



Implementation Guide

LumenVox Containers Release 6.2 (July 2025)

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Document Overview

This document provides detail on the implementation and management of the LumenVox Containers product. It also provides further detail on the various components of the product along with pre-requisites required for installation. The document supplies installation steps that can be followed for Google and Amazon Kubernetes cloud environments as well as on-premises installation using the Quick Start installation process (using kubeadm).

Product Summary

LumenVox Containers utilizes state of the art container technology to implement our speech and voice biometrics solutions via microservices architecture. These containers can be deployed using Kubernetes either on-premise, within a cloud/multi-cloud environment or via a hybrid model.

LumenVox allows for clients to integrate their web frontends, IVR, smartphone applications, Chatbots, conversation AI applications or backend systems into LumenVox's technology.

Using LumenVox's new containerized solution offers the following benefits:

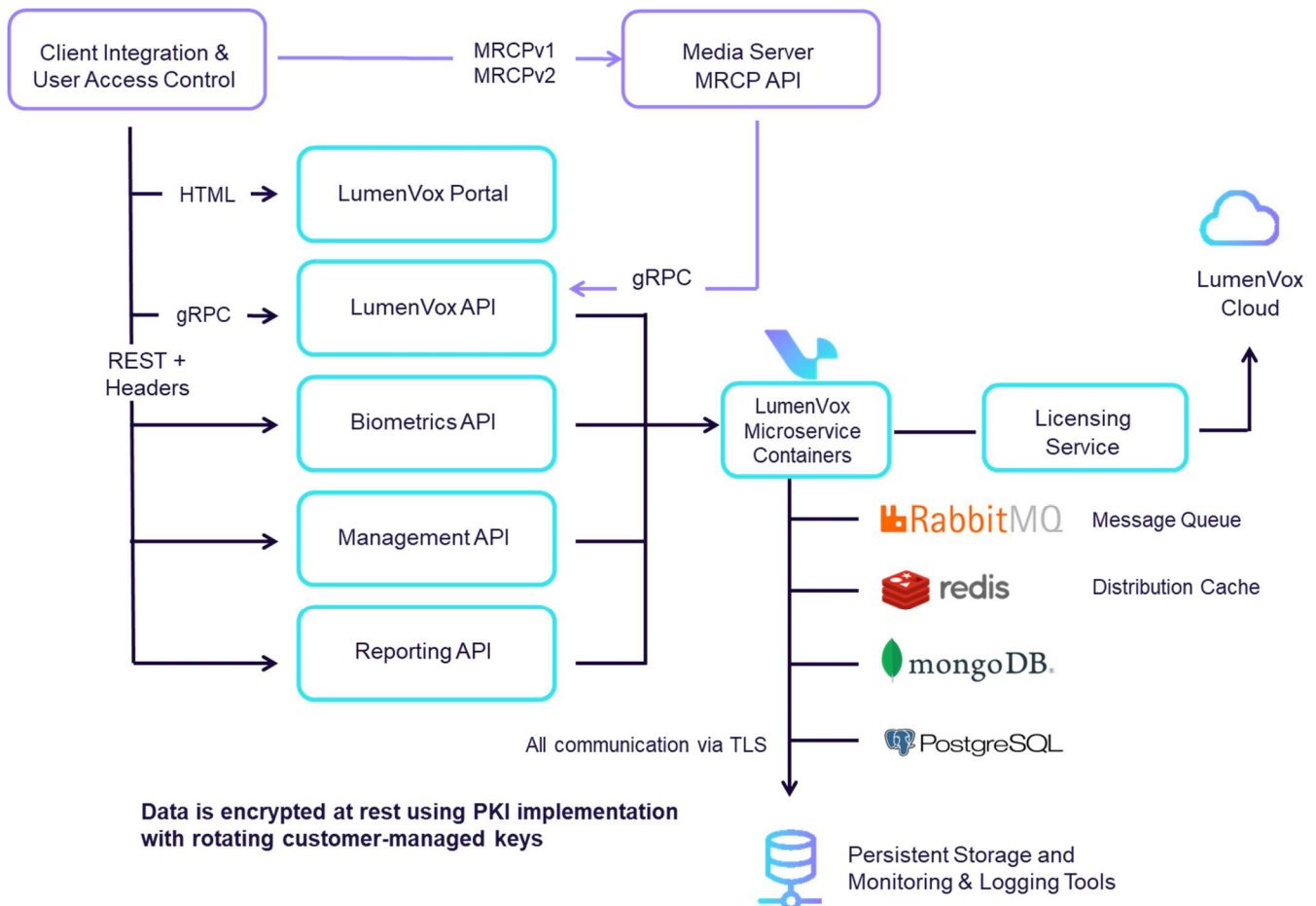
- Auto scaling - this allows the client to easily increase or decrease the number of containers that are running to meet capacity needs when workload changes. This can be done by setting parameters (e.g., Peak Load Times). By default, it is recommended that this is turned off if your technology is hosted so that you don't consume infinite resources. Please liaise with LumenVox before enabling this.
- Self-healing - using Kubernetes, containers can be easily replaced should one fail. This also assists with version rollbacks and makes upgrades easier.
- A client can easily create a local or global installations
- Fail-over / disaster recovery (DR) - is made possible using the containerized technology
- Simple deployment - with the use of Helm charts
- Easier to integrate across the LumenVox products stack e.g., ASR with Transcription, Neural text-to-speech (TTS), active & passive voice biometrics, Call Progress Analysis (CPA).

Further information on the LumenVox container and the products available can be found by accessing the LumenVox Containers Speech and LumenVox Containers Active Voice Biometrics product guides

Containerized Architecture

Architecture Summary

The following diagram depicts the high-level architecture of our cloud-native containerized software. It shows how the client can integrate with LumenVox speech products through APIs.



In the following sections the different components of this diagram are discussed in more detail:

1. APIs
2. Required external software (including Persistent Storage)
3. Other recommended external components (monitoring, logging, and access control)
4. Licensing Service
5. LumenVox Containerized Microservices

The LumenVox admin portal and the communication protocols are covered in later sections.

APIs

These public APIs are APIs that the LumenVox Containers expose to enable applications to utilize the software services provided by LumenVox.

- **LumenVox API** - the LumenVox API is used for functionality working with LumenVox speech products. This collection of APIs can be used to consume the speech products: ASR, Transcription, TTS, CPA & AMD.
- **Biometrics API** - this collection is used for LumenVox Voice Biometrics products. It is used to perform active voice biometrics enrollment and verification transactions.
- **Management API** - REST API that provides external access to the Deployment, Configuration and Engine Resource Services. Used to manage configuration and deployment parameters, which can also be managed via the Admin Portal and the Deployment Portal.
- **Reporting API** - this collection of APIs is used to extract session and transactional data from the platform. There is currently a Reporting API for LumenVox Speech, and a Reporting Bio API for LumenVox voice biometrics. The Reporting API for Speech is a REST API that connects via gRPC to the Reporting service and databases.

For more information on the APIs, and how client applications can interact with them, visit our API documentation at <https://developer.lumenvox.com/>

Required External Software

The following external software components are required and must be supplied & supported by the client (including monitoring, backups, etc). The first four components have been selected by LumenVox as the required solutions for complete functioning of our software in the containerized architecture. They are available as open-source, or as cloud-managed by major public cloud providers. Each of these are optimal and best-in-class. Partners or clients are required to implement these as a pre-requisite.

In a production environment, a distributed cluster of each of these components is recommended, as opposed to a singular instance, to ensure high availability, scalability, and disaster recovery.

RabbitMQ – Message Queuing

This message queuing component, to be implemented independently by the client/partner, is used by LumenVox software for all internal messaging between the microservices, which means the queuing of all transaction, audit, and management information. Once a service processes the data requests, they are removed from the queue.

Version: 4.0.8 (recommended)

Redis – In-Memory Cache

This in-memory data structure store acts as a database Cache. It holds the session IDs, audio IDs and Interaction IDs for the audio processing transaction. It is used for caching of session & transaction information throughout the architecture for the duration of its processing by the various internal services. It is this component that receives and processes the audio for speech processing.

Version: 7.4.1 (minimum)

MongoDB – Database

A Key-Value based database is used as a repository for session binary data. This document-oriented database is used by LumenVox software to store the audio, grammars, and SSML files in a binary format. It is important to store this information for audit/troubleshooting purposes. It is used to determine and refine the performance of the product, using the Analysis portal described later. The storing of audio files is configurable. Clients have the ability to customize the MongoDB database name (excluding KubeAdm deployments).

Version: 8.0.6 (minimum)

Storage requirements

TTS: 2.5kb MongoDB storage per minute

ASR and Transcription: 500kb MongoDB storage per minute

PostgreSQL – Database

A repository for persistent metadata, licensing, and reporting data. This SQL compliant relational database is used by LumenVox software to store all the transactional data. The system makes use of a single PostgreSQL database and the name can be customized by the client (excluding KubeAdm deployments).

