

# Getting Started with vRealize Automation Service Broker

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vRealize Automation 8.6

You can find the most up-to-date technical documentation on the VMware website at:

<https://docs.vmware.com/>

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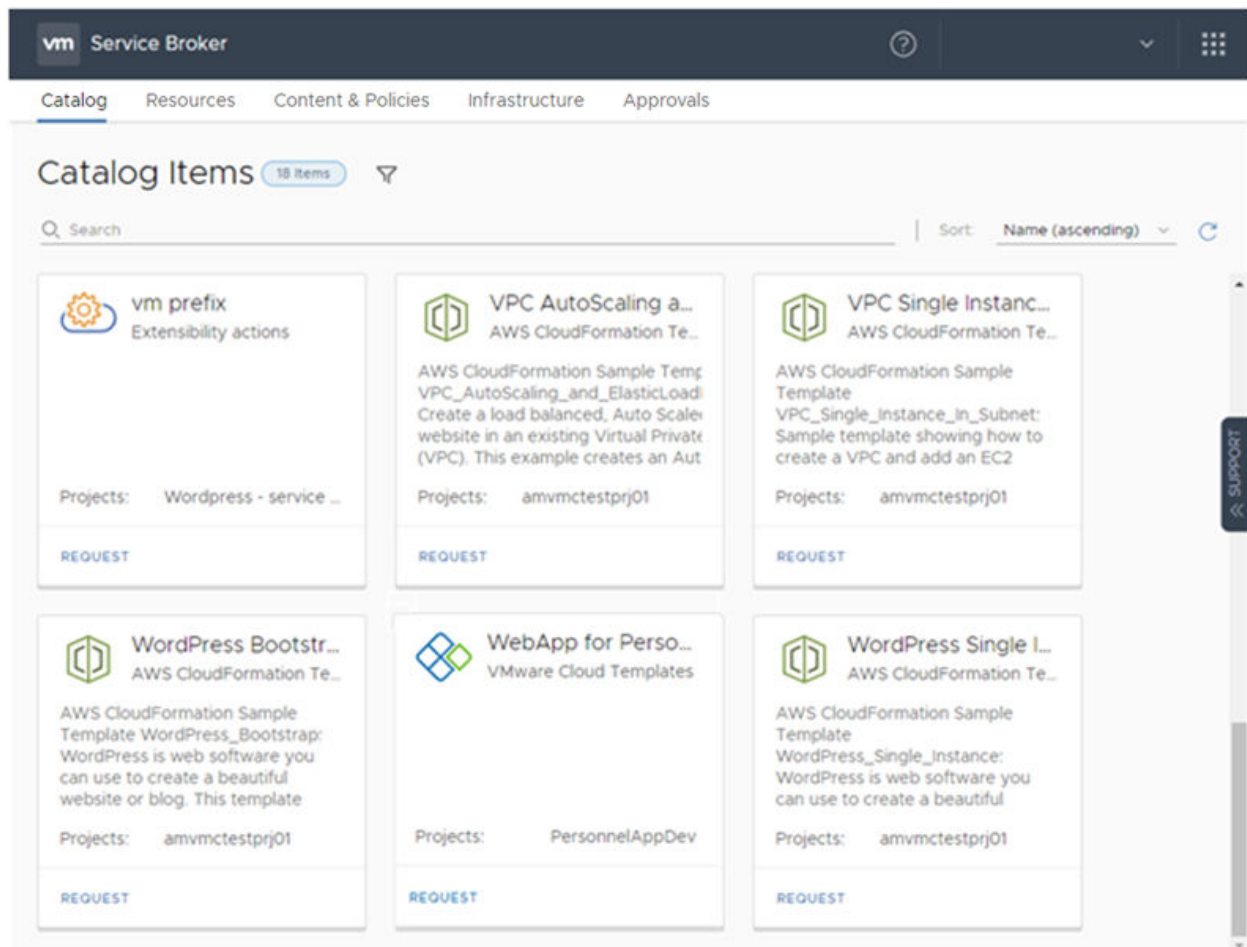
# What is Service Broker

1

The vRealize Automation Service Broker provides a single point where you can request and manage catalog items.

