm and their dependencies from yum.oracle.com OL8 repo manually
2. Copy the RPMs to `/var/ftp/pub/ocsm/` location of the Repo Server.
3. On the Repo Server, execute the following command:

```
createrepo /var/ftp/pub/ocsm/
```

4. On the Session Monitor Server, execute the following command:

```
yum clean all
```

5. Install the package on the Session Monitor Server using the command:

```
yum install <package>
```

OR You can update the `Download_rpm.sh` script by putting the RPM names under the respective Repo links and follow the steps.

Dependency RPMs

This section describes the RPMs needed to install Session Monitor without an internet connection.

Note:

The versions of Dependency RPMs used in this procedure are the latest available versions at the time of this release based on Oracle Linux 8.10 and MySQL 8.0.39 and the RPM file for Session Monitor Release 5.2.0.0.3. Use the latest version of dependency RPMs for all future patche releases based on the Oracle Linux, MySQL and OCSM RPM used.

BaseOS Latest: https://yum.oracle.com/repo/OracleLinux/OL8/baseos/latest/x86_64/index.html.

1. `keyutils-libs-devel-1.5.10-9.el8.x86_64.rpm`
2. `krb5-devel-1.18.2-26.0.1.el8_9.x86_64.rpm`
3. `libcom_err-devel-1.45.6-5.el8.x86_64.rpm`
4. `libkadm5-1.18.2-26.0.1.el8_9.x86_64.rpm`
5. `libpkgconf-1.4.2-1.el8.x86_64.rpm`
6. `libseline-devel-2.9-8.el8.x86_64.rpm`
7. `libsepol-devel-2.9-3.el8.x86_64.rpm`

8. libverto-devel-0.3.2-2.el8.x86_64.rpm
9. openssl-devel-1.1.1k-12.el8_9.x86_64.rpm
10. pcre2-devel-10.32-3.el8_6.x86_64.rpm
11. pcre2-utf16-10.32-3.el8_6.x86_64.rpm
12. pcre2-utf32-10.32-3.el8_6.x86_64.rpm
13. perl-Carp-1.42-396.el8.noarch.rpm
14. perl-Data-Dumper-2.167-399.el8.x86_64.rpm
15. perl-Digest-1.17-395.el8.noarch.rpm
16. perl-Digest-MD5-2.55-396.el8.x86_64.rpm
17. perl-Encode-2.97-3.el8.x86_64.rpm
18. perl-Errno-1.28-422.el8.x86_64.rpm
19. perl-Exporter-5.72-396.el8.noarch.rpm
20. perl-File-Path-2.15-2.el8.noarch.rpm
21. perl-File-Temp-0.230.600-1.el8.noarch.rpm
22. perl-Getopt-Long-2.50-4.el8.noarch.rpm
23. perl-HTTP-Tiny-0.074-3.el8.noarch.rpm
24. perl-IO-1.38-422.el8.x86_64.rpm
25. perl-IO-Socket-IP-0.39-5.el8.noarch.rpm
26. perl-MIME-Base64-3.15-396.el8.x86_64.rpm
27. perl-PathTools-3.74-1.el8.x86_64.rpm
28. perl-Pod-Escapes-1.07-395.el8.noarch.rpm
29. perl-Pod-Perldoc-3.28-396.el8.noarch.rpm
30. perl-Pod-Simple-3.35-395.el8.noarch.rpm
31. perl-Pod-Usage-1.69-395.el8.noarch.rpm
32. perl-Scalar-List-Utills-1.49-2.el8.x86_64.rpm
33. perl-Socket-2.027-3.el8.x86_64.rpm
34. perl-Storable-3.11-3.el8.x86_64.rpm
35. perl-Term-ANSIColor-4.06-396.el8.noarch.rpm
36. perl-Term-Cap-1.17-395.el8.noarch.rpm
37. perl-Text-ParseWords-3.30-395.el8.noarch.rpm
38. perl-Text-Tabs+Wrap-2013.0523-395.el8.noarch.rpm
39. perl-Time-Local-1.280-1.el8.noarch.rpm
40. perl-URI-1.73-3.el8.noarch.rpm
41. perl-Unicode-Normalize-1.25-396.el8.x86_64.rpm
42. perl-constant-1.33-396.el8.noarch.rpm
43. perl-interpreter-5.26.3-422.el8.x86_64.rpm
44. perl-libnet-3.11-3.el8.noarch.rpm
45. perl-libs-5.26.3-422.el8.x86_64.rpm

46. perl-macros-5.26.3-422.el8.x86_64.rpm
47. perl-parent-0.237-1.el8.noarch.rpm
48. perl-podlators-4.11-1.el8.noarch.rpm
49. perl-threads-2.21-2.el8.x86_64.rpm
50. perl-threads-shared-1.58-2.el8.x86_64.rpm
51. pkgconf-1.4.2-1.el8.x86_64.rpm
52. pkgconf-m4-1.4.2-1.el8.noarch.rpm
53. pkgconf-pkg-config-1.4.2-1.el8.x86_64.rpm
54. zlib-devel-1.2.11-25.el8.x86_64.rpm
55. tar-1.30-9.el8.x86_64.rpm
56. unzip-6.0-46.0.1.el8.x86_64.rpm
57. dejavu-fonts-common-2.35-7.el8.noarch.rpm
58. dejavu-sans-fonts-2.35-7.el8.noarch.rpm
59. dejavu-serif-fonts-2.35-7.el8.noarch.rpm
60. fontpackages-filesystem-1.44-22.el8.noarch.rpm
61. lm_sensors-libs-3.4.0-23.20180522git70f7e08.el8.x86_64.rpm
62. net-snmp-libs-5.8-30.0.1.el8.x86_64.rpm
63. numactl-devel-2.0.16-4.el8.x86_64.rpm
64. openssl-perl-1.1.1k-12.el8_9.x86_64.rpm
65. python3-setuptools-39.2.0-7.el8.noarch.rpm

AppStream Latest: https://yum.oracle.com/repo/OracleLinux/OL8/appstream/x86_64/index.html

1. perl-IO-Socket-SSL-2.066-4.module+el8.6.0+20623+f0897f98.noarch.rpm
2. perl-JSON-2.97.001-2.el8.noarch.rpm
3. perl-Memoize-1.03-422.el8.noarch.rpm
4. perl-Mozilla-CA-20160104-7.0.1.module+el8.3.0+21136+b437fca9.noarch.rpm
5. perl-Net-SSLeay-1.88-2.module+el8.6.0+20623+f0897f98.x86_64.rpm
6. perl-Time-HiRes-1.9758-2.el8.x86_64.rpm
7. wget-1.19.5-12.0.1.el8_10.x86_64.rpm
8. python39-pip-20.2.4-9.module+el8.10.0+90269+2fa22b99.noarch.rpm
9. python39-3.9.19-1.module+el8.10.0+90341+71ca88f4.x86_64.rpm
10. python39-libs-3.9.19-1.module+el8.10.0+90341+71ca88f4.x86_64.rpm
11. python39-pip-wheel-20.2.4-9.module+el8.10.0+90269+2fa22b99.noarch.rpm
12. python39-setuptools-wheel-50.3.2-5.module+el8.10.0+90269+2fa22b99.noarch.rpm
13. python39-setuptools-50.3.2-5.module+el8.10.0+90269+2fa22b99.noarch.rpm
14. fribidi-1.0.4-9.el8.x86_64.rpm
15. graphite2-1.3.10-10.el8.x86_64.rpm
16. harfbuzz-1.7.5-4.el8.x86_64.rpm

17. jbigkit-libs-2.1-14.el8.x86_64.rpm
18. lcms2-2.9-2.el8.x86_64.rpm
19. libX11-1.6.8-8.el8.x86_64.rpm
20. libX11-common-1.6.8-8.el8.noarch.rpm
21. libXau-1.0.9-3.el8.x86_64.rpm
22. libjpeg-turbo-1.5.3-12.el8.x86_64.rpm
23. libsmi-0.4.8-23.el8.x86_64.rpm
24. libtiff-4.0.9-32.el8_10.x86_64.rpm
25. libwebp-1.0.0-9.el8_9.1.x86_64.rpm
26. libxcb-1.13.1-1.el8.x86_64.rpm
27. mariadb-connector-c-3.1.11-2.el8_3.x86_64.rpm
28. net-snmp-5.8-30.0.1.el8.x86_64.rpm
29. net-snmp-agent-libs-5.8-30.0.1.el8.x86_64.rpm
30. openjpeg2-2.4.0-5.el8.x86_64.rpm
31. python3-pillow-5.1.1-21.el8_10.x86_64.rpm
32. python3-reportlab-3.4.0-9.el8.x86_64.rpm
33. python39-pyyaml-5.4.1-1.module+el8.9.0+90016+9c2d6573.x86_64.rpm
34. sbc-1.3-9.el8.x86_64.rpm
35. whois-5.5.1-2.el8.x86_64.rpm
36. whois-nls-5.5.1-2.el8.noarch.rpm
37. vsftpd-3.0.3-36.el8.x86_64.rpm
38. drpm-0.4.1-3.el8.x86_64.rpm
39. createrepo_c-0.17.7-6.el8.x86_64.rpm
40. createrepo_c-libs-0.17.7-6.el8.x86_64.rpm

Developer EPEL Packages: https://yum.oracle.com/repo/OracleLinux/OL8/developer/EPEL/x86_64/index.html

1. gperftools-libs-2.7-9.el8.x86_64.rpm
2. libimagequant-2.12.5-1.el8.x86_64.rpm
3. libraqm-0.7.0-4.el8.x86_64.rpm
4. libunwind-1.3.1-3.el8.x86_64.rpm
5. spandsp-0.0.6-9.el8.x86_64.rpm

Restoring Backup

Restore the backup of the earlier version Session Monitor taken during the Backup procedure on the newly installed version of Session Monitor Server Release 5.2, by following the steps provided in Restoring Backup Section in Backup and Restore Guide.

This involves complete restoration of all Session Monitor Data backed up during the Backup procedure including configuration, database, block storage and essential Session Monitor files of the Session Monitor Servers.

It is recommended not to delete the Backup data of the earlier version of Session Monitor until the restore procedure is completed and data is verified successfully.

Session Monitor Offline Upgrade Procedure is now complete.

2

Upgrading DPDK

DPDK upgrade is required. Session Monitor Release 5.2 and above supports DPDK version 22.11.3 only.

To update DPDK:

1. Follow the instructions in [Uninstalling DPDK](#).
2. Follow the instructions in [Installing and Configuring DPDK with Internet for Intel](#) or [Installing and Configuring DPDK without Internet for Intel](#) based on the set up below.
3. Reboot the machine that hosts the probe, or mediation engine and probe.

Uninstalling DPDK

This section describes the instructions for uninstalling DPDK.

To uninstall DPDK:

- Run the following commands:

```
source /opt/oracle/ocsm/ocsm_env.sh

/opt/oracle/ocsm/usr/share/pld/rat/configure_dpdk.py --remove
```

Installing and Configuring DPDK with Internet for Intel



Note:

You must be connected to the internet before starting the installation. Running the following command installs, downloads the required files, and configures the DPDK automatically.

For DPDK installation, for Oracle X9-2 server has the following pre-requisites:

1. Log into the Platform Setup Application page:
 - a. Select **Capture Settings**.
 - b. Check the box in **Monitoring** column against each sniffing interface that you want to use for capturing the traffic.
2. Log into the machine that hosts the probe or mediation engine and probe as a **root** user.
3. (Optional) For better understanding of the network, CPU, and NUMA nodes of the server, you can run the following command to review the output of the **system_layout.py** script, that will display system information:

```
source /opt/oracle/ocsm/ocsm_env.sh
/opt/oracle/ocsm/usr/share/pld/rat/system_layout.py
```

4. Run the following commands which guides you through the installation:

```
source /opt/oracle/ocsm/ocsm_env.sh
python3 -m pip install meson
python3 -m pip install ninja
python3 -m pip install pyelftools
yum install -y git
yum install -y gcc-toolset-11.x86_64
git clone http://dpdk.org/git/dpdk-kmods (This command is
to be executed in root folder)
scl enable gcc-toolset-11 '/opt/oracle/ocsm/usr/share/pld/rat/
configure_dpdk.py'
```

The **configure_dpdk.py** script downloads and installs the required DPDK driver, the corresponding Kernel headers required for compiling DPDK driver, compiles, installs the driver, and creates server and Session Monitor DPDK related configuration.

5. (Optional) To view all the available advanced options, run the following command:

```
/opt/oracle/ocsm/usr/share/pld/rat/configure_dpdk.py -h
```

6. Reboot the machine that hosts the probe or mediation engine and probe.

Installing and Configuring DPDK without Internet for Intel

1. Log into the Platform Setup Application page:
 - a. Select **Capture Settings**.
 - b. Check the box in Monitoring column against each sniffing interface that you want to use for capturing the traffic.
2. Log into the machine that hosts the probe or mediation engine and probe as a **root** user.
3. (Optional) For better understanding of the network, CPU, and NUMA nodes of the server, run the `system_layout.py` script to display system information.

```
source /opt/oracle/ocsm/ocsm_env.sh
/opt/oracle/ocsm/usr/share/pld/rat/system_layout.py
```

4. Run the following command to download and install the kernel:

 **Note:**

For offline installation of DPDK, check the Kernel version before downloading. The Kernel version in the `Download_rpms.sh` script is currently - "kernel-uek-devel-5.15.0-3.60.5.1.el8uek.x86_64.rpm". The Kernel dependency libraries are also present in the `Download_rpms.sh` script. The Kernel version is subject to change and hence we recommend you to check the `uname -r` and then download the corresponding RPM file and their dependencies from the YUM repository and place the appropriate Kernel version RPM file in the `Download_rpms.sh` script. Or, you can download and copy the RPM file and their dependencies to the existing offline REPO server. For more information, see [Installing Session Monitor](#).
After downloading the RPM file, run this command:

```
yum install kernel-uek-devel-$(uname -r)
```

- Download the DPDK tar.gz file from <https://fast.dpdk.org/rel> into the folder `/var/cache/ocsm/dpdk/`.
- Run the below commands on a linux terminal connected to internet and download the `dpdk-kmods` folder:

```
yum install git
git clone http://dpdk.org/git/dpdk-kmods
```

- Copy the downloaded `dpdk-kmods` folder into **root** of the system where DPDK needs to be installed.
- Download the latest `.whl` files for the meson, ninja and pyelftools libraries from the URLs mentioned below:

Table 2-1 Download URLs

Item	URL
meson-X.X.X-py3-none-any.whl	https://pypi.org/project/meson/#files
ninja-1.11.1-py2.py3-none-manylinux_X_XX_x86_64.manylinux20XX_x86_64.whl	https://pypi.org/project/ninja/#files
pyelftools-X.XX-py2.py3-none-any.whl	https://pypi.org/project/pyelftools/#files

- Run the following commands as a **root** user:

```
source /opt/oracle/ocsm/ocsm_env.sh
pip3 install meson-X.X.X-py3-none-any.whl --no-index
pip3 install ninja-1.11.1-py2.py3-none-manylinux_X_XX_x86_64.manylinux20XX_x86_64.whl --no-index
pip3 install pyelftools-X.XX-py2.py3-none-any.whl --no-index
yum install -y gcc-toolset-11.x86_64
scl enable gcc-toolset-11 '/opt/oracle/ocsm/usr/share/pld/rat/configure_dpdk.py'
```


10. (Optional) To view all the available advanced options, run the following command:

```
/opt/oracle/ocsm/usr/share/pld/rat/configure_dpdk.py -h
```

11. Reboot the machine that hosts the probe or mediation engine and probe.

Downloading, Installing, and Configuring DPDK for Mellanox NIC Cards

Follow the instructions in this section to install and configure DPDK for Mellanox NIC cards.

1. [Installing Mellanox OFED](#)
2. [Installing and Configuring DPDK](#)

Installing Mellanox OFED

Complete the following tasks to download and install Mellanox OFED package for Oracle Linux.

The supported networking cards are: Mellanox Technologies MT27800 Family [ConnectX-5].

Ensure that you have installed:

- Oracle Linux 8.8
 - Session Monitor Release 5.2
 - DPDK Version 22.11.3
1. Download the latest MLNX OFED driver (.iso) based on OS distribution and architecture from the [MLNX_OFED Download Center](#) page. Browse to **Downloads** - > **Current Versions**.
 2. Run the commands:

a.

```
mount -o ro,loop MLNX_OFED_LINUX-xxxx /mnt
```

b. Run this command:

```
yum install rpm-build
```

Note:

The command may fail while building RPMs and may require the appropriate dependencies to be installed. Based on the dependency errors, the required packages must be installed. This builds the RPMs based on the underlying Kernel version and copy the RPMs to `/tmp/xxx.tgz`.

c.

```
cd /mnt/  
/mnt/mlnx_add_kernel_support.sh -m /mnt --make-tgz
```

3. Install the MLNX OFED with upstream-libs:

```
cd /tmp
tar -xzvf MLxxxxx.tgz
cd /MLxxxxxxxxx
./mlnxofedinstall --upstream-libs
```

 **Note:**

For more information, see [Installing Mellanox OFED](#).

4. Load the MLNX driver module.

```
modprobe mlx5_ib
```

5. Make sure that the `mlx` kernel modules `mlx5_ib`, `mlx5_core`, `ib_uverbs` are loaded.

```
lsmod | grep mlx5
lsmod | grep ib_uverbs
```

Installing and Configuring DPDK

Complete the following tasks to install and configure DPDK for Mellanox NIC cards.

1. Create a file `/opt/oracle/ocsm/etc/iptego/white_list_dpdk.local` with the value `mlx5_core` before starting the DPDK installation.
2. Log into the **Platform Setup** Application page.
 - a. Select **Capture Settings**.
 - b. Check the box in the **Monitoring** column against each sniffing interface that you want to use for capturing the traffic.
3. Log into the machine that hosts the probe or the mediation engine and probe as a **root** user.

(Optional) For better understanding of the network, CPU, and NUMA nodes of the server, run the `system_layout.py` script to display system information.

```
source /opt/oracle/ocsm/ocsm_env.sh
/opt/oracle/ocsm/usr/share/pld/rat/system_layout.py
```

 **Note:**

If you observe a Python error while executing the `.py` files, run the command `update-alternatives --config python3` and select the `/usr/bin/python3.9` option.

4. Run the command:

```
yum install kernel-uek-devel-$(uname -r)
```

5. Download the DPDK tar file from <https://fast.dpdk.org/rel/> into the folder `/var/cache/ocsm/dpdk/`.

6. Untar and open the file in edit mode.

```
/var/cache/ocsm/dpdk/dpdk-<version>/config/common_base
```

7. Run the following commands as a root user:

```
source /opt/oracle/ocsm/ocsm_env.sh
python3 -m pip install meson
python3 -m pip install ninja
python3 -m pip install pyelftools
yum install gcc-toolset-11.x86_64
scl enable gcc-toolset-11 '/opt/oracle/ocsm/usr/share/pld/rat/
configure_dpdk_mlx.py'
```

8. Reboot the machine that hosts the probe or the mediation engine and probe.

9. MLNX drivers require root privileges for the Promiscuous Mode to be enabled. Assign **root** user privileges to the **ocsm** user.

10. Open file in edit mode: `/etc/passwd`

11. Change line `ocsm:x:998:996::/opt/oracle/ocsm:/sbin/nologin` to `ocsm:x:0:0::/opt/oracle/ocsm:/sbin/nologin`

12. Restart the RAT service (`pld-rat`): `systemctl restart pld-rat`

DPDK with Higher Throughput

Starting with Session Monitor Release 5.1, both dynamic memory mode and legacy memory mode is supported. DPDK probe can reach up to 3.2 Mpps on a single port when legacy memory mode is enabled.



Note:

This applies only for Intel NIC cards.

Legacy Memory Mode

Add the below configurations in the `rat.dpdk.conf`.

```
[dpdk]
mem_mode = 2

[sniffer/xx_xx_x]
dpdk_rx_ring_desc = 1024
```

After making the changes, restart the rat process using the command `systemctl restart pld-rat`.

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Upgrading MySQL

Session Monitor Release 5.2 supports upgrade from MySQL 8.0.32 to MySQL 8.0.39 and MySQL Connector 8.0.33.

The MySQL upgrade occurs as part of the Session Monitor Release 5.2 upgrade. For more information, see the section, [Upgrading Session Monitor](#). The procedure for future upgrades of MySQL 8.0.39 to a newer version will not be available at the time of general availability of Session Monitor Release 5.2, as this cannot be verified in our lab. Detailed steps will be made available along with subsequent patches. For more information, contact Oracle Support.