Version: 17.2.0 (recommended)

Storage requirements

TTS: 2.5kb Postgres storage per minute

ASR and Transcription: 25kb Postgres storage per minute

Persistent Storage

In addition to the required pre-requisite components specified above, clients should also provide persistent storage (100GB SSD recommended - but will be dependent on client sizing), from a provider of their choosing. This is required for storing ASR & TTS models as well as grammar files. This will increase as different language models for ASR, TTS and Voice Biometrics are added. The grammar cache also resides within this volume so will increase as and when different grammar files are used. The size of the grammar files used will also have an impact on usage.

Other Recommended External Components

Logging Tool

Customers can supply their own logging platform to retrieve and analyze container logs. Customers are not restricted in which logging tools or frameworks they wish to use when working with K8s. LumenVox supports the common containerized logging architecture, allowing customers to select whichever log consolidation or filtering application they choose.

Cluster logging levels can be set to information, warning, error, debug - this is done in the values.yaml file and is applied to the entire system. This can be overwritten at a deployment level using the portal available.

Monitoring Tool – such as Prometheus

Prometheus is a graphical interface tool commonly used by cloud providers for monitoring overall system performance (e.g., CPU status). You can set up alerts to send messages or emails and access its dashboard at a pre-configured URL. However, any graphical interface cloud monitoring tool can be used. Another commonly used tool is Grafana. Any popular tool should work just fine.

Prometheus has the advantage that there are managed versions of the Prometheus service available from most of the main cloud hosting providers, such as Amazon, Google, and IBM.

LumenVox has out-of-the-box support for Prometheus. Prometheus metrics are available for each of the containers.

Access and User Management

Customers must provide their own access management Interface. LumenVox does not provide any user identification (authentication) or permission checking (authorization) for access to the APIs used to access the containerized products, this is managed by security systems the client will have in place.

Licensing Service

To consume LumenVox products, the containers are required to communicate with LumenVox's cloud licensing service to submit information on product utilization. This outbound connection is made using secure HTTPS, typically once per day, and contains no user identifiable information (only license usage metrics).

Customers need to ensure that external firewall requirements are modified to allow the external connection.

See licensing section below for more information for the opening of firewalls.

Resources

To consume LumenVox products, the containers are required to communicate with LumenVox's resources service to download speech or voice biometric models required for the product utilization. Customers need to ensure that external firewall requirements are modified to allow the external connection.

See resources section below for further information for the opening of firewalls.

LumenVox Containerized Microservices

At the heart of the LumenVox modern, cloud-native offering are the microservices in a containerized architecture.

This section provides insight into the various LumenVox containers which can be used for troubleshooting purposes.

The list of available of basic pods (containers) is:

- Admin-portal
- Archive
- Asr (e.g.
- Audit
- Binary Storage
- Biometric-active
- Biometric-api
- Biometric-active
- Biometric-identity
- Configuration
- Deployment



- Deployment-portal
- Diarization
- Grammar
- ITN
- Language id (lid)
- License
- LumenVox-api
- Management-api
- Neural-tts (e.g. neural-tts-en-us)
- NLU
- Persistent-volume-directory-setup
- Reporting
- Reporting-api
- Reporting-bio-api
- Resource
- Session
- Transaction
- Tts (e.g. tts-en-us)
- Vad

Admin-portal

This service manages the web portal for the cluster admin and supports the setup of each licensed tenant with their connection strings, encryption, and passwords to services and databases.

Archive

This is the archive manager. It is responsible for taking live session data from Redis and saving this to the PostgreSQL database. It is also responsible for supplying data from the database to the reporting API for retrieval by the client or LumenVox administration or deployment portals.

Asr

This is the ASR DNN engine. It is linked with the session manager, and it processes all ASR & Transcription transactions. Results are placed in Redis for retrieval. It receives messages from RabbitMQ on what audio needs to be processed. The latest version ships with our new DNN ASR engine providing better performance and accuracy. The new engine also offers enhanced features like aliases, dialect specific processing, improved scoring algorithm, enhanced transcription, phrase lists and weighting. The new engine is much faster utilizing less resources than its predecessor thus making scaling more manageable.

Audit

This service connects to audit database in PostgreSQL. This is used by the voice biometric services only. It is used to audit modifications to configurations the configuration, deployment, and biometric identity tables.

Binary Storage

Connects to MongoDB and reads/writes from/to the MongoDB. It is also responsible for the encryption/decryption of data stored within Mongo. This includes audio files and grammars.

Biometric-active

This is the Voice Biometric active DNN engine and is responsible for all active voice biometrics processing receiving requests from the biometric APIs

Biometric-api

This is the REST interface for active voice biometrics. It provides APIs for enrollment, verification, and identity management. This service talks to the deployment, configuration, binary service, active verifier and to lumenvox API services (for text validation).

Biometric-identity

Responsible for managing the identities for the active engine for voice biometrics. It is also responsible for maintaining the links between identities and enrollments.

Configuration

Responsible for managing the configuration for various deployments for voice biometrics only. It receives input via JSON. And manages the retrieval of enrollment and verification configurations from the PostgreSQL database.

Deployment

This service manages deployments within the cluster. For each deployment, it maintains the list of configurations and connection strings along with any other data specific to a deployment. It also handles encryption and encryption keys along with key rotation. The service is also used to manage the deployment e.g., create a new deployment Id, and export/import deployment information.

The cluster master key gets created when the deployment service starts for the first time and is stored in the database. The cluster master key is encrypted with the cluster GUID. The customer keys are then created for each deployment. These are encrypted using the cluster master key.

Deployment-portal

This service manages the web portal for the tenant admins. It facilitates the tenants to access their own deployment. The service supports the customization of configurations and manages the diagnostic tests.

Diarization

This pod allows users to use the Speaker Diarization service whereby mono audio containing multiple speakers is processed to identify which audio was spoken by which speaker for further transcription or post processing e.g. sentiment analysis.

Grammar manager

The new Grammar management service co-ordinates the grammar compilation, caching, parsing & DTMF processing for ASR & Transcription transactions. It is also instrumental in CPA & AMD transactions; grammar storage, retrieval & housekeeping and handling of global grammars and phrase lists.

ITN

This service manages all text normalization functions including inverse text normalization, punctuation & capitalization and redaction on Transcription interactions.

Language Identification (lid)

Also known as language detection, this service allows users to send audio for processing to determine which language is being spoken. This differs to the language detection function in NLU which is text based.

License

This service manages the licensing of the deployments. It validates each deployment against the LumenVox licensing server. The licensing service is responsible for making a deployment as valid, if not, the various APIs will not function.

It also collects counters for transactions for all products and communicates this to the centralized LumenVox licensing service for billing and product usage monitoring.

LumenVox-api

This service supports the Speech APIs made available to clients to process transactions for speech products including ASR, TTS, CPA and AMD using gRPC.

Management-api

This facilitates the use of the REST management APIs and is a wrapper around deployment and configuration services which allows customers to manage these.

Neural-tts

This is used for the new Neural DNN TTS now available for general release. Over 80 new voices across 30 languages/dialects are available for consumption.

NLU

This is the new Natural Language Understanding service that provides the following text input-based products:

- Sentiment Analysis
- Call Summarization including topic detection and outcome detection
- Language Detection (this differs to the audio-based Language Identification)
- Language Translation (including auto language detection)

Persistent-volume-directory-setup

This service is used to create the connection to the persistent volume. It is not a service that runs continuously. It is used to update resources e.g., DNN language models in the persistent storage.

Reporting

This service is used for voice biometrics to generate the reports and make the extracted data available to the reporting APIs

Reporting-api

This facilitates the speech reporting APIs using gRPC and is used for the Analysis portal.

Reporting-bio-api

This REST interface is used to connect to the reporting services and expose reports to the client for voice biometrics.

Resource

This service downloads the public language packs to the cluster for ASR, TTS, and voice biometrics. It stores the languages packs into the shared volume for the cluster and makes resources available to each service as needed.

Session

Currently used for speech products only. It manages the sessions and interactions and acts as a dispatcher between the LumenVox API service and other services.

Transaction

This service is responsible for writing voice biometric transactions into the database. Voice biometric sessions are stored in Redis until the session is completed, when the transaction service receives a message to retrieve data and write the session and transaction data to the PostgreSQL database. This service is also used for operations reporting where each API call to the biometric interface is logged as an operation and stored for audit purposes.