As a cloud administrator, you create catalog items by importing released vRealize Automation Cloud Assembly cloud templates and Amazon Web Services CloudFormation templates that your users can deploy to your cloud vendor regions or datastores.

As a user, you can request and monitor the provisioning process. After deployment, you manage the deployed catalog items throughout the deployment lifecycle.

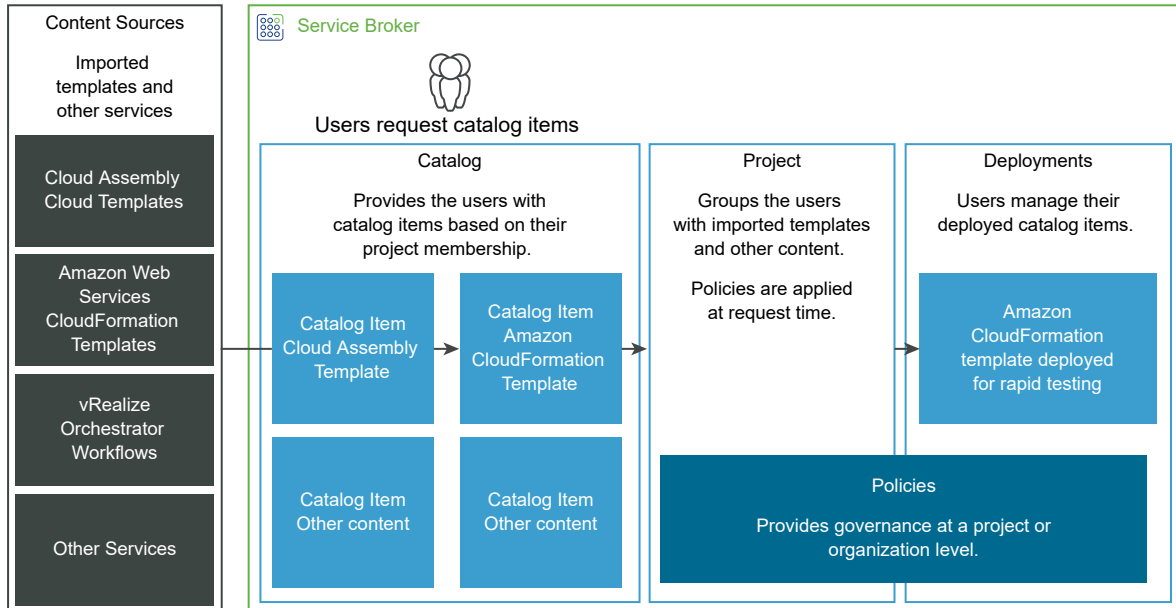


This chapter includes the following topics:

## ■ What does Service Broker do

# What does Service Broker do

The Service Broker provides a simplified and efficient catalog that you provide to your users. You use the catalog to manage the available catalog items and how and where they are deployed.



For a Service Broker administrator, generally referred to as a cloud administrator, Service Broker is the streamlined user interface that you provide to your development operations and other teams. You import the machine and application templates that you need, and add governance in the form of projects to control who can deploy what resources, and to control where the resources are deployed.

# Before you begin with Service Broker

## 2

Before you start working with Service Broker, you need to have certain information available so that you can connect to your public and private clouds.

Use this checklist to help you set up before you begin on-boarding to the service.

**Table 2-1.**

To...	You need...
Sign up for and log in to Service Broker	A VMware ID. Set up a <a href="#">My VMware</a> account by using your corporate email address.
Connect to VMware Cloud Services	HTTPS port 443 open to outgoing traffic with access through the firewall to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ *.vmwareidentity.com</li><li>■ gaz.csp-vidm-prod.com</li><li>■ *.vmware.com</li></ul>
Add a VMware Cloud Templates content source	You can import Cloud Assembly cloud templates from an associated instance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Projects - Know who is a member of which projects in Cloud Assembly. Projects determine who can see the imported cloud templates.</li></ul>

Table 2-1. (continued)

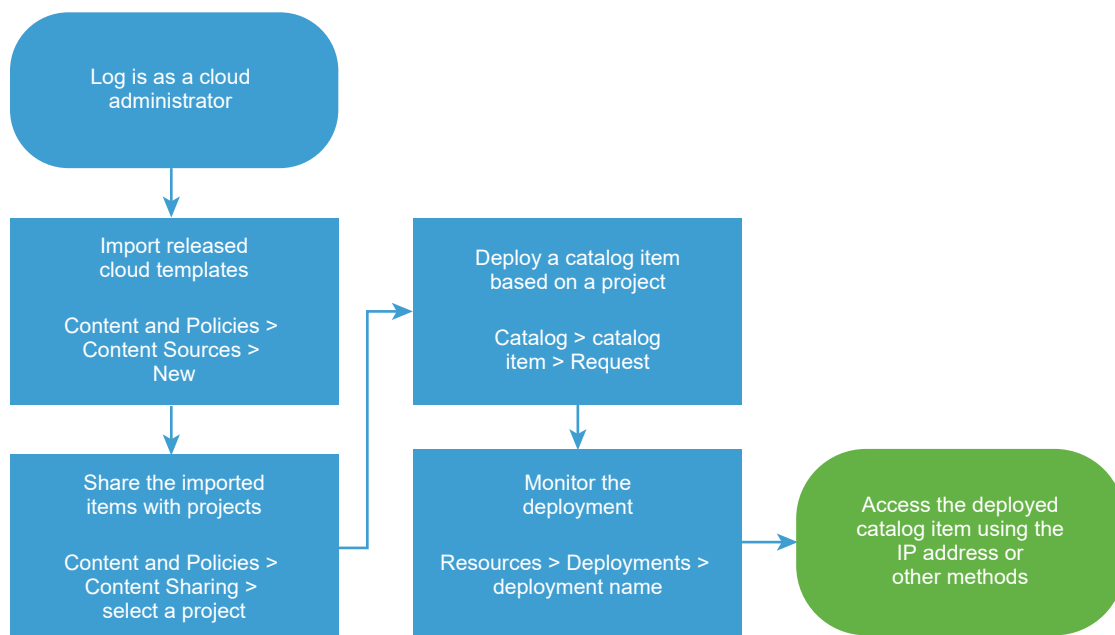
To...	You need...
Add an Amazon CloudFormation template source	<p>You can import Amazon CloudFormation templates that are stored in Amazon S3 buckets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Projects - Know who is a member of which projects in Cloud Assembly. Projects determine who can see the imported templates.</li> <li>■ Bucket name - You must know the name of the Amazon S3 buckets where the Amazon CloudFormation templates are stored.</li> <li>■ Bucket access key and secret key - If you are adding templates from private buckets, you must know the keys.</li> <li>■ Deployment target accounts and regions - You must know the cloud accounts and regions configured in Cloud Assembly to which the templates are deployed.</li> </ul>
Add an Amazon Web Services cloud account as a target region when you deploy a template	<p>Provide a power user account with read and write privileges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 20-digit Access Key ID and corresponding Secret Access Key.</li> </ul>

# How do I set up Service Broker

## 3

To set up and verify your Service Broker instance, you import known working content from outside sources to make them available in the catalog, and then deploy catalog items to ensure that they are working.

As a cloud administrator, this is your first time using Service Broker and you want to set it up, import content, and then deploy the content to ensure that you can connect to your cloud vendors before fully populating the catalog and inviting other users to join the service.



In this use case, you import released Cloud Assembly cloud templates. You can also import Amazon CloudFormation templates, but the process is not presented here. See [Add CloudFormation Templates to the Service Broker Catalog](#) in *Using and Managing vRealize Automation Service Broker*.

