Getting Started

For an overview of SL1 PowerFlow, see the ***SL1 PowerFlow Platform*** manual:

- PDF version
- Web version

Installation

Important Installation Information

The PowerFlow platform does not have a specific minimum required version for SL1. However, certain PowerFlow Synchronization PowerPacks have minimum version dependencies. Please see the product documentation for more information on those dependencies.

WARNING: If you made any customizations to default applications or steps that shipped with previous versions of PowerFlow, you will need to make those customizations compatible with Python 3.6 or later *before* upgrading to version 2.0.0 or later from version 1.8.x of PowerFlow. For details, see What's New in Python 3.6.

WARNING: If you made any modifications to the nginx configuration or to other service configuration files outside of the **docker-compose.yml** file, you will need to modify those custom configurations before upgrading, or contact ScienceLogic Support to prevent the loss of those modifications.

NOTE: Unless mentioned elsewhere in the documentation, Synchronization PowerPacks do not require a specific version of the PowerFlow Platform.

CAUTION: PowerFlow clusters do not support vMotion or snapshots while the cluster is running. Performing a vMotion or snapshot on a running PowerFlow cluster will cause network interrupts between nodes, and will render clusters inoperable.

CAUTION: The site administrator is responsible for configuring the host, hardware, and virtualization configuration for the PowerFlow server or cluster. If you are running a cluster in a VMware environment, be sure to install open-vm-tools and disable vMotion.

CAUTION: You can configure one or more SL1 systems to use PowerFlow to sync with a *single* instance of a third-party application like ServiceNow, Restorepoint, or Cherwell. You cannot configure one SL1 system to use PowerFlow to sync with *multiple* instances of a third-party application like ServiceNow or Cherwell. The relationship between SL1 and the third-party application can be either one-to-one or many-to-one, but not one-to-many.

NOTE: You can use a single PowerFlow system to manage multiple pairings between one or more SL1 systems and third-party applications like ServiceNow and Cherwell. The pairings must always be one-to-one or many-to-one: one or more SL1 systems connected to only one third-party application.

NOTE: The default internal network used by PowerFlow services is **172.21.0.1/16**. Please ensure that this range does not conflict with any other IP addresses on your network. If needed, you can change this subnet in the **docker-compose.yml** file.

NOTE: The PowerFlow operating system is an Oracle Linux distribution, and all patches are provided within the standard Oracle Linux repositories. The patches are not provided by ScienceLogic.

TIP: As a best practice, you should *always* upgrade to the most recent version of PowerFlow that is currently available at the PowerFlow Support page.

TIP: For more information about system requirements for your PowerFlow environment, see the System Requirements page at the ScienceLogic Support site.

What's New

The SL1 PowerFlow Platform version 2.4.0 includes updates to the **PowerFlow Control Tower** page, the **PowerFlow builder** page, and new authentication and authorization options for PowerFlow services, including Couchbase and RabbitMQ.

NOTE: SL1 PowerFlow is available in SL1 Standard subscriptions, and the SL1 PowerFlow builder is available in SL1 Premium subscriptions.

For full details, see the release notes for SL1 PowerFlow Platform 2.4.0.

Documentation "Known Issues"

This release contains the following known issues:

- The **Workflow Health and Interconnectivity** widget on the **PowerFlow Control Tower** page displays diagrams for PowerFlow applications and Synchronization PowerPacks that have been deleted. To work around this issue, run the "PowerFlow Control Tower HealthCheck" application or wait for the next scheduled run of the application.
- Running more than 150 syncpacks_steprunners (150+ separate worker nodes) as part of a PowerFlow stack can cause the PowerFlow system to shut down during Synchronization PowerPack deployment. This issue will be addressed in a future release. (Case: 00195538. Jira ID: EM-45664)
  To work around this issue, you should manually re-install the Synchronization PowerPacks on any node that had the "failure to install virtualenv (module not found)" error:

  1. Exec into **syncpacks_steprunner** on the node with the error.
  2. Remove any SyncPack directories under **/var/syncpacks_virtualenvs**.
  3. Run the following command to re-install any Synchronization PowerPacks that failed on that particular node:

     ```
     install_activated_syncpacks
     ```

- If your PowerFlow system uses self-signed certificates, you will need to manually accept the certificate before you can upload Synchronization PowerPacks. Go to **https://*<IP address of PowerFlow>*:3141/isadmin**, accept the certificate, and then log into PowerFlow. After you log in, you will be able to upload Synchronization PowerPacks.

- The *latest* tag does not exist after the initial ISO installation. This situation only affects users with custom services that point to the *latest* tag. To work around this issue, run the tag latest script manually after running the `./pull_start_iservices.sh` command:

  ```
  python /opt/iservices/scripts/system_updates/tag_latest.py
  /opt/iservices/scripts/docker-compose.yml
  ```