Tts

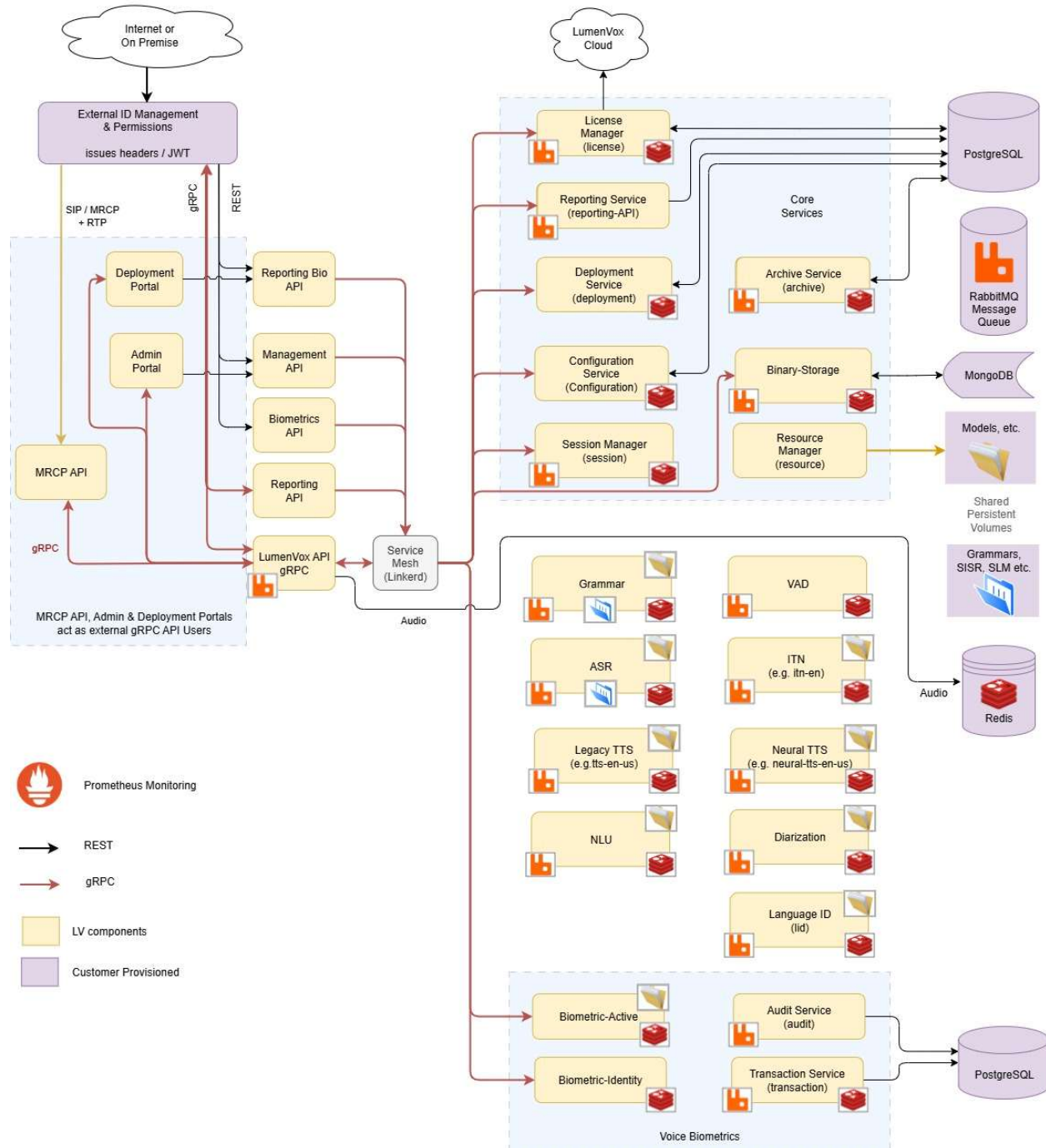
This is used for the legacy TTS engine.

Vad

This is the media service that manages the VAD algorithm and assists with transcription audio streaming.



LumenVox Microservices Diagram - the following is an architecture diagram that Includes all services.



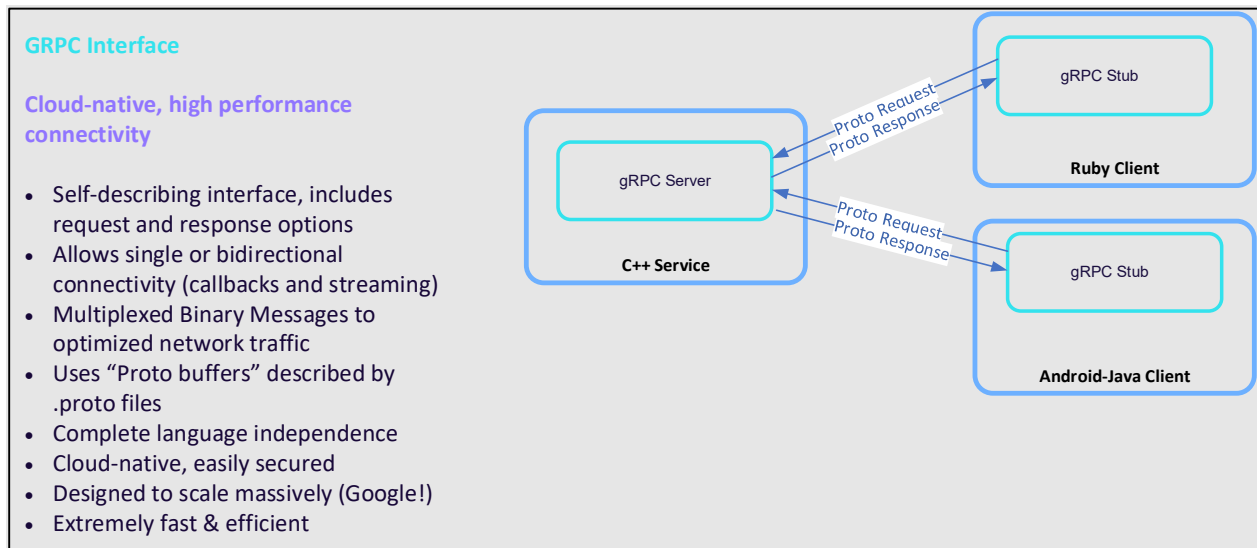
Communication Protocols

Supported Standards to Access LumenVox Services

gRPC

gRPC is a cross-platform open-source high performance Remote Procedure Call (RPC) framework, initially created by Google. This is the preferred and recommended protocol for communication with LumenVox software. gRPC can run in any environment and can efficiently connect services in and across data centers with support for load balancing, tracing, health checking and authentication. It is optimized for scalability and is cloud and microservices native. All major programming languages can access our API via gRPC. Supported programming languages can be located here [Supported languages | gRPC](#).

The service proto files can be obtained from here. The client should access the relevant release version [Protocol Documentation \(lumenvox.com\)](#)



MRCP

Media Resource Control Protocol is a communication protocol between applications (voice IVR platforms) and the ASR and TTS resources serving them (taking in the audio or outputting the text). Primarily used by voice application platforms, call centers, call recording providers, telephony trunks, and network switches, using the W3C standards.

A subset of the standard is specific for speech recognition and voice biometrics. MRCP uses 'methods' to control speech resources: to start or stop a recognizer, set parameters, load grammars, or control a speech synthesizer (for TTS). MRCP uses web technologies to deliver information and commands.



- MRCPv1 used RTSP (real time streaming protocol) where session management and the MRCP content are sent together.
- MRCPv2 uses SIP (session initiation protocol) where a session is established first, then MRCP content is sent separately, allowing both ASR and TTS in one session.

Use of MRCPv2 is prevailing in customer service platforms. We support all major voice platforms and IVRs using MRCP. The MRCP services need to be run on their own virtual machine using Docker, as MRCP uses UDP and TCP ports which are currently not supported by Kubernetes. To support this, a media server that sits outside the Kubernetes cluster for communicating with MRCP clients is used. The client app communicates via MRCP to our media server, the MRCP API, which in turn uses gRPC to communicate with the LumenVox API.

This does limit the ability for MRCP to scale well. However, this approach allows massive connectivity: many MRCP API servers can connect to a single LumenVox Kubernetes Cluster.

The following links provide further information:

- How to connect with [MRCP Version 1](#) and [MRCP Version 2](#)
- [MRCP Connectivity](#) – LumenVox Knowledgebase articles

Refer to Appendix 7 for MRCP API server installation steps.

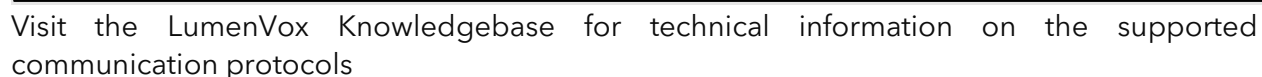
If clients want to just install a simple MRCP installation to test the MRCP API, they could make use of our Simple MRCP client. More information can be obtained here: [LumenVox API Documentation](#)

MRCP services are deployment-specific and there is no option to change the deployment ID used by the service. If customers want to provide different tenants (deployments) access to MRCP, each will require their own MRCP service configured for their own deploymentId.



A subset of LumenVox clients use REST APIs with HTTP or Web Sockets for their communications protocols. REST / HTTP is a traditional model for communications with backend servers. It relies on a client (web application) initiating a request, such as obtaining data from a database, and is stateless. This model doesn't work well for applications with real time data access requirements. The REST interface is used for the Voice Biometric APIs, Voice biometric reporting APIs, and management APIs.