### Prerequisites

- Log in as a cloud administrator.
- Verify that the cloud templates that you are importing are deployable and released in Cloud Assembly before you import it. See [How to save different versions of a cloud template](#) in *Using and Managing vRealize Automation Cloud Assembly*.



## Procedure

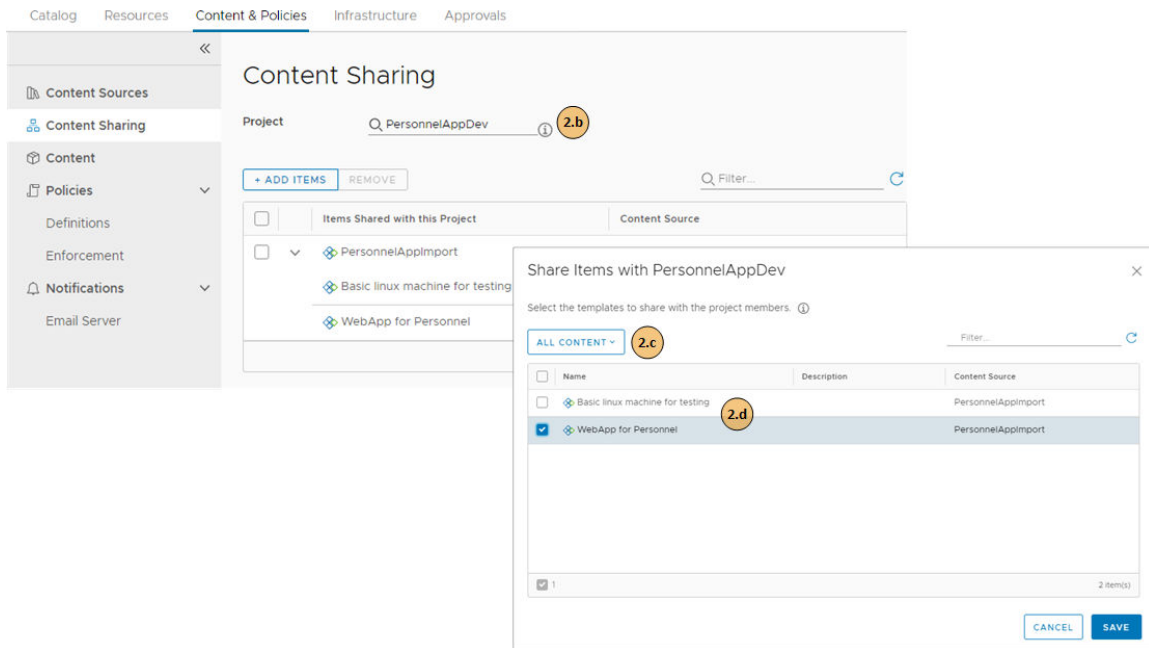
### 1 Import cloud templates.

- a Select **Content and Policies > Content Sources**, and then click **New**.
- b Click **VMware Cloud Templates** and enter a name for the source.
- c Select the **Source Project** that is associated with your cloud templates and click **Validate**.  
The process verifies the connection and tells you the number of cloud templates that will be imported
- d Click **Create and Import**.

### 2 Share the imported cloud templates with a project.

Cloud templates are associated with projects when they are created in Cloud Assembly. Projects include a group of users and the account regions where

the cloud templates are deployed. In Service Broker, you can share the cloud templates with other users, but you must ensure that the target projects include the account regions with the cloud resources to support the deployment.



- a Select **Content and Policies > Content Sharing**.
- b Select the target project in the **Project** drop-down menu.
- c To select only particular cloud templates, select **All Content** in the **Content Sources** drop-down menu.
- d Select the cloud templates to share with this project, and click **Save**.

The list for the project now includes the cloud templates and the imported templates are available in the catalog.

### 3 Deploy an imported cloud template.

The screenshot shows the 'Catalog Items' page in vRealize Automation. The page header includes a search bar, a filter icon, and a sort dropdown set to 'Name (ascending)'. Below the header, there are three cards for 'Basic linux machine...' and 'Deploy VM Templa...'. A modal titled 'New Request' is open in the foreground. The modal contains the following fields:

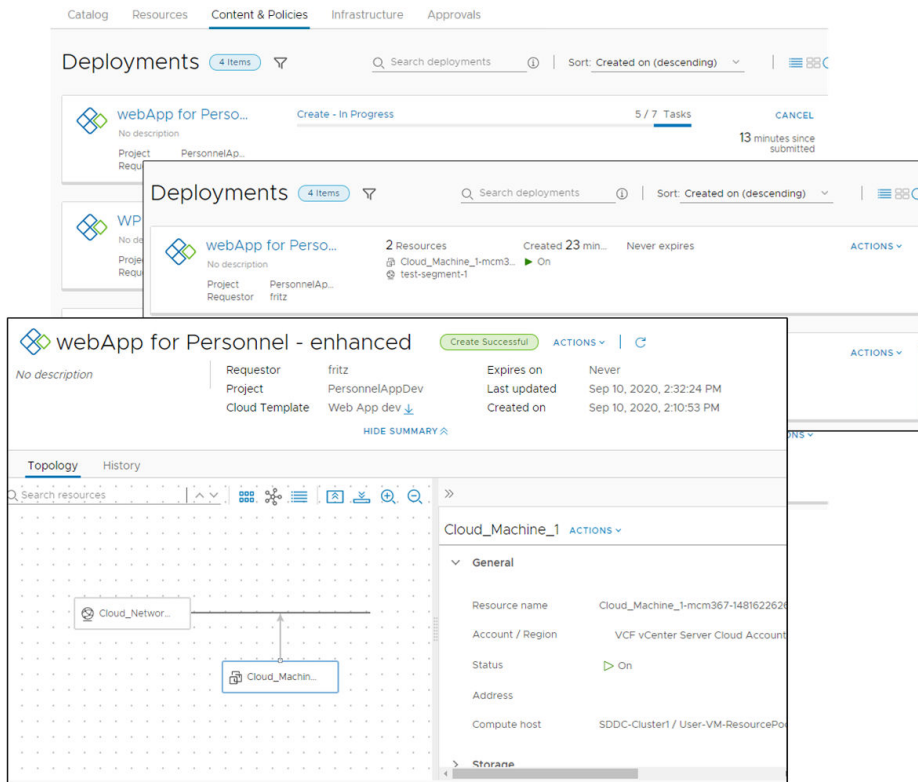
- Project \***: PersonnelAppDev
- Deployment Name \***: (empty)
- Description**: (empty text area)
- CPU Count**: 1
- Memory in MB**: 1024

At the bottom of the modal are 'SUBMIT' and 'CANCEL' buttons.

- Click **Catalog**.
- Locate the card for the cloud template that you want to deploy and click **Request** on the card.
- Complete the request form and click **Submit**.

The deployment process begins.

#### 4 Monitor the deployment.



- a Select **Resources > Deployments**, and then use the search and filter options to locate the deployed catalog item.
  - b When the deployment is completed, locate the IP address on the card or by clicking the name and viewing the details.
- 5 Access the deployed workload and verify that it is working.
- The deployment might be an application or a single machine.

# What else can I do with Service Broker

## 4

As a cloud administrator who supports dev-ops teams, you use Service Broker to provide a catalog of resources that your developers use to create development, test, and production environments.

In addition to the following suggestions, you can assign roles to your users. See [Administering vRealize Automation](#).

To learn about...	See in <i>Using and Managing VMware Service Broker...</i>
Importing CloudFormation templates and other catalog items.	<a href="#">Setting Up Service Broker for Your Organization</a>
Requesting catalog items.	<a href="#">How Do I Work With the Catalog</a>
Troubleshooting failed deployments.	<a href="#">What Can I Do If a Service Broker Deployment Fails</a>