



WHITE PAPER

LAUNCHING EC2 RHEL INSTANCE WITH TIME MACHINE® USING SOLUTION-SOFT BYOL AMI

USING VIRTUAL CLOCKS FOR TIME SHIFT TESTING

Time Machine creates virtual software clocks that allow you to time travel applications into the future or the past, and in that way perform time shift testing of date and time sensitive application logic, such as month-end, quarter-end, year-end processing, billing cycle, debt aging, regulation change date, etc.

TIME MACHINE AND AMAZON WEB SERVICES (AWS)

Time Machine is cloud ready and can be used just as efficiently in the cloud, as it is used on premise.

To make Time Machine deployment in AWS easier and more convenient for our customers, Solution-Soft offers Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) in the AWS marketplace, from which you can easily launch Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances with Time Machine pre-installed.

Time Machine is fully functional upon license activation, which can be done manually via Solution-Soft support, or automatically via Time Machine Floating License Server that can also be hosted in AWS.

This document describes the process of creating a Red Hat Linux EC2 instance with Time Machine pre-installed from a Solution-Soft BYOL AMI available from the AWS Marketplace.

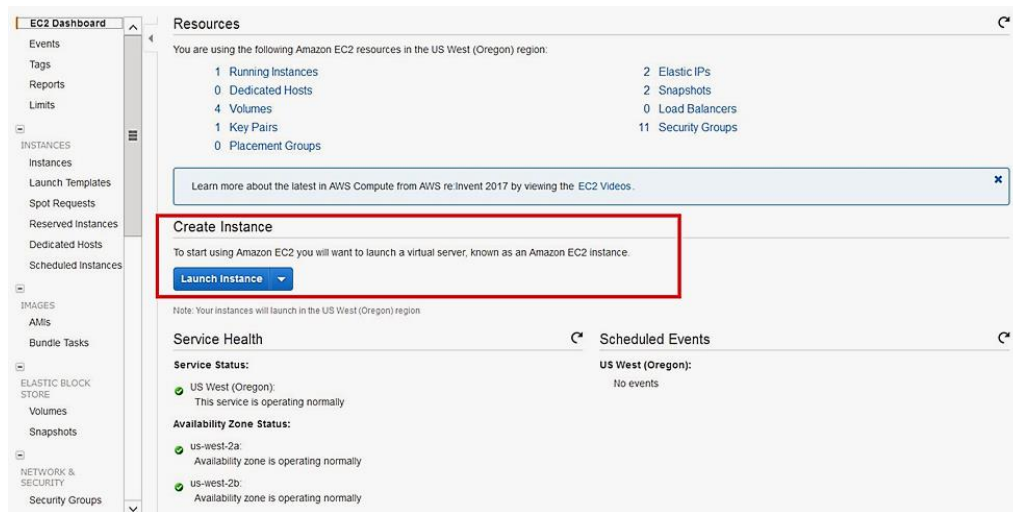
The document also describes manual licensing of Time Machine via Solution-Soft support. For more information on how to deploy and use TM Floating License Server to license TM in AWS EC2 instances, please contact Solution-Soft support.

Finally, creating virtual clocks in the newly created instance is described in the document both via command line and the Enterprise Management Console (GUI).

PROVISIONING A NEW RHEL INSTANCE WITH TIME MACHINE PREINSTALLED

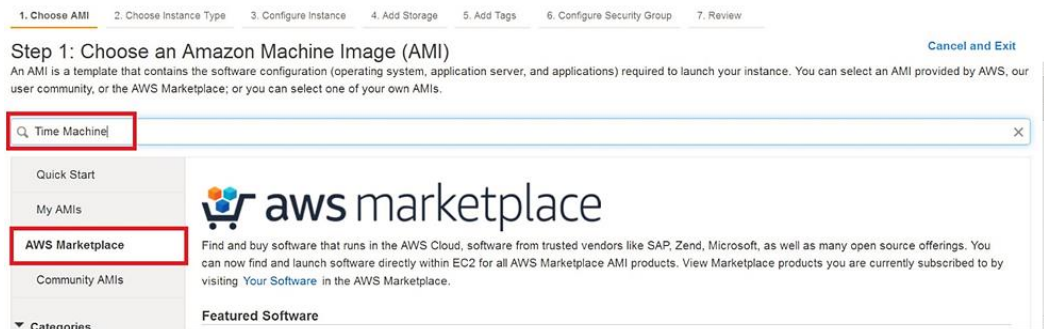
For the purpose of this document, we will create a *t2.micro* Amazon Red Hat Linux instance with Time Machine preinstalled, using a Solution-Soft BYOL AMI from the AWS Marketplace. In order to do so, you can follow the steps described below:

Log in to the Amazon EC2 console and then click on the **Launch Instance** button:



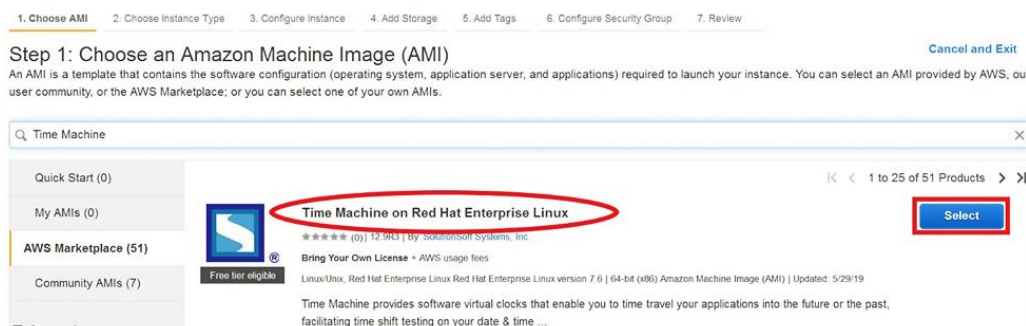
GRAPHIC 1

Next, you need to click on the AWS Marketplace link on the left and then use the search box to locate Time Machine AMIs in the AWS Marketplace, as shown on the image below:




GRAPHIC 2

In the displayed list of search results locate Time Machine on Red Hat Enterprise Linux AMI, and click on **Select**:



GRAPHIC 3

The next window displayed provides basic information about Time Machine on Red Hat Enterprise Linux BYOL AMI:



Free tier eligible

Time Machine on Red Hat Enterprise Linux

Time Machine provides software virtual clocks that enable you to time travel your applications into the future or the past, facilitating time shift testing on your date & time sensitive application logic, such as month end, quarter end, year-end processing, billing cycle, work flow, regulatory go live, and policy life cycle.

Time Machine is ...

[More info](#)

[View Additional Details in AWS Marketplace](#)

Pricing Details

Bring Your Own License (BYOL)

Hourly Fees

Instance Type	Software	EC2	Total
t2.micro	\$0.00	\$0.074	\$0.074/hr
t2.small	\$0.00	\$0.088	\$0.088/hr
t2.medium	\$0.00	\$0.115	\$0.115/hr
t2.large	\$0.00	\$0.17	\$0.17/hr
t2.xlarge	\$0.00	\$0.281	\$0.281/hr
t2.2xlarge	\$0.00	\$0.572	\$0.572/hr
t3.micro	\$0.00	\$0.072	\$0.072/hr
t3.small	\$0.00	\$0.085	\$0.085/hr
t3.medium	\$0.00	\$0.11	\$0.11/hr
t3.large	\$0.00	\$0.159	\$0.159/hr
t3.xlarge	\$0.00	\$0.258	\$0.258/hr
t3.2xlarge	\$0.00	\$0.527	\$0.527/hr
m5d.large	\$0.00	\$0.193	\$0.193/hr
m5d.xlarge	\$0.00	\$0.326	\$0.326/hr

Product Details

By SolutionSoft Systems, Inc.

Customer Rating ★★★★★ (0)

Latest Version 12.9R3

Base Operating System Linux/Unix, Red Hat Enterprise Linux Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 7.6

Delivery Method 64-bit (x86) Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

License Agreement [End User License Agreement](#)

On Marketplace Since 6/5/19

GRAPHIC 4

After scrolling down you should click on the **Continue** button:

EBS General Purpose (SSD) volumes

\$0.12 per GB-month of provisioned storage

You will not be charged until you launch this instance.

[Cancel](#) [Continue](#)

GRAPHIC 5

Now we have to choose the instance type, which defines the combination of CPU, memory storage and networking capacity, depending on what your instance will be used for.

As mentioned earlier, we will choose the default option of *t2.micro*, and click on the Review and Launch in the bottom of the page:

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: **All instance types** **Current generation** **Show/Hide Columns**

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GiB)	EBS Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	6	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5d.large	2	6	1 x 75 (SSD)	Yes	Up to 10 Gigabit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m5d.xlarge	4	16	1 x 150 (SSD)	Yes	Up to 10 Gigabit	Yes

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Configure Instance Details](#)

GRAPHIC 6

In the next step you can review the configuration, storage, tagging, and security settings that have been selected for the instance:

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose instance type 3. Configure instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

AMI Details [Edit AMI](#)

Time Machine on Red Hat Enterprise Linux
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Hourly Software Fees: \$0.00 per hour on t2.micro instance. Additional taxes or fees may apply. Software charges will begin once you launch this AMI and continue until you terminate the instance.

By launching this product, you will be subscribed to this software and agree that your use of this software is subject to the pricing terms and the seller's [End User License Agreement](#).

Instance Type [Edit instance type](#)

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GiB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
t2.micro	Variable	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate

Security Groups [Edit security groups](#)

Security group name: GRAPHIC 7

Description: Time Machine on Red Hat Enterprise Linux: 12.9R3-AutogenityAWSMP- This security group was generated by AWS Marketplace and is based on recommended settings for Time Machine on Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 12.9R3 provided by SolutionSoft Systems, Inc.

The Security Group selected by default already has the port 7800 open that is used by other products from the Time Machine Suite to remotely connect to the Time Machine, like TM Enterprise Management Console (GUI you can install and use from your local machine to connect to Time Machine running in the Cloud), or the Sync Server which is used to simultaneously time travel multiple targets/systems whether solely located in the Cloud or partly on premise.

The port 22 is also kept open to allow you to use SSH to manage your EC2 instance, or simply use the command line to create virtual clocks with Time Machine.

For the purpose of this document, we won't change anything on this screen, and will directly click on the **Launch** button.

On the next screen you will be asked to choose an existing key pair or create a new key pair, which is used to securely access your Linux instance using SSH.

Select **Create a new key pair** and name it. Next click the **Download Key Pair** button.

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. [Learn more about removing existing key pairs from a public AMI.](#)

Create a new key pair

Key pair name
MyKeyPair

Download Key Pair

You have to download the private key file (*.pem file) before you can continue. Store it in a secure and accessible location. You will not be able to download the file again after it's created.

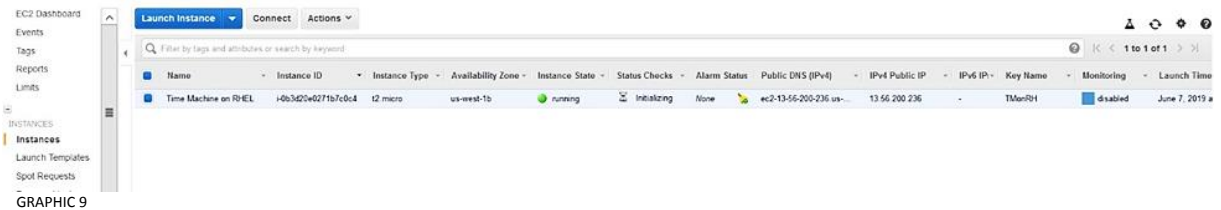
Cancel **Launch Instances**

GRAPHIC 8

After you download the key, store it in a secure location. If you lose it, you won't be able to access your instance. If someone else gets access to your key, they will be able to access your instance.

Finally, you'll see that your new instance is being launched, and you can click on the **View Instances** to see its progress.

You can also assign a name to it by clicking on right side of the empty field (icon of a pencil) under the column **Name**:



CONNECTING TO A NEWLY CREATED EC2 INSTANCE AND LICENSING TIME MACHINE

After we launch the Linux instance, the next thing would be to connect to it via SSH protocol, as the user named **ec2-user** using the private key we previously saved.

Once you access the command line of the new instance, in the home directory of the ec2-user, you'll find a txt file with licensing instructions:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-22-49 ~]$ ls
tmreadme_AWS_AMI.txt
```

Basically, what you need to do is to run the command `/etc/ssstm/ssslcmgr -k`, copy & paste the output and email the output (similar to the one below) to support@solution-soft.com

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-22-49 ~]$ /etc/ssstm/ssslcmgr -k
ssslcmgr: v7.24 Solution-Soft License Manager
Manage Licenses for Solution-Soft Products
Copyright (c) 2000-2019 SolutionSoft Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
```

```
Machine Name      : ip-172-31-22-49.us-west-1.compute.internal
Network Domain Name : Unknown
Network Domain Name : Unknown
Network Domain Name : us-west-1.compute.internal
Network Domain Name : us-west-1.compute.internal
System info found  : (1CE88C34:00000000;f7f7d685;1CE88C34:00000000)
Hardware ID       : f7f7d685f
Number of Processors: 1
Number of Processors configured: 1
Number of cpu sockets      : 1
Number of cpu cores       : 1
Hyperthreading            : off
```

System Type : x86_64
OS & OS Version : Linux #1 SMP Thu Oct 4 20:48:51 UTC 2018 3.10.0-957.el7.x86_64
ISA : x86_64
Platform Name : x86_64
Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server release 7.6 (Maipo)

In your email to the Solution-Soft support team, you should specify that you need a license key for an EC2 Instance created from a BYOL AMI, and also include some additional information, such as: your name, company name, email address, phone number and what kind of key is requested (e.g. demo/extension/permanent key).

Once you receive the license key, you'll need root privileges to apply it, like shown below:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-22-49 ~]$ sudo /etc/ssstm/ssslcmgr
ssslcmgr: v7.24 Solution-Soft License Manager
Manage Licenses for Solution-Soft Products
Copyright (c) 2000-2019 SolutionSoft Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
Enter license key or [help|done]:0426032032B97838049DC34002BDFBE802E07AF7052FD88000999D0503473BC0
Preparing to install a 14 day rental key license for Time Machine Unix
Checking Host ID ... Passed.
Checking Authorized CPU Tiers Level ... Passed.
Check lic status: -704
Enter your name or main contact point at your company:New Tester
Enter Your Company or Organization Name:New Company
Enter Your Phone Number:123456
License installation successful.
Action successful.
```

CREATING VIRTUAL CLOCKS ON A EC2 INSTANCE VIA COMMAND LINE

Since we have successfully applied the license key, we can use the command line access to create a virtual clock for the **ec2-user**. To do so, we'll use the **tmuser** command, like in the example below which will time travel ec2-user 15 years to the future:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-22-49 ~]$ tmuser -a -u ec2-user -y 15
Copyright(c) 1997 - 2019 SolutionSoft Systems, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
Time Machine tmuser utility version 12.9R3 for Linux Kernel 2.6 or up,
for managing virtual clocks at the command line.
Time Machine is licensed to New Company.
Unauthorized use by other entity is strictly prohibited.
tmuser: uid 1000 has been added with a Running virtual clock: Wed Jun 7 13:50:36 2034
```

If we want to double check whether ec2-user was correctly time traveled, we can use the **date** command to see that he actually sees virtual time:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-22-49 ~]$ date
Wed Jun 7 13:50:41 UTC 2034
```

To revert back to system time, we simply need to delete the existing virtual clock by issuing the following command:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-22-49 ~]$ tmuser -d -u ec2-user
Copyright(c) 1997 - 2019 SolutionSoft Systems, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
Time Machine tmuser utility version 12.9R3 for Linux Kernel 2.6 or up,
for managing virtual clocks at the command line.
Time Machine is licensed to New Company.
Unauthorized use by other entity is strictly prohibited.
tmuser: report: Virtual clock for uid 1000 has been deleted
```

And to show that we're back on system time, we'll use the **date** command once more:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-22-49 ~]$ date
Fri Jun 7 13:51:02 UTC 2019
```

CREATING VIRTUAL CLOCKS ON A EC2 INSTANCE VIA MANAGEMENT CONSOLE

If you prefer using a GUI to manage Time machine and create virtual clocks, you can do so by installing Time Machine Enterprise Management Console on your local server/desktop/laptop machine.

You can download the latest version of TM Enterprise Management Console from the following location:

<ftp://ftp.solution-soft.com/pub/tm/tmconsole/enterprise/>

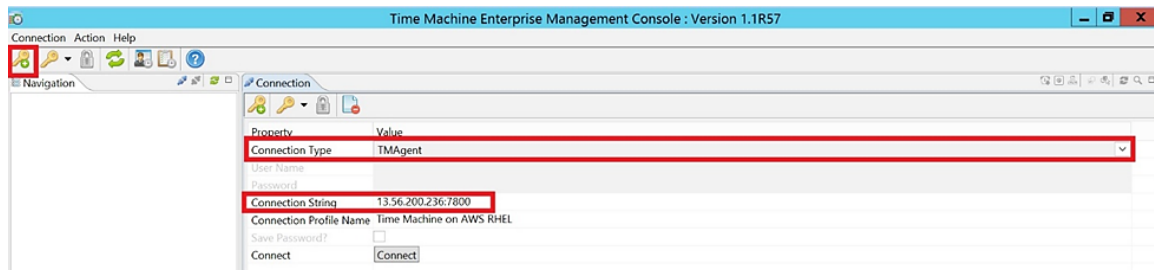
In the same location you'll find a readme file with the installation and licensing instructions.

Once you have your Enterprise Console licensed and running, you need to connect to the remote TM Agent (Time Machine component used to communicate with other TM Suite products).

To do so, first click on the **Add Connection** button (icon of a key with a green plus sign in the top left part of the window, as marked in the picture below).

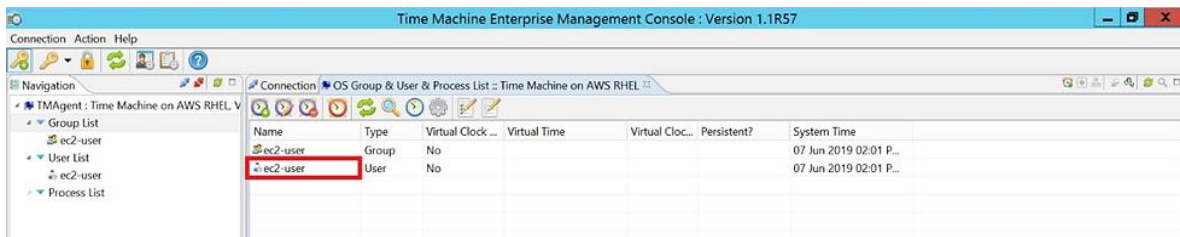
Next, in the central part of the window, you need to specify the **Connection Type**, by choosing the **TMAgent** type in the drop down menu.

Finally, you need to enter the **Connection String**, which consists of the IP Address of your EC2 instance, and the port on which the TM Agent is listening on (by default it's 7800, just like in the example below).



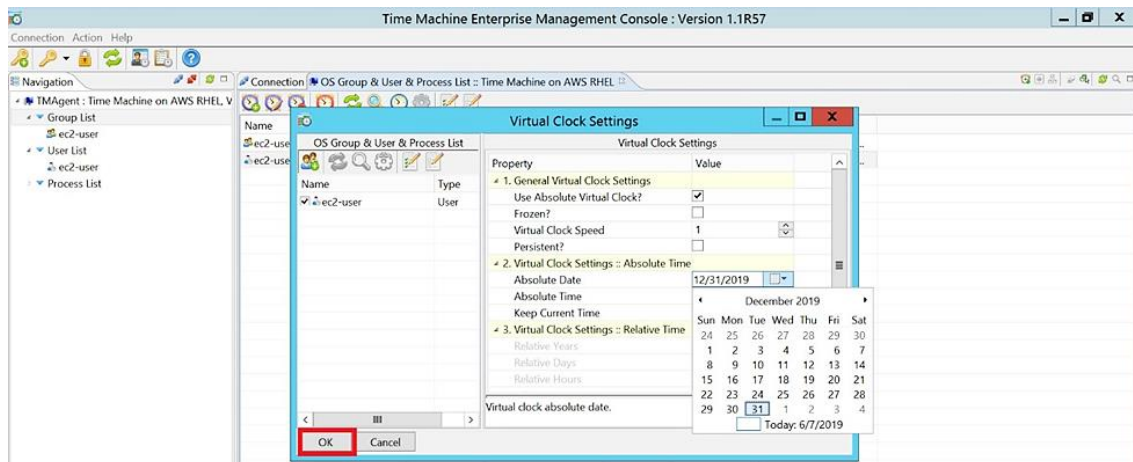
GRAPHIC 10

After you connect to the TM Agent running on your EC2 instance, to create a virtual clock for a particular user, you only need to double-click on that user in the central part of the window. In our case, we're going to create a virtual clock for ec2-user, like in the picture below:



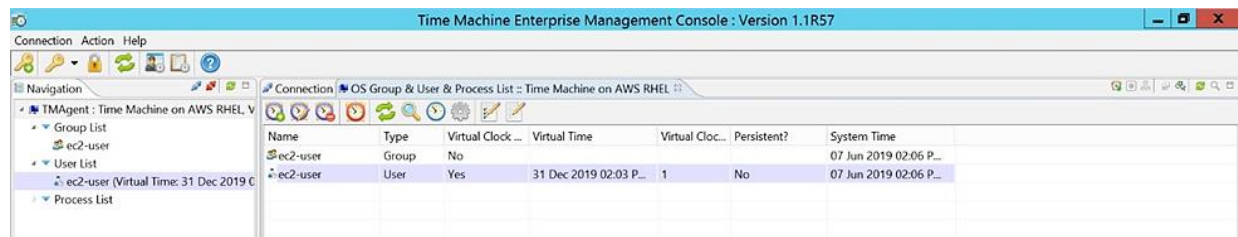
GRAPHIC 11

A Virtual Clock Settings window will appear where you can specify basic features of a virtual clock (absolute or relative virtual clock – showing exact virtual time or a virtual offset to the system time, clock speed, persistence, etc.), like in the picture below:



GRAPHIC 12

After you click on the **OK** button to confirm what you specified, a running virtual clock will be displayed in the Console:

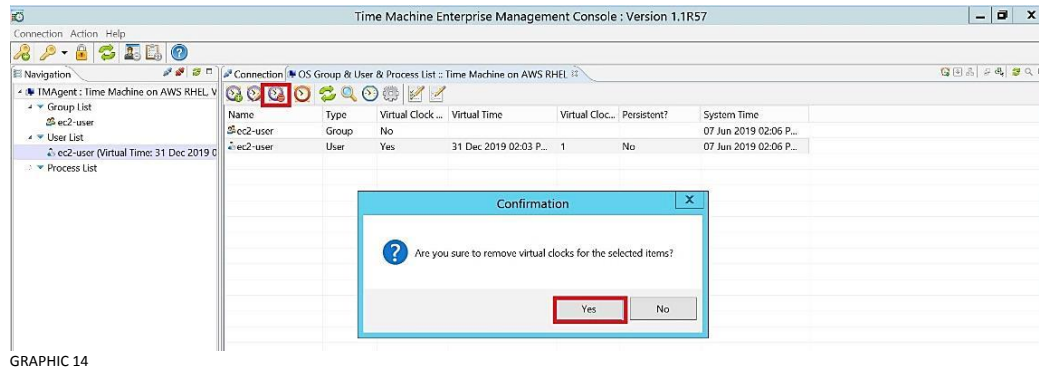


GRAPHIC 13

To double check if the ec2-user correctly sees virtual time, we can once again use the date command from the command line:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-22-49 ~]$ date  
Tue Dec 31 14:04:45 UTC 2019
```

To remove the virtual clock, you need to mark the virtual clock in the central part of the window and click on the **Remove Virtual Clock** button (icon of a clock with a red 'minus' sign, like in the picture below), and finally confirm you want to delete it.



GRAPHIC 14

To confirm that ec2-user is back on system time, we'll go to the command line again:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-22-49 ~]$ date  
Fri Jun 7 14:10:34 UTC 2019
```

USING TIME MACHINE FLOATING LICENSE SERVER TO LICENSE MULTIPLE EC2 INSTANCES

For more information on how to deploy and use Time Machine Floating License Server to automatically license Time Machine in multiple EC2 instances, please contact Solution-Soft support.



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