The REST API guide can be obtained from [here](#). The client should access the relevant release version [LumenVox API Documentation](#)



Administration & Maintenance Tools

Admin Portal & Deployment Portal

With the cloud-native technology stack come the features required to maintain an installation of our software via a unified web portal UI. Partners and clients can manage the implementation using their own interfaces or use our portal to call various APIs and perform the required functions. The web-based portal can be used with any public / private cloud or on-premises implementation.

The portal currently serves two user communities:

1. Cluster administrators: at a large implementation of platform providers, the cluster admin manages deploying the software to the tenants.
2. Tenant administrators: administrators at the individual tenant (or administrators at small or on-premises installations) manage their own deployment.

A 'Deployment' is a tenant-level instance. It has a unique Deployment ID, for which the tenant gets licensed. To consume any LumenVox product a Deployment must be created with a Deployment ID, and this can be instantly accomplished via the portal.

For reasons of security and segregation of duties between the two types of users, we offer two interfaces:

1. **Admin Portal** – for the cluster admin, who sets up each licensed tenant with their connection strings, encryption, and passwords to services and databases.
2. **Deployment Portal** – for the tenant admins, who can only access their own deployment. Within it they can customize the default configuration by tweaking parameters and options, verify that all services are up and running, and run diagnostics if there's a problem.

The Admin Portal has an access point into the Deployment Portal, via a Deployment Portal button, available in Deployment Details page.

In some implementations, the cluster admin might be the one performing administration for the deployments. In other implementations it will be more appropriate for the cluster admin to have no such access. We make it easy for IT to control this by firewall rules, white-listing access by using the host site name format: `ingress_host_name.client_hostname_suffix`

For example:

1. `admin-portal.testmachine.com`
2. `deployment-portal.testmachine.com`

Customers can choose the ports that are exposed externally. The two portals are exposed on separate (configurable) ports to aid with firewall and access configuration.

If using self-signed certificates, then the following steps must be taken should you wish to view the portal from your desktop. Please see instructions in Appendix 9.

Analysis Portal

Our legacy product line offered a desktop app called Speech Tuner, that could be used to analyze the performance of your speech application and tune it.

The Analysis Portal replaces that desktop tool with an easy-to-use web interface, integrated with the Deployment Portal; it is intended for tenant-level only access, and analysis of speech performance within the deployment. The initial interface allows deployment administrators to:

- Gather data - create an analysis set of speech transactions (audio and its resulting transcription)
- Transcribe the data manually
- Get accuracy specifics by comparison of the manual annotation to the Engine output, identify problems, and if a grammar was used – in which grammar.
- Get accuracy statistics and reports

The tool is available for ASR, CPA, AMD & Transcription transactions. Further features will be made available in future releases.

Kubernetes Installation Steps

The following information provides high-level steps to be followed to install the LumenVox software within a Kubernetes environment. Appendix 1 (Google GKE) and Appendix 2 (Amazon EKS) provide further information and steps for these two cloud providers. Further providers may be added in due course. LumenVox offers a “Quick start” option for on-premises installations making use of Kubeadm which automates most of the steps to be followed below. See Appendix 3 for further steps.

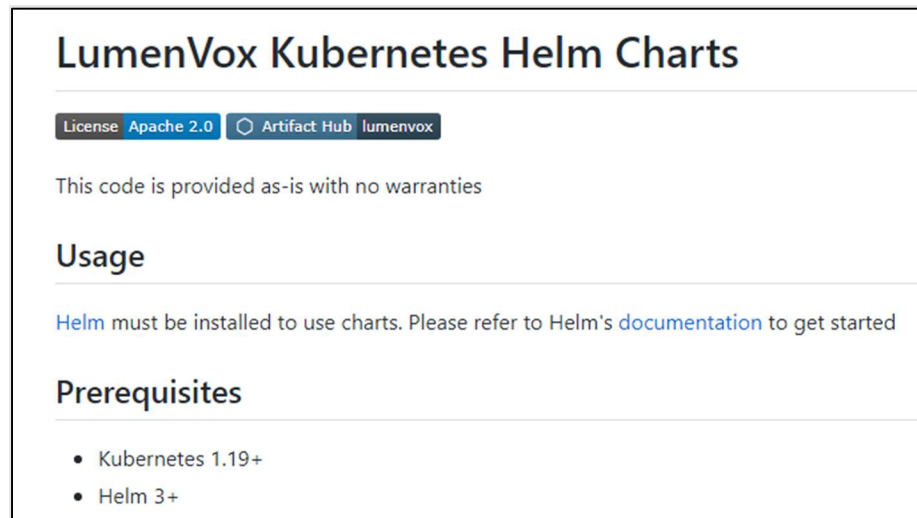
LumenVox recommends that clients set up a Kubernetes cluster environment that is not reliant on external services for MongoDB, PostgreSQL, Rabbit and MongoDB and the client can soon begin testing using the various APIs. Once the setup is successful then the Kubernetes environment could be set up using the external services. **Note that when setting up the connection strings to these external services, the following characters are not supported within a password: [] { } () , ; ? * = ! @ | ^**

LumenVox is able to supply the values files used for the Helm commands. Examples of these can be found here: [GitHub - lumenvox/helm-charts: LumenVox Kubernetes Helm Charts](https://github.com/lumenvox/helm-charts). We would just require the IP address details for the persistent storage device along with the usernames and IP addresses for the various prerequisite components like Redis and

MongoDB. The client needs to populate the secrets file template with their base64 encoded passwords. The template can be obtained from Appendix 6.

Steps

- 1) Create a Kubernetes cluster
 - a. This will host your Kubernetes nodes
 - b. IP created can be noted for association with DNS & API calls
 - c. Cluster name and networking information (e.g. publicly available) to be set up
 - d. Version 1.30 is currently recommended – see latest minimum requirements in [GitHub - lumenvox/helm-charts: LumenVox Kubernetes Helm Charts](https://github.com/lumenvox/helm-charts)



- 2) Create the node pools
 - a. This will host your various pods
 - b. Numbers to be created will depend on call volumes and products used
- 3) Configure the nodes
 - a. This should include specifying the operating system
- 4) Set up the node security
- 5) Set up node networking



- 6) Install KubeCTL or equivalent version e.g., Google CLI which installs KubeCTL as part of the installation package. This used to connect to the Kubernetes cluster from your local machine.
- 7) Connect to the cluster and configure KubeCTL in order for KubeCTL to communicate to the new cluster and submit Kubernetes commands.
- 8) Install Linkerd
 - a. This is a service mesh that LumenVox recommends for effective interaction management & load balancing between the various pods.
- 9) Install Jaeger
 - a. This is a plugin for Linkerd. It is a monitoring tool that keeps track of latency, communication success between pods and bottlenecks. It can monitor how much time is spent for transactions within the various pods.
- 10) Install Linkerd Dashboard
 - a. This is a visual dashboard used to monitor and display latency and uses Jaeger behind the scenes. It also works as a health check for the service mesh.
- 11) Install Helm
 - a. This will be needed to run the various helm charts
- 12) Use Helm to install Nginx Ingress.
 - a. NGINX is a load balance into the Kubernetes cluster and works as a reverse proxy.
- 13) Create namespace and change to *lumenvox*
 - a. A namespace is required to install the pods into. A namespace can have multiple tenants (deployment IDs). At this stage LumenVox does not support multiple namespaces.
 - b. Commands are run to activate and make *lumenvox* namespace the default
- 14) Set up TLS for ingress
 - a. Used to set up TLS and apply a self-signed certificate or client alternative
- 15) Apply secrets file



- a. The secrets file must be populated with the various component passwords stored as a base64 sting. The following example is of the secrets.yaml file

```
# This file should be applied to your Kubernetes cluster before
# installing any LumenVox Helm Chart. This assigns credentials
# for various services. You can change these to meet your specific
# installation requirements.

# Be sure to adjust namespace values if needed too

apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  namespace: lumenvox
  name: rabbitmq-existing-secret
type: Opaque
data:
  rabbitmq-password: examplefWnc22423fsdfs2svdvWA==
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  namespace: lumenvox
  name: postgres-existing-secret
type: Opaque
data:
  postgresql-password: examplefWnc22423fsdfs2svdvWA==
  postgresql-postgres-password: examplefWnc22423fsdfs2svdvWA==
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  namespace: lumenvox
  name: redis-existing-secret
type: Opaque
data:
  redis-password: examplefWnc22423fsdfs2svdvWA==
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  namespace: lumenvox
  name: mongodb-existing-secret
type: Opaque
data:
  mongodb-root-password: examplefWnc22423fsdfs2svdvWA==
---
```

16) Run installation of the helm cart

- a. The various helm charts required can be located at <https://github.com/lumenvox/helm-charts>
- b. The resources file can be used to override any default settings

17) Run LumenVox sample scripts

- a. Sample speech python scripts are available for clients to easily test out the LumenVox API and verify that everything is installed correctly. This can be found here: [LumenVox · GitHub](#)

Troubleshooting

Should your containers not fully deploy then the following steps can be taken to troubleshoot the problem:

- Are all the pods running
- Are there any errors in the pods not running
- What are the errors?
- Check deployment pod status and log files. This is the most important pod to getting other pods up and running

Potential Installation pain-points

The following list provides some examples of potential areas that could affect your installation for troubleshooting purposes:

- Network between components e.g. between Kubernetes and Mongo DB, Redis, RabbitMQ, Postgres & the persistent volume.
- Using different clusters and the communication with them
- The way clusters are set up in different host providers can differ e.g. between Alibaba, Azure, Google, Amazon...
- Connectivity and configuration to MongoDB, PostgreSQL, RabbitMQ, Redis and the persistent storage can differ per client installation. The version or type of these five components can also differ
- Passwords for various components contains unsupported characters
- TLS connectivity
- Connectivity to licensing service & LumenVox resources

Logging

Installation steps should be taken to install the logging framework of your choice.

