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Overview

CircleCI Server v2.18.3 uses the CircleCI 2.0 architecture. **version: 2.0** should be used in all `.circleci/config.yml` files. Currently not supported for Server: orbs, reusable commands, pipelines.

CircleCI Server is a modern continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) platform installable inside your private cloud or data center. Refer to the Changelog for what's new in this CircleCI Server release.

*Figure 1. CircleCI Services Architecture*
Build Environments

CircleCI 2.0 uses Nomad as the primary job scheduler. Refer to our Introduction to Nomad Cluster Operation to learn more about the job scheduler and how to perform basic client and cluster operations.

By default, CircleCI 2.0 Nomad clients automatically provision containers according to the image configured for each job in your .circleci/config.yml file.

Architecture

Figure 1.1 illustrates CircleCI core components, build orchestration services, and executors. The CircleCI API is a full-featured RESTful API that allows you to access all information and trigger all actions in CircleCI.

Within the CircleCI UI is the Insights page, which acts as a dashboard showing the health of all repositories you are following including:

- median build time
- median queue time
- last build time
- success rate
- parallelism

CircleCI consists of two primary components: Services and Nomad Clients. Any number of Nomad Clients execute your jobs and communicate back to the Services. All components must access GitHub or your hosted instance of GitHub Enterprise on the network, as illustrated below.

Services Machine

The Services machine must not be restarted and may be backed up using VM snapshotting. If you must restart the Services machine, do so only as a last resort, because a restart will result in downtime. Refer to the Backup and Recovery chapter for instructions.
DNS resolution may point to the IP address of the Services machine. It is also possible to point to a load balancer, for example an ELB in AWS. The following table describes the ports used for traffic on the Service machine:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End Users</td>
<td>80, 443, 4434</td>
<td>HTTP/HTTPS Traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrators</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>SSH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrators</td>
<td>8800</td>
<td>Admin Console</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builder Boxes</td>
<td>all traffic, all ports</td>
<td>Internal Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GitHub (Enterprise or .com)</td>
<td>80, 443</td>
<td>Incoming Webhooks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nomad Clients**

Nomad Clients run without storing state, enabling you to increase or decrease the number of containers as needed.

To ensure enough Nomad clients are running to handle all builds, track the queued builds and increase the number of Nomad Client machines as needed to balance the load. For more on tracking metrics see Monitoring Your Installation.

Each machine reserves two vCPUs and 4GB of memory for coordinating builds. The remaining processors and memory create the containers. Larger machines are able to run more containers and are limited by the number of available cores after two are reserved for coordination.

The maximum machine size for a Nomad client is 128GB RAM/ 64 CPUs, contact your CircleCI account representative to request use of larger machines for Nomad Clients.

The following table describes the ports used on Nomad clients:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End Users</td>
<td>64535-65535</td>
<td>SSH into builds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrators</td>
<td>80 or 443</td>
<td>CCI API Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrators</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>SSH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services Machine</td>
<td>all traffic, all ports</td>
<td>Internal Comms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomad Clients (including itself)</td>
<td>all traffic, all ports</td>
<td>Internal Comms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GitHub**

CircleCI uses GitHub or GitHub Enterprise credentials for authentication which, in turn, may use LDAP, SAML, or SSH for access. This means CircleCI will inherit the authentication supported by your central SSO infrastructure.
CircleCI does not support changing the URL or backend GitHub instance after it has been set up. The following table describes the ports used on machines running GitHub to communicate with the Services and Nomad Client instances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Git Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>80, 443</td>
<td>API Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomad Client</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Git Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomad Client</td>
<td>80, 443</td>
<td>API Access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction to Nomad Cluster Operation

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

CircleCI 2.0 uses **Nomad** as the primary job scheduler. This chapter provides a basic introduction to Nomad for understanding how to operate the Nomad Cluster in your CircleCI 2.0 installation.

**Basic Terminology and Architecture**

Figure 2. Nomad Cluster Management
• **Nomad Server:** Nomad servers are the brains of the cluster; they receive and allocate jobs to Nomad clients. In CircleCI, a Nomad server runs on your Services machine as a Docker Container.

• **Nomad Client:** Nomad clients execute the jobs they are allocated by Nomad servers. Usually a Nomad client runs on a dedicated machine (often a VM) in order to fully take the advantage of machine power. You can have multiple Nomad clients to form a cluster and the Nomad server allocates jobs to the cluster with its scheduling algorithm.

• **Nomad Jobs:** A Nomad job is a specification, provided by a user, that declares a workload for Nomad. In CircleCI 2.0, a Nomad job corresponds to an execution of a CircleCI job. If the job uses parallelism, say 10 parallelism, then Nomad will run 10 jobs.

• **Build Agent:** Build Agent is a Go program written by CircleCI that executes steps in a job and reports the results. Build Agent is executed as the main process inside a Nomad Job.

## Basic Operations

The following section is a basic guide to operating a Nomad cluster in your installation.

The `nomad` CLI is installed in the Service instance. It is pre-configured to talk to the Nomad cluster, so it is possible to use the `nomad` command to run the following commands in this section.

### Checking the Jobs Status

The get a list of statuses for all jobs in your cluster, run:

```
nomad status
```

The `Status` is the most important field in the output, with the following status type definitions:

- **running:** Nomad has started executing the job. This typically means your job in CircleCI is started.
- **pending:** There are not enough resources available to execute the job inside the cluster.
- **dead:** Nomad has finished executing the job. The status becomes `dead` regardless of whether the corresponding CircleCI job/build succeeds or fails.

### Checking the Cluster Status

To get a list of your Nomad clients, run:

```
nomad node-status
```

`nomad node-status` reports both Nomad clients that are currently serving (status `active`) and Nomad clients that were taken out of the cluster (status `down`). Therefore, you need to count the number of `active` Nomad clients to know the current capacity of your cluster.

To get more information about a specific client, run the following from that client:
nomad node-status -self

This will give information such as how many jobs are running on the client and the resource utilization of the client.

Checking Logs

As noted in the Nomad Jobs section above, a Nomad Job corresponds to an execution of a CircleCI job. Therefore, Nomad Job logs can sometimes help to understand the status of a CircleCI job if there is a problem. To get logs for a specific job, run:

nomad logs -job -stderr <nomad-job-id>

Be sure to specify the -stderr flag as this is where most Build Agent logs appear.

While the nomad logs -job command is useful, the command is not always accurate because the -job flag uses a random allocation of the specified job. The term allocation is a smaller unit in Nomad Job, which is out of scope for this document. To learn more, please see the official document.

Complete the following steps to get logs from the allocation of the specified job:

1. Get the job ID with nomad status command.
2. Get the allocation ID of the job with nomad status <job-id> command.
3. Get the logs from the allocation with nomad logs -stderr <allocation-id>

Scaling the Cluster

By default, your Nomad Client is set up within an Auto Scaling Group (ASG) within AWS. To view settings: Go to your EC2 Dashboard and select Auto Scaling Groups from the left hand menu. Select your Nomad Client. Select Actions > Edit to set Desired/Minimum/Maximum counts. This defines the number of Nomad Clients to spin up and keep available. Use the Scaling Policy tab to scale up your group automatically at your busiest times, see below for best practices for defining scaling policies. Use nomad job metrics to assist in defining your scaling policies.

Auto Scaling Policy Best Practices

There is a blog post series wherein CircleCI engineering spent time running simulations of cost savings for the purpose of developing a general set of best practices for Auto Scaling. Consider the following best practices when setting up AWS Auto Scaling:

1. In general, size your cluster large enough to avoid queueing builds. That is, less than one second of queuing for most workloads and less than 10 seconds for workloads run on expensive hardware or at highest parallelism. Sizing to reduce queueing to zero is best practice because of the high cost of developer time. It is difficult to create a model in which developer time is cheap enough for under-provisioning to be cost-effective.
2. Create an Auto Scaling Group with a Step Scaling policy that scales up during the normal working hours
of the majority of developers and scales back down at night. Scaling up during the weekday normal working hours and back down at night is the best practice to keep queue times down during peak development, without over provisioning at night when traffic is low. Looking at millions of builds over time, a bell curve during normal working hour emerges for most data sets.

This is in contrast to auto scaling throughout the day based on traffic fluctuations, because modelling revealed that boot times are actually too long to prevent queuing in real time. Use Amazon's Step Policy instructions to set this up along with Cloudwatch Alarms.

**Shutting Down a Nomad Client**

When you want to shutdown a Nomad client, you must first set the client to drain mode. In drain mode, the client will finish any jobs that have already been allocated but will not be allocated any new jobs.

1. To drain a client, log in to the client and set the client to drain mode with `node-drain` command as follows:

   ```bash
   nomad node-drain -self -enable
   ```

2. Then, make sure the client is in drain mode using the `node-status` command:

   ```bash
   nomad node-status -self
   ```

Alternatively, you can drain a remote node with the following command, substituting the node ID:

```bash
nomad node-drain -enable -yes <node-id>
```

**Scaling Down the Client Cluster**

To set up a mechanism for clients to shutdown, first enter drain mode, then wait for all jobs to be finished before terminating the client. You can also configure an ASG Lifecycle Hook that triggers a script for scaling down instances.

The script should use the commands in the section above to do the following:

1. Put the instance in drain mode
2. Monitor running jobs on the instance and wait for them to finish
3. Terminate the instance
Monitoring Your Installation

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

This section includes information on metrics for monitoring your CircleCI Server installation.

System Monitoring

To enable metrics forwarding to either AWS Cloudwatch or Datadog, navigate to your CircleCI Management Console, select Settings from the menu bar and scroll down to enable the provider of your choice (your-circleci-hostname.com:8800/settings#cloudwatch_metrics).

VM Service and Docker Metrics

VM Service and Docker services metrics are forwarded via Telegraf, a plugin-driven server agent for collecting and reporting metrics.

Following are the enabled metrics:

- CPU
- Disk
- Memory
- Networking
- Docker

Nomad Job Metrics

Nomad job metrics are enabled and emitted by the Nomad Server agent. Five types of metrics are reported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.server_agent.poll_failure</td>
<td>Returns 1 if the last poll of the Nomad agent failed, otherwise it returns 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.server_agent.jobs.pending</td>
<td>Returns the total number of pending jobs across the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.server_agent.jobs.running</td>
<td>Returns the total number of running jobs across the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.server_agent.jobs.complete</td>
<td>Returns the total number of complete jobs across the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.server_agent.jobs.dead</td>
<td>Returns the total number of dead jobs across the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the Nomad metrics container is running normally, no output will be written to standard output or standard error. Failures will elicit a message to standard error.
## CircleCI Metrics

*Introduced in CircleCI Server v2.18*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>circle.backend.action.upload-artifact-error</td>
<td>Tracks how many times an artifact has failed to upload.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.build-queue.runnable.builds</td>
<td>Tracks how many builds flowing through the system are considered runnable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.dispatcher.find-containers-failed</td>
<td>Tracks how many 1.0 builds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.github.api_call</td>
<td>Tracks how many api calls CircleCI is making to github</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.http.request</td>
<td>Tracks the response codes to CircleCI requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.client_agent.*</td>
<td>Tracks nomad client metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.server_agent.*</td>
<td>Tracks how many nomad servers there are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.run-queue.latency</td>
<td>Tracks how long it takes for a runnable build to be accepted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.state.container-builder-ratio</td>
<td>Keeps track of how many containers exist per builder (1.0 only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.state.lxc-available</td>
<td>Tracks how many containers are available (1.0 only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.state.lxc-reserved</td>
<td>Tracks how many containers are reserved/in use (1.0 only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circleci.cron-service.messaging.handle-message</td>
<td>Provides timing and counts for RabbitMQ messages processed by the cron-service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circleci.grpc-response</td>
<td>Tracks latency over the system grpc system calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Supported Platforms

We have two built-in platforms for metrics and monitoring: AWS CloudWatch and DataDog. The sections below detail enabling and configuring each in turn.

**AWS CloudWatch**

To enable AWS CloudWatch complete the following:

1. Navigate to the settings page within your Management Console. You can use the following URL, substituting your CircleCI URL: `your-circleci-hostname.com:8800/settings#cloudwatch_metrics`.
2. Check Enabled under AWS CloudWatch Metrics to begin configuration.

![AWS Cloudwatch Metrics](image)

*Figure 3. Enable Cloudwatch*

**AWS CloudWatch Configuration**

There are two options for configuration:

- Use the IAM Instance Profile of the services box and configure your custom region and namespace.

![AWS Cloudwatch Metrics](image)

*Figure 4. CloudWatch Region and Namespace*
• Alternatively, you may use your AWS Access Key and Secret Key along with your custom region and namespace.

![AWS Cloudwatch Metrics](image)

After saving you can verify that metrics are forwarding by going to your AWS CloudWatch console.

**DataDog**

To enable Datadog complete the following:

1. Navigate your Management Console Settings. You can use the following URL, substituting your CircleCI hostname: your-circleci-hostname.com:8800/settings#datadog_metrics

2. Check Enabled under Datadog Metrics to begin configuration.
3. Enter your DataDog API Key. You can verify that metrics are forwarding by going to your DataDog metrics summary.

**Custom Metrics**

Custom Metrics using a Telegraf configuration file may be used as an alternative to DataDog or AWS Cloudwatch. Using Telegraf allows for more fine grained control.

**Customizing Metrics**

Following are the steps required to customize which of these metrics you wish to receive:

1. Check to enable Use Custom Telegraf Metrics from the Management Console settings
Custom Metrics

Enable forwarding to custom Telegraf output providers

- **Use custom telegraf metrics**

The default telegraf configurations are disabled when using custom telegraf metrics.

Files matching `/etc/circleconfig/telegraf/*.conf` on this host will be included with the telegraf configuration. This allows you to specify custom output providers. For more information visit https://circleci.com/docs/2.0/monitoring/.

**Example**

```bash
# SSH into the services host, then add the following to /etc/circleconfig/telegraf/statsd.conf
# Afterwards restart the telegraf container with `sudo docker restart telegraf`
[[inputs.statsd]]
  service_address = "8125"
  parse_data_dog_tags = true
  metric_separator = "."
  namepass = []
```

**Figure 8. Custom Metrics**

2. SSH into the Services machine

3. Add the following to `/etc/circleconfig/telegraf/statsd.conf`

```bash
[[inputs.statsd]]
  service_address = "8125"
  parse_data_dog_tags = true
  metric_separator = "."
  namepass = []
```

4. Under `namepass` add any metrics you wish to receive, the example below shows choosing to configure just the first 4 from the list above:

```bash
[[inputs.statsd]]
  service_address = "8125"
  parse_data_dog_tags = true
  metric_separator = "."
  namepass = [
    "circle.backend.action.upload-artifact-error",
    "circle.build-queue.runnable.builds",
    "circle.dispatcher.find-containers-failed",
    "circle.github.api_call"
  ]
```
5. Restart the telegraf container by running: `sudo docker restart telegraf`

6. Navigate to your Management Console settings page, scroll down to save and restart your installation.

**Configuring Custom Metrics**

Configuration options are based on Telegraf’s documented output plugins. See their documentation [here](#). For example, if you would like to use the InfluxDB Output Plugin you would need to follow these steps:

1. SSH into the Services Machine
2. `cd /etc/circleconfig/telegraf/influxdb.conf`
3. Adding the desired outputs, for example:

   ```
   [[output.influxdb]]
   url = "http://52.67.66.155:8086"
   database = "testdb"
   ```

4. Run `docker restart telegraf` to restart the container to load or reload any changes.

You may check the logs by running `docker logs -f telegraf` to confirm your output provider (e.g. influx) is listed in the configured outputs. Additionally, if you would like to ensure that all metrics in an installation are tagged against an environment you could place the following code in your config:

   ```
   [global_tags]
   Env="<staging-circleci>"
   ```

Please see the InfluxDB [documentation](#) for default and advanced installation steps.

- Any changes to the config will require a restart of the CircleCI application which will require downtime.
Configuring Nomad Client Metrics

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

Nomad Metrics is a helper service used to collect metrics data from the Nomad server and clients running on the Services and Nomad instances respectively. Metrics are collected and sent using the DogStatsD protocol and sent to the Services machine.

Nomad Metrics Server

The Nomad Metrics container is run on the services host using the server flag and is installed as part of the CircleCI Server installation process, requiring no additional configuration.

Nomad Metrics Client

The Nomad Metrics client is installed and run on all Nomad client instances. You will need to update your AWS Launch Configuration in order to install and configure it. Additionally, you will need to modify the AWS security group to ensure that UDP port 8125 is open on the Services machine. Steps for both configuration changes are explained below.

Before proceeding, you should be logged into the EC2 Service section of the AWS Console. Make sure that you logged into the region you use to run CircleCI Server.

Updating the Services machine Security Group

1. Select the Instances link located under the Instances group in the left sidebar.
2. Select the Services Box Instance. The name tag typically resembles circleci_services.
3. In the description box at the bottom, select the users security group link located next to the Security Groups Section. It typically resembles *_users_sg.
4. This will take you straight to the Security Group page highlighting the users security group. In the description box at the bottom, select the Inbound tab followed by the Edit button.
5. Select the Add a Rule button. From the drop-down, select Custom UDP Rule. In the Port Range field enter 8125.
6. The source field gives you a few options. However, this ultimately depends on how you have configured the VPC and subnet. Below are some more common scenarios.
   a. (Suggested) Allow traffic from the nomad client subnet. You can usually match the entries used for ports 4647 or 3001. For example, 10.0.0.0/24.
   b. Allow all traffic to UDP port 8125 using 0.0.0.0/8.
7. Press the Save Button

Updating the AWS Launch Configuration

Prerequisites
AWS EC2 Launch Configuration ID

1. Select the Auto Scaling Groups (ASG) link in the the sidebar on the left.
2. Locate the ASG with a name tag similar to `*_nomad_clients_asg`.
3. The Launch Configuration name is next to the ASG name IE `terraform-2018081423155427200000001`.

AWS EC2 Services Box Private IP Address

1. Select the Instances link located under the Instances group in the left sidebar.
2. Select the Services Box Instance. The name tag typically resembles `circleci_services`.
3. In the description box at the bottom of the page, make note of the private IP address.

Updating the Launch Configuration

1. Select the Launch Configurations link located under Auto Scaling in the sidebar to the left. Select the Launch Configuration you retrieved in the previous steps.
2. In the description pane at the bottom, select the Copy launch configuration button.
3. Once the configuration page opens, select 3. Configure details link located at the top of the page.
4. Update the Name field to something meaningful IE `nomad-builder-with-metrics-lc-DATE`.
5. Select the Advanced Details drop down.
6. Copy and paste the launch configuration script from below in the text field next to User data.
7. IMPORTANT: Enter the private IP address of the services box at Line 10. For example, `export SERVICES_PRIVATE_IP="192.168.1.2"`.
8. Select the Skip to review button and then the Create launch configuration button.

```bash
#!/bin/sh
set -ex

export http_proxy="" 
export https_proxy="" 
export no_proxy="" 
export CONTAINER_NAME="nomad_metrics"
export CONTAINER_IMAGE="circleci/nomad-metrics:0.1.90-1448fa7"
export SERVICES_PRIVATE_IP=""
export NOMAD_METRICS_PORT="8125"

echo "-------------------------------------------" 
echo "    Performing System Updates" 
echo "-------------------------------------------" 
apt-get update && apt-get -y upgrade

echo "-------------------------------------------" 
echo "    Installing Docker" 
echo "-------------------------------------------" 
apt-get install -y linux-image-extra-$uname -r linux-image-extra-virtual
apt-get install -y apt-transport-https ca-certificates curl
```
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | apt-key add -
add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $(lsb_release -cs) stable"
apt-get update
apt-get -y install docker-ce
$($(lsb_release -cs)) stable
apt-get install -y zip
curl -o nomad.zip https://releases.hashicorp.com/nomad/0.5.6/nomad_0.5.6_linux_amd64.zip
unzip nomad.zip
mv nomad /usr/bin
cat <<EOT > /etc/nomad/config.hcl
log_level = "DEBUG"
data_dir = "/opt/nomad"
datacenter = "us-east-1"
advertise {
    http = "$PRIVATE_IP"
    rpc = "$PRIVATE_IP"
    serf = "$PRIVATE_IP"
}
client {
    enabled = true
    # Expecting to have DNS record for nomad server(s)
    servers = ["$SERVICES_PRIVATE_IP:4647"]
    node_class = "linux-64bit"
    options = {"driver.raw_exec.enable" = "1"}
}
telemetry {
    publish_node_metrics = true
    statsd_address = "$SERVICES_PRIVATE_IP:8125"
}
EOT
echo "--------------------------------------"
echo "      Creating nomad.conf"
echo "--------------------------------------"
cat <<EOT > /etc/init/nomad.conf
start on filesystem or runlevel [2345]
stop on shutdown

script
  exec nomad agent -config /etc/nomad/config.hcl
end script
EOT

echo "--------------------------------------"

echo " Creating ci-privileged network"
docker network create --driver=bridge --opt com.docker.network.bridge.name=ci-privileged ci-privileged

echo "--------------------------------------"

echo " Starting Nomad service"
service nomad restart

echo "--------------------------------------"

echo " Setting up Nomad metrics"
docker pull $CONTAINER_IMAGE
docker rm -f $CONTAINER_NAME || true

docker run -d --name $CONTAINER_NAME \
  --rm \
  --net=host \
  --userns=host \
  $CONTAINER_IMAGE \
  start --nomad-uri=http://localhost:4646 --statsd-host=$SERVICES_PRIVATE_IP --statsd-port =$NOMAD_METRICS_PORT --client

Updating the Auto Scaling Group

1. Select the Auto Scaling Groups (ASG) link in the the sidebar on the left.
2. Select the ASG with a name tag similar to *_nomad_clients_asg.
3. In the description box at the bottom, select the Edit button.
4. Select the newly created Launch Configuration from the drop-down.
5. Press the Save button.
6. At this point, the older Nomad client instances will begin shutting down. They will be replaced with newer Nomad clients running Nomad Metrics.

StatsD Metrics

Metrics sent via StatsD will be updated every 10s.
The number of jobs in a terminal state (complete and dead) will typically increase until Nomad garbage-collects the jobs from its state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.server_agent.poll_failure</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>1 if the last poll of the Nomad agent failed; 0 otherwise. This gauge is set independent of circle.nomad.client_agent.poll_failure when nomad-metrics is operating in --client and --server modes simultaneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.server_agent.jobs.pending</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>Total number of pending jobs across the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.server_agent.jobs.running</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>Total number of running jobs across the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.server_agent.jobs.complete</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>Total number of complete jobs across the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.server_agent.jobs.dead</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>Total number of dead jobs across the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**--client**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.client_agent.poll_failure</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>1 if the last poll of the Nomad agent failed; 0 otherwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.client_agent.resources.total.cpu</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>(See below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.client_agent.resources.used.cpu</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>(See below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.client_agent.resources.available.cpu</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>(See below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.client_agent.resources.total.memory</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>(See below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.client_agent.resources.used.memory</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>(See below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.client_agent.resources.available.memory</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>(See below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.client_agent.resources.total.disk</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>(See below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.client_agent.resources.used.disk</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>(See below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.client_agent.resources.available.disk</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>(See below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.client_agent.resources.total.iops</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>(See below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.client_agent.resources.used.iops</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>(See below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle.nomad.client_agent.resources.available.iops</td>
<td>Gauge</td>
<td>(See below)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- CPU resources are reported in units of MHz. Memory resources are reported in units of MB. Disk (capacity) resources are reported in units of MB.

- Resource metrics are scoped to the Nomad node that nomad-metrics has been configured to poll. Figures from a single nomad-metrics job operating in --client mode are not representative of the entire cluster (Though these timeseries may be aggregated by an external mechanism to arrive at a cluster-wide view.)

- All metrics in the `circle.nomad.client_agent.resources` namespace will be accompanied with the following tags when writing to DogStatsD:
  - `drain`: true if the Nomad node has been marked as drained; false otherwise.
  - `status`: One of `initializing`, `ready`, or `down`. 
Setting Up HTTP Proxies

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

This section describes how to configure CircleCI to use an HTTP proxy.

Overview

If you are setting up your proxy through Amazon, read this before proceeding:

Using an HTTP Proxy - AWS Command Line Interface

Avoid proxying internal requests, especially for the Services machine. To add these to the NO_PROXY rules, run:

```
export NO_PROXY=<services_box_ip>
```

In an ideal case, traffic to S3 will not be proxied, and will instead be bypassed by adding s3.amazonaws.com,*.s3.amazonaws.com to the NO_PROXY rule.

These instructions assume an unauthenticated HTTP proxy at 10.0.0.33:3128, a Services machine at 10.0.1.238 and use of ghe.example.com as the GitHub Enterprise host.

The following proxy instructions must be completed before installing CircleCI on fresh VMs or instances. You must also configure JVM OPTs again as described below.

Service Machine Proxy Configuration

The Service machine has many components that need to make network calls, as follows:

- **External Network Calls** - Replicated is a vendor service that we use for the Management Console of CircleCI. CircleCI requires Replicated to make an outside call to validate the license, check for updates, and download upgrades. Replicated also downloads docker, installs it on the local machine, and uses a Docker container to create and configure S3 buckets. GitHub Enterprise may or may not be behind the proxy, but github.com will need to go through the proxy.

- **Internal Network Calls**
  - If S3 traffic requires going through an HTTP proxy, CircleCI must pass proxy settings into the container.
  - The CircleCI instance on the Services machine runs in a Docker container, so it must to pass the proxy settings to the container to maintain full functionality.

Set up Service Machine Proxy Support

For a static installation, not on AWS, SSH into the Services machine and run the following code snippet with your proxy address:
If you run in Amazon's EC2 service then you'll need to include `169.254.169.254` EC2 services as shown below:

```
 echo '"HttpProxy": "http://<proxy-ip:port>"'} | 
sudo tee /etc/replicated.conf
(cat <<'EOF'
 HTTP_PROXY=<proxy-ip:port>
 HTTPS_PROXY=<proxy-ip:port>
 NO_PROXY=169.254.169.254,<circleci-service-ip>,127.0.0.1,localhost,ghe.example.com
 JVM_OPTS="-Dhttp.proxyHost=<ip> -Dhttp.proxyPort=<port> -Dhttps.proxyHost=<proxy-ip> -Dhttps.proxyPort=<port> -Dhttp.nonProxyHosts=169.254.169.254|<circleci-service-ip>|127.0.0.1|localhost|ghe.example.com"
 EOF
 | sudo tee -a /etc/circle-installation-customizations
 sudo service replicated-ui stop; sudo service replicated stop;
 sudo service replicated-operator stop; sudo service replicated-ui start;
 sudo service replicated-operator start; sudo service replicated start
```

The above is not handled by our enterprise-setup script and will need to be added to the user data for the Services Machine startup or done manually.
Corporate Proxies

When our instructions ask if you use a proxy, you will also be prompted to input the address. It is very important that you input the proxy in the following format: `<protocol>://<ip>:<port>`. If you miss any part, then `apt-get` won’t work correctly and the packages won’t download.

Nomad Client Configuration

External Network Calls

CircleCI uses `curl` and `awscli` scripts to download initialization scripts, along with jars from Amazon S3. Both `curl` and `awscli` respect environment settings, but if you have whitelisted traffic from Amazon S3 you should not have any problems.

Internal Network Calls

- CircleCI JVM:
  - Any connections to other Nomad Clients or the Services machine should be excluded from HTTP proxy
  - Connections to GitHub Enterprise should be excluded from HTTP proxy
- The following contains parts that may be impacted due to a proxy configuration:
  - Amazon EC2 metadata. This should not be proxied. If it is, then the machine will be misconfigured.
  - Amazon S3 traffic — note S3 discussion above
  - Amazon EC2 API - EC2 API traffic may need to be proxied. You would note lots of failures (timeout failures) in logs if the proxy setting is misconfigured, but it will not block CircleCI from functioning.

Nomad Client Proxy Setup

- If you are installing CircleCI Server on AWS using Terraform, you should add the below to your Nomad client launch configuration – these instructions should be added to `/etc/environment`.
- If you are using Docker refer to the [Docker HTTP Proxy Instructions] documentation.
- If you are running a static installation, add the following to the server before installation:
#!/bin/bash

(cat <<'EOF'
HTTP_PROXY=<proxy-ip:port>
HTTPS_PROXY=<proxy-ip:port>
NO_PROXY=169.254.169.254,<circleci-service-ip>,
127.0.0.1,localhost,ghe.example.com
JVM_OPTS="-Dhttp.proxyHost=<ip> -Dhttp.proxyPort=<port>
-Dhttps.proxyHost=<proxy-ip> -Dhttps.proxyPort=3128
-Dhttp.nonProxyHosts=169.254.169.254|<circleci-service-ip>|
127.0.0.1|localhost|ghe.example.com"
EOF)
) | sudo tee -a /etc/environment

You will also need to follow the Docker instructions to make sure your containers have outbound/proxy access.

**Troubleshooting**

**Can't access the Management Console**

If you cannot access the CircleCI Management Console, but the Services machine seems to be running, try to SSH tunnel into the machine by running the following, substituting your proxy address and the IP address of your Services machine:

```bash
ssh -L 8800:<address you want to proxy through>:8800 ubuntu@<ip_of_services_machine>
```

**REPL time out**

If you experience a timeout when connecting to the REPL, you will need to allow access, through your corporate proxy, to the domains of any Clojure library repositories that are required to download dependencies for running the REPL.

```bash
sudo su
docker exec -it frontend /bin/bash
lein repl :connect 6005
```

Refer to the error output for guidance on which repositories need to be granted access. The list will be different for each corporate proxy, but following is an example list:

- repo1.maven.org
- build.clojure.org
- clojars.org
Data Persistence

Contact CircleCI Support to discuss externalizing services for data persistence.
Authentication

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

This document describes the various ways users of your CircleCI Server installation can get access and authenticate their accounts. Currently OAuth and LDAP are supported as authentication methods.

OAuth with GitHub/GHE

The default method for user account authentication in CircleCI Server is through GitHub.com/GitHub Enterprise OAuth.

Once your installation is up and running, you can simply provide users with a link to access the application - for example <your-circleci-hostname>.com – and from there they will be prompted to set up an account by running through the GitHub/GitHub Enterprise OAuth flow and then redirected to the CircleCI login screen.

Figure 9. CircleCI Server Login Screen

LDAP

As an alternative to the OAuth/GitHub option described above, you can choose LDAP authentication. This section describes how to enable, configure, and test CircleCI to authenticate users with OpenLDAP or Active Directory credentials.

Enabling LDAP will mean it is the only way for users to authenticate their account for your installation. Turning on LDAP Authentication is not recommended for existing installations that previously had users authenticating with GitHub. Please contact your account team if you need to switch to LDAP for an existing installation.
Prerequisites

- Install and configure your OpenLDAP server or Active Directory.
- GitHub Enterprise or GitHub.com must be configured and be the source of organizations and projects to which users have access.
- Install a new instance of CircleCI Server with no existing users.

After setting up LDAP, all users must log in to CircleCI with their LDAP credentials. After logging in, each user will then click the Connect button on the Accounts page to connect and authenticate their GitHub account.

Configure LDAP Authentication

Below is an example configuration to give an idea of the information types required. The example shows OpenLDAP in use but settings will be comparable to what is required when using Active Directory:
LDAP Authentication

IMPORTANT: Turning on LDAP Authentication is not recommended for existing installations that previously had users authenticating with GitHub. Please contact your account team if you need to switch to LDAP for an existing installation. Enabling LDAP authentication will make LDAP the only way to authenticate into CircleCI. Self-signed Certificates require that the CA certificate be placed in /usr/local/share/ca-certificates.

- **Enable LDAP-only Authentication**
- **OpenLDAP**
- **Active Directory**

**Hostname** (Required)

172.31.44.67

**Port** (Required)

389

**Encryption Type**

- **Plain**
- **StartTLS**
- **LDAPS**

**Search user** (Required)

cn=admin,dc=example,dc=org

**Search password** (Required)

.....................

**Base DN** (Required)

ou=company,dc=example,dc=org

**User search DN** (Required)

ou=users

**Username Field** (Required)

uid

**Email Field**

mail

**Group Membership Field** (Required)

uniqueMember

**Group Object Class Field** (Required)

groupOfUniqueNames
This section provides the steps to configure LDAP in the CircleCI Server Management Console:

1. Verify access over the LDAP/AD ports to your LDAP/AD servers.
2. Log in as administrator to the Management Console for your newly installed CircleCI instance.
3. Navigate to the Settings page (for example <your-circleci-hostname>.com:8800) and scroll down to check the Enable LDAP-only Authentication button. Select either OpenLDAP or Active Directory.
4. Fill in your LDAP instance Hostname and port number.
5. Select the encryption type (plain text is not recommended).
6. Fill in the Search user field with the Fully Distinguished Name for a user who is authorized to perform search queries over a LDAP database. Example: cn=admin,dc=example,dc=org.
7. Fill in the Search password field with the LDAP password for a user from the previous step.
8. Fill in the Base DN field with a Distinguished Name for a point in the directory from where CircleCI will be looking for users/groups. Example: ou=company,dc=example,dc=org.
9. Fill in the User search DN field with a Relative Distinguished Name for a point in a directory where CircleCI will find users. Should be relative to the Base DN provided above. Example: ou=users.
10. Fill in the Username field with a name of an attribute that will be used as a source of usernames for Logging In. Example: uid (in this case users will have to use their UID for logging in) or mail (in this case users will be using emails for logging in).
11. Fill in the Email field with the name of an attribute that will be used as a source of a user email. Example: mail.
12. Fill in the Group Membership field with a name of an attribute that will be used for user membership in a particular group. Example: uniqueMember.
13. Fill in the Group Object Class field with a name of an Object Class that will identify DN as a group. Example: groupOfUniqueNames.
14. (Optional) Fill in the Test username and Test password fields with a test email and password for an LDAP user you want to test - this is a 3rd party infrastructure and this test option is not always reliable.
15. Save the settings.

A user who logs in will be redirected to the Accounts page of the CircleCI application with a Connect button that they must use to connect their GitHub account. After they click Connect, an LDAP section with their user information (for example, their email) on the page will appear and they will be directed to authenticate their GitHub account. After authenticating their GitHub account users are directed to the Job page to use CircleCI.

A user who has authenticated with LDAP and is then removed from LDAP/AD will be able to access CircleCI as long as they stay logged in (because of cookies). As soon as the user logs out or the cookie expires, they will not be able to log back in. A users’ ability to see projects or to run builds is defined by their GitHub permissions. Therefore, if GitHub permissions are synced with LDAP/AD permissions, a removed LDAP/AD user will automatically lose authorization to view or access CircleCI as well.
Troubleshooting

Troubleshoot LDAP server settings with LDAP search as follows:

```
ldapsearch -x LLL -h <ldap_address_server>
```
VM Service

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

This section outlines how to set up and customize VM service for your CircleCI installation, to be used for `machine` executor (Linux and Windows images) and remote Docker jobs.

This is only available for installations on AWS, please contact your CircleCI account representative to request this for a static installation.

Overview

VM service enables users of CircleCI Server, installed on AWS, to run jobs using the Remote Docker Environment and the `machine` executor.
**VM Provider**

Configure automated provisioning of Virtual Machines to enable users to use Remote Docker or the machine executor.

- None
- AWS EC2
- On-Host

We use your EC2 credentials to automatically provision boxes on demand when users request Remote Docker or the machine executor.

**AWS Region** *(Required)*

AWS EC2 Subnet ID to be used for VM creation. Should be in the region specified above.

**EC2 Subnet ID** *(Required)*

AWS EC2 Security Group ID to be assigned for all VMs. Should be in the region specified above.

**EC2 Security Group ID** *(Required)*

**Custom VM AMI**

AMI to be used for machine executor and remote docker VMs instead of default. Should be in the selected region and available for AWS User specified above.

**Custom Windows VM AMI**

AMI to be used for Windows machine executor. Should be in the selected region and available for AWS user specified above.

**Custom Remote Docker AMI**

AMI to be used for remote docker VMs instead of default. Should be in the selected region and available for AWS User specified above.

**AWS Instance Type** *(Required)*

Instance type the VM services should use.

**AWS Instance Type** *(Required)*

Instance type the resource class Large should use. Note that this must be whitelisted before use.

**AWS Authentication**

- IAM Instance Profile
- IAM User (Key+Secret)

**VM Preallocation**

Number of VMs to preallocate and have waiting to execute jobs. Set to 0 to have only on-demand VM provisioning.

**Remote Docker**

0

**Machine Executor**

0

☐ Show Advanced Settings
Configuration

Any changes to management console settings require downtime while the CircleCI application restarts.

To configure VM service, it is best practice to select the AWS EC2 option in the Management Console Settings. This will allow CircleCI to run remote Docker and `machine` executor jobs using dedicated EC2 instances.

You can provide custom Amazon Machine Image (AMIs) for VM service, as described in the sections below. If you do not provide any custom images, all `machine` executor and remote Docker jobs will be run on instances built with one of our default AMIs, which have Ubuntu 16.04, Docker version 18.06.3 and a selection of common languages, tools, and frameworks. See the `picard-vm-image` branch of our image-builder repository for details. To run Windows jobs you must supply a Windows AMI, without this Windows jobs will fail to run.

Default VM service Linux AMIs

- Ap-northeast-1:ami-0e49af0659db9fc5d
- Ap-northeast-2:ami-03e485694bc2da249
- Ap-south-1:ami-050370e57dfc6574a
- Ap-southeast-1:ami-0a75ff7b28897268c
- Ap-southeast-2:ami-072b1b45245549586
- Ca-central-1:ami-0e44086f0f518ad2d
- Eu-central-1:ami-09cbcfe446101b4ea
- Eu-west-1:ami-0d1cbc2cc3075510a
- Eu-west-2:ami-0bd22dcd30fa260b
- Sa-east-1:ami-038596d5a4fc9893b
- Us-east-1:ami-0843ca047684abe87
- Us-east-2:ami-03d60a35576647f3
- Us-west-1:ami-06f6efb13d9ccf93d
- Us-west-2:ami-0b5b8ad02f405a909

Customizing and Creating VM Service Images

Customizing the VM service images for your installation of CircleCI will allow you to specify versions of Docker and Docker Compose, as well as install any additional dependencies that may be part of your CI/CD pipeline. You can create separate AMIs for jobs that use remote Docker or the `machine` executor, and for `machine` you can specify separate AMIs for Linux and Windows. If you choose not to use a custom Linux image, you will likely need to run additional install and update steps on every commit as part of your `config.yml` file.
From v2.18, you can either provide a single custom Linux AMI to use for both machine and remote Docker jobs using just the field marked ‘1’ below, or, by providing a second custom AMI in the field marked ‘2’, you can use different settings for each.

![Custom VM AMI](image)
AMI to be used for machine executor and remote docker VMs instead of default. Should be in the selected region and available for AWS User specified above.

![Custom Windows VM AMI](image)
AMI to be used for Windows machine executor. Should be in the selected region and available for AWS user specified above.

![Custom Remote Docker AMI](image)
AMI to be used for remote docker VMs instead of default. Should be in the selected region and available for AWS User specified above.

*Figure 12. Custom VM Service Images*

**Custom Linux AMI**

To build custom VM service images:

2. Open `aws-vm.json` in your editor and fill in the required groups. An access key and secret key are required to upload. Handle the key and secret process according to your requirements, but consider restricting the `ami_groups` to only within your organization
3. Run `packer build aws-vm.json`


You will need to associate the `circleci` user with the image you want to use as shown in this example.

To enable the use of these custom images for your installation, you will need to provide the individual AMI IDs in the Settings accessible from the Management console (for example, `<your-circleci-id>.com:8800`).

**Creating a Windows AMI**

*Introduced in CircleCI Server v2.18.3*

Creating a Windows image and specifying it under the VM Service settings lets your users run jobs on dedicated Windows VMs. To create your Windows image run through the steps listed in our image builder repo, then copy the generated AMI ID and paste into the Custom Windows VM AMI field in your Management Console settings, under VM Provider (for example, `<your-hostname.com:8800/settings>`).
Windows images are built on CircleCI, so we suggest you run through this process once your installation is up and running. Alternatively you can use any other CircleCI account – including on our managed Cloud service – to generate the image.

**Defining Instance Types**

There are two fields for defining the instance types you wish to use. The first is for the default instance type, and the second is to set the instance type to use when a Job specifies the large resource class.

**On Demand and Preallocated Instances**

Remote Docker and machine executor instances are spun up on demand. It is also possible to preallocate instances to remain up and running, ready for remote Docker and machine jobs to be run (see the last two fields in figure 9).

If Docker Layer Caching (DLC) is to be used, VM Service instances need to be spun up on-demand. To ensure this can happen, either ensure any preallocated instances are in use, or set both remote Docker and machine preallocated instance fields to 0.

When using preallocated instances be aware that a cron job is scheduled to cycle through these instances once per day to ensure they don’t end up in an unworkable state.

**Job and Instance Management**

Jobs run using the remote Docker Environment, or the machine executor are scheduled and dispatched by the Nomad server to your Nomad clients and passed on to remote Docker or machine from there. This means jobs run on remote Docker and the machine executor can be monitored in the usual way, using the Nomad CLI. See our Introduction to Nomad Cluster Operation for more about Nomad commands and terminology.

A cron job is scheduled to cycle all default and preallocated instance at least once per day to ensure instance don’t end up in a dead/bad state.

**Accessing Remote Docker and machine instances**

By default, private IP addresses are used to communicate with VM service instances. If you need to grant wider access, for example, to allow developers SSH access, this can be set using the checkbox in the VM Provider Advanced Settings.
Figure 13. Allowing Access to VM Service Instances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTTP Proxy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTPS Proxy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Proxy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Instance Public IP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeout for waiting for ssh to connect to VM (ms)</td>
<td>180000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeout for a new VM to start (ms)</td>
<td>300000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeout for long running tasks (hours)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactivity period before clearing Docker cache storage volumes (days)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Running GPU Executors

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

This document outlines how to run GPU (graphics processing unit) machine executors using CircleCI Server.

Prerequisites

Configure the `vm-service` in the Replicated management console to start a GPU-enabled instance.

Overview

Run the following commands on any Nvidia GPU-enabled instance. The following example uses CUDA 8.0, but you can use any CUDA runtime version supported by your GPU instance.

```
sudo apt-get update
export OS_RELEASE=$(uname -r)
sudo apt-get install -y linux-image-extra-$OS_RELEASE linux-headers-$OS_RELEASE linux-image-$OS_RELEASE
sudo dpkg -i cuda-repo-ubuntu1404-8-0-local_8.0.44-1_amd64-deb
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get --yes --force-yes install cuda
nvidia-smi
```

`nvidia-smi` is only required for testing purposes. After you install the CUDA driver in Step 7 you should be good to go!

Adding GPU Steps to an AMI

To avoid start up time associated with the above steps, they may be included in an AMI by following the instructions in the Configuring VM Service documentation.
Setting Up Certificates

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

This document provides a script for using a custom Root Certificate Authority and the process for using an Elastic Load Balancing certificate.

Using a Custom Root CA

Any valid certificates added to the following path will be trusted by CircleCI services: \texttt{usr/local/share/ca-certificates/}

The following example \texttt{openssl} command is one way of placing the certificate. It is also possible to pull a certificate from a vault/PKI solution within your company.

Some installation environments use internal Root Certificate Authorities for encrypting and establishing trust between servers. If you are using a customer Root certificate, you will need to import and mark it as a trusted certificate at CircleCI GitHub Enterprise instances. CircleCI will respect such trust when communicating with GitHub and webhook API calls.

CA Certificates must be in a format understood by Java Keystore, and include the entire chain.

The following script provides the necessary steps:

```
GHE_DOMAIN=github.example.com

# Grab the CA chain from your GitHub Enterprise deployment.
openssl s_client -connect ${GHE_DOMAIN}:443 -showcerts < /dev/null | sed -ne '/-BEGIN CERTIFICATE-/,/-END CERTIFICATE-/p' > /usr/local/share/ca-certificates/ghe.crt
```

Then, navigate to the system console at port 8800 and change the protocol to upgraded. You can change the protocol to HTTPS (TLS/SSLEnabled) setting and restart the services. When trying Test GitHub Authentication you should get Success now rather than x509 related error.

Setting up ELB Certificates

CircleCI requires the following steps to get ELB (Elastic Load Balancing) certificates working as your primary certs. The steps to accomplish this are below. You will need certificates for the ELB and CircleCI Server as described in the following sections.

Opening the port for HTTP requests will allow CircleCI to return a HTTPS redirect.
1. Open the following ports on your ELB:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Load Balancer Protocol</th>
<th>Load Balancer Port</th>
<th>Instance Protocol</th>
<th>Instance Port</th>
<th>Cipher</th>
<th>SSL Certificate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>SSL</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Change</td>
<td>your-cert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>SSL</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>Change</td>
<td>your-cert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>8800</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>8800</td>
<td>Change</td>
<td>your-cert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL</td>
<td>8081</td>
<td>SSL</td>
<td>8081</td>
<td>Change</td>
<td>your-cert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL</td>
<td>8082</td>
<td>SSL</td>
<td>8082</td>
<td>Change</td>
<td>your-cert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Add the following security group on your ELB:

The sources below are left open so that anybody can access the instance over these port ranges. If that is not what you want, then feel free to restrict them. Users will experience reduced functionality if your stakeholders are using IP addresses outside of the Source Range.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port Range</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom TCP Rule</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>8800</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom TCP Rule</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>64535-65535</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Next, in the management console for CircleCI, upload a valid certificate and key file to the Privacy Section. These don't need to be externally signed or even current certs as the actual cert management is done at the ELB. But, to use HTTPS requests, CircleCI requires a certificate and key in which the "Common Name (FQDN)" matches the hostname configured in the admin console.

4. It is now possible to set your GitHub Authorization Callback to `https` rather than `http`.

**Using Self-Signed Certificates**

Because the ELB does not require a current certificate, you may choose to generate a self-signed certificate with an arbitrary duration.

1. Generate the certificate and key using openssl command:
   ```bash
   openssl req -newkey rsa:2048 -nodes -keyout key.pem -x509 -days 1 -out certificate.pem
   ```

2. Provide the appropriate information to the prompts.

   The Common Name provided must match the host configured in CircleCI.

3. Save the certificate.pem and key.pem file locally.
Setting up TLS/HTTPS on CircleCI Server

You may use various solutions to generate valid SSL certificate and key file. Two solutions are provided below.

**Using Certbot**

This section describes setting up TLS/HTTPS on your Server install using Certbot by manually adding a DNS record set to the Services machine. Certbot generally relies on verifying the DNS record via either port 80 or 443, however this is not supported on CircleCI Server installations as of 2.2.0 because of port conflicts.

2. SSH into the Services machine.
3. Install Certbot and generate certificates using the following commands:

   ```bash
   sudo apt-get update
   sudo apt-get install software-properties-common
   sudo add-apt-repository ppa:certbot/certbot
   sudo apt-get update
   sudo apt-get install certbot
   certbot certonly --manual --preferred-challenges dns
   ```
4. You will be instructed to add a DNS TXT record.
5. After the record is successfully generated, save `fullchain.pem` and `privkey.pem` locally.

If you are using Route 53 for your DNS records, adding a TXT record is straightforward. When you're creating a new record set, be sure to select type → TXT and provide the appropriate value enclosed in quotes.

**Adding the certificate to CircleCI Server**

Once you have a valid certificate and key file in `.pem` format, you must upload it to CircleCI Server.

1. To do so, navigate to `hostname:8800/console/settings`
2. Under "Privacy" section, check the box for "SSL only (Recommended)"
3. Upload your newly generated certificate and key
4. Click "Verify TLS Settings" to ensure everything is working
5. Click "Save" at the bottom of the settings page and restart when prompted

More information is available [here](#).

Ensure the hostname is properly configured from the Management Console (http://<circleci-hostname>.com:8800) and that the hostname used matches the DNS records associated with the TLS certificates.
Make sure the Auth Callback URL in GitHub/GHE matches the domain name pointing to the Services machine, including the protocol used, for example https://info-tech.io/.
Managing User Accounts

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

This section provides information to help system administrators of self-hosted CircleCI Server installations manage accounts for their users. For an overview of user accounts, view the Admin settings overview from the CircleCI app by clicking on your profile in the top right corner and selecting Admin. This overview provides the active user count and the total number of licensed users.

Figure 14. Admin Settings – Account Overview

Suspending Accounts

When an account is no longer required, you can suspend the account so it will no longer be active and will not count against your license quota. To suspend an account:

1. Navigate to your CircleCI Admin Settings
2. Select Users from the Admin Settings menu
3. Scroll to locate the account in either the Active or Inactive window
4. Click **Suspend** next to the account name and the account will appear in the Suspended window
Reactivating a Suspended User Account

To reactivate an account that has been suspended:

1. Navigate to your CircleCI Admin Settings
2. Select Users from the Admin Settings menu
3. View the Suspended window
4. Click on Activate next to the User you wish to grant access and the account will appear in the Active window
Controlling Account Access

Any user associated with your GitHub.com or GitHub Enterprise organization can create a user account for your CircleCI installation. In order to control who has access, you can automatically suspend all new users, requiring an administrator to activate them before they can log in. To access this feature:

1. Navigate to your CircleCI Admin Settings
2. Select System Settings from the Admin Settings menu
3. Set Suspend New Users to True

![Figure 17. Auto Suspend New Users](image)

Activating a Suspended New User Account

To activate an new account that was automatically suspended, and allow the associated user access to your installation of CircleCI Server:

1. Navigate to your CircleCI Admin Settings
2. Select Users from the Admin Settings menu
3. View the Suspended New Users window
4. Click on Activate next to the User you wish to grant access and the account will appear in the Active window
Figure 18. Activate a Suspended New User

Limit User Registrations by GitHub Organization

When using github.com, you can limit who can register with your CircleCI install to people with some connection to your approved organizations list. To access this feature:

1. Navigate to your CircleCI Admin Settings page
2. Select System Settings from the Admin Setting menu
3. Scroll down to Required Org Membership List
4. Enter the organization(s) you wish to approve. If entering more than one organization, use a comma delimited string

Figure 19. Organization Membership

macOS VM Tweaks

Put any bash commands here you want to have run on all ESX/ macOS VMs when they are first booted. This is a good way to make small tweaks to your build environment or install specific packages that apply to all builds.
Any form of organization membership is within the scope of this approval feature, and it does not stop users from running builds associated with other organizations they may belong to.

Full User List

To view a full list of users for your CircleCI Server installation, first SSH into your Services machine, and then run:

```
circleci dev-console
(circle.model.user/where { :$and [{:sign_in_count {$gte 0}}, {:login {$ne nil}}] } only [:login])
```

Deleting a User

If you need to remove a user from your installation of CircleCI Server, you will need to SSH into the services machine first and then delete using the following command, substituting the user’s GitHub username:

```
circleci dev-console
(circle.http.api.admin-commands.user/delete-by-login-vcs-type! "github-username-of-user" :github)
```
Build Artifacts

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

Build artifacts persist data after a job is completed. They can be used for longer-term storage of your build process outputs. For example, when a Java build/test process finishes, the output of the process is saved as a .jar file. CircleCI can store this file as an artifact, keeping it available long after the process has finished.

Safe and Unsafe Content Types

By default, only pre-defined artifact types are allowed. This protects users from uploading, and potentially executing malicious content. The 'allowed-list' is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Safe Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>json</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>png</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>jpg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>gif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>bmp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video</td>
<td>webm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video</td>
<td>ogg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video</td>
<td>mp4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>webm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>aac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>mp4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>mpeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>ogg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>wav</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Also, by default, the following types will be rendered as plain text:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>html</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>css</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>javascript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>ecmascript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>javascript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>ecmascript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>xml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Allow Unsafe Content types**

If you would like to allow content types that are not included in the whitelist above, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the CircleCI Management Console (for example, https://<your-circleci-hostname>:8800/settings) and select Settings from the menu bar.
2. Scroll down to find the Artifacts section.
3. Select Serve Artifacts with Unsafe Content-Types.
4. Click Save at the bottom of the page and Restart Now in the pop-up to save your changes and restart the console.

Any change to the settings within the Management Console will incur downtime as the console will need to be restarted.
Enabling Usage Statistics

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

This chapter is for System Administrators who want to automatically send some aggregate usage statistics to CircleCI. Usage statistics data enhances visibility into CircleCI installations and is used to better support you and ensure a smooth transition from CircleCI 1.0 to CircleCI 2.0.

To opt-in to this feature, navigate to your Management Console settings (e.g. circleci-hostname.com:8800/settings) and scroll down to Usage Statistics. Enable the radio button labeled Automatically send some usage statistics to CircleCI, as shown below.

![Figure 21. Usage Statistics Settings](image)

Detailed Usage Statistics

The following sections provide information about the usage statistics CircleCI will gather when this setting is enabled.

**Weekly Account Usage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>account_id</td>
<td>UUID</td>
<td>Uniquely identifies each vcs account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usage_current_macos</td>
<td>minutes</td>
<td>For each account, track weekly builds performed in minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usage_legacy_macos</td>
<td>minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usage_current_linux</td>
<td>minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usage_legacy_linux</td>
<td>minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Weekly Job Activity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>utc_week</td>
<td>date</td>
<td>Identifies which week the data below applies to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usage_oss_macos_legacy</td>
<td>minutes</td>
<td>Track builds performed by week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usage_oss_macos_current</td>
<td>minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usage_oss_linux_legacy</td>
<td>minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usage_oss_linux_current</td>
<td>minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usage_private_macos_legacy</td>
<td>minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usage_private_macos_current</td>
<td>minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usage_private_linux_legacy</td>
<td>minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usage_private_linux_current</td>
<td>minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new_projects_oss_macos_legacy</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td>Captures new Builds performed on 1.0. Observe if users are starting new projects on 1.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new_projects_oss_macos_current</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new_projects_oss_linux_legacy</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new_projects_oss_linux_current</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new_projects_private_macos_legacy</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new_projects_private_macos_current</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new_projects_private_linux_legacy</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new_projects_private_linux_current</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projects_oss_macos_legacy</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td>Captures Builds performed on 1.0 and 2.0. Observe if users are moving towards 2.0 or staying with 1.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projects_oss_macos_current</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projects_oss_linux_legacy</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projects_oss_linux_current</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projects_private_macos_legacy</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projects_private_macos_current</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projects_private_linux_legacy</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projects_private_linux_current</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accessing Usage Data**

If you would like programatic access to this data in order to better understand your users you may run this command from the Services VM.

```
docker exec usage-stats /src/builds/extract
```

**Security and Privacy**

Please reference exhibit C within your terms of contract and our [standard license agreement](#) for our complete security and privacy disclosures.
Configuring the JVM Heap Size

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

The JVM heap size is configurable for the following containers: frontend, test-results, output-processing and contexts-service. You might want to consider increasing the heap size if you see "out of memory" errors, such as: Terminating due to java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space.

Setting up

To be able to configure the JVM_HEAP_SIZE value for each container, you will first need to create customizations files on your services machine.

1. Create customizations files:

```
/etc/circleconfig/frontend/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/test-results/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/output-processor/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/contexts-service/customizations
```

2. In each customization file add the line below to export your desired JVM heap size:

```
export JVM_HEAP_SIZE=2g
```

3. Stop and restart CircleCI application from the Management Console dashboard (for example, your-circleci-hostname.com:8800)

Verify customization is applied

Once your installation has successfully restarted, you can confirm the configured value was applied correctly by running the following REPL commands per container:

- **frontend**
  
  ```
  sudo docker exec -it frontend lein repl :connect 6005
  ```

- **test-results**

  ```
  sudo docker exec -it test-results lein repl :connect 2719
  ```

- **output-processing**

  ```
  ```
sudo docker exec -it picard-output-processor lein repl :connect 6007

And following are the outputs you should see:

(System/getenv "JVM_HEAP_SIZE") ;; should return what you have set above

(-> (java.lang.Runtime/getRuntime) (.totalMemory)) ;; return value should match with JVM_HEAP_SIZE
Maintenance

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

This chapter describes system checks and the basics of user management.

System Checks

When are executor instances created and destroyed?

Answer: CircleCI creates a new instance for each job. The instance will be destroyed at the end of the job. However, given that cloud instance creation may take significant time (~1 to 3 minutes), CircleCI offers a pre-scale option, where a set number of instances will be created in anticipation of demand. These will be killed at the end of the job. The number of pre-scaled instances is configured in the settings section of the Management Console. At any given time, CircleCI expects to have a base of pre-scaled instances and the required instances to service current job load.

When are executor instances reused?

Answer: Machine executor VMs never get reused for multiple jobs. EBS Volumes are reused for multiple jobs, but only get shared among jobs within the same project.

How are EBS volumes managed?

Answer: Since docker layers can be large (GBs), CircleCI prefers caching by using attached EBS volumes to using an object storage (for example, S3). Volumes are created when a job is configured to use docker layer caching (for example, set docker_layer_caching: true in config). Note: For docker layer caching to work, you cannot use preallocated instances. You must set the remote docker and/or machine executor (depending on which one you want to use DLC, or both) to 0 in the replicated settings for "on-demand" instances. Otherwise, DLC will not work.

CircleCI reuses any existing available volume for that job project. If there is none (or all existing volumes are busy), CircleCI creates a new volume for the project. Volumes are associated with a project. No two project jobs can share an EBS volume for security reasons. CircleCI deletes EBS volumes in few circumstances (for example, when there is a risk of running out of disk space).

Can the amount of EBS volumes and EC2 instances be bounded?

Answer: Not at this time. You may utilize the metrics provided to alert when reaching a specific threshold.

How do you prevent executors from existing indefinitely?

Answer: A process runs that periodically detects and stops any leaked VMs (for example, a task completed but it's VM is running for over N hours). You may also manually inspect instances that have been running for over 24 hours (CircleCI currently does this as well). You may also utilize the metrics provided to alert when stale VMs are detected.

Where can I find the audit log(s)?

Answer: The Audit logs are found at the root of your object storage installation under /audit-
logs/audit_log/v1. Audit Log Service (as of CircleCI v2.13) handles the storage of audit log events. Services running within a cluster may fire audit events that are then captured by this service and persisted to the provisioned Storage mechanism for AWS S3 and On-Host.

What do the audit log files contain?

Answer: A JSON representation of event(s) for the period of time since the last file created (each file starts with a timestamp and is generally an hourly period). For example:

```
{
    "id": "27aa77e3-0255-4464-93ad-f8236533ab53",
    "version": 1,
    "action": "workflow.job.finish",
    "success": true,
    "payload": {
        "job": {
            "id": "e8cef7c4-60d4-429b-8c94-09c05f309408",
            "contexts": [],
            "job_name": "remote_docker",
            "job_status": "success"
        },
        "workflow": {
            "id": "c022ca3c-5f6f-41ba-a6ca-05977f6a336a",
            "vcs_branch": "master"
        }
    },
    "target": {
        "id": "3c4886e1-b810-4765-a1a2-d588e6e4b9cb",
        "type": "project"
    },
    "request": {
        "id": ""
    },
    "actor": {
        "id": "27075c88-9ba4-47d7-8523-fa576e839bfd",
        "type": "user"
    },
    "scope": {
        "id": "3c4886e1-b810-4765-a1a2-d588e6e4b9cb",
        "type": "project"
    }
}
```
What action types are there?

Answer:

- context.create
- context.delete
- context.env_var.delete
- context.env_var.store
- project.add
- project.follow
- project.settings.update
- project.stop_building
- project.unfollow
- user.create
- user.logged_in
- user.logged_out
- user.suspended
- workflow.error
- workflow.job.context.request
- workflow.job.finish
- workflow.job.scheduled
- workflow.job.start
- workflow.retry
- workflow.start

How can I access the files and do something with them?

Answer:

1. Set up the `awscli` and `jq` or another JSON processor for your OS.
2. In this example, grep for all `workflow.job.start` events.

```
#!/bin/bash
BUCKET=YOUR-BUCKET-NAME
for key in `aws s3api list-objects --bucket BUCKET --prefix audit-logs/audit_log/v1/ --output json | jq -r '.Contents[].Key'`; do
echo $key;
aws s3 cp --quiet s3://$BUCKET/$key - | grep workflow.job.start;
done
```
How do I ensure proper injection of Internal CA Certificate?

**Answer:** If using an internal CA, or self-signed certificate, you must ensure the signing certificate is trusted by the domain service to properly connect to GitHub Enterprise.

1. The Domain Service uses a Java Truststore, loaded with Keytool. Must match the formats supported by that tool.
2. You need the full CA chain, not just root/intermediate certificates.
3. The CA certificate chain should be saved in `/usr/local/share/ca-certificates/`

**Security and Access Control**

CircleCI conducts ongoing security checks, for example, CircleCI containers are scanned by TwistLock prior to being published. CircleCI does **not** conduct ongoing security checks of your environment.

**What kind of security is in place for passwords and Personally Identifiable Information (PII)? Are the passwords hashed with a strong hash function and salted?**

**Answer:** Passwords are hashed with a 10-character salt and SHA265, refer to the Security chapter for more details.

**How will the Host and Nomad clients be monitored for security issues?**

**Answer:** Your internal security teams are responsible for monitoring the Host and Nomad clients installed in your private datacenter or cloud. CircleCI containers are scanned by TwistLock prior to being published.

**System Configuration**

**How is configuration managed for the system?**

**Answer:** Replicated Management Console handles all of the post-installation configuration. Installation-specific configuration is managed by Terraform or Shell scripts.

**How are configuration secrets managed?**

**Answer:** Configuration secrets are stored in plain-text on the host.

**Metrics**

**What significant metrics will be generated?**

**Answer:** Refer to the Monitoring section for details about monitoring and metrics.

**How do I find out how many builds per day are running?**

**Answer:**
use <database>
var coll = db.builds
var items = coll.find({
  "start_time": {
    $gte: ISODate("2018-03-15T00:00:00.000Z"),
    $lt: ISODate("2018-03-16T00:00:00.000Z")
  }
})
items.count()

Usage Statistics

How do I find the usage statistics?

Answer:

docker exec server-usage-stats /src/builds/extract

Health Checks

How is the health of dependencies (components and systems) assessed? How does the system report its own health?

Answer: Ready Agent can be used to determine the health of the system. Replicated looks to the server-ready-agent API for a 200 response. server-ready-agent waits to receive a 200 from all listed services, reporting a 5XX until all services come online and then it reports a 200. You can tail the logs to determine current and final state as follows:

docker logs -f ready-agent

Health of Service

Each documented service provides /health-check, /healthcheck, /status HTTP endpoint: 200 indicates basic health, 500 indicates bad configuration. To determine the health of individual services you must ssh into your Services VM (where all the containers are running) and make the request. The current list of services that expose a check are listed below:

- Frontend localhost:80/health-check
- API Service localhost:8082/status
- Workflows Conductor localhost:9999/healthcheck
- Federations Service localhost:8090/status
• Permissions Service localhost:3013/status
• Context Service localhost:3011/status
• Domain Service localhost:3014/status
• Cron Service localhost:4261/status
• VM Service* localhost:3001/status

* if enabled

As an example, following is how you would determine if the frontend is healthy:

```bash
curl -s -o /dev/null -I -w "%{http_code}\n" 0.0.0.0:80/health-check
```

**Health of Dependencies**

Use `/health` HTTP endpoint for internal components that expose it. Other systems and external endpoints: typically use HTTP 200 except some synthetic checks for some services.

**Operational Tasks**

**How is the software deployed? How does rollback happen?**

*Answer:* CircleCI uses Enterprise-Setup Terraform or Static bash scripts for deployments, Replicated is installed and orchestrates pulling all containers into your VPC. Rollbacks can only occur by reloading a previous backup and are not possible through Replicated.

**What kind of scaling events take place?**

*Answer:* Vertically scaling Service and Nomad clients is possible with downtime, Horizontally scaling Nomad Clients is possible without downtime. Refer to the Monitoring section of the Configuration chapter for details.

**What kind of checks need to happen on a regular basis?**

*Answer:* All `/health` endpoints should be checked every 60 seconds including the Replicated endpoint.

**Troubleshooting**

**How should troubleshooting happen? What tools are available?**

*Answer:*

It is worth noting two things. First is that the REPL is a extremely powerful tool that can cause irreparable damage to your system when used improperly. We cannot guarantee that any of the `repl` commands outside of this guide are safe to run, and do not support custom `repl` being run in our shell. The second thing is that in order to run any of our commands you'll need to run the following commands below:

1. ssh into services box
2. run `circleci dev-console`

If the above does not bring you into a REPL that mentions it is the CircleCI Dev-Console you can run the alternative command.

1. ssh into the services box
2. Run `sudo docker exec -it frontend bash`
3. Run `lein repl :connect 6005`

Once you are in the repl, you can copy and paste any of the commands below, and making the necessary substitutions in order to make the command work.

**How do I view all users?**

Answer:

```clj
(circle.model.user/where { :$and [{:sign_in_count {:$gte 0}}, {:login {:$ne nil}}]} :only [:login])
```

**How do I delete a user?**

Answer:

```clj
(circle.http.api.admin-commands.user/delete-by-login-vcs-type! "Sirparthington" :github)
```

**How do I make a user an admin?**

Answer:

```clj
(circle.model.user/set-fields! (circle.model.user/find-one-by-github-login "your-github-username-here") {:admin "all"})
```

**How do I get user statistics?**

Answer: If a if you need some basic statistics (name, email, sign in history) for your users, run the following REPL commands:

- **All Time**

  ```clj
circleci dev-console
  ```

- **Last Month**
How do I create a new admin?

**Answer:** By default, the first user to access the CircleCI Server installation after it is started becomes the admin.

Options for designating additional admin users are found under the Users page in the Admin section at https://[domain-to-your-installation]/admin/users.

In the event the admin is unknown, or has left the company without creating a new admin, you can promote a user in the following way:

1. SSH into the services box
2. Open the CircleCI dev console with the command `circleci dev-console`
3. Run this command (replacing `<username>` with the GitHub username of the person you want to promote):

   ```
   (-> (circle.model.user/find-one-by-login "<username>") (circle.model.user/set-fields! {:admin "write-settings"}))
   ```

How do I reset the Management Console password?

**Answer:** [https://www.replicated.com/docs/kb/supporting-your-customers/resetting-console-password/](https://www.replicated.com/docs/kb/supporting-your-customers/resetting-console-password/)

1. SSH into the services box
2. Use the following command: `replicated auth reset` to remove the password
3. Visit [https://<server>:8800/create-password](https://<server>:8800/create-password) to create a new password or connect LDAP.

How do I resolve the case of VM spin-up / spin-down issues?

**Answer:** Make sure no builds are running that require the remote Docker environment or the machine executor, and make sure to terminate any running preallocated/remote VM EC2 instances first. Then, complete the following:

1. SSH into the services box
2. Log into the VM service database in the Postgres container: `sudo docker exec -it postgres psql -U circle vms`
3. Delete these records: `delete from vms.tasks; delete from vms.volumes; delete from vms.vms;`
4. Configure the settings in the management console to on-demand instancing (for example, set to 0 to prevent preallocated instances from being used)
5. Terminate all existing vm ec2 instances that are currently running.

6. Run `circleci dev-console` to REPL in. You should now be able to run the below commands to check queues.

7. After checking queues with the commands below, change the setting back to their original values.

**Queues**

Queues may become an issues for you if you are running version 2.10 or earlier. As 1.0 builds pile up and block any builds from running, run the commands below to get a feeling for how long the queues are. Then, you can promote builds from the usage-queue to the run-queue or just cancel them from the run queue.

**Checking Usage Queue**

```
(in-ns 'circle.backend.build.usage-queue)
(->> (all-builds) count) # Will give you the count for how many builds are in the queue

(->> (all-builds) (take 3) (map deref) (map circle.http.paths/build-url)) # If you want to check the top three builds at the top of the queue.

(->> (all-builds) reverse (take 3) (map circle.http.paths/build-url)) # If you want to check the builds at the end of the queue.

# If you want to promote builds from the usage queue to the run queue you can do the following:

(let [builds (->> (all-builds)
                (take 3)
                (map circle.http.paths/build-url)
                (map circle.model.build/find-one-by-circle-url))]
  (doseq [b builds]
    (circle.backend.build.usage-queue/forward-build b))

Its safe to do this by the 100’s, but do not put the entire queue in.
```
Checking Run Queue

```haskell
(circle.backend.build.run-queue/queue-depths) # returns how many are in the queue
(->> (circle.backend.build.run-queue/all-builds) (take 3) (map circle.http.paths/build-url)) # Check the top three builds in the run-queue

# In case builds are jammed run the following. You can cancel in batches of 100.
(->> (circle.backend.build.run-queue/all-builds) (take 100) (map circle.backend.build.cancel/cancel!))
```

Remember to set values back to original in your settings after checking queues.

Daylight-saving time changes

Is the software affected by daylight-saving time changes (both client and server)?

**Answer:** No. All date/time data converted to UTC with offset before processing.

Data cleardown

Which data needs to be cleared down? How often? Which tools or scripts control cleardown?

**Answer:** If using On-Host storage and Static, all storage should be mounted.

Log rotation

Is log rotation needed? How is it controlled?

**Answer:** Docker automatically rotates logs.

Replicated Failover and Recovery procedures

What needs to happen when parts of the system are failed over to standby systems? What needs to happen during recovery?

**Answer:** Refer to the Backup and Troubleshooting sections of this document for details.

User Management

How do I provision admin users?

**Answer:** The first user who logs in to the CircleCI application will automatically be designated an admin user. Options for designating additional admin users are found under the Users page in the Admin section at https://[domain-to-your-installation]/admin/users.
Backup and Recovery

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

This chapter describes failover or replacement of the services machine. Refer to the Backup section below for information about possible backup strategies and procedures for implementing a regular backup image or snapshot of the services machine.

Disaster Recovery

Specify a spare machine, in an alternate location, with the same specs for disaster recovery of the services machine. Having a hot spare regularly imaged with the backup snapshot in a failure scenario is best practice.

At the very least, provide systems administrators of the CircleCI installation with the hostname and location (even if co-located) of an equivalent server on which to install a replacement server with the latest snapshot of the services machine configuration. To complete recovery, use the Installation procedure, replacing the image from that procedure with your backup image.

Backing up CircleCI Data

This document describes how to back up your CircleCI application so that you can recover from accidental or unexpected loss of CircleCI data attached to the Services machine:

If you are running CircleCI in an HA configuration, you must use standard backup mechanisms for the external datastores. Contact support@circleci.com for more information.

Backing up the Database

If you have not configured CircleCI for external services, the best practice for backing up your CircleCI data is to use VM snapshots of the virtual disk acting as the root volume for the Services machine. Backups may be performed without downtime as long the underlying virtual disk supports such an operation as is true with AWS EBS. There is a small risk, that varies by filesystem and distribution, that snapshots taken without a reboot may have some data corruption, but this is rare in practice.

“Snapshots Disabled” refers to Replicated’s built-in snapshot feature that is turned off by default.

Backing up Object Storage

Build artifacts, output, and caches are generally stored in object storage services like AWS S3. These services are considered highly redundant and are unlikely to require separate backup. An exception is if your instance is setup to store large objects locally on the Services machine, either directly on-disk or on an NFS volume. In this case, you must separately back these files up and ensure they are mounted back to the same location on restore.
Snapshotting on AWS EBS

There are a few features of AWS EBS snapshots that make the backup process quite easy:

1. To take a manual backup, choose the instance in the EC2 console and select Actions > Image > Create Image.
2. Select the No reboot option if you want to avoid downtime. An AMI that can be readily launched as a new EC2 instance for restore purposes is created.

It is also possible to automate this process with the AWS API. Subsequent AMIs/snapshots are only as large as the difference (changed blocks) since the last snapshot, such that storage costs are not necessarily larger for more frequent snapshots, see Amazon's EBS snapshot billing document for details.

Restoring From Backup

When restoring test backups or performing a restore in production, you may need to make a couple of changes on the newly launched instance if its public or private IP addresses have changed:

1. Launch a fresh EC2 instance using the newly generated AMI from the previous steps
2. Stop the app in the Management Console (at port 8800) if it is already running
3. Ensure that the hostname configured in the Management Console at port 8800 reflects the correct address. If this hostname has changed, you will also need to change it in the corresponding GitHub OAuth application settings or create a new OAuth app to test the recovery and log in to the application.
4. Update any references to the backed-up instance’s public and private IP addresses in 
   /etc/default/replicated and /etc/default/replicated-operator on Debian/Ubuntu or 
   /etc/sysconfig/* in RHEL/CentOS to the new IP addresses.
5. From the root directory of the Services box, run sudo rm -rf /opt/nomad. State is saved in the 
   /opt/nomad folder that can interfere with builds running when an installation is restored from a backup. 
   The folder and its contents will be regenerated by Nomad when it starts.
6. Restart the app in the Management Console at port 8800.

Cleaning up Build Records

While filesystem-level data integrity issues are rare and preventable, there will likely be some data anomalies in a point-in-time backup taken while builds are running on the system. For example, a build that is only half-way finished at backup time may result in missing the latter half of its command output, and it may permanently show that it is in Running state in the application.

If you want to clean up any abnormal build records in your database after a recovery, you can delete them by running the following commands on the Services machine replacing the example build URL with an actual URL from your CircleCI application:

circleci dev-console
# Wait for console to load
user=> (admin/delete-build "https://my-circleci-hostname.com/gh/my-org/my-project/1234")
Security

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

This document outlines security features built into CircleCI and related integrations.

Overview

Security is our top priority at CircleCI, we are proactive and we act on security issues immediately. Report security issues to security@circleci.com with an encrypted message using our security team’s GPG key (ID: 0x4013DDA7, fingerprint: 3CD2 A48F 2071 61C0 B9B7 1AE2 6170 15B8 4013 DDA7).

Encryption

CircleCI uses HTTPS or SSH for all networking in and out of our service including from the browser to our services application, from the services application to your builder fleet, from our builder fleet to your source control system, and all other points of communication. In short, none of your code or data travels to or from CircleCI without being encrypted unless you have code in your builds that does so at your discretion. Operators may also choose to go around our SSL configuration or not use TLS for communicating with underlying systems.

The nature of CircleCI is that our software has access to your code and whatever data that code interacts with. All jobs on CircleCI run in a sandbox (specifically, a Docker container or an ephemeral VM) that stands alone from all other builds and is not accessible from the Internet or from your own network. The build agent pulls code via git over SSH. Your particular test suite or job configurations may call out to external services or integration points within your network, and the response from such calls will be pulled into your jobs and used by your code at your discretion. After a job is complete, the container that ran the job is destroyed and rebuilt. All environment variables are encrypted using Hashicorp Vault. Environment variables are encrypted using AES256-GCM96 and are unavailable to CircleCI employees.

Sandboxing

With CircleCI you control the resources allocated to run the builds of your code. This will be done through instances of our builder boxes that set up the containers in which your builds will run. By their nature, build containers will pull down source code and run whatever test and deployment scripts are part of the code base or your configuration. The containers are sandboxed, each created and destroyed for one build only (or one slice of a parallel build), and they are not available from outside themselves. The CircleCI service provides the ability to SSH directly to a particular build container. When doing this a user will have complete access to any files or processes being run inside that build container, so provide access to CircleCI only to those also trusted with your source code.

Integrations

A few different external services and technology integration points touch CircleCI. The following list enumerates those integration points.

- Web Sockets We use Pusher client libraries for WebSocket communication between the server and the browser, though for installs we use an internal server called slanger, so Pusher servers have no access to your instance of CircleCI nor your source control system. This is how we, for instance, update the builds list dynamically or show the output of a build line-by-line as it occurs. We send build status and lines of
your build output through the web socket server (which unless you have configured your installation to run without SSL is done using the same certs over SSL), so it is encrypted in transit.

- **Replicated** We use Replicated to manage the installation wizard, licensing keys, system audit logs, software updates, and other maintenance and systems tasks for CircleCI. Your instance of CircleCI communicates with Replicated servers to send license key information and version information to check for updates. Replicated does not have access to your data or other systems, and we do not send any of your data to Replicated.

- **Source Control Systems** To use CircleCI you will set up a direct connection with your instance of GitHub Enterprise or GitHub.com. When you set up CircleCI you authorize the system to check out your private repositories. You may revoke this permission at any time through your GitHub application settings page and by removing Circle’s Deploy Keys and Service Hooks from your repositories' Admin pages. While CircleCI allows you to selectively build your projects, GitHub’s permissions model is "all or nothing" — CircleCI gets permission to access all of a user’s repositories or none of them. Your instance of CircleCI will have access to anything hosted in those git repositories and will create webhooks for a variety of events (eg: when code is pushed, when a user is added, etc.) that will call back to CircleCI, triggering one or more git commands that will pull down code to your build fleet.

- **Dependency and Source Caches** Most CircleCI customers use S3 or equivalent cloud-based storage inside their private cloud infrastructure (Amazon VPC, etc) to store their dependency and source caches. These storage servers are subject to the normal security parameters of anything stored on such services, meaning in most cases our customers prevent any outside access.

- **Artifacts** It is common to use S3 or similar hosted storage for artifacts. Assuming these resources are secured per your normal policies they are as safe from any outside intrusion as any other data you store there.

- **iOS Builds** If you are paying to run iOS builds on CircleCI hardware your source code will be downloaded to a build box on our macOS fleet where it will be compiled and any tests will be run. Similar to our primary build containers that you control, the iOS builds we run are sandboxed such that they cannot be accessed.

### Audit Logs

The Audit Log feature is only available for CircleCI installed on your servers or private cloud.

CircleCI logs important events in the system for audit and forensic analysis purposes. Audit logs are separate from system logs that track performance and network metrics.

Complete Audit logs may be downloaded from the Audit Log page within the Admin section of the application as a CSV file. Audit log fields with nested data contain JSON blobs.

**Note:** In some situations, the internal machinery may generate duplicate events in the audit logs. The `id` field of the downloaded logs is unique per event and can be used to identify duplicate entries.

### Audit Log Events

Following are the system events that are logged. See `action` in the Field section below for the definition and format.

- `context.create`
- `context.delete`
- context.env_var.delete
- context.env_var.store
- project.env_var.create
- project.env_var.delete
- project.settings.update
- user.create
- user.logged_in
- user.logged_out
- workflow.job.approve
- workflow.job.finish
- workflow.job.scheduled
- workflow.job.start

### Audit Log Fields

- **action**: The action taken that created the event. The format is ASCII lowercase words separated by dots, with the entity acted upon first and the action taken last. In some cases entities are nested, for example, `workflow.job.start`.

- **actor**: The actor who performed this event. In most cases this will be a CircleCI user. This data is a JSON blob that will always contain `id` and `type` and will likely contain `name`.

- **target**: The entity instance acted upon for this event, for example, a project, an org, an account, or a build. This data is a JSON blob that will always contain `id` and `type` and will likely contain `name`.

- **payload**: A JSON blob of action-specific information. The schema of the payload is expected to be consistent for all events with the same `action` and `version`.

- **occurred_at**: When the event occurred in UTC expressed in ISO-8601 format with up to nine digits of fractional precision, for example `2017-12-21T13:50:54.474Z`.

- **metadata**: A set of key/value pairs that can be attached to any event. All keys and values are strings. This can be used to add additional information to certain types of events.

- **id**: A UUID that uniquely identifies this event. This is intended to allow consumers of events to identify duplicate deliveries.

- **version**: Version of the event schema. Currently the value will always be 1. Later versions may have different values to accommodate schema changes.

- **scope**: If the target is owned by an Account in the CircleCI domain model, the account field should be filled in with the Account name and ID. This data is a JSON blob that will always contain `id` and `type` and will likely contain `name`.

- **success**: A flag to indicate if the action was successful.

- **request**: If this event was triggered by an external request this data will be populated and may be used to connect events that originate from the same external request. The format is a JSON blob containing `id` (the request ID assigned to this request by CircleCI), `ip_address` (the original IP address in IPv4 dotted notation from which the request was made, eg. 127.0.0.1), and `client_trace_id` (the client trace ID header, if present, from the 'X-Client-Trace-Id' HTTP header of the original request).
Troubleshooting Server Installations

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

This document describes an initial set of troubleshooting steps to take if you are having problems with your CircleCI installation on your private server. If your issue is not addressed below, please generate a support bundle and contact our Support Engineers by opening a support ticket.

Debugging Queuing Builds

If your Services component is fine, but builds are not running, or all builds are queueing, follow the steps below.

1. Check Dispatcher Logs for Errors

Run `sudo docker logs dispatcher`, if you see log output that is free of errors you may continue on the next step.

If the logs dispatcher container does not exist or is down, start it by running the `sudo docker start <container_name>` command and monitor the progress. The following output indicates that the logs dispatcher is up and running correctly:

```
Jan 4 22:38:38.589:+0000 INFO circle.backend.build.run-queue dispatcher mode is on - no need for 
run-queue
Jan 4 22:38:38.589:+0000 INFO circle.backend.build.usage-queue 5a4ea047d560d00011682dc:
GERey/realitycheck/37 -> forwarded to run-queue
Jan 4 22:38:39.069:+0000 INFO circle.backend.build.usage-queue 5a4ea047d560d00011682dc: publishing
:usage-changed (:recur) event
Jan 4 22:38:39.069:+0000 INFO circle.backend.build.usage-queue got usage-queue event for
5a4ea047d560d00011682dc (finished-build)
```

If you see errors or do not see the above output, investigate the stack traces because they indicate that there is an issue with routing builds from 1.0 to 2.0. If there are errors in the output, then you may have a problem with routing builds to 1.0 or 2.0 builds.

If you can run 1.0 builds, but not 2.0 builds, or if you can only run 2.0 builds and the log dispatcher is up and running, continue on to the next steps.

2. Check Picard-Dispatcher Logs for Errors

Run the `sudo docker logs picard-dispatcher` command. A healthy `picard-dispatcher` should output the following:
Jan 9 19:32:33 INFO picard-dispatcher.init Still running...
Jan 9 19:34:33 INFO picard-dispatcher.init Still running...
Jan 9 19:34:44 INFO picard-dispatcher.core taking build=GRey/realitycheck/38
Jan 9 19:34:45 INFO circle.http.builds project GRey/realitycheck at revision 2c6179654541ee3d successsfully fetched and parsed .circleci/config.yml
picard-dispatcher.tasks build GRey/realitycheck/38 is using resource
class {:cpu 2.0, :ram 4096, :class :medium}
picard-dispatcher.tasks Computed tasks for build=GRey/realitycheck/38,
stage=:write_artifacts, parallel=1
Jan 9 19:34:45 INFO picard-dispatcher.tasks build has matching jobs:
build=GRey/realitycheck/38 parsed=:write_artifacts passed=:write_artifacts

The output should be filled with the above messages. If it is a slow day and builds are not happening very often, the output will appear as follows:

Jan 9 19:32:33.629:+0000 INFO picard-dispatcher.init Still running...

As soon as you run a build, you should see the above message to indicate that it has been dispatched to the scheduler. If you do not see the above output or you have a stack trace in the picard-dispatcher container, contact support@circleci.com.

If you run a 2.0 build and do not see a message in the picard-dispatcher log output, it often indicates that a job is getting lost between the dispatcher and the picard dispatcher.

Stop and restart the CircleCI app in the Management Console at port 8800 to re-establish the connection between the two containers.

3. Check Picard-Scheduler Logs for Errors

Run `sudo docker logs picard-scheduler`. The picard-scheduler schedules jobs and sends them to nomad through a direct connection. It does not actually handle queuing of the jobs in CircleCI.

4. Check Nomad Node Status

Check to see if there are any nomad nodes by running the `nomad node-status -allocs` command and viewing the following output:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>DC</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Drain</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Running Allocs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ec2727c5</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>ip-127-0-0-1</td>
<td>linux-64bit</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>ready</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you do not see any nomad clients listed, please consult our Introduction to Nomad Cluster Operation for more detailed information on managing and troubleshooting the nomad server.

- DC in the output stands for datacenter and will always print us-east-1 and should be left as such. It doesn't affect or break anything. The things that are the most important are the Drain, Status, and Allocs columns.

- **Drain** - If Drain is true then CircleCI will not route jobs to that nomad client. It is possible to change this value by running the following command nomad node-drain [options] <node>. If you set Drain to true, it will finish the jobs that were currently running and then stop accepting builds. After the number of allocations reaches 0, it is safe to terminate instance. If Drain is set to false it means the node is accepting connections and should be getting builds.

- **Status** - If Status is ready then it is ready to accept builds and should be wired up correctly. If it is not wired up correctly it will not show ready and it should be investigated because a node that is not showing ready in the Status will not accept builds.

- **Allocs** - Allocs is a term used to refer to builds. So, the number of Running Allocs is the number of builds running on a single node. This number indicates whether builds are routing. If all of the Builders have Running Allocs, but your job is still queued, that means you do not have enough capacity and you need to add more Builders to your fleet.

If you see output like the above, but your builds are still queued, then continue to the next step.

5. **Check Job Processing Status**

Run the sudo docker exec -it nomad nomad status command to view the jobs that are currently being processed. It should list the status of each job as well as the ID of the job, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5a4ea06b7d560d000116830f-0-build-GERey-realitycheck-1</td>
<td>batch</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a4ea0c9faaf8c0001b401b-0-build-GERey-realitycheck-2</td>
<td>batch</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a4ea0ca4f8c0001b6401c-0-build-GERey-realitycheck-3</td>
<td>batch</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>dead</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After a job has completed, the Status shows dead. This is a regular state for jobs. If the status shows running, the job is currently running. This should appear in the CircleCI app builds dashboard. If it is not appearing in the app, there may be a problem with the output-processor. Run the docker logs picard-output-processor command and check the logs for any obvious stack traces.

- If the job is in a constant pending state with no allocations being made, run the sudo docker exec -it nomad nomad status JOB_ID command to see where Nomad is stuck and then refer to standard Nomad Cluster error documentation for information.

- If the job is running/dead but the CircleCI app shows nothing:
  - Check the Nomad job logs by running the sudo docker exec -it nomad nomad logs --stderr --job JOB_ID command.
  - Run the picard-output-processor command to check those logs for specific errors.

The use of --stderr is to print the specific error if one exists.
Jobs stay in queued status until they fail and never successfully run

If the nomad client logs contain the following error message typw, check port 8585:

```json
{"error":"rpc error: code = Unavailable desc = grpc: the connection is unavailable","level":"warning","msg":"error fetching config, retrying","time":"2018-04-17T18:47:01Z"}
```

Why is the cache failing to unpack?

If a `restore_cache` step is failing for one of your jobs, it is worth checking the size of the cache - you can view the cache size from the CircleCI Jobs page within the `restore_cache` step. We recommend keeping cache sizes under 500MB – this is our upper limit for corruption checks because above this limit check times would be excessively long. Larger cache sizes are allowed but may cause problems due to a higher chance of decompression issues and corruption during download. To keep cache sizes down, consider splitting into multiple distinct caches.

How do I get round the API service being impacted by a high thread count

Disable cache warming by completing the following steps:

1. Add the export `DOMAIN_SERVICE_REFRESH_USERS=false` flag to the `/etc/circleconfig/api-service/customizations` file on the Services machine. For more information on configuration overrides, see the guide to Service Configuration Overrides.
2. Restart CircleCI:
   1. Navigate to the Management Console
   2. Click Stop Now and wait for it to stop
   3. Click Start
Frequently Asked Questions

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

This chapter answers frequently asked questions and provides installation troubleshooting tips.

Can I move or change my GitHub Enterprise URL without downtime?

No, because of the nature of CircleCI integration with GitHub authentication, you should not change the domain of your GHE instance after CircleCI is in production. Redeploying GitHub without will result in a corrupted CircleCI instance. Contact support if you plan to move your GitHub instance.

Can I monitor available build containers?

Yes, refer to the Introduction to Nomad Cluster Operation section for details. Refer to the Monitoring Your Installation section for how to enable additional container monitoring for AWS.

How do I provision admin users?

The first user who logs in to the CircleCI application will automatically be designated an admin user. Options for designating additional admin users are found under the Users page in the Admin section at https://[domain-to-your-installation]/admin/users.

How can I gracefully shutdown Nomad Clients?

Refer to the Introduction to Nomad Cluster Operation chapter for details.

Why is Test GitHub Authentication failing?

This means that the GitHub Enterprise server is not returning the intermediate SSL certificates. Check your GitHub Enterprise instance with https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/analyze.html – it may report some missing intermediate certs. You can use commands like openssl to get the full certificate chain for your server.

In some cases authentication fails when returning to the configuration page after it was successfully set up once. This is because the secret is encrypted, so when returning checking it will fail.

How can I use HTTPS to access CircleCI?

While CircleCI creates a self-signed cert when starting up, that certificate only applies to the management console and not the CircleCI product itself. If you want to use HTTPS, you'll have to provide certificates to use under the Privacy section of the settings in the management console.

Why doesn’t terraform destroy every resource?

CircleCI sets the services box to have termination protection in AWS and also writes to an s3 bucket. If you want terraform to destroy every resource, you'll have to either manually delete the instance, or turn off termination protection in the circleci.tf file. You'll also need to empty the s3 bucket that was created as part of the terraform install.

Do the Nomad Clients store any state?
They can be torn down without worry as they don't persist any data.

**How do I verify TLS settings are failing?**

Make sure that your keys are in unencrypted PEM format, and that the certificate includes the entire chain of trust as follows:

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
your_domain_name.crt
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
intermediate 1
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
intermediate 2
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
...
```

**How do I debug the Management Console (Replicated)?**

The CircleCI management console is powered by Replicated. If you are experiencing any issues with the Management Console, here are a few ways to debug it:

1. **Check you have Replicated installed**
   
   First, make sure you have the CLI tool for Replicated installed by running the following:

   ```
   replicated -version
   ```

2. **Restart Replicated and the CircleCI app**
   
   Try restarting Replicated services. You can do this by running the following commands on the service box, for Ubuntu 14.04:

   ```
   sudo service replicated-ui restart
   sudo service replicated restart
   sudo service replicated-operator restart
   ```

   For Ubuntu 16.04, run the following commands:
```bash
sudo systemctl restart replicated-ui
sudo systemctl restart replicated
sudo systemctl restart replicated-operator
```

Then try restarting the CircleCi app: go to your services box admin (for example, https://<your-circleci-hostname>.com:8800) and try restarting with "Stop Now" and "Start Now".

**3. Try to log into Replicated**

Try logging in to Replicated. You can do this by running the following command on the service box. You will be asked to enter your password - the same one used to unlock the Management Console (i.e. https://<your-circleci-hostname>.com:8800).

```
replicated login
```

If you could login, then run the following command and send the output to us at support@circleci.com so we can help diagnose what is causing the problem you are experiencing.

```
sudo replicated apps
```

If you were seeing the following error: request returned Unauthorized for API route this could be because you are not logged into Replicated, so please check if you are still getting the error after a successful login.

**4. Check Replicated logs**

You can find Replicated logs on the Services machine under /var/log/replicated.

**5. Check what Docker containers are currently running**

Replicated starts many Docker containers to run CircleCI Server, so it can be useful to check what containers are running.

To check what containers are currently running, run `sudo docker ps` and you should see something similar to this output:

```
$ sudo docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE                                                                 COMMAND                                                                                       CREATED              STATUS                       PORTS
eb2970306859        172.31.72.162:9874/circleci-api-service:0.1.6910-8b54ef9 "circleci-service-run"   26 hours ago        Up 26 hours       0.0.0.0:32872->80/tcp, 0.0.0.0:32871->443/tcp, 0.0.0.0:8082->3000/tcp, 0.0.0.0:32870->6010/tcp, 0.0.0.0:32869->8585/tcp api-service
01d26714f5f5        172.31.72.162:9874/circleci-workflows-conductor:0.1.38931-1a904bc8             26 hours ago        Up 26 hours       0.0.0.0:32870->6010/tcp, 0.0.0.0:32869->8585/tcp api-service
```

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"/service/docker-ent..." 26 hours ago        Up 26 hours         0.0.0.0:9998->9998/tcp, 0.0.0.0:32868->80/tcp, 0.0.0.0:32867->443/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9999->3000/tcp, 0.0.0.0:32866->8585/tcp
workflows-conductor

8cc6e4248cfb 172.31.162:9874/circleci-permissions-service:0.1.1195-b617002
"/service/docker-ent..." 26 hours ago        Up 26 hours         0.0.0.0:3013->3000/tcp
permissions-service

9e6efc98b7d6 172.31.162:9874/circleci-cron-service:0.1.680-1fcd8d2 "circleci-service-run" 26 hours ago        Up 26 hours         0.0.0.0:4261->4261/tcp
cron-service

8c40bd1cecf6 172.31.162:9874/circleci-federations-service:0.1.1134-72edcbc
"/service/docker-ent..." 26 hours ago        Up 26 hours         0.0.0.0:3145->3145/tcp, 0.0.0.0:8010->8010/tcp, 0.0.0.0:8090->8090/tcp
federations-service

71c7194168af 172.31.162:9874/circleci-contexts-service:0.1.6073-5275cd5 "/docker-entrypoint..." 26 hours ago        Up 26 hours         0.0.0.0:2718->2718/tcp, 0.0.0.0:3011->3011/tcp, 0.0.0.0:8091->8091/tcp
contexts-service

71ffe23b9a90 172.31.162:9874/circleci-domain-service:0.1.4040-eb63b67
"/service/docker-ent..." 26 hours ago        Up 26 hours         0.0.0.0:3014->3000/tcp
domain-service

eb2223c100d8 172.31.162:9874/circleci-audit-log-service:0.1.587-fa47042 "circleci-service-run" 26 hours ago        Up 26 hours         0.0.0.0:3001->3000/tcp
audit-log-service

243d99082e5c 172.31.162:9874/circleci-frontend:0.1.20321-501fada "/docker-entrypoint..." 26 hours ago        Up 26 hours         0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp, 0.0.0.0:443->443/tcp, 0.0.0.0:4434->4434/tcp
frontend

af34ca3346a7 172.31.162:9874/circleci-picard-dispatcher:0.1.10401-aa8b0e85 "circleci-service-run" 26 hours ago        Up 26 hours         0.0.0.0:9997->9997/tcp, 0.0.0.0:32878->80/tcp, 0.0.0.0:32867->443/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9999->3000/tcp, 0.0.0.0:32866->8585/tcp
picard-dispatcher

fb0eeb0b2d48 172.31.162:9874/circleci-vm-service:0.1.1370-ad05648 "vm-service-service-..." 26 hours ago        Up 26 hours         0.0.0.0:3001->3000/tcp
vm-service

3708dc080c8e 172.31.162:9874/circleci-vm-scaler:0.1.1370-ad05648 "/scaler-entrypoint..." 26 hours ago        Up 26 hours         0.0.0.0:32865->5432/tcp
vm-scaler

77bc980d4ac9 172.31.162:9874/circleci-vm-gc:0.1.1370-ad05648 "docker-entrypoint.s..." 26 hours ago        Up 26 hours         0.0.0.0:32864->5432/tcp
vm-gc

4b82f282a05d 172.31.162:9874/circleci-output-processing:0.1.10386-741e1d1 "output-processor-se..." 26 hours ag
Providing support@circleci.com with the output of sudo docker ps from the Services machine will help us diagnose the cause of your problem.
Customization and Configuration

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

The following sections summarize the key files and variables that impact CircleCI Server behavior, and configuration options for your Server installation.

Notable Files & Folders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Path</th>
<th>More info</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Config</td>
<td>/etc/circle-installation-customizations</td>
<td>See table below for values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JVM Heap Sizes</td>
<td>/etc/circleconfig/XXXX/customizations</td>
<td>Adjust heap size for individual containers with JVM_HEAP_SIZE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom CA Certs</td>
<td>/usr/local/share/ca-certificates/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container Customizations</td>
<td>/etc/circleconfig/XXX/customizations</td>
<td>Used lots of places in replicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/etc/hosts</td>
<td>/etc/hosts</td>
<td>Respected by several containers including frontend, copied to container’s /etc/hosts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/etc/environment</td>
<td>/etc/environment</td>
<td>Respected by all containers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Properties of /etc/circle-installation-customizations

Every property should be in the format `export ENV_VAR="value"`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>More info</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIRCLE_URL</td>
<td>Override the scheme and host that CircleCI uses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JVM_HEAP_SIZE</td>
<td>Set JVM heap size for all containers reading this property</td>
<td>Use container specific settings when possible (see files above)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Properties and Env Vars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>More info</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_PROXY, NO_PROXY</td>
<td>Proxy for replicated and other services outside CircleCI containers to use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Service Configuration Overrides

This section describes the configuration interface for overriding services in CircleCI Server.

Customizing your configuration can have potentially damaging consequences, so we recommend contacting support@circleci.com for guidance before making any changes.

Configuration is done by exporting environment variables in files located on the Services machine.

Consider the file "customizations" created at the following path /etc/circleconfig/workflows-conductor:

```
export FOO="bar"
```

The value of FOO will take precedence over the default values set in the default container mapping in the CircleCI Server configuration.

Available Overrides

```
/etc/circleconfig/api-service/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/audit-log-service/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/contexts-service-db-migrator/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/contexts-service/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/cron-service-db-migrator/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/cron-service/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/domain-service-migrator/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/domain-service/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/federations-service-db-migrator/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/federations-service-migrator/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/frontend/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/output-processor/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/permissions-service-migrator/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/permissions-service/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/picard-dispatcher/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/schedulerer/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/test-results/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/vm-gc/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/vm-scaler/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/vm-service-db-migrator/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/vm-service/customizations
/etc/circleconfig/workflows-conductor/customizations
```
Login Screen

*Introduced in CircleCI Server v2.17.3*

You can add a banner to your login screen as follows:

1. Access the file: `/etc/circleconfig/frontend/customizations` on the Services machine
2. Add the following line, substituting the text you wish to display in the banner:
   ```bash
   export CIRCLE__OUTER__LOGIN_BANNER_MESSAGE="<insert-your-message-here>"
   ```
3. Restart CircleCI from the Management Console (your-circleci-hostname.com:8800)

*Figure 22. Login Screen Banner Example*
CircleCI Server Container Architecture

This document is intended for system administrators of self-hosted installations of CircleCI Server.

This document outlines the containerized services that run on the Services machine within a CircleCI Server installation. This is provided both to give an overview of service operation, and to help with troubleshooting in the event of service outages. Supplementary notes and a key are provided below the following table.

Notes

- Database migrator services are listed here with a low failure severity as they only run at startup, however:

  If migrator services are down at startup connected services will fail.

- With a platinum support contract some services can be externalized (marked with * here) and managed to suit your requirements. Externalization provides higher data security and allows for redundancy to be built into your system.

key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🌟</td>
<td>Failure has a minor affect on production - no loss of data or functioning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚠️</td>
<td>Failure might cause issues with some jobs, but no loss of data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🚨</td>
<td>Failure can cause loss of data, corruption of jobs/workflows, major loss of functionality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Containers, Roles, Failure Modes and Startup Dependencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container / Image</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>What happens if it fails?</th>
<th>Failure severity</th>
<th>Startup dependencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>api-service</td>
<td>Provides a GraphQL API that provides much of the data to render the web frontend.</td>
<td>Many parts of the UI (e.g. Contexts) will fail completely.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>postgres, frontend, contexts-service-migrator, contexts-service, vault-cci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit-log-service</td>
<td>Persists audit log events to blob storage for long term storage.</td>
<td>Some events may not be recorded.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>postgres, frontend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contexts-service</td>
<td>Stores and provides encrypted contexts.</td>
<td>All builds using Contexts will fail.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>postgres, frontend, contexts-service-migrator, vault-cci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contexts-service-migrator</td>
<td>Runs postgresql migrations for the contexts-service.</td>
<td>Only runs at startup.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>postgres, frontend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cron-service</td>
<td>Triggers scheduled workflows.</td>
<td>Scheduled workflows will not run.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>postgres, frontend, cron-service-migrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cron-service-migrator</td>
<td>Runs postgresql migrations for the cron-service.</td>
<td>Only runs at startup.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>postgres, frontend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-service</td>
<td>Stores and provides information about our domain model.</td>
<td>Workflows will fail to start and some REST API calls may fail causing 500 errors in the CircleCI UI. If LDAP authentication is in use, all logins will fail.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>postgres, frontend, domain-service-migrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-service-migrator</td>
<td>Runs postgresql migrations for the domain-service.</td>
<td>Only runs at startup.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>postgres, frontend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exim</td>
<td>Mail Transfer Agent (MTA) used to send all outbound SMTP.</td>
<td>No email notifications will be sent.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>federation-service</td>
<td>Stores user identities (LDAP).</td>
<td>If LDAP authentication is in use, all logins will fail and some REST API calls might fail.</td>
<td>☢️ only if LDAP in use</td>
<td>postgres, frontend, federations-service-migrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container / Image</td>
<td>Role</td>
<td>What happens if it fails?</td>
<td>Failure severity</td>
<td>Startup dependencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>federation-service-migrator</td>
<td>Runs postgresql migrations for the <code>federations-service</code></td>
<td>Only runs at startup.</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>postgres, frontend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileserved</td>
<td>File storage service used as a replacement for S3 when CircleCI Server is run outside of AWS. Not used if Server is configured to use S3. Stores step output logs, artifacts, test results, caches and workspaces.</td>
<td>If not using S3, builds will produce no output and some REST API calls might fail.</td>
<td>☑ if not using S3</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frontend</td>
<td>CircleCI web app and <code>www-api</code> proxy.</td>
<td>The UI and REST API will be unavailable and no jobs will be triggered by GitHub/Enterprise. Running builds will be OK but no updates will be seen.</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>postgres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mongo *</td>
<td>Mongo data store.</td>
<td>Potential total data loss. All running builds will fail and the UI will not work.</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>mongodb-upgrader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomad-metrics</td>
<td>Queries the nomad server for stats and sends them to statsd.</td>
<td>Nomad metrics will be lost, but everything else should run as normal.</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output-processor / output-processing</td>
<td>Receives job output &amp; status updates and writes them to MongoDB. Also provides an API to running jobs to access caches, workspaces, store caches, workspaces, artifacts, &amp; test results.</td>
<td>All running builds will either fail or be left in an unfixable, inconsistent state. There will also be data loss in terms of step output, test results and artifacts.</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container / Image</td>
<td>Role</td>
<td>What happens if it fails</td>
<td>Failure severity</td>
<td>Startup dependencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permissions-service</td>
<td>Provides the CircleCI permissions interface.</td>
<td>Workflows will fail to start and some REST API calls may fail, causing 500 errors in the UI.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>postgres, frontend, permissions-service-migrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permissions-service-migrator</td>
<td>Runs postgresql migrations for the permissions-service</td>
<td>Only runs at startup.</td>
<td>☼️</td>
<td>postgres, frontend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>picard-dispatcher</td>
<td>Splits a job into tasks and sends them to schedulerer to be run.</td>
<td>No jobs will be sent to Nomad, the run queue will increase in size but there should be no meaningful loss of data.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postgres / postgres-script-enhance*</td>
<td>Basic postgresql with enhancements for creating required databases when containers are launched.</td>
<td>Potential total data loss. All running builds will fail and the UI will not work.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rabbitmq / rabbitmq-delayed</td>
<td>Runs the RabbitMQ server. Most of our services use RabbitMQ for queueing.</td>
<td>Potential total data loss. All running builds will fail and the UI will not work.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputRunningRedis / redis</td>
<td>The Redis key/value store.</td>
<td>Lose output from currently-running job steps. API calls out to GitHub may also fail.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schedulerer</td>
<td>Sends tasks to server-nomad to run.</td>
<td>No jobs will be sent to Nomad, the run queue will increase in size but there should be no meaningful loss of data.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mongodb-upgrader / server-mongo-upgrader</td>
<td>Used to run any mongo conversion/upgrade scripts during mongo version upgrade.</td>
<td>Not required to run all the time.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomad_server / server-nomad</td>
<td>Nomad primary service.</td>
<td>No 2.0 build jobs will run.</td>
<td>☢️</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container / Image</td>
<td>Role</td>
<td>What happens if it fails</td>
<td>Failure severity</td>
<td>Startup dependencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ready-agent / server-ready-agent</td>
<td>Called by Replicated to check whether other containers are ready.</td>
<td>Only required on startup. If unavailable on startup the whole system will fail.</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server-usage-stats</td>
<td>Sends the user count to the internal CircleCI “phone home” endpoint.</td>
<td>CircleCI will not receive usage stats for your install but no affect on operation.</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shutdown-hook-poller</td>
<td>Checks the frontend container for 1.0 Builder shutdown requests. If a request is found, the 1.0 Builder is shut down.</td>
<td>1.0 Builder lifecycles will not be properly managed, but jobs will continue to run.</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slanger</td>
<td>Provides real-time events to the CircleCI app.</td>
<td>Live UI updates will stop but hard refreshes will still work.</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telegraf</td>
<td>This is the statsd forwarding agent that our local services write to and can be configured to forward to an external metrics service.</td>
<td>Metrics will stop working but jobs will continue to run.</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tutum/logrotate</td>
<td>Used to manage log rotations for all containers on the services machine.</td>
<td>If this stays down for a long period the Services machine disk will eventually run out of space and other services will fail.</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test-results</td>
<td>Parses test result files and stores data.</td>
<td>There will be no test failure or timing data for jobs, but this will be back-filled once the service is restarted.</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container / Image</td>
<td>Role</td>
<td>What happens if it fails</td>
<td>Failure severity</td>
<td>Startup dependencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contexts-vault / vault-cci</td>
<td>Instance of Hashicorp’s Vault – an encryption service that provides key-management, secure storage, and other encryption related services. Used to handle the encryption and key store for the contexts-service.</td>
<td>contexts-service will stop working, and all jobs that use contexts-service will fail.</td>
<td>⚠️</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vm-gc</td>
<td>Periodically check for stale machine and remote Docker instances and request that vm-service remove them.</td>
<td>Old vm-service instances might not be destroyed until this service is restarted.</td>
<td>⚤</td>
<td>vm-service-db-migrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vm-scaler</td>
<td>Periodically requests that vm-service provision more instances for running machine and remote Docker jobs.</td>
<td>VM instances for machine and Remote Docker might not be provisioned causing you to run out of capacity to run jobs with these executors.</td>
<td>⚠️</td>
<td>vm-service-db-migrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vm-service</td>
<td>Inventory of available vm-service instances, and provisioning of new instances.</td>
<td>Jobs that use machine or remote Docker will fail.</td>
<td>⚠️</td>
<td>vm-service-db-migrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vm-service-db-migrator</td>
<td>Used to run database migrations for vm-service.</td>
<td>Only runs at startup.</td>
<td>⚤</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workflows-conductor</td>
<td>Coordinates and provides information about workflows.</td>
<td>No new workflows will start, currently running workflows might end up in an inconsistent state, and some REST and GraphQL API requests will fail.</td>
<td>⬠</td>
<td>postgres, frontend, workflows-conductor-migrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workflows-conductor-migrator</td>
<td>Runspostgresql migrations for the workflows-conductor.</td>
<td>Only runs on startup.</td>
<td>⚤</td>
<td>postgres, frontend</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>