

Release Notes

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JSA 7.5.0 Update Package 3 qcow2

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Administrator Notes

This guide covers the aspects of installing, upgrading and operating a vJSA (virtual Juniper Secure Analytics) appliance on top of a Kernel Virtual Machine (KVM) or Open Stack environment. It is assumed the reader is familiar with KVM, virtualization and Ubuntu Linux, or Open Stack environments.

The examples in this guide are being executed as follows:

- Initial Install and storage expansion of vJSA image on Ubuntu 18.04 deployment of KVM.
- OpenStack deployment leveraging heat templates.

We recommend the following system settings before you upgrade to JSA Release 7.5.0 Update Package 3:

- Instantiate the JSA virtual machines on the same non-uniform memory access (NUMA) as the disk controller or RAID controller on the host system. This optimizes disk I/O operations and avoids crossing the QuickPath Interconnect (QPI).
- Set the NUMA policy as strict for kernel-based virtual machine (KVM) so that memory and CPU resources are all allocated from the same NUMA.
- For best I/O performance, metadata preallocation is recommended as a minimum. Full allocation of the disk is required for maximum performance and is recommended for all installations on the KVM.
- Increase the amount of storage allocated to a particular partition on the disk image.

See ["Prerequisites for Installing JSA 7.5.0 Update Package 3 qcow2" on page 2](#) for more information.

You should be aware of the following:

- The size of the qcow2 image is 21 GB when compressed, and 512 GB when it is uncompressed.
- Ubuntu 18.04 LTS with KVM and Open vSwitch (OVS) are used to validate the image for the KVM.
- Contrail 3.2.12 is validated to run with the image or Kilo or Ocata OpenStack versions.

Prerequisites for Installing JSA 7.5.0 Update

Package 3 qcow2

Before you begin, see section ["Administrator Notes" on page 1](#) to understand the system requirements for installing JSA 7.5.0 Update Package 3 using an qcow2 image.

We recommend that you increase the amount of storage allocated to a particular partition on the disk image.

Perform the following steps to expand the disk image or store partition:

NOTE: Shut down the VM before you perform this operation to avoid corrupting the disk that contains the qcow2 image.

1. Expand the qcow2 disk image by using the following command.

```
sudo qemu-img resize --preallocation=falloc vjsa-tacon.qcow2 +512G
Image resized
```

2. Check if there is sufficient disk space for the uncompressed image by using the following command.

```
sudo qemu-img check -r all /vm/vjsa-tacon.qcow2
No errors were found on the image
8388608/8388608 = 100.00% allocated, 0.00% fragmented, 0.00% compressed clusters
Image end offset: 549856870400
```

3. Boot the disk image by using the following command.

```
virsh start vjsa-tacon
```

4. Log in as the root user to JSA by using the JSA console or SSH.

```
virsh console vjsa-tacon
```

- Run the `parted` command on the disk `/dev/vda` to increase the size of the disk partition. Ensure that you type `fix` when prompted.

```

parted /dev/vda
Using /dev/vda
Welcome to GNU Parted! Type 'help' to view a list of commands
(parted) print
Error: The backup GPT table is not at the end of the disk, as it should be
This might mean that another operating system believes the disk is smaller
Fix, by moving the backup to the end (and removing the old backup)?
Fix/Ignore/Cancel? Fix
Warning: Not all of the space available to /dev/vda appears to be used, you can
fix the GPT to use all of the space (an extra 1073741824 blocks) or continue with the
current setting?

```

- Reboot the device so that the new partition is reflected in the partition table by using the following command.

```
reboot
```

- Run the `parted` command to display the free space and note the beginning and ending blocks.

```

(parted) unit s print free
Model: Virtio Block Device (virtblk)
Disk /dev/vda: 2147483648s
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt
Disk Flags: pmbr_boot

```

- Reboot the device to ensure that the new partition fixes are reflected in the partition table.
- Create a new partition at the end of the existing partition by using the following commands.

```

(parted) mkpart
Partition name? []
File system type? [ext2]?
Start? 1073737728
End? 2147483614
(parted) unit s print free
Model: Virtio Block Device (virtblk)
Disk /dev/vda: 2147483648s

```

```

Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt
Disk Flags: pmbr_boot

```

- Set the partition as a Logical Volume Manager (LVM) partition by using the following commands.

```

(parted) set 7 lvm on
(parted) unit s print free
Model: Virtio Block Device (virtblk)
Disk /dev/vda: 2147483648s
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt
Disk Flags: pmbr_boot

```

[Table 1 on page 4](#) shows the updated partition table after creating an LVM partition.

Table 1: Partition Table Information

Number	Start	End	Size	File System	Name Flags
	34s	2047s	2014s	Free Space	
1	2048s	4095s	2048s		bios_grub
2	4096s	2101247s	2097152s	xfs	
3	2101248s	69210111s	67108864s	xfs	
4	69210112s	882888703s	813678592s		lvm

- Quit the parted command and add the new LVM partition as a physical volume to LVM by using the following command.

```
sudo pvs
```

[Table 2 on page 5](#) shows the LVM partition added as a physical volume.

Table 2: Adding LVM Partition as a Physical Volume

PV	VG	Fmt	Attr	PSize	PFree
/dev/vda4	storerhel	lvm2	a--	<387.99g	0
/dev/vda5	rootrhel	lvm2	a--	67.00g	0

```
pvcreate /dev/vda7
File descriptor 63 (pipe:[3410678]) leaked on pvcreate invocation. Parent PID 8346: -bash
Physical volume "/dev/vda7" successfully created.
```

12. Extend the physical volume group by using the following command.

```
[root@vjsa-tacon ~]# vgextend storerhel /dev/vda7
File descriptor 63 (pipe:[3831444]) leaked on vgextend invocation. Parent PID 8346: -bash
Volume group "storerhel" successfully extended
[root@vjsa-tacon ~]# vgs
File descriptor 63 (pipe:[4057371]) leaked on vgs invocation. Parent PID 8346: -bash
```

The physical volume group is now extended.

13. Use the following command to extend the logical volume of the disk.

```
df -h
```

Table 3: File System Information

File system	Size	Used	Available	Use %	Mounted on
/dev/mapper/rootrhel-root	13 Gb	3.0 Gb	9.5 Gb	24%	/
devtmpfs	32 Gb	0	32 Gb	0%	/dev
tmpfs	32 Gb	20 Kb	32 Gb	1%	/dev/shm

Table 3: File System Information (*Continued*)

File system	Size	Used	Available	Use %	Mounted on
tmpfs	32 Gb	34 Mb	32 Gb	1%	/run
tmpfs	32 Gb	0	32 Gb	0%	/sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/mapper/rootrhel-tmp	3.0 Gb	135 Mb	2.9 Gb	5%	/tmp
/dev/vda3	32 Gb	4.8 Gb	28 Gb	15%	/recovery
/dev/mapper/storerhel-store	311 Gb	21 Gb	290 Gb	7%	/store
/dev/mapper/rootrhel-opt	13 Gb	4.3 Gb	8.3 Gb	34%	/opt
/dev/mapper/rootrhel-home	1014 Mb	33 Mb	982 Mb	4%	/home
tm/dev/mapper/rootrhel-storetmp	15 Gb	44 Mb	15 Gb	1%	/storetmp
/dev/mapper/storerhel-transient	78 Gb	34 Mb	78 Gb	1%	/transient

The logical volume is now extended.

14. Extend the file system by using the following command.

```
xfs_growfs /store
```

The file system is now extended.

You have now extended the physical volume group, logical volume of the disk, and the file system as required. You can now install JSA 7.5.0 Update Package 3 using a qcow2 image. See ["Installing JSA 7.5.0 Update Package 3 qcow2 on the KVM" on page 7](#) for information on installing JSA 7.5.0 Update Package 3 using a qcow2 image.

Installing JSA 7.5.0 Update Package 3 qcow2 on the KVM

The size of the qcow2 image is 21 GB when compressed and it is 512 GB when it is uncompressed. We recommend that you increase the amount of storage allocated to a particular partition on the disk image to accommodate the qcow2 image. See ["Prerequisites for Installing JSA 7.5.0 Update Package 3 qcow2" on page 2](#) for more information.

To install JSA 7.5.0 Update Package 3 qcow2 on the KVM:

1. Copy the JSA 7.5.0 Update Package 3 qcow2 image to a safe location on the virtualization host.
2. Clone the image using the following command.

```
qemu-img convert -p -f qcow2 -0 qcow2 /iso/JSA7.5.0.UP3.qcow2 /vm/vjsa-tacon.qcow2 -o
preallocation=metadata
```

3. (Recommended) Provide the full disk allocation by using the following command.

```
qemu-img convert -p -f qcow2 -0 qcow2 /iso/JSA7.5.0.UP3.qcow2 /vm/vjsa-tacon.qcow2 -o
preallocation=falloc
```

4. Install the virtual KVM device using the `virt-install` command. This command prints the XML necessary to define the VM in the KVM.

```
virt-install --hvm --name JSA7.5.0.UP3-tacon --cpu host --cpuset 2-10,42-50 --vcpus
sockets=18,cores=1,threads=1 --memory 65536 --memorybacking hugepages=yes --disk path=/vm/
vjsatacon.qcow2,format=qcow2 --os-type linux --os-variant rhel7.4 --memballoon virtio --
network network:default,model=virtio --graphics vnc --console pty,target_type=virtio &ndash;-
import &ndash;print-xml > vjsa-tacon.xml
```

5. Print the command output to a file, and then edit the file to complete the static CPU pinning by adding the following information to the XML file.

```

<cputune>
<vcpu pin vcpu='0' cpuset='11' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='1' cpuset='51' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='2' cpuset='12' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='3' cpuset='52' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='4' cpuset='13' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='5' cpuset='53' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='6' cpuset='14' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='7' cpuset='54' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='8' cpuset='15' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='9' cpuset='55' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='10' cpuset='16' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='11' cpuset='56' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='12' cpuset='17' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='13' cpuset='57' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='14' cpuset='18' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='15' cpuset='58' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='16' cpuset='19' />
<vcpu pin vcpu='17' cpuset='59' />
<cputune>

```

6. Define the VM using the following command.

```
virsh define vjsa-tacon.xml
```

The following is an example of the command output:

```

tjencks@svc-virtual1:/vm$ virsh dumpxml JSA7.5.0.UP3-tacon
<domain type='kvm'>
  <name>vjsa-tacon</name>
  <uuid>957426e8-e225-4874-ac8f-6a2b7a3236a1</uuid>
  <memory unit='KiB'>67108864</memory>
  <currentMemory unit='KiB'>67108864</currentMemory>
  <memoryBacking>
    <hugepages/>
  </memoryBacking>
  <vcpu placement='static' cpuset='11-19,51-59'>18</vcpu>
  <cputune>

```

```

<vcpuin vcpu='0' cpuset='11' />
<vcpuin vcpu='1' cpuset='51' />
<vcpuin vcpu='2' cpuset='12' />
<vcpuin vcpu='3' cpuset='52' />
<vcpuin vcpu='4' cpuset='13' />
<vcpuin vcpu='5' cpuset='53' />
<vcpuin vcpu='6' cpuset='14' />
<vcpuin vcpu='7' cpuset='54' />
<vcpuin vcpu='8' cpuset='15' />
<vcpuin vcpu='9' cpuset='55' />
<vcpuin vcpu='10' cpuset='16' />
<vcpuin vcpu='11' cpuset='56' />
<vcpuin vcpu='12' cpuset='17' />
<vcpuin vcpu='13' cpuset='57' />
<vcpuin vcpu='14' cpuset='18' />
<vcpuin vcpu='15' cpuset='58' />
<vcpuin vcpu='16' cpuset='19' />
<vcpuin vcpu='17' cpuset='59' />
<cputune>

```

7. Start the VM and start the console into the VM by using the following commands.

```

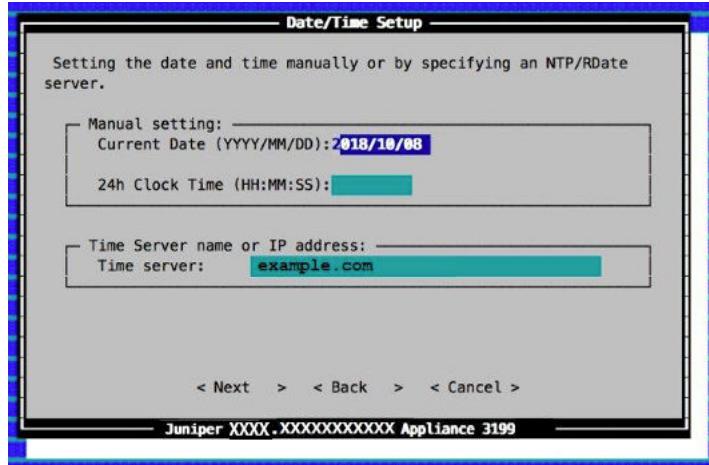
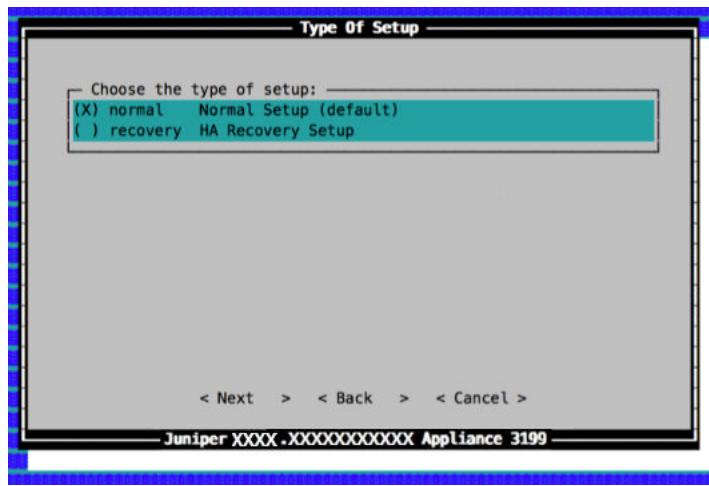
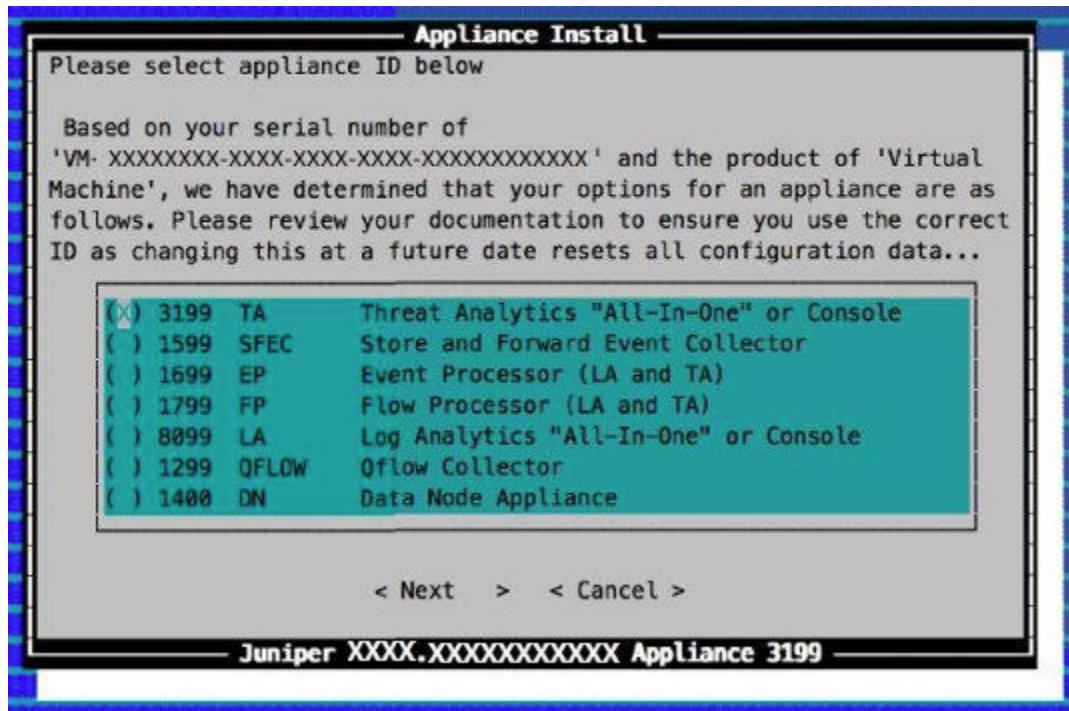
virsh start vjsa-tacon
virsh console vjsa-tacon

```

8. Log in as the root user.

NOTE: A password is not required.

9. Follow the step in the installation wizard for the virtual appliance type you are creating, in this case a **Threat Analytics "All In One" or Console**.
 - Log in as the root user at the prompt (a password is not required). If you are prompted for a password, there is some error with the installation. Please contact [Juniper Customer Support](#).
 - Accept the EULA license and proceed with the installation. Provide information in the installation wizard when prompted.



— Select Continent/Area —

Select a time zone continent/area:

- 0 Africa
- 1 America
- 2 Antarctica
- 3 Arctic
- 4 Asia
- 5 Atlantic
- 6 Australia
- 7 Europe
- 8 GMT
- 9 Indian
- 10 Pacific
- 11 UTC

< Next > < Back > < Cancel >

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— Time Zone Selection —

Select a time zone city or region:

- 80 Lima
- 81 Los_Angeles (Pacific)
- 82 Lower_Princes
- 83 Maceio (Alagoas, Sergipe)
- 84 Managua
- 85 Manaus (Amazonas (east))
- 86 Marigot
- 87 Martinique
- 88 Matamoros (Central Time US - Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipa)
- 89 Mazatlan (Mountain Time - Baja California Sur, Nayarit, Sinaloa)
- 90 Menominee (Central - MI (Wisconsin border))
- 91 Merida (Central Time - Campeche, Yucatan)
- 92 Metlakatla (Alaska - Annette Island)
- 93 Mexico_City (Central Time)

< Next > < Back > < Cancel >

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— Internet Protocol Setup —

Choose which Internet protocol version to use:

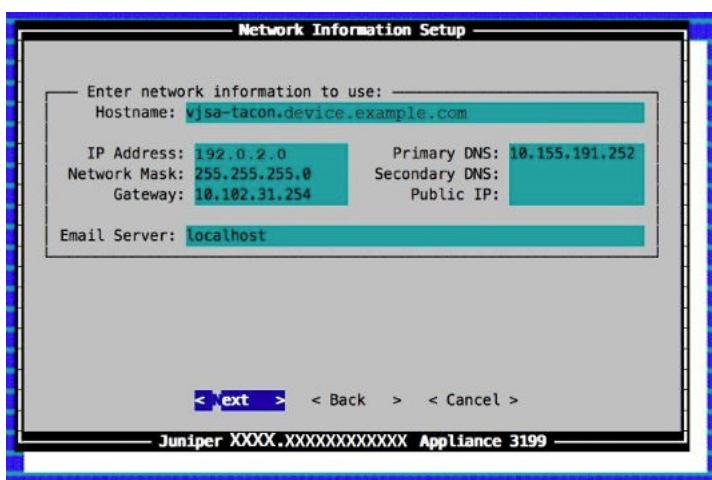
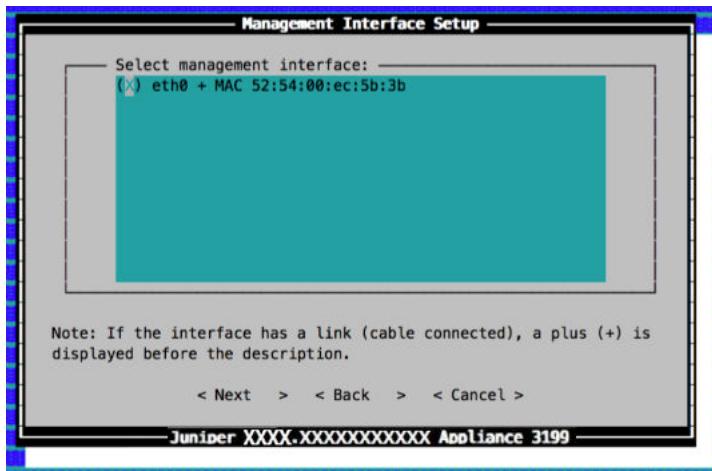
- ipv4 Internet Protocol version 4
- ipv6 Internet Protocol version 6

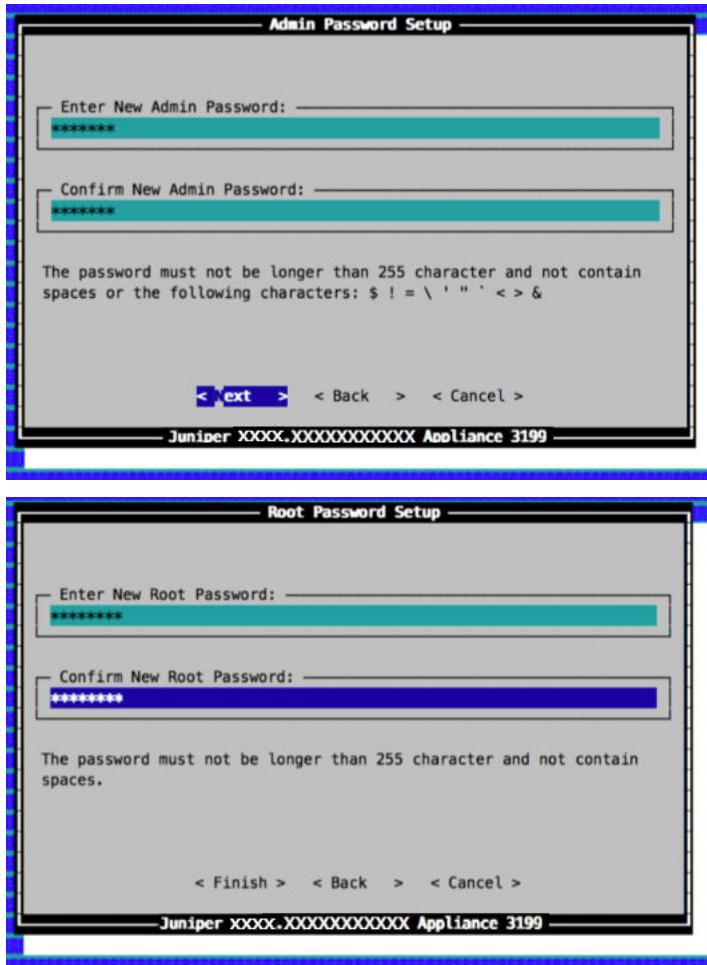
Choose interface configuration mode:

- No Do not use bonded interface configuration mode

< Next > < Back > < Cancel >

— Juniper XXXX.XXXXXXXXXXXX Appliance 3199 —





c. When you select **Finish**, the installation is started. This process can take up to 6 hours depending on the speed of your system. Although it might appear as if the system is not responding at times, wait for the installation to complete.

The following output indicates a successful installation of a console:

```

Installing JSA changes...
psql: could not connect to server: No such file or directory
Is the server running locally and accepting
connections on Unix domain socket "/var/run/postgresql/.s.PGSQL.5432"?
Activating system with key 003V41-5T7A3E-077N7N-54512G.
Appliance ID is 3199.
Installing 'TA Threat Analytics "All-In-One" or console' with id 3199.
Configuring network...
Setting time server to ntp.juniper.net.
Synching time with server 'ntp.juniper.net'
8 Oct 16:42:41 ntpdate[10395]: adjust time server 66.129.233.81 offset -0.000348 sec
Restarting postgresql-qrd

```

```
Running changeQradarPassword
Stopping hostcontext
Stopping httpd
Stopping tomcat
1: waiting for port 7676 to start
2: waiting for port 7676 to start
3: waiting for port 7676 to start
Mon Oct 8 16:43:39 PDT 2018 [setup-imq.sh] OK: IMQ Setup Completed
Stopping httpd
Stopping tomcat
Updating db user password
OK: Post Import Actions For Vulnerability Tables Are Successfully Completed.OK: Reseting
Of Sequences Of Asset Related q_catalog Tables Is
Successfully CompleteInstalling DSM rpms: done.
Decompressing QidMap file /opt/qradar/conf/templates/1522167900442.qidmap-import.xml.xz...
Importing /opt/qradar/conf/templates/1522167900442.qidmap-import.xml
Finished updating QIDMap, took 1073 seconds to complete.
```

Clearing the Cache

After you complete the installation, you must clear your Java cache and your web browser cache before you log in to the JSA appliance.

Before you begin

Ensure that you have only one instance of your browser open. If you have multiple versions of your browser open, the cache might fail to clear.

Ensure that the Java Runtime Environment is installed on the desktop system that you use to view the user interface. You can download Java version 1.7 from the Java website: <http://java.com/>.

About this task

If you use the Microsoft Windows 7 operating system, the Java icon is typically located under the Programs pane.

To clear the cache:

1. Clear your Java cache:
 - a. On your desktop, select **Start > Control Panel**.
 - b. Double-click the Java icon.

- c. In the Temporary Internet Files pane, click **View**.
- d. On the Java Cache Viewer window, select all **Deployment Editor** entries.
- e. Click the Delete icon.
- f. Click **Close**.
- g. Click **OK**.

2. Open your web browser.
3. Clear the cache of your web browser. If you use the Mozilla Firefox web browser, you must clear the cache in the Microsoft Internet Explorer and Mozilla Firefox web browsers.
4. Log in to JSA.

Known Issues and Limitations

- The assigned IP address do not reflect on the JSA server when you deploy the KVM qcow2 image.

Workaround:

Run the below CLI script to reconfigure the IP and network parameters:

```
qchange_netsetup
```

- If the **Checking that tomcat is running and ready (attempt 0/30)** phase goes past **(attempt 10/30)**, you should use another SSH session to log in to the system's IP address during installation, and remove the `imgbroker` lock file. Restart the `imgbroker` service as follows:

```
systemctl restart imgbroker
```

NOTE: If the installation times out, reboot the system and perform the setup for a second time.

- Log Analytics is missing from the installation wizard menu.
- The console displays as an event collector in the System and Licensing, License Appliance Type column.

- Factory reset flatten, wipe, and retain menu options are missing, and flatten is performed automatically. Do not select Factory Reset from the Grub menu unless this is the intended action, as there is no workaround or recovery. Ensure configuration and/or data backups are enabled and regularly copied off the appliance.
- Under certain conditions, the installation will fail on JSA7500 and JSA3800 with the following error: "FileNotFoundException: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: '/proc/2108/cmdline' System setup failed." There is no workaround. Please contact <https://support.juniper.net/support/>.
- When a JSA system is being built and a reboot occurs during the install configuration, the User Interface admin password can sometimes fail to be set correctly.

Workaround:

Change the admin account password in the command-line interface.

NOTE: This procedure requires that you restart the Tomcat service and deploy changes, resulting in a temporary loss of access to the JSA user interface while services restart. Administrators can complete this procedure during a scheduled maintenance window as users are logged out, exports in the process are interrupted, and scheduled reports might need to be restarted manually.

- If you do not have access to the admin account from the user interface, it can be necessary to change the admin password from the command-line interface.
 1. Using SSH, log in to the JSA Console as the root user.
 2. To change the admin user password, type:
`/opt/qradar/support/changePasswd.sh -a`
 3. Enter the new password as prompted.
 4. Confirm the new password.

```
[root@qr750-3199-29271 ~]# /opt/qradar/support/changePasswd.sh -a
Please enter the new admin password.
Password:
Confirm password:
The admin password has been changed.
```

5. To restart the user interface, type:

```
systemctl restart tomcat
```

NOTE: This command works on JSA versions at JSA 7.3.x and later.

6. Log in to the user interface as an administrator.
7. Click Admin tab > Advanced > Deploy Full Configuration.

Important:

Performing a Deploy Full Configuration results in services being restarted. While services are restarting, event processing stops until services restart. Scheduled reports that are in progress need to be manually restarted by users. Administrators with strict outage policies are advised to complete the Deploy Full Configuration step during a scheduled maintenance window for their organization.

Results:

After the service restarts, the admin account password is changed.

Resolved Issues

The resolved issues addressed in the JSA 7.5.0 Update Package 3 are listed below:

- The software menu displays unsupported functionalities.
- The appliance menu displays unsupported functionalities.