Monitoring

Installation steps should be taken to install the monitoring framework of your choice.

Licensing

LumenVox requires all installations to connect to the LumenVox licensing service to validate the license and report back on product usage. The client is required to open firewalls to communicate with <https://licensing.lumenvox.com> via port 443. The LumenVox software supplies information from the cluster and receives a signed response validating the license.

Clients can obtain a copy of the license report by calling `Reporting.UsageReportRequest` - the gRPC API. The API will return usage stats based on the component supplied as input. If no component is submitted, then stats for all components utilized will be returned.

The following is an example of the output.

```
component_data {  
  component: "SESSION"  
  usage_ms: 920  
  usage_count: 1  
}  
component_data {  
  component: "TTS1"  
  usage_ms: 4382  
  usage_count: 1  
}  
component_data {  
  component: "TTS1_ENUS"  
  usage_ms: 4382  
  usage_count: 1  
}  
component_data {  
  component: "TTS1_ENUS_Chris"  
  usage_ms: 4382  
  usage_count: 1  
}  
component_data {  
  component: "SESSION_TTS1"  
  usage_ms: 4382  
  usage_count: 1  
}
```

Resources

Resources for the various speech and voice models need to be acquired from LumenVox's resource repository. Clients are required to open firewalls so that the containers can obtain the relevant resources stipulated in the helm charts. Access to the following link is required: https://lumenvox-public-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/model-files/*

APPENDIX 1 – Setup in Google GCP (GKE Creation)

The following steps can be followed to install the LumenVox software within Google's Kubernetes platform.

Create Kubernetes Cluster

Note: DNS associated with cluster can be noted for API calls into the LumenVox software

Set up cluster basics

- Provide a cluster name and networking information (e.g. publicly available) to be set up
- Version 1.30 is currently recommended – see latest minimum requirements in [GitHub - lumenvox/helm-charts: LumenVox Kubernetes Helm Charts](#)

Cluster basics

The new cluster will be created with the name, version, and in the location you specify here. After the cluster is created, name and location can't be changed.

To experiment with an affordable cluster, try My first cluster in the Cluster set-up guides

Name

Cluster names must start with a lowercase letter followed by up to 39 lowercase letters, numbers, or hyphens. They can't end with a hyphen. You cannot change the cluster's name once it's created.

Location type

Resource prices may vary between certain regions. [Learn more](#)

☒ Zonal
☐ Regional

Zone

☐ Specify default node locations

Increase availability by selecting more than one zone
Current default: us-central1-c

Control plane version

Choose whether you'd like to upgrade the cluster's control plane version manually or let GKE do it automatically. [Learn more](#)

☐ Static version
Manually manage the cluster's control plane version upgrades.

☒ Release channel
Let GKE automatically manage the cluster's control plane version. [Learn more](#).

Release channel

Version

These versions have passed internal validation and are considered production-quality, but don't have enough historical data to guarantee their stability. Known issues generally have known workarounds. [Release notes](#)

Set up Node pool details

- This will host your various pods
- Numbers to be created will depend on call volumes and products used

The following default values are recommended but should be changed as per the client's individual requirements:

Node pool details

A node pool is a template for groups of nodes created in this cluster. The new cluster will be created with at least one node pool. More node pools can be added and removed after cluster creation. [Learn more](#)

Name

default-pool

Node pool names must start with a lowercase letter followed by up to 39 lowercase letters, numbers, or hyphens. They can't end with a hyphen. You cannot change the node pool's name once it's created.

Control plane version - 1.22.8-gke.202

Size

Number of nodes (per zone) *

3

Total (in all zones): 9

Pod address range limits the maximum size of the cluster. [Learn more](#)

☐ **Enable cluster autoscaler**
Cluster autoscaler automatically creates or deletes nodes based on workload needs. [Learn more](#)

☐ **Specify node locations** 
Default: 3 zones from us-central1

Automation

☒ **Automatically upgrade nodes to next available version**
Keep nodes up-to-date with the cluster's control plane version. [Learn more](#)

☒ **Enable auto-repair** 

Surge upgrade 

Max surge *

1

Max unavailable *

0

Set up node configurations



The following default values are recommended however the client should select the operating system that best suits their needs. LumenVox recommend 8 vCPUs, 32GB memory per node.

Machine configuration

Choose the machine family, type, and series that will best fit the resource needs of your cluster. You won't be able to change the machine type for this cluster once it's created. [Learn more](#)

☒ General purpose

Compute optimized

Memory optimized

GPUs

TPUs **NEW**

Machine types for common workloads, optimized for cost and flexibility

	Series ?	Description	vCPUs ?	Memory ?
☐	C3	Consistently high performance	4 - 176	8 - 1,408 GB
☐	C3D	Consistently high performance	4 - 360	8 - 2,880 GB
☒	E2	Low cost, day-to-day computing	0.25 - 32	1 - 128 GB
☐	N2	Balanced price & performance	2 - 128	2 - 864 GB
☐	N2D	Balanced price & performance	2 - 224	2 - 896 GB
☐	T2A	Scale-out workloads	1 - 48	4 - 192 GB
☐	T2D	Scale-out workloads	1 - 60	4 - 240 GB
☐	N1	Balanced price & performance	0.5 - 96	1.7 - 624 GB

Machine type

Choose a machine type with preset amounts of vCPUs and memory that suit most workloads. Or, you can create a custom machine for your workload's particular needs. [Learn more](#)

PRESET CUSTOM

e2-standard-8 (8 vCPU, 4 core, 32 GB memory) ▼



vCPU
8 (4 cores)

Memory
32 GB

✓ CPU PLATFORM AND GPU

Boot disk type
SSD persistent disk ▼ ?

Boot disk size (GB)
20 ?

Set up node security



The following default values are recommended but should be changed as per the client's individual requirements:

Node security

These node security settings will be used when new nodes are created using this node pool.

Service account
Compute Engine default service account

Access scopes
Access scopes are permanent. Select the type and level of API access to grant the VM. [Learn more](#)

☐ Allow default access
Includes read-only access to Storage and Service Management, write access to Cloud Logging and Monitoring, and read/write access to Service Control.

☒ Allow full access to all Cloud APIs

☐ Set access for each API

☐ Enable sandbox with gVisor

Shielded options

☒ Enable integrity monitoring

☐ Enable secure boot

Set up node networking



The following default values are recommended but should be changed as per the client's individual requirement. LumenVox recommends using a public cluster network access.

Networking

Define how applications in this cluster communicate with each other and with the Kubernetes control plane, and how clients can reach them.

Network *

default

?

Node subnet *

default

?

Network access

Choose the type of network you want to allow to access your cluster's workloads. [Learn more](#)

☒ Public cluster

Choose a public cluster to configure access from public networks to the cluster's workloads. Routes aren't created automatically. You cannot change this setting after the cluster is created.

☐ Private cluster

Choose a private cluster to assign internal IP addresses to Pods and nodes. This isolates the cluster's workloads from public networks. You cannot change this setting after the cluster is created.

Advanced networking options

☒ Enable VPC-native traffic routing (uses alias IP) ?

☒ Automatically create secondary ranges ?

Cluster default pod address range

?

Example: 192.168.0.0/16

Maximum Pods per node

110

?

Mask for Pod address range per node: /24

Service address range

?

Example: 192.168.0.0/16

Create VPC Firewall Rule for Rabbit MQ



- Google doesn't add automatically add this

whitelist-gke-cluster

Description

Trying to allow access to GCE VM from GKE

Logs ?

Off

[view in Logs Explorer](#)

Network

default

Priority

1000

Direction

Ingress

Action on match

Allow

Targets

Service account

...719-compute@...account.com

Source filters

IP ranges

10.../14

10...0/14

10...0/14

10...3/14

Protocols and ports

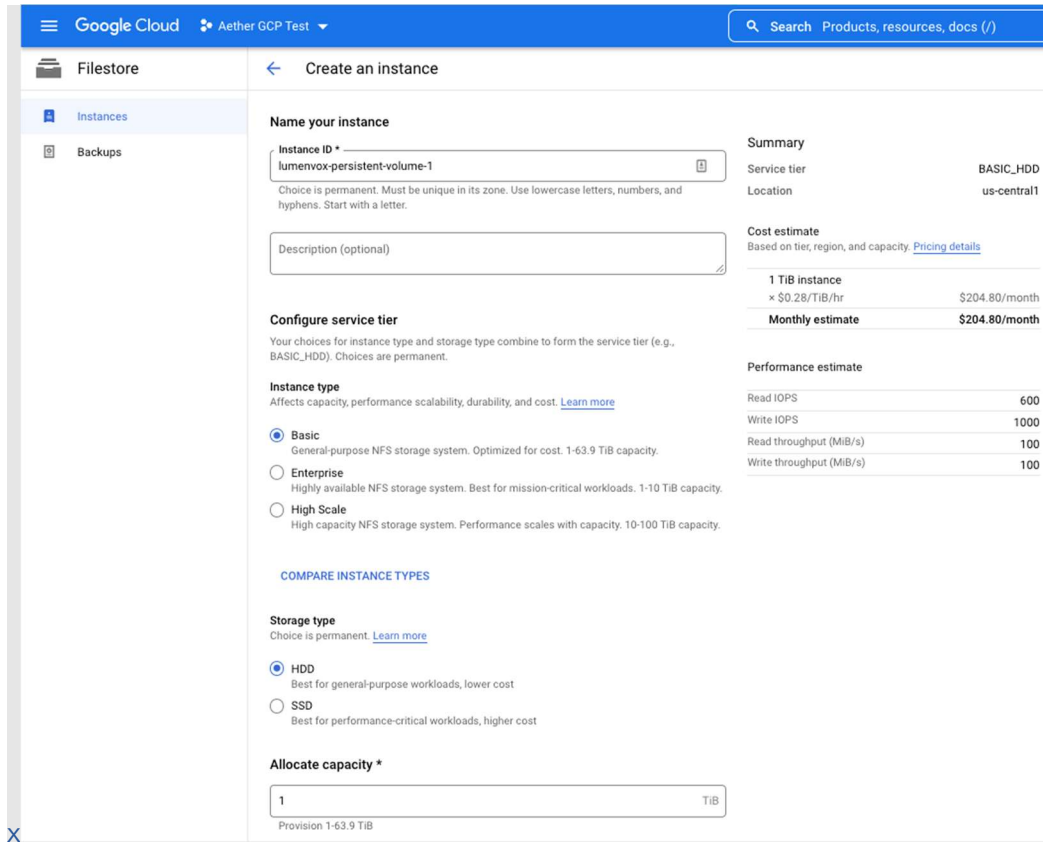
tcp:15672

tcp:5672

udp

Add persistent storage

The following default values are recommended but should be changed as per the client's individual requirements:



Create an instance

Name your instance

Instance ID *

Choice is permanent. Must be unique in its zone. Use lowercase letters, numbers, and hyphens. Start with a letter.

Description (optional)

Configure service tier

Your choices for instance type and storage type combine to form the service tier (e.g., BASIC_HDD). Choices are permanent.

Instance type

Affects capacity, performance scalability, durability, and cost. [Learn more](#)

☒ **Basic**
General-purpose NFS storage system. Optimized for cost. 1-63.9 TiB capacity.

☐ **Enterprise**
Highly available NFS storage system. Best for mission-critical workloads. 1-10 TiB capacity.

☐ **High Scale**
High capacity NFS storage system. Performance scales with capacity. 10-100 TiB capacity.

[COMPARE INSTANCE TYPES](#)

Storage type

Choice is permanent. [Learn more](#)

☒ **HDD**
Best for general-purpose workloads, lower cost

☐ **SSD**
Best for performance-critical workloads, higher cost

Allocate capacity *

TiB

Provision 1-63.9 TiB

Summary

Service tier **BASIC_HDD**

Location **us-central1**

Cost estimate

Based on tier, region, and capacity. [Pricing details](#)

1 TiB instance	
× \$0.28/TiB/hr	\$204.80/month
Monthly estimate	\$204.80/month

Performance estimate

Read IOPS	600
Write IOPS	1000
Read throughput (MiB/s)	100
Write throughput (MiB/s)	100

Install GCloud CLI

This will include the required KubeCTL

Download from: <https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/install>

Connect to Cluster (configuring KUBECTL to talk to new cluster) ---this is on the user machine
- e.g. remote connection tool.

```
1. gcloud container clusters get-credentials aether-test-cluster-1 --zone us-central1-c --project aether-gcp-test
```

Install Linkerd CLI

This is run on KubeCTL and will install to local machine. We only support up to Linkerd edge-24.5.5

```
1. curl --proto 'https' --tlsv1.2 -sSfL https://run.linkerd.io/install | sh
```

Add the Linkerd CLI to your path

```
1. export PATH=$PATH:$HOME/.linkerd2/bin
```

Install Linkerd

```
1. linkerd check --pre
2. linkerd install --crds | kubectl apply -f -
3. linkerd install | kubectl apply -f -
4. linkerd check
```

Install Jaeger

```
1. linkerd jaeger install | kubectl apply -f -
```

Install Linkerd Dashboard

```
1. linkerd viz install | kubectl apply -f -
```

Should be ever need to uninstall Linkerd for troubleshooting purposes (e.g. deleting a cluster or you have issues with the Linkerd side cars you can use the following commands:

Uninstall Linkerd

```
1. linkerd viz uninstall | kubectl delete -f -
2. linkerd jaeger uninstall | kubectl delete -f -
3. linkerd uninstall | kubectl delete -f -
```

Install Helm

```
1. curl -fsSL -o get_helm.sh https://raw.githubusercontent.com/helm/helm/main/scripts/get-helm-3
2. chmod 700 get_helm.sh
3. ./get_helm.sh4.
```

Install nginx Ingress

```
1. helm repo add ingress-nginx https://kubernetes.github.io/ingress-nginx
```

```
2. helm repo update
3. kubectl create ns ingress-nginx
4. helm upgrade --install ingress-nginx ingress-nginx --repo https://kubernetes.github.io/ingress-nginx -n ingress-nginx --create-namespace --set controller.hostNetwork=true --set controller.allowSnippetAnnotations=true
```

Create LumenVox Namespace

```
1. kubectl create namespace lumenvox
```

Change NameSpace

```
1. kubectl config set-context --current --namespace=lumenvox
```

Setup TLS for Ingress

The example below shows guideline values, clients can amend as needed e.g. certificate validity period and subject alternative name.

```
1. openssl genrsa -out server.key 2048
2. openssl req -new -x509 -sha256 -key server.key -out server.crt -days 3650 -addext "subjectAltName = DNS:lumenvox-api.testmachine.com, DNS:biometric-api.testmachine.com, DNS:management-api.testmachine.com, DNS:reporting-api.testmachine.com, DNS:admin-portal.testmachine.com, DNS:deployment-portal.testmachine.com"
3. kubectl create secret tls speech-tls-secret --key server.key --cert server.crt
```

Apply Secrets File

```
1. kubectl apply -f lumenvox-secrets.yaml
```

Installation of Helm Charts

Deploy Public Chart

```
1. helm install lumenvox lumenvox/lumenvox -f speech-values.yaml -n lumenvox
```

See Appendix 4 for final steps to for complete installation by setting up a deployment



APPENDIX 2 – Amazon Kubernetes Service (EKS)

The following steps can be followed to set up the LumenVox software within Amazon.

Create EKS Cluster

- Provide a cluster name and networking information (e.g. publicly available) to be set up
- Version **1.30** is currently recommended is currently recommended – see latest minimum requirements in [GitHub - lumenvox/helm-charts: LumenVox Kubernetes Helm Charts](https://github.com/lumenvox/helm-charts)

Configure cluster

Cluster configuration [Info](#)

Name - *Not editable after creation.*
Enter a unique name for this cluster.

Kubernetes version [Info](#)
Select the Kubernetes version for this cluster.

1.22

▼

Cluster service role - *Not editable after creation.* [Info](#)
Select the IAM role to allow the Kubernetes control plane to manage AWS resources on your behalf. To create a new role, follow the instructions in the [Amazon EKS User Guide](#).

myAmazonEKSClusterRole

▼

Secrets encryption [Info](#)

Once enabled, secrets encryption cannot be modified or removed.

☒

Enable envelope encryption of Kubernetes secrets using KMS
Enable envelope encryption to provide an additional layer of encryption for your Kubernetes secrets.

Tags (0) [Info](#)

This cluster does not have any tags.

Add tag

Remaining tags available to add: 50

EKS Cluster Networking

- Specify VPC, select subnets and add the relevant security groups (we used the default VPC security group)
- VPC to be created beforehand if it doesn't exist.

Specify networking

Networking [Info](#)

These properties cannot be changed after the cluster is created.

VPC [Info](#)

Select a VPC to use for your EKS cluster resources. To create a new VPC, go to the [VPC console](#).

vpc-C.....44 | LumenvoxCloud

Subnets [Info](#)

Choose the subnets in your VPC where the control plane may place elastic network interfaces (ENIs) to facilitate communication with your cluster. To create a new subnet, go to the corresponding page in the [VPC console](#).

Select subnets

subnet-0.....07 X

subnet-0.....a99 X

subnet-0.....05 X

Security groups [Info](#)

Choose the security groups to apply to the EKS-managed Elastic Network Interfaces that are created in your worker node subnets. To create a new security group, go to the corresponding page in the [VPC console](#).

Select security groups

sg-f.....4b X

Choose cluster IP address family [Info](#)

Specify the IP address type for pods and services in your cluster.

☒ IPv4

☐ IPv6

☐ Configure Kubernetes service IP address range [Info](#)
Specify the range from which cluster services will receive IP addresses.

Select Cluster Endpoint Access

We recommend the following settings:

Cluster endpoint access [Info](#)

Configure access to the Kubernetes API server endpoint.

- ☐ **Public**
The cluster endpoint is accessible from outside of your VPC. Worker node traffic will leave your VPC to connect to the endpoint.
- ☒ **Public and private**
The cluster endpoint is accessible from outside of your VPC. Worker node traffic to the endpoint will stay within your VPC.
- ☐ **Private**
The cluster endpoint is only accessible through your VPC. Worker node traffic to the endpoint will stay within your VPC.
- **Advanced settings**

Networking add-ons

We recommend the following settings:

Networking add-ons

Configure add-ons that provide advanced networking functionalities on the cluster.

Amazon VPC CNI [Info](#)
Enable pod networking within your cluster.

Version
Select the version for this add-on.

v1.10.1-eksbuild.1

i This add-on will use the IAM role of the node where it runs. You can change this add-on to use IAM roles for service accounts after cluster creation.

CoreDNS [Info](#)
Enable service discovery within your cluster.

Version
Select the version for this add-on.

v1.8.7-eksbuild.1

kube-proxy [Info](#)
Enable service networking within your cluster.

Version
Select the version for this add-on.

v1.22.6-eksbuild.1

Configure logging

We recommend the following settings:

Configure logging

Control plane logging [Info](#)

Send audit and diagnostic logs from the Amazon EKS control plane to CloudWatch Logs.

☐

API server

Logs pertaining to API requests to the cluster.

☐

Audit

Logs pertaining to cluster access via the Kubernetes API.

☐

Authenticator

Logs pertaining to authentication requests into the cluster.

☐

Controller manager

Logs pertaining to state of cluster controllers.

☐

Scheduler

Logs pertaining to scheduling decisions.

- Review and click on create
- Cluster creation can take several minutes to complete. Monitor for any errors.

Create node group and create node

- Click on Compute and then Add Node Group

Configure Node Group

The following default values are recommended but should be changed as per the client's individual requirements:

Configure node group [Info](#)

A node group is a group of EC2 instances that supply compute capacity to your Amazon EKS cluster. You can add multiple node groups to your cluster.

Node group configuration

These properties cannot be changed after the node group is created.

Name
Assign a unique name for this node group.

Node IAM role [Info](#)
Select the IAM role that will be used by the nodes. To create a new role, go to the [IAM console](#).

EKS-Node-Role ▼

↺

The selected role must not be used by a self-managed node group as this could lead to a service interruption upon managed node group deletion.

[Learn more](#)

Launch template [Info](#)

These properties cannot be changed after the node group is created.

☒ **Use launch template**
Configure this node group using an EC2 launch template.

Kubernetes labels [Info](#)

This node group does not have any labels.

Add label

Remaining labels available to add: 50



Kubernetes taints [Info](#)

This node group does not have any taints.

Add taint

Remaining taints available to add: 50

Tags (0) [Info](#)

This node group does not have any tags.

Add tag

Remaining tags available to add: 50

Set compute and scaling configuration

The following default values are recommended however the client should select the operating system that best suits their needs.

NOTE: We recommend instance type be set to: *m6a.2xlarge*



Set compute and scaling configuration

Node group compute configuration

These properties cannot be changed after the node group is created.

AMI type [Info](#)

Select the EKS-optimized Amazon Machine Image for nodes.

Amazon Linux 2 (AL2_x86_64) ▼

Capacity type

Select the capacity purchase option for this node group.

On-Demand ▼

Instance types [Info](#)

Select instance types you prefer for this node group.

Select ▼

t3.xlarge

vCPU: Up to 4 vCPUs memory: 16.0 GiB



Disk size

Select the size of the attached EBS volume for each node.

20



GiB

The following can be scaled as be client requirements

Node group scaling configuration

Minimum size

Set the minimum number of nodes that the group can scale in to.

2



nodes

Maximum size

Set the maximum number of nodes that the group can scale out to.

2



nodes

Desired size

Set the desired number of nodes that the group should launch with initially.

2



nodes



Node group update configuration [Info](#)

Maximum unavailable

Set the maximum number or percentage of unavailable nodes to be tolerated during the node group version update.

☒ **Number**
Enter a number

☐ **Percentage**
Specify a percentage

Value

1



node

Specify Networking

Specify networking

Node group network configuration

These properties cannot be changed after the node group is created.

Subnets [Info](#)

Specify the subnets in your VPC where your nodes will run. To create a new subnet, go to the corresponding page in the [VPC console](#).

subnet-C-ae07 ✕

subnet-0a99 ✕

subnet-0 ✕

☐ Configure SSH access to nodes [Info](#)

- Review and create.
- Cluster creation can take several minutes to complete. Monitor for any errors.

Create EFS Instance (elastic file storage)

Set up as per client requirements, required as the persistent storage device

File system settings

General

Name - optional
Name your file system.

Name can include letters, numbers, and +-=._/ symbols, up to 256 characters.

Storage class [Learn more](#)

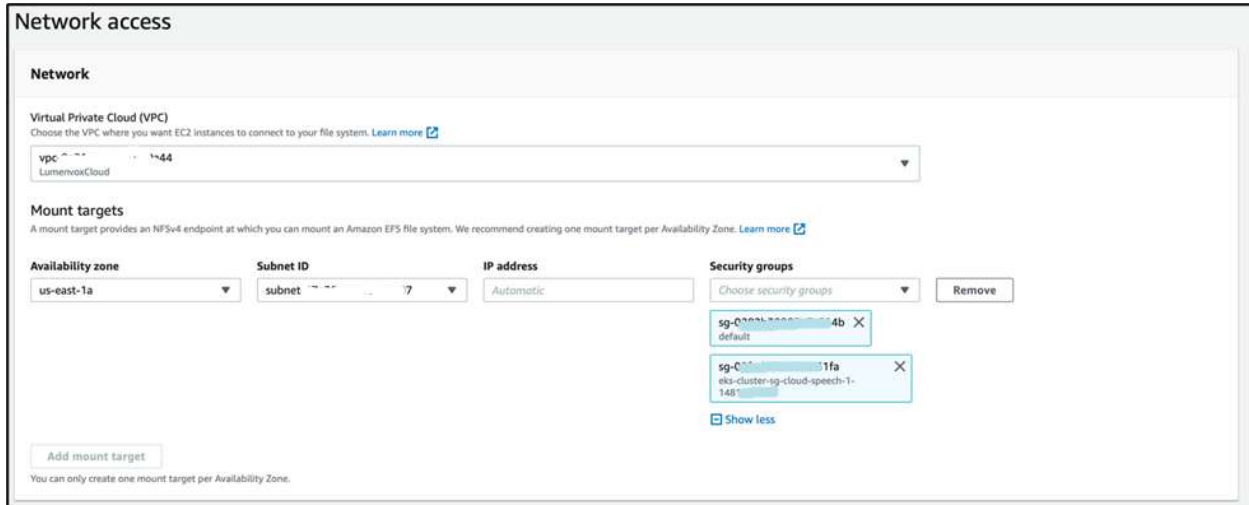
☐ **Standard**
Stores data redundantly across multiple AZs

☒ **One Zone**
Stores data redundantly within a single AZ

Availability Zone
Choose the Availability Zone where you want to create your file system

Network Access

Ensure you select the same VPC as the cluster, also select the default security group as well as the "eks-cluster-sg-***" group created by the cluster



- Review and create
- Create access point
- Click on "Access points" and click on "Create access point" and accept defaults. Then click on attach

Install kubectl

Create access keys

To create access keys for an IAM user

- Sign into the AWS Management Console and open the IAM console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/iam/>.
- In the navigation pane, choose **Users**.
- Choose the name of the user whose access keys you want to create, and then choose the **Security credentials** tab.
- In the **Access keys** section, choose **Create access key**.
- To view the new access key pair, choose **Show**. You will not have access to the secret access key again after this dialog box closes. Your credentials will look something like this:
 - Access key ID: AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
 - Secret access key: wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxrFiCYEXAMPLEKEY
- To download the key pair, choose **Download .csv file**. Store the keys in a secure location. You will not have access to the secret access key again after this dialog box closes. Keep the keys confidential in order to protect your AWS account and never email them. Do not

share them outside your organization, even if an inquiry appears to come from AWS or Amazon.com. No one who legitimately represents Amazon will ever ask you for your secret key.

- After you download the .csv file, choose **Close**. When you create an access key, the key pair is active by default, and you can use the pair right away.

Install AWS CLI

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/getting-started-install.html>

Check Version

```
1. aws --version
```

Check current identity

```
1. aws sts get-caller-identity
```

If you need to modify the identity use the commands below:

```
1. aws configure
2. AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
3. AWS Secret Access Key [None]: wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
4. Default region name [None]: us-east-1
5. Default output format [None]: json
```

Update kubeconfig

```
1. aws eks --region us-east-1 update-kubeconfig --name cloud-speech-1
```

Install Helm

```
1. curl -fsSL -o get_helm.sh https://raw.githubusercontent.com/helm/helm/main/scripts/get-helm-3
2. chmod 700 get_helm.sh
3. ./get_helm.sh
```

Install Linkerd CLI

We only support up to Linkerd edge-24.5.5

```
1. curl --proto 'https' --tlsv1.2 -sSfL https://run.linkerd.io/install | sh
2. Add the Linkerd CLI to your path
3. export PATH=$PATH:$HOME/.linkerd2/bin
```

Install Linkerd

```
1. Linkerd check -pre
2. Linkerd install -crds | kubectl apply -f -
3. linkerd install --set proxyInit.runAsRoot=true | kubectl apply -f -
4. linkerd check
```

Install Jaeger

```
1. linkerd jaeger install | kubectl apply -f -
```

Install Linkerd viz Dashboard

```
1. linkerd viz install | kubectl apply -f -
```

Should be ever need to uninstall Linkerd for troubleshooting purposes (e.g. deleting a cluster or you have issues with the Linkerd side cars you can use the following commands:

Uninstall Linkerd

```
1. linkerd viz uninstall | kubectl delete -f -
2. linkerd jaeger uninstall | kubectl delete -f -
3. linkerd uninstall | kubectl delete -f -
```

Install nginx Ingress

```
1. helm repo add ingress-nginx https://kubernetes.github.io/ingress-nginx
2. helm repo update
3. kubectl create ns ingress-nginx
4. helm upgrade --install ingress-nginx ingress-nginx --repo https://kubernetes.github.io/ingress-nginx -n ingress-nginx --create-namespace --set controller.hostNetwork=true --set controller.allowSnippetAnnotations=true
```

Create LumenVox Namespace

```
1. kubectl create namespace lumenvox
```

Change NameSpace

```
1. kubectl config set-context --current --namespace=lumenvox
```

Setup TLS for Ingress

```
1. openssl genrsa -out server.key 2048
2. openssl req -new -x509 -sha256 -key server.key -out server.crt -days 3650 -addext "subjectAltName
= DNS:lumenvox-api.testmachine.com, DNS:biometric-api.testmachine.com, DNS:management-
api.testmachine.com, DNS:reporting-api.testmachine.com, DNS:admin-portal.testmachine.com,
DNS:deployment-portal.testmachine.com"
3. kubectl create secret tls speech-tls-secret --key server.key --cert server.crt
```

Apply Secrets File

```
1. kubectl apply -f lumenvox-secrets.yaml
```

Configure Helm

```
1. helm repo add lumenvox https://lumenvox.github.io/helm-charts
2. helm repo update
```

Deploy Public Chart (Internal Resources)

```
1. helm install lumenvox lumenvox/lumenvox -f aws-speech-values-internal-resources.yaml -n lumenvox
```

See Appendix 4 for final steps to for complete installation by setting up a deployment

APPENDIX 3 – LV Containers Quick Start (kubeadm)

Clients wanting to perform an on-premises Kubernetes installation can follow these steps for Linux (Some steps may differ to various Linux installations). This makes use of kubeadm to simplify the installation process for clients.

Hardware requirements

The minimum server requirements are as follows:

- Linux OS (ubuntu, redhat linux, centos, Darwin and rocky linux)
- CPU – 8 CPU Cores
- Memory – 16 GB Memory
- Boot Disk – 250 GB

Getting started

Access the following page [GitHub - lumenvox/containers-quick-start: Setup scripts for LumenVox Containers](https://github.com/lumenvox/containers-quick-start) to obtain the required installation files, steps, prerequisites, and supported environments.

Once the required operating environment has been set up the following steps can be followed by running the following in the command line:

Install LumenVox Containers Repo

```
git clone https://github.com/lumenvox/containers-quick-start.git
```

```
cd containers-quick-start/
```

Generate SSL Certificate

```
1. openssl genrsa -out server.key 2048
2. openssl req -new -x509 -sha256 -key server.key -out server.crt -days 3650 -addext "subjectAltName
= DNS:lumenvox-api.testmachine.com, DNS:biometric-api.testmachine.com, DNS:management-
api.testmachine.com, DNS:reporting-api.testmachine.com, DNS:admin-portal.testmachine.com,
DNS:deployment-portal.testmachine.com"
```

The subject alternative name can be specific to the customers environment.

Grant execute permissions to scripts

```
1. chmod +x *.sh
```

Perform Installation

Edit values.yaml file as per installation requirements.

`./lumenvox-control-install.sh values.yaml server.key server.crt` (use command as is)

Document the passwords created for redistribution, RabbitMQ, mongo and Postgres as these will be used later to create the deployment.

The following is an example of the values.yaml file

```
# kubeadm basic values

global:

  licensing:

    # Note: licensing (and therefore system) will not work without a valid clusterGuid value

    clusterGuid: "<lumenvox-to-provide-cluster-guid>"

  defaultNamespace: "lumenvox"

  hostnameSuffix: ".testmachine.com"

  lumenvox:

    ingress:

      className: nginx

      loggingVerbosity: "warn"

      redisTtl: 4h

  image:

    tag: ":6.2"

  rabbitmq:

    enableTLS: false

    connection:

      url: "<ip-address-of-server-running-rabbitmq>"
```

```
redis:

  enableTLS: false

  connection:

    url: "<ip-address-of-server-running-redis>"

mongodb:

  connection:

    url: "<ip-address-of-server-running-mongodb>"

postgresql:

  connection:

    url: "<ip-address-of-server-running-postgres>"

    databaseName: "lumenvox_single_db"

    databaseSchema: "public"

enabled:

  lumenvoxSpeech: true

  lumenvoxVb: false

  lumenvoxCommon: true

enableItn: false

enableDiarization: false

enableLanguageId: false

enableNlu: false

asrLanguages:

  - name: "en"

ttsLanguages:

  - name: "en_us"

    legacyEnabled: false

    voices:
```



```
- name: "jeff"

version: "4.0.0"

- name: "megan"

version: "4.0.0"

vbLanguages:

- name: "en_US"

version: "2.1.15"

lidLanguages:

- name: "LID"

version: "2.0.0"

itnLanguages:

- name: "en"

- name: "es"
```

See Appendix 4 for final steps to for complete installation by setting up a deployment

Renewal of certificates

Kubeadm creates a certificate upon initial installation and this certificate expires every 365 days and needs to be manually renewed before expiration. The following steps can be followed:

Backing up the old certs and configs

```
1. mkdir -p $HOME/k8s-old-certs/pki
2. sudo /bin/cp -p /etc/kubernetes/pki/*.* $HOME/k8s-old-certs/pki
3. sudo /bin/cp -p /etc/kubernetes/*.conf $HOME/k8s-old-certs
4. mkdir -p $HOME/k8s-old-certs/.kube
5. sudo /bin/cp -p ~/.kube/config $HOME/k8s-old-certs/.kube/.
```

Renewing the certificates

```
1. sudo kubeadm certs renew all
```

This is the output from running the command:

```
[renew] Reading configuration from the cluster...
[renew] FYI: You can look at this config file with 'kubectl -n kube-system get cm kubeadm-config -o yaml'
[renew] Error reading configuration from the Cluster. Falling back to default configuration

certificate embedded in the kubeconfig file for the admin to use and for kubeadm itself renewed
certificate for serving the Kubernetes API renewed
certificate the apiserver uses to access etcd renewed
```



certificate for the API server to connect to kubelet renewed
certificate embedded in the kubeconfig file for the controller manager to use renewed
certificate for liveness probes to healthcheck etcd renewed
certificate for etcd nodes to communicate with each other renewed
certificate for serving etcd renewed
certificate for the front proxy client renewed
certificate embedded in the kubeconfig file for the scheduler manager to use renewed

The certificate used by kubelet

You'll find four files `/var/lib/kubelet/pki/`. One of them is `kubelet.crt`. This file has also expired if you check with `openssl`:

```
1. sudo cat /var/lib/kubelet/pki/kubelet.crt | openssl x509 -noout -enddate
```

Deleting old certificates

Stopping `kubectl` was not mentioned in any of the articles we suggest it gets done:

```
1. sudo systemctl stop kubelet
2. sudo rm /etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf
3. sudo ls /var/lib/kubelet/pki
4.
5. sudo rm /var/lib/kubelet/pki/kubelet-client-<filename-from-ls-command>.pem
6. sudo rm /var/lib/kubelet/pki/kubelet-client-current.pem
7. sudo rm /var/lib/kubelet/pki/kubelet.crt
8. sudo rm /var/lib/kubelet/pki/kubelet.key
```

Fixing Kubelