RIFT.ware[™] version 8.1.1.0.114767

Release Notes
June 2020

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RIFT.ware 8.1.1.0 Release Notes

This guide describes the RIFT.ware 8.1.1 release, including new features, fixed and known issues, with their workarounds.

New and Changed Features for 8.1.1

RIFT.ware version 8.1.1 introduces enhancements to improve management.

Feature	PFR and JIRAs
Dynamic Editing to a Network Service with CNFs	RIFT-25980
Enhancements to Dynamic Editing a Network Service with VNFs	RIFT-25980
Improvements to the Update a Network Service Workflow	RIFT-25980
Support for a Heal Attempt when instantiating RIFT.ware using Kubernetes as a VIM	RIFT-28324
Support for Helm Charts when Instantiating RIFT.ware using Kubernetes as a VIM	RIFT-28416

Dynamic Editing to a Network Service with CNFs

In release 8.1.1, it is now possible to update a service in the **RUNNING** or **FAILED-TEMP** state with CNFs. An operator can add a new CNF to a running NS and remove a CNF from an NS. VNFs and CNFs are both supported under the same API update-network-service-v2. See update-network-service-v2 for additional API information.

https://<launchpad_ip>:8008/api/operations/update-network-service-v2

- UI Enhancements
 - o Insert a CNF into a Running or Failed-Temp Service
 - o Remove a CNF from a Running or Failed-Temp Service
- API Enhancements

UI Enhancements

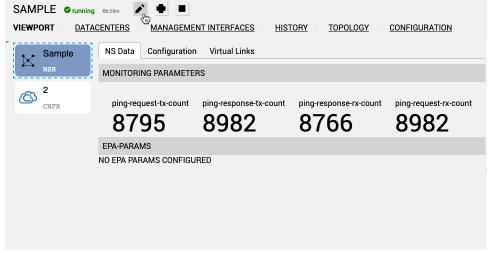
On the Launchpad menu, click SERVICES > FULL LIST to open the list of NS instances.



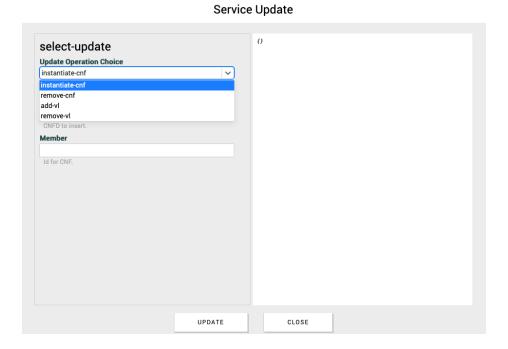
2. Click next to the NS that you want to see in more detail. The **VIEWPORT** screen opens.



3. Click to open the Service Update widget and provide the select-update details:



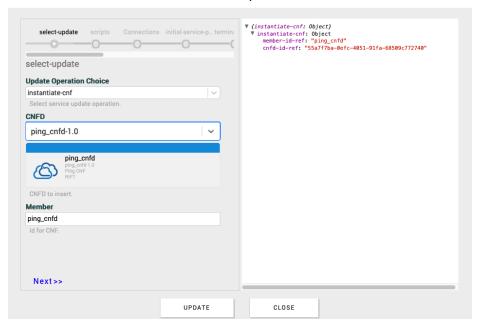
4. In the **Update Operation Choice** drop-down, either choose **instantiate-cnf** or **remove-cnf**.



Insert a CNF into a Running or Failed-Temp Service

The steps and screenshots in this section are based on the ping pong sample application. This specific workflow is determined by the selected CNFD and NSD associated with the running service.

1. After choosing **instantiate-cnf**, additional fields appear. Provide the select-update details to insert a CNF into a Running or Failed-Temp Service:



- CNFD: CNFD to insert. The options include the CNFDs from the project's catalog.
- Member: ID for the CNF. This is the member-id-ref field.

Note: The YAML configuration appears on the right side of the screen for each section.

2. Click **Next** >> to provide the following details in the Scripts step to identify which scripts that you want to add to the service:

▼ {instantiate-cnf: Object, files-to-upload: Array(1)} select-update Vinstantiate-cnf: Object member-id-ref: "ping_cnfd" cnfd-id-ref: "Spa77ba-0efc-4051-91fa-68509c772740" Viles-to-upload: Array(1) V 0: Object 4 scripts id: 1 file-path: "scripts/init_config.py" overwrite: "false" File Path scripts/init_config.py **External Url BROWSE** Url username if the url uses authentication **Password** Overwrite FALSE ~ << Previous Next>> UPDATE CLOSE

Service Update

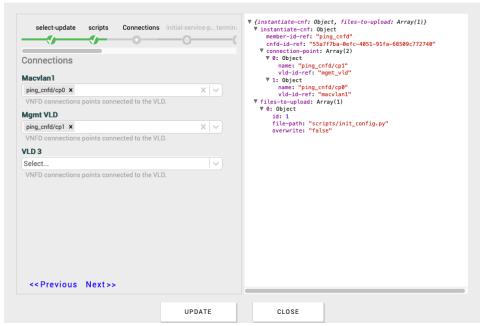
• **File Path 1**: File including the relative path in the package. After you type the file name, additional fields appear.

Note: You must specify the script folder in this field.

- External URL: BROWSE or type the URL: URL to download. You can either browse or type your URL and add the script to the subfolder that you defined in the File path field.
- **Username**: Username if the url uses authentication.
- Password: Password if the url uses authentication.
- Overwrite: Overwrite the username and password in this field by choosing False (True or False)

Note: If you have additional scripts, then type the path in File Path 2 and the same fields will appear for the subsequent scripts.

3. Click **Next >>** to provide details in the Connections step:

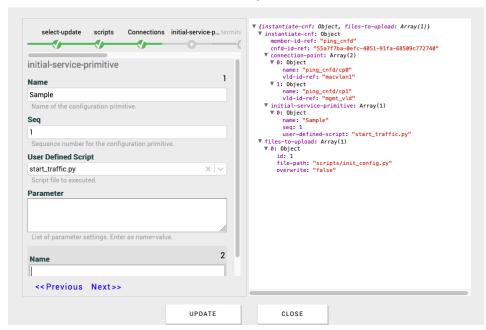


The fields listed in the Connections section are the VLDs in the NSD. If you add connections, then the connections points are linked to a VL.

Note: When you choose a connection point in the first drop-down, it will not appear in the second drop-down section.

4. Click **Next >>** to provide the following details in the initial-service-primitive step:

Note: This step is optional.

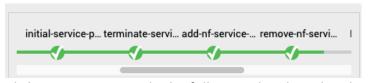


- **Name 1**: Name of the configuration primitive. After you type the configuration name, additional fields appear.
- **Seq**: Sequence number for the configuration primitive.
- **User Defined Script**: Select the script file to be executed from the drop-down menu. The options include:
 - script files that are already included in the NSD.
 - o any script files added using this update process (file path scripts)
- Parameter: List of parameter settings (param=value).

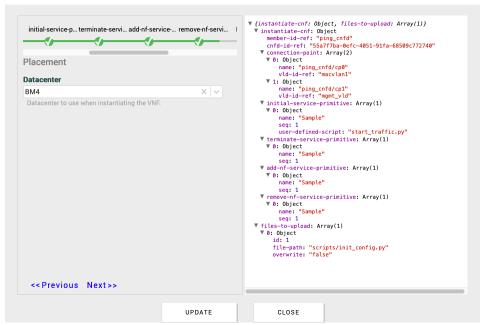
Note: If you have additional initial-service-primitive, then type the name in Name 2 and the same fields will appear for the subsequent initial-service-primitives.

5. Click **Next >>** to provide details in the terminate-service-primitive, add-nf-service-primitive and remove-nf-service-primitive steps. These steps include all same details as the initial-service-primitive step.

Note: These steps are optional.



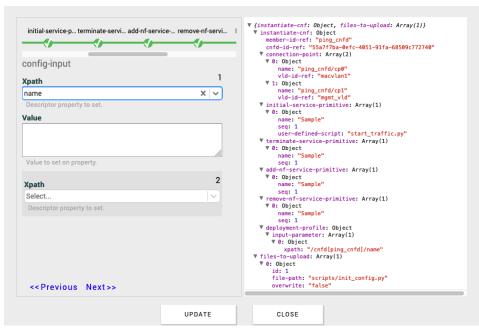
6. Click **Next >>** to provide the following details in the Placement step:



• **Datacenter**: A datacenter select box appears if there is more than one available datacenter to pick in this option. The options in this section are dependent on the configuration of the selected datacenter. You may be able to specify a region, an availability zone and host aggregate meta-data.

Note: This step only appears if the CNFD had defined a placement group. The options in this step can also change slightly depending on your selected datacenter.

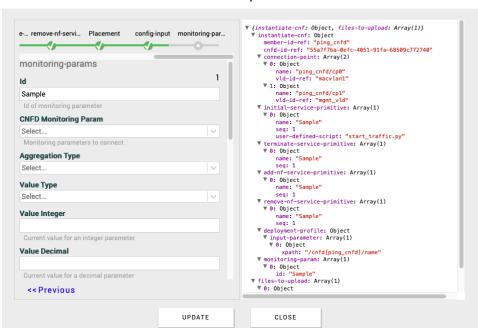
7. Click **Next >>** to provide the following details in the config-input step:



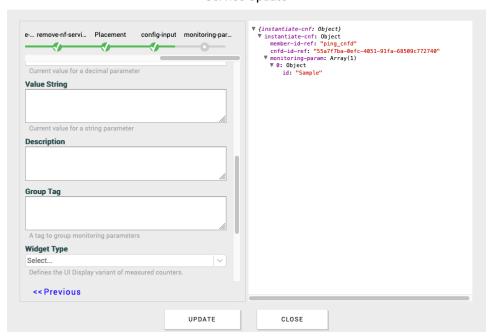
- Xpath 1: Select the CNFD property to set from the drop-down menu. After
 you choose the xpath, additional fields appear. The xpath options are
 dependent on the definition of the CNF that you are adding to your NS.
 These options are the same as the options available if you configure an inputparameter-xpath in the NSD designer.
- Value: Value to set on property.

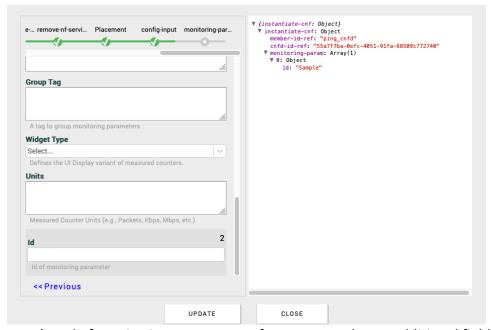
Note: If you have additional xpaths, then choose the xpath in the Xpath 2 drop-down menu and the same fields will appear for the subsequent xpaths.

8. Click **Next** >> to provide the following details in the monitoring-params step:



Service Update



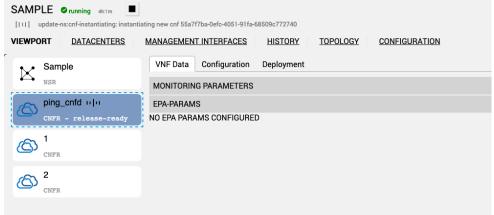


- **Id 1:** Id of monitoring parameter. After you type the ID, additional fields appear.
- **CNFD Monitoring Param**: Select the CNFD monitoring parameters to connect from the drop-down menu.
- **Aggregation Type**: Select the aggregation type from the drop-down menu. The options include:
 - o AVERAGE
 - MINIMUM
 - MAXIMM
 - o COUNT
 - o SUM
- **Value Type**: Select the value type from the drop-down menu. The options include:
 - o INT
 - o DECIMAL
 - o STRING
- Value Integer: Current value for an integer parameter.
- Value Decimal: Current value for a decimal parameter.
- Value String: Current value for a string parameter.
- Description: Type the description for the monitoring parameter.
- Group Tag: A tag to group monitoring parameters.
- **Widget Type**: Select the widget type to define the UI display variant of measured counters. The options include:
 - o COUNTER
 - GAUGE
 - TEXTBOX

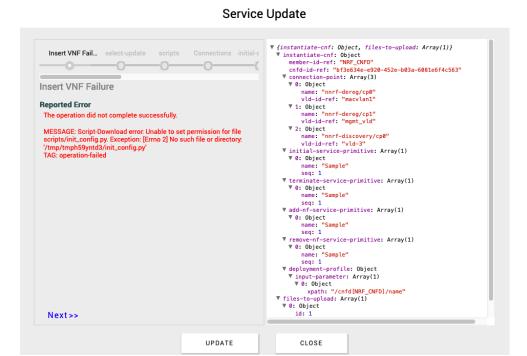
- SLIDER
- HISTOGRAM
- o BAR
- Units: Measured Counter Units (e.g., Packets, Kbps, Mbps, etc.)

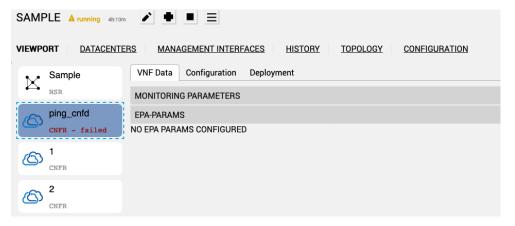
Note: If you have additional monitoring parameter IDs, then type the ID in the ID 2 field and the same fields will appear for the subsequent monitoring parameters.

9. Click **UPDATE**. The Service → Viewport shows the progress of the heal operation under the service name. The new CNF appears on the Viewport screen.



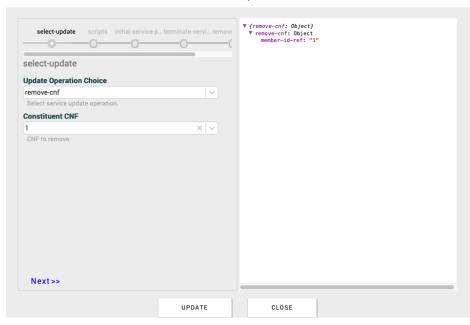
If the **instantiate-cnf** attempt fails, then an Insert Failure error message appears in the Service Update widget. The CNF will also indicate that the attempt failed on the Viewport screen.





Remove a CNF from a Running or Failed-Temp Service

Choose remove-cnf and then click on which Constituent CNF to remove. The
constituent CNF options include the CNFs that are currently part of the running
Service.



Service Update

2. Click **Next >>** to provide the following details in the Scripts step to identify which scripts that you want to remove from the service:

▼ {remove-cnf: Object, files-to-upload: Array(1)} ▼ remove-cnf: Object member-id-ref: "!" ▼ files-to-upload: Array(1) ▼ e: Object id: 1 file-path: "scripts/init_config.py" overwrite: "false" select-update scripts initial-service-p... term **-**∜scripts 1 File Path scripts/init_config.py **External Url** BROWSE Url to download Username username if the url uses authenticati password if the url uses authentication Overwrite FALSE ~ << Previous Next>>

Service Update

• **File Path 1**: File including the relative path in the package. After you type the file name, additional fields appear.

Note: You must specify the script folder in this field.

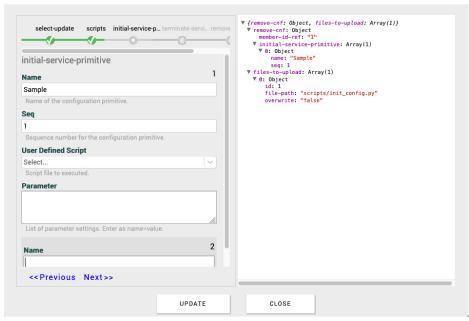
UPDATE

- External URL: BROWSE or type the URL: URL to download. You can either browse or type your URL and add the script to the subfolder that you defined in the File path field.
- Username: Username if the url uses authentication.
- **Password**: Password if the url uses authentication.
- Overwrite: Overwrite the username and password in this field by choosing False (True or False)

Note: If you have additional scripts, then type the path in File Path 2 and the same fields will appear for the subsequent scripts.

3. Click **Next** >> to provide the following details in the initial-service-primitive step:

Note: This step is optional.



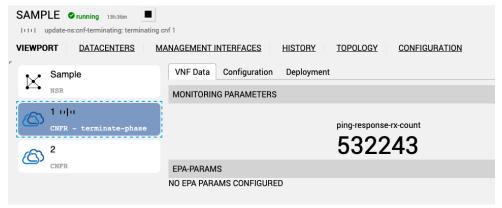
- **Name 1**: Name of the configuration primitive. After you type the configuration name, additional fields appear.
- **Seq**: Sequence number for the configuration primitive.
- User Defined Script: Select the script file to be executed.
- Parameter: List of parameter settings (param=value).

Note: If you have additional initial-service-primitive, then type the name in Name 2 and the same fields will appear for the subsequent initial-service-primitives.

4. Click **Next** >> to provide the details in the terminate-service-primitive and remove-nf-service-primitive steps. These steps include all same details as the initial-service-primitive step.

Note: These steps are optional.

 Click UPDATE. The Service → Viewport shows the progress of the update operation under the service name. The CNF no longer appears on the Viewport screen.



If the **remove-cnf** attempt fails, then an Insert Failure error message appears in the Service Update widget. The CNF will also indicate that the attempt failed on the Viewport screen.

API Enhancements

The payload examples for adding or removing a CNF to a running service are different than the payload examples for adding or removing a VNF.

Add a CNF to a running NS Payload Example

```
"input": {
    "project-name": "default",
   "nsr-id-ref": "f0eee244-eb4d-4711-921f-a0fdafa90b76",
    "ns-update-type": "instantiate-cnf",
    "files-to-upload": [
            "id": 1,
            "external-url":
              "http://tau.eng.riftio.com/~username/cnfd/start traf
              fic member-id-ping cnfd-3.py",
            "file-path": "scripts/start traffic_member-id-
           ping cnfd-3.py"
        },
            "id": 2,
            "external-url":
              "http://tau.eng.riftio.com/~username/cnfd/test.py",
            "file-path": "scripts/test.py"
        }
    "instantiate-cnf": {
        "member-id-ref": "3",
        "cnfd-id-ref": "55a7f7ba-0efc-4051-91fa-68509c772740",
        "connection-point": [
                "name": "ping cnfd/cp1",
                "vld-id-ref": "macvlan1"
            },
                "name": "ping_cnfd/cp0",
                "vld-id-ref": "mgmt vld"
```

```
"add-nf-service-primitive": [
                      "name": "enabling-ping-member-id-3",
                      "seq": 1,
                      "user-defined-script": "start traffic member-id-
                        ping cnfd-3.py",
                      "parameter": [
                              "name": "param1",
"value": "value1"
                          },
                          {
                              "name": "param2",
                              "value": "value2"
                      ]
                 }
             ],
             "deployment-profile": {
                 "datacenter": "bm3",
                 "input-parameter": [
                          "xpath": "/cnfd[3]/config-data/values-file-
url",
                          "value":
"http://tau.eng.riftio.com/~username/cnfd/ping-values.yaml"
        }
    }
```

Remove a CNF to a running NS Payload Example

```
"input": {
   "project-name": "default",
   "nsr-id-ref": "f0eee244-eb4d-4711-921f-a0fdafa90b76",
    "ns-update-type": "remove-cnf",
    "files-to-upload": [
        {
            "id": 1,
                    "external-url":
   "http://tau.eng.riftio.com/~username/cnfd/test.py",
           "file-path": "scripts/test.py"
   ],
    "remove-cnf": {
        "member-id-ref": "3",
        "remove-nf-service-primitive": [
                "name": "remove-cnf-primitive-sample",
                "seq": 1,
                "user-defined-script": "test.py",
                "parameter": [
```

Enhancements to Dynamic Editing a Network Service with VNFs

API Enhancements

The following changes have been made to the nsr:update-network-service-v2 in the NSD Data model (nsd:nsr).

https://<launchpad_ip>:8008/api/operations/update-network-service-v2

- ns-update-type remove-vnfd changed to ns-update-type remove-vnf.
- vnfd-id-ref field for remove-vnf is deprecated.
- add-vnf-service-primitive changed to add-nf-service-primitive.
- remove-vnf-service-primitive changed to remove-nf-service-primitive.
- deployment-profile moved inside the instantiate-vnf container.

The payload examples for adding or removing a VNF to a running service changed in release 8.1.1.

Add a VNF to a Network Service Updated Payload Example

```
"input": {
      "project-name": "default",
      "nsr-id-ref": "f40d2670-le18-4fa6-a41b-9eae28f3760c",
      "ns-update-type": "instantiate-vnf",
      "instantiate-vnf": {
          "member-vnf-index-ref": "7",
          "vnfd-id-ref": "eantc testvnffw vnfd",
          "connection-point": [
                  "name": "client",
                  "vld-id-ref": "client"
              },
                  "name": "server",
                  "vld-id-ref": "SERVER"
              },
                  "name": "management",
                  "vld-id-ref": "management"
          "deployment-profile": {
              "datacenter": "ES2",
              "placement-group-maps": [
                      "placement-group-ref": "pg-ovs",
                      "cloud-type": "openstack",
                      "openstack-input": {
                          "zone": "nova"
                  }
              ]
```

```
}
}
```

Remove a VNF to a Network Service Updated Payload Example

Improvements to the Update a Network Service Workflow

API Changes

The following changes have been made to the nsr:update-network-service-v2 in the NSD Data model (nsd:nsr) in release 8.1.1.

https://<launchpad_ip>:8008/api/operations/update-network-service-v2

- An operator can update a Network Service when the NS is either in the **RUNNING** or **FAILED-TEMP** state.
- An operator can provide add-nf-service-primitive primitives to a service and they are executed once the VNF or CNF is brought up successfully. See Insert a CNF into a Running or Failed-Temp Service.
- An operator can provide remove-nf-service primitive primitives and they are executed before initiating VNF or CNF termination. See Remove a <a href="Months of the color blue color blue
- An operator can use the deployment-file or input-parameter fields to
 override values in a VNFD or CNFD when adding them to an NS. For example, a
 user can update an image in the vdu:image for VNFDs or a user can provide a
 values file for CNFDs.
- The files-to-upload field includes the user script details that need to be downloaded and copied to the RVR which can later be referenced through the following primitives:
 - o initial-service-primitive
 - o terminate-service-primitive
 - add-nf-service-primitive
 - o remove-nf-service-primitive

See <u>update-network-service-v2</u> for additional API information.

Response for update-network-service-v2 API

The response for the update-network-service-v2 API is the same for the following operations: instantiate-cnf, instantiate-vnf, remove-cnf and remove-vnf.

Note: There is no change in the response for instantiate-vnf or remove vnf.

```
"output": {
    "transaction-status": "init",
    "status": "success",
    "transaction-id": "9ad6dc8d-2135-42ef-86b9-b97c45409520"
}
}
```

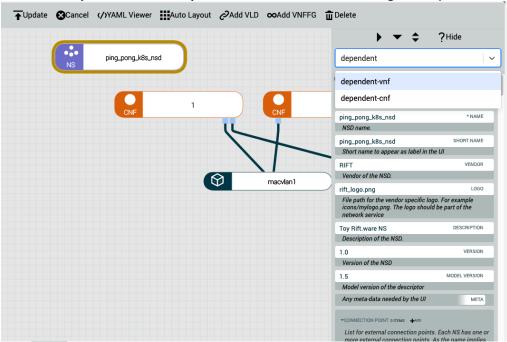
Support for Adding Dependent VNFDs and CNFDs

In release 8.1.1, it is possible to specify the dependency flow of VNFs and CNFs in the NSD descriptor. An operator can create a VNF or CNF that is dependent on another VNF or CNF in the NSD. While instantiating the NSD, the dependent VNF or CNF is created prior to creating the original VNF or CNF.

For example, an operator creates VNF-A that is dependent on VNF-B. During the instantiation process, VNF-B is created prior to VNF-A.

Create Dependent VNFs or CNFs in the UI

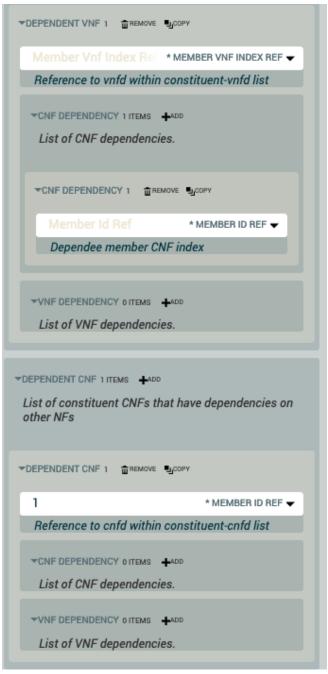
- 1. On the **Launchpad** menu, click **SERVICES** and select the appropriate network service from the catalog and click **△**.
- 2. Search for dependent-vnf or dependent-cnf in the Select to navigate drop down menu.



3. Click to add a Dependent VNF or CNF.



- **Dependent VNF**: Select the **MEMBER VNF INDEX REF** from the drop-down menu.
- **Dependent CNF**: Select the **MEMBER ID REF** from the drop-down menu.



- 4. Repeat step 3 to add multiple dependencies.
- 5. Click Tupdate

Support for Healing a CNFD based Network Service (Kubernetes VIM)

In release 8.1.1, an operator can restart or reconfigure Network Services based on CNF (using Kubernetes as VIM) using the heal feature in Launchpad. It is possible to heal a CNFD by attempting to update the Kubernetes release using values data or recovering from external failures.

- Heal a Service Running with CNFs in the UI
- API Enhancements

Heal a Service Running with CNFs in the UI

There is now a **Heal** button in the **SERVICES** section in the UI for a running service that uses Kubernetes as a VIM.

- 1. On the Launchpad menu, click SERVICES.
- 2. Click the button next to a specific service to start the heal process.

 If you open a running NS, then click the button at the top of the screen. The Heal Service screen appears.

SELECT OPERATION Restart SELECT OPERATION TYPE Update Release SELECT CNFS CNFR LIST VALUES FILE BROWSE Url USERNAME PASSWORD

Heal Service

- 3. Choose **Restart** or **Reconfigure** in the **SELECT OPERATION** drop down menu to attempt the heal.
 - **Restart**: This heal option attempts to restart or update a container on a running NS.
 - Reconfigure: This heal option attempts to reconfigure the container. It does
 not restart the container. This heal option means that only pre-heal
 primitives/post-heal primitives are run on the service.

- 4. Choose the operation type in the **SELECT OPERATION TYPE** field.
 - **Update Release**: This option updates the release using the values file with different values.
 - Reinstall Release: This option uninstalls the current release and installs it
 again. This attempt assumes that there are things to be cleaned up on the
 Kubernetes cluster prior to installing the release again.

Note: Reinstall Release is only available when you choose the Restart option in step 3.

- 5. Click on **CNFR LIST** in the **SELECT CNFS** field and the possible cnfs appear. Choose the appropriate cnfs.
- 6. If you want to add a new values files while attempt to heal a service using the restart operation, then you can upload it in the **VALUE FILES** field. The values file allows an operator to update environment variables and configuration information. After uploading the file and attempting the heal, you'll restart a cnf with a new set of parameters.

Note: Reinstall Release is only available when you choose the Restart option in step 3.

7. If the value file requires authentication, then you can add the **USERNAME** and **PASSWORD** in the appropriate fields.

Note: Reinstall Release is only available when you choose the Restart option in step 3.

- Click HEAL.
- 9. During the heal attempt process, the Service → Viewport shows the progress of the heal operation under the service name.

Note: If the CNF heal attempt fails, then it is possible to recover the instance by attempting to retry and rollback at the NSR level for all NS operations. See the Create and Instantiate a Network Service section.

The progress of the CNF Heal will no longer appear once the NS instantiation is successful.

After performing a heal action, the UI now shows the status as Success or Failure in the **HISTORY** tab. See the <u>Notifications</u> and <u>Event Viewer</u> sections for more details about a specific event.

See <u>NS and VNF Heal Support</u> for more information on a heal operation for CNFDs.

API Enhancements

It is now possible to use API calls to heal a network service running with CNFs.

```
https://<launchpad_ip>:8008/api/operations/heal-network-service-v2
```

An operator can use the heal-netowrk-service-v2 API to heal a network service that is running with CNFs. When attempting to heal a CNF service, the payload example and response for this API is different from when healing a VNF service.

See nsr:heal-network-service-v2 API.

The following is the payload example for Healing a Service Running with CNFs.

After calling this API with the correct parameters, you should receive a response in the following format.

```
"output": {
    "transaction-status": "init",
    "status": "success",
    "transaction-id": "cc88843a-35eb-457b-a4e9-6b1668bd7a8c"
}
}
```

Note: An operator can use the **transaction-id** in the async-transaction-command in the nsr.yang model to check the status of the heal operation.

Support for Helm Charts when Instantiating RIFT.ware using Kubernetes as a VIM

Helm is a Kubernetes application and package manager. RIFT.ware uses helm charts to power CNF deployments to provide Kubernetes as a VIM. In this release, RIFT.ware now supports Helm version 3. The Helm version 3 no longer requires a tiller server to be installed on the Kubernetes cluster. Also, RIFT.ware now validates helm charts prior to CNFD generation.

For Helm version 3 updates, see https://v3.helm.sh/docs/faq/#changes-since-helm-2. See Kubernetes Documentation for additional information.

- CaaS Account Updates in the UI
- Direct Onboarding of Helm Charts (Both v2 and v3)
- API Enhancements
- Model Enhancements

CaaS Account Updates in the UI

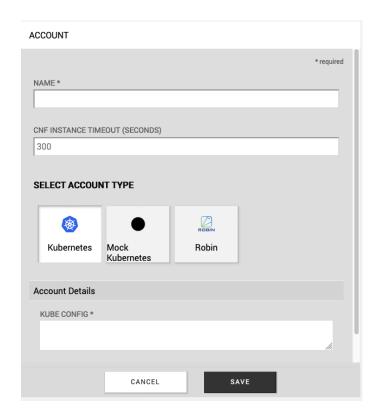
There is a change to the fields required to fill out when an operator creates a CaaS Account. This change is applicable to the API and the UI. When creating an account, steps 1-4 are the same as the previous release. In step 5, it is no longer necessary to include the **TILLER IP** or **TILLER PORT**. The payload for CaaS account creation only includes the KUBE CONFIG.

- 1. Sign-in to the Launchpad Dashboard menu and click **CONNECTORS**.
- 2. Under ACCOUNT TYPE, choose CaaS and click CREATE ACCOUNT.
- 3. Add the unique **CaaS** Account Name* name for the existing CaaS account you are linking to.
- 4. Type the **CNF INSTANCE TIMEOUT (DEFAULT 300 SECONDS)**. Maximum time allocated for resource instantiation in the CaaS account. Default is 300.
- 5. Under **SELECT ACCOUNT TYPE**, click Kubernetes.
- 6. Provide the **KUBE CONFIG** information.

Organizing Cluster Access Using kubeconfig Files

The **KUBE CONFIG** is the Kubernetes configuration file in YAML format. This file must be provided by the operator.

The **TILLER IP** and **TILLER PORT** fields are deprecated from the CaaS Account creation process in 8.1.1.



Sample Kube Config

apiVersion: v1 clusters: - cluster: certificate-authority-data:

LS0tLS1CRUdJTiBDRVJUSUZJQ0FURS0tLS0tCk1JSUN5RENDQWJDZ0F3SUJBZ0 lCOURBTkJna3Foa2lHOXcwOkFRc0ZBREFWTVJNd0VRWURWUVFERXdwcmRX SmwKY201bGRHVnpNQjRYRFRJd01ESXhNREUyTVRRd05Wb1hEVE13TURJd056 RTJNVFF3TlZvd0ZURVRNQkVHQTFVRQpBeE1LYTNWaVpYSnVaWFJsY3pDQ0F TSXdEUVIKS29aSWh2Y05BUUVCOIFBRGdnRVBBRENDOVFvO2dnRUJBT3lxCjN yOHlZVm1RL01Ua043UEJ3Y3FBMmVFQjF6T2UveVpuSExaSjlsVWhtdmN3YWtrO HNmY05NelhqQVpZOGVsMGcKWUdRVThBRXRubHhEbTduOGZlQlRBTmVtbGsy bEplTW1HQVlGVGxrNkxsWldjZ0tQcS9sMWNweFNQaDkzc1VscApXNnBtTXgvQl M0aTFYOE1XV2NQY2h1c0MwSVE0MlpOYk9kMko4cDRsRk9QZnZpd1JlZG5OUjk zZGY1eXVJQjcwCnRhekdzYTRSOUg5djdRSzQ0Y2hvaFRUck4vQVg4WXIrWEtVRS 81dFFPNk9OSk1TUmF3MWI1WERWK215SXgrS0IKaEJzdk5uZ2dTL2UwbXd5Ny9E TzNVcFNkZllBTGRKYzRucmlTcmtIM2kvU1hNVy9jTVdmV2VXNW1ZbFlhMGRsT Qp6QzJvKzEwcTRiQ21PUy91ZEZzQ0F3RUFBYU1qTUNFd0RnWURWUjBQQVFIL OJBUURBZ0trTUE4R0ExVWRFd0VCCi93UUZNQU1CQWY4d0RRWUpLb1pJaHZjT kFRRUxCUUFEZ2dFQkFERVBVc0tweWRlOHNjb0hyWjdLdi9SRmVnQmwKZVl0N VprYkw2cDJsV2dWaUdCbUsxYmEycnhFbko3S1pxQU1kUE4ybjJ2Y1Q1dTBSRTRY STNjUGNobE9SYVJrWQpPbVhYdTMzRTczYzlWVXdKcHZDTXQ0NzVPSVlSRHR 0bXFpSVYzZzkvMUEzR2crMlZFdENZdVp5VHFrNGtOa1NpCnJLcGJYWEYzcmE1c VExWlNuVEZCb2VrbXdmeGNvWGtXVmVzQjNTRjFoZmlFNGlCbGVsTU4rdFAwe kVuYmxydkEKZXA0N3 IPZWZkSnpNQnB4L2s3OGZiNHJVZGxXbktTWXdJdERTVALSSA0DARS AND SERVICE STANDARD STANDARD SERVICE STANDARD SERVWpxNFVxTEJtTmJmaHl3MXVhVXdJb0ZsL2YyZQpIa0lGM2FaR3p3YThqVTV2TFN

MUTNlcytiUFJXSFJiNTB4bGg5MjFWSEINQUphaEpZNmVwK1F0TExiST0KLS0tLS 1FTkQgQ0VSVEIGSUNBVEUtLS0tLQo= server: https://10.66.4.35:6443 name: cluster.local contexts: - context: cluster: cluster.local user: kubernetes-admin name: kubernetes-admin@cluster.local current-context: kubernetes-admin@cluster.local kind: Config preferences: {} users: - name: kubernetes-admin user: client-certificate-data: LS0tLS1CRUdJTiBDRVJUSUZJQ0FURS0tLS0tCk1JSUM4akNDQWRxZ0F3SUJBZ01JSUk2dEo1THk5YXN3RFFZSktvWklodmNOQVFFTEJRQXdGVEVUTUJFR0ExVUU KQXhNS2EzVmlaWEp1WlhSbGN6QWVGdzB5TURBeU1UQXhOakUwTURWYUZ3 MHINVEF5TURreE5gRTBNRFphTURReApGekFWQmdOVkJBb1REbk41YzNSbGJU cHRZWE4wWlhKek1Sa3dGd1IEVIFRREV4QnJkV0psY201bGRHVnpMV0ZrCmJXb HVNSUlCSWpBTkJna3Foa2lHOXcwQkFRRUZBQU9DQVE4QU1JSUJDZ0tDQVFF QXICRUc2Vk8wOWd6ZnVBL1UKeWpYUXU4aE5sRTdFL0cyK2F5TXg0WmtpYUJo U3NlRkVqWVMrU0ljZkFqaG1FbWVRTlFUYmI5emFDcmNXWTFTWgpkWndkZGR tcWpSTnJpSzdmYlduWXJQRlZPRmc4aWlBN3ZzOWZEKzRLUGNyMlNBUkRjUE9t N3NxSDBYUi90aGJ3ClU1T0xaVmx1bnNaamRtZ3ZjdkxobGRWeUdIQjZObE54UWI0 NTB2VTEyaU1vWi9UdURGRUs4UlA3YnVUakF1VUYKMkRGYzhVbUZRRWlWZz h4cVl6N2E4bWhtQzFZZ2JEa2JoMmRjcnBIMzhTRk9obU5yRFQvbmVYNnFST2Z5Vj dkQQp1NVZGdVk3OVZuQW5vQTVrQXdwZjdnWGNJVXhEbHhhalY1MXNZMWU zT3dqWUMvOU5kQzk1NWZ0QS9zL2JSZG1XCjd4cElxd0lEQVFBQm95Y3dKVEFP QmdOVkhROEJBZjhFQkFNQ0JhQXdFd1lEVlIwbEJBd3dDZ1lJS3dZQkJRVUgKQXd Jd0RRWUpLb1pJaHZjTkFRRUxCUUFEZ2dFQkFGWngvRWtuMm1kZERNM2xtR1B DL0tvcGp3UWN5RGRSK0JrQQpaZU9wamFWNkdzVUVPUEVJcjZsU3d6U0JGK29B Ky9TT0d5SFJGMGlyR3EzM1J5d1JCUDdLNTZqd3pEdFhPQzRkCnQwZUtBM2lDSW 4vT2FMSithNERnRGZ1RExDQTZsNUl0MzFSOWFITk9QVi9LUmpYSGNLc2dXSjdo NXQ3YzdrUkgKSEpRaytaWFl1NTZIcXYyU09WQ0I3NUFMV1VsOFlEcHAxWnFvO G9IZHVLcnkxRmgvNlJOWjM2a1hFSGg1V1hoeQpod3VFaFZ1c1d5d2dTR25mMjdmS VJKTm9Oc2lMdFJHQ1cwWDdLMk5sc0tlY1lld1JuLzl0VWU3Q1d3ZkprNjR2CkFmW VpPbkFXcVlsRU52c2O4WjRrbE1XUWptUXdJaHROOTVCUVFrY1E4TnlROS8wTW VaTT0KLS0tLS1FTkQgQ0VSVElGSUNBVEUtLS0tLQo= client-key-data: LS0tLS1CRUdJTiBSU0EgUFJJVkFURSBLRVktLS0tLQpNSUIFb3dJQkFBS0NBUUV BeUJFRzZWTzA5Z3pmdUEvVXlqWFF1OGhObEU3RS9HMitheU14NFpraWFCaFNz ZUZFCmpZUytTSWNmQWpobUVtZVFOUVRiYjl6YUNyY1dZMVNaZFp3ZGRkbX FqUk5yaUs3ZmJXbllyUEZWT0ZnOGlpQTcKdnM5ZkQrNEtQY3IyU0FSRGNQT203c 3FIMFhSL3RoYndVNU9MWlZsdW5zWmpkbWd2Y3ZMaGxkVnlHSEI2TmxOeApRY jQ1MHZVMTJpTW9aL1R1REZFSzhSUDdidVRqQXVVRjJERmM4VW1GUUVpVmc 4eHFZeidhOG1obUMxWWdiRGtiCmgvZGNvcEgzOFNGT2htTnJEVC9uZVg2cVJPZn IWN2RBdTVWRnVZNzlWbkFub0E1a0F3cGY3Z1hjSVV4RGx4YWoKVjUxc1kxZTN Pd2pZQy85TmRDOTU1ZnRBL3MvYlJkbVc3eHBJcXdJREFRQUJBb0lCQUQzbk50S S9Pa0RmbnVGZQoxS0owb0U5YUhOY0V3R0t5dWphQVAxRGtod2JhYjh2bVBjWGt DdFI2S3BnUFIxWHVnV3BHUkhlS1NGVUViWUx5CmpFRWR1dWZhSDdGakR1VE 41d2Y5dGpOY3dOZWNSYThmWmgwV0lQM1cwNGhuSW1rS0dLdjhWK3lPOGhO WERxVVMKMSsya08zOXllbzNhS0xCY2NFSUs4TTNocTFudjlxN2VkN1p2aEFkc1lB S1FNeUZyU2ZzSWZUM0liUzcrN200Vwo0WjF6d3diLzJmWjQ2WDJCQllNbmRxUFp FeElhT0o1YkdvdWl3d1pvZWlYUlNCSlk1UVNLTGI4clNiRW9pOUdVCjhLbzZmd3B MZVM1K2VCMTRKam5BS3MxbG1PdW1UUVoxZ05RSXdqT3IrVGMyMnN1dWZD UGJMQmpsRnE3RHJHYnkKSi9WRmtRRUNnWUVBKzA5Mk9udlY5TDloUjduallhN

HpZRk1wMzU0S1MzWjBLcGsvQVJVNHVCa3hZWUNUb3JGdgpGNHkyRjI2TXRQ TzlPU3F1MDdlbHh4SGF1NUFhU0NHVGlkdlJleFFsa2ZTQW9CUFNHTFhYZHhwc05 ZakNYSWErCitJOG9aaTFiQ054SXhtY2dYdXNNemp0UEp6d2RjQ2g4UHB4dlVMTS 9OT080UGZpeU1GYTg0V3NDZ1lFQXk4ekUKYi9OaisvZjV2ZEFPTjEzTE5ORThFb XpscFJIM05EaVpLNnFKdm56TzFGeWVXZUIRSDl1bHdKSFRFZnV1UjdtdAp1OUp KeTIvZXRqMWlESldocUJ5MlIxQXpsdHRMcVV3S2Z4M3FWSlZCeXZ3M25zTW9Q TEZWZTZPZ04zZWZYamp4CnA5eFNod1hZRXJobDZmMkFsZmlvcDVnUnVQemow RjlUZjluM3hjRUNnWUFTYzhjdWpDRXRrMC9GUUhUZG16alMKZmNpNVRwVmE 3UnVpZFJZWE1rT3o0TVdyYnhGb0JMY3ZkM2wzUnZxMTNwK3FMdVFmVDRDd2 1UTUNTcFpqYlhPegp6NXdWK1dpNHlzY1crZDJYU3VMRE1BRjUvTXlvbG93M0cr dlBkTTBXWFhaS2V3LzVhRERNZzdaUUh5M2FLbDdWCkNnOXIVWGIybnpITCt4S zZVZVFVZVFLQmdFR2lGbmsvVnlua2VJZUtvNmx0Q1c1ZkhBdUxDb0lZd1JZT1RE WGwKM0NwK28xVjg1bnBuOVcxdEhYcGcvO3JFZFNJZ1NEUUVlS09ORUJuOHRz RDZ4MjhPb0IxalZObjJrZTFaMGQrUwpVTThncW1tbXhIcmF1dkNnNDdgSHYyZGR uUE9KUHpvaUdHbm5sZWloZmlEWFJUd0hNcm1XbmM2SGt3NmVSSlBlCkxJK0JB b0dCQVBCL05qaGVJK1REWVFLbmxpb1J1dmllQWNLTS9id1d5Y3NHQ3J2Nnl2N2 p6Y2phNnZ5REJkdFYKM0c0cGtpUFdDdGNxUm9xZ0tIY3FON1FoWkdaS1hrSjJldy9 zYWVCNzFuYzBFQnJod0kwb1NSOXdvVEphVXhkNgpzajR4MVdvVUpLVDlVTlJ0 NzREaXY4aEhtaGNCOFVKV3dGMU1RdHNINUIKRIEzSGNKY3p5Ci0tLS0tRU5EIF JTQSBQUklWQVRFIEtFWS0tLS0tCg==

Direct Onboarding of HELM Charts

RIFT allows direct onboarding of HELM charts to create CNFDs. In previous releases, helm chart validation was done during instantiation. In release 8.1.1, RIFT.ware now validates helm charts prior to CNFD generation. Invalid helm charts will now fail during onboarding and proper limiting errors are reported.

API Enhancements

The tiller-ip and tiller-port fields are removed from the CaaS Account API. The kube-config field still remains for the CaaS Account API.

Model Enhancements

In release 8.1.1, RIFT.ware no longer supports remote helm charts.

- Deprecated the source-type field containing the enums local and repo in the CNFD Data Model (cnfd:cnfd-catalog).
- The CNF now only uses the source-location field to refer to the name of the local helm chart in the CNFD.

Fixed Issues in RIFT.ware 8.1.1.0

Support Tickets	Title	Description
RIFT-24343	Cpu stays high for rwmain tasklet due to msgbroker.	In some instances when many packages were uploaded or instantiations were done, the main rwmain process started using 100% CPU. In this scenario, the CPU usage was high because the lib dispatch library started subscribing for more threads to the DTS router queue and each thread kept polling out of the event loop. This issue is resolved.
RIFT-27451	Instantiation variables not correctly applied to VNFD	An operator had an NSD with an instantiation variable associated with input-parameter-xpath entries that point to input-variables entries created on the ping vnfd. After instantiating the NS, the variables were not applied to the targets. If the operator changes the usage of the instantiation variables, then the results were different and unpredictable. This issue is resolved.
RIFT-27452	Datacenter instantiation variable not correctly applied	An operator had an NSD with an instantiation variable used to set the datacenter (xpath/datacenter). After instantiating the NS, the variable was not applied. The following message appeared: "operational-status-details": "Datacenter None not present" Instantiation variable substitution for a datacenter was not happening when more than one cloud account was present. This issue is resolved.
RIFT-28683	LCM worker communication error with flavor 16/64/500	When lots of LCM transactions were performed concurrently on a high load, there was a chance that the Python threads were blocked.

Support Tickets	Title	Description
		This is a libc (version 2.27) pthread library issue in the condition variable implementation. For more details, see https://sourceware.org/bugzilla/show-bug.cgi?id=25847 . This made the affected LCM workers unresponsive and no further LCM actions could be scheduled on those workers. This issue is resolved.
RIFT-28883	NS Instantiation failed on using instantiation-variable.	While performing an audit discovery using instantiation variables, the NS adoption was failing and the following error message appeared: Instantiating vnfr failed: VM Orig1- NxdnTWHwZ-iovdu0 is not found for discovery. Previously, instantiation-variable-support was not working properly while trying to provide input variables in an attached csv file. This issue is resolved.
RIFT-28892	Handle terminate when NS is in scaling or update state	If a RIFT.ware NS request was terminated when a NS was scaling (in or out) or in the update process, then the request was denied with the following error response: Cannot terminate while NS is in <state name=""> state. In release 8.1.1, it is now possible to terminate an NS in the scaling or updating state. This issue is resolved.</state>
RIFT-29003	Job details logs in Service Primitives are cluttered and unreadable.	While an operator was attempting a scale operation, service primitives were failing. The operator tried to find the root cause by opening the job-details. It was not in a readable format. The log files generated as part of execution of configuration scripts can now be

Support Tickets	Title	Description
		downloaded through the log-file link as part of the config job data. This issue is resolved.
RIFT-29646 RIFT-29632	HA CGN update logic has changed	In release 8.1.1, the Configuration Generation Number (CGN) displayed on the REDUDANCY: STATUS UI page no longer reflects the NS artefact additions and deletions during LCM actions. Syncing does occur in the backend using the package ID but the changes are not reflected in the CGN.

Known Issues in RIFT.ware 8.1.1.0

Support Tickets	Title	Description	Impact	Workaround
RIFT-13715	Confd configuration transaction abort results in inconsistent state.	Confd can abort configuration change transactions due to its own internal reasons. RIFT.ware cannot undo the changes (on an ABORT form Confd) because it is already internally committed.	This could result in a data mismatch between that is there in the configuration database and what is known to the RIFT.ware backend.	This issue mostly occurs when a user makes successive config changes without any idle time in between the modifications. Any test or automation script using RIFT REST APIs to complete configuration changes must have a delay between two successive config change operations.
RIFT-19249	RBAC API to Update user's project/MANO roles has changed.	RBAC API to Update user's project/MANO roles has changed. This information needs to be updated in the User Documentation.	An older REST API cannot be used to change the User's Project/MANO roles and might break existing scripts.	Use the Launchpad UI to change a user's Project/MANO role, or use the New API.
RIFT-21978	Password is displayed in plain text in event logs.	A password is displayed in plain text in the events log.	A password is displayed in plain text in the events log.	N/A
RIFT-21923	TC_CONCURRENT _NS_TERMINATE: PackageDeleteErro r	When multiple descriptor (NSD/VNFD) packages are deleted concurrently using an API, the config data in the ConfD might be missing for a brief period for a few packages.	The config data in the ConfD might be missing for a brief period for a few packages.	When using an API to delete multiple package entries, do not send multiple DELETE requests concurrently. Wait for a request to complete before firing another request.

Support Tickets	Title	Description	Impact	Workaround
RIFT-23621	Introduce a new field in VNFM account page for RIFT.ware<>VNFM handshake URL.	This is a request to add a new field in the VNFM accounts page that the Operator so the operator can populate the URL for handshaking. If the URL field is empty, handshake is not required.	RIFT.ware uses a GET call to /vnf_instances to validate VNFM Account. If a SVNFM account does not support GET on /vnf_instances, then the VNFM Account validation may Fail. The UI shows the account status as failed. If the SVNFM account supports notification, then RIFT.ware sends a subscription request next as part of the validation. This is successfully and the VNFM account status is successful. Therefore, a SVNFM account which doesn't support GET call on /vnf_instances, then the VNFM Account status will appear to fail. This will not block any further operations such as instantiation and termination.	N/A
RIFT-23760	Terminating one service with the same name on any Launchpad	This issue occurs because all services on all Launchpads have the same	If a user terminates any of the services on either of the network-services,	Use a unique NSR name if an organization is using multiple Launchpads.

Support Tickets	Title	Description	Impact	Workaround
	interrupts existing services on all Launchpads.	UniqueID which is the InstanceID on ES2. When a user terminates a service, then terminates Instance on ES2 which causes issues for all existing services because they have the same UniqueID.	this will make any other services orphan.	Ensure that an OpenStack tenant is controlled by a single Launchpad. Note: There are no plans to change this behavior.
RIFT-24706	Adopted network- service fails after HA failover.	A user instantiated and NS with a vimnetwork-name provided for both the mgmt-network and ping-pong-vld. During instantiation, NS failed at the VL-init stage.	N/A	If user is going to configure the vimnetwork-name in VLDs using input variable xpaths, then the ipprofile-ref value in the NSD should not be set.
RIFT-24872	Updating ipv4 to ipv6 fails in the case of FIXED IP ADDRESS and vice versa.	A user modified the 'FIXED IP ADDRESS' field and then added an IPv4 address in the descriptor details pane for a VDU. Next the user updated the configuration to IPV6 and clicked the 'Update' button. An error message appeared on the UI.	This issue only occurs when there are two IP addresses in interface configurations (IPv4 or IPv6) and the user tries to change one address to one with a different version.	Delete the existing address and add one new address with different a version.
RIFT-24992	Running AWS NS fails after failover to a new LP.	A user created an NS on Launchpad 1. The service is in the running state for tiny descriptors with an AWS VM account. The user set up an HA pairing with another Launchpad of a different version.	N/A	Terminate the NS and re-instantiate in the second LP.

Support Tickets	Title	Description	Impact	Workaround
		Failover occurred to Launchpad 2; the NS was that running in the Launchpad 1 failed in instantiate in Launchpad 2.		
RIFT-25495	OpenId stats publisher overwrites old data on restart	After restating Launchpad, the stats corresponding to XPath rw-openidc- provider:openidc- provider-state/rw- openidc- provider:statistics are overwritten.	After restarting Launchpad, the openidc stats are reset rather than aggregated.	N/A
RIFT-25610	AWS - NS stuck indefinitely in VNF-INIT phase when using a scaling-group and constituent VNF's start-by-default = False.	A user tried to instantiate a simple NS with one VNF, a single VDU (for an Ubuntu VM), and a single VLD. The NSD had a scaling group and the constituent VNFD's start-bydefault value is False. When the NS is instantiated, it is stuck forever in the VNF-INIT phase. There are no errors seen in the Event Logs or in rift.log.	No VNF is started by default. Since the min-instance-count for scaling group is 1, the VNF is supposed to be scaled out once NS instantiates.	N/A
RIFT-25902	Discovery gets triggered even on failed account due to non-reachable network status.	A user created a new VIM account to OpenStack. If the network is down and the cloud setup is not reachable, then when a user attempts discovery it fails but	Misleading status of VIM account on UI.	N/A

Support Tickets	Title	Description	Impact	Workaround
		the process is still triggered.		
RIFT-26498	Creation of custom "User" in the VDUs via RIFT.ware isn't working.	In the NS instantiation page, Launchpad provides the option to create new users in the VDUs. This functionality isn't working correctly.	A user is not able to add users to VMS from the Launchpad instantiation screen.	N/A
RIFT-26409	AWS alarm was failed to create after one of the instance (running) failure in AWS	RIFT supports AWS alarms (SNS notifications). These alarms help in monitoring the state of the VM (VDU). Upon failure of the instance in the AWS, an SNS notification appears.	After the instance failure from the AWS console, the NS should fail in Launchpad. This issue is not occurring correctly.	A user must depend on the monitoring params to check the state of VMs.
RIFT-26498	Creation of custom "User" in the VDUs via RIFT.ware isn't working.	In the NS instantiation page, Launchpad provides the option to create new users in the VDUs. This is not working correctly.	It is possible to add users to VMs from the Launchpad instantiation screen.	N/A
RIFT-26567	Placement groups: transaction failure prints 5 traps riftLPUserSessionE nd	An operator loaded ping pong scaling descriptors and then deleted placement groups from the NSD an VNFDs. Next, the user created and instantiated the NS. An error message and 5 traps appear.	Duplicate traps are generated.	N/A
RIFT-26409	AWS alarm was failed to create after one of the instance (running) failure in AWS	RIFT supports AWS alarms (SNS notifications). These alarms help in monitoring the state	After the instance failure from the AWS console, the NS should fail in Launchpad. This	A user must depend on the monitoring params to check the state of VMs.

Support Tickets	Title	Description	Impact	Workaround
		of the VM (VDU). Upon failure of the instance in the AWS, an SNS notification appears.	issue is not occurring correctly.	
RIFT-27186	Service instantiation fails with incorrect timeout error	RIFT.ware was not capturing the real reason why pods failed. Pods only retry in the case of failure, so it was not possible to say that pod creation was in a Failure state.	Instantiation fails in this scenario.	View the cluster event logs in Launchpad.
RIFT-27241	Instantiating ping- pong fails after ping VNF descriptor is modified and it is impossible to tell why	If a user choses the management interface type in a VNFD as VDU or Connection Point and the corresponding VDU/CP is not selected in the next input, then no error appears until the user attempts to instantiate. The configuration fails in the instantiation attempt.	If a user chooses the mgmt-interface type but no ID is selected, then RIFT.ware considers both the type and the ID as empty.	If a user configures the NS properly, then an issue will not occur.
RIFT-28142	Create service progress did not complete but service is created. Cannot instantiate.	An operator attempted to instantiate a Network Service and the screen froze. However, the Services tab on the UI lists the service as Created.	This issue occurs when a Datacenter account is created before project creation is complete. It might happen when using APIs, but it is not likely using the UI.	Create another project and wait for 30 seconds before creating a Datacenter account.

Support Tickets	Title	Description	Impact	Workaround
RIFT-28449	Dependency issue in cloud accounts, config, operdata	If an operator has tens or hundreds of accounts/datacenters configured under a single project which are not being used by any NS, then it is necessary to delete all the cloud accounts prior to deleting that one project.	An error message appears if you do not delete all the cloud accounts prior to deleting the project	Delete all cloud accounts prior to deleting the project.
RIFT-28519	Config agent account broken	An operator went to the connector plugin in the UI and created a config agent account with random credentials. After 5 to 10 minutes, the account did not have a connection status or a message. Also, the field 'secret' from the UI is not present in the API response when a user queries config-agent. Lastly, the oper-state is missing.	RIFT is the only config agent that is working correctly. Other VNFDs and NSDs need to use RIFT as the configuration agent.	RIFT is the only config agent that is working correctly. Therefore, configuration scripts need to comply with RIFT.
RIFT-28834	Overwrite existing package option is not available	An operator onboarded a package in the UI. An operator might want to onboard the same package again and overwrite the existing package. The option to overwrite the existing package is missing from the UI.	It is not possible to overwrite an existing package in the UI.	If a package is not in use, then it can be deleted from the catalog and then onboarded again. To onboard an updated version of a package, ensure that it has a new unique id. Note: When using Launchpad to copy a package, the new

Support Tickets	Title	Description	Impact	Workaround
				package is automatically given a new ID. The package with the new ID can be onboarded and it will co-exist with the current package.
RIFT-29355	NS Instantiation stuck at INIT stage while using instantiation variable file	An operator added a datacenter and then uploaded ping pong descriptors. In the Create NS wizard, a user attached the instantiation variable file and clicked YES on the instantiate radio button. The results is the NS being stuck in the INIT stage.	Using import-instantiation-variables-v2 rpc is currently not supported. NS will get stuck at the INIT stage and a user will eventually have to terminate or delete the NS.	Do not select the Instantiate radio-button to Yes. It is still possible to create a NS by attaching the Instantiation variable file and then later perform instantiation actions on the created NS.
RIFT-29543	CNFD service instantiation failing with error release monitoring failed: 'str' object has no attribute 'type_yang'	CNFD service instantiation fails when a helm-chart-based Launchpad is setup in a non-default namespace and uses the chart to launch CNFs in other namespaces. The issue is not seen with standalone Launchpads.	NS instantiations fail with the following error message: Release monitoring failed.	Use kube-config with a explicitly defined namespace.
RIFT-29601	Brownfield Discovery with Scaling descriptors creating fresh new instance on OpenStack.	An operator attempts to validate Brownfield Discovery. The NSD without a scaling group is fully discovered but the NSD with a scaling	Discovery does not work correctly. While attempting discovery, a new instance is created instead of discovering the	Set NSD/constituent- vnfd/start-by-default to true.

Support Tickets	Title	Description	Impact	Workaround
		group is only partially discovered.	existing scaling instance in the VIM.	
RIFT-29695	Resource Naming feature not working	The cloud resource naming feature is not working correctly in this release.	If a user uploads the resource naming rules and tries to instantiate the NS, it will fail at the NF instantiation stage.	Do not use this feature in release 8.1.1.
RIFT-29396	LP-based CNF orchestration does not work when restricted to non- default namespaces	RIFT.ware expects a full-cluster-access Kube-config and uses this config to create a net-attach-def CRD in the default namespace used for networking. If the Kube-config provided by the user does not have access to the "default" namespace, then instantiation fails.	Launchpad based CNF orchestration does not work when the CaaS Account restricts kubernetes cluster usage to non-default namespaces.	Kubernetes cluster administrator has to provide access clusterwide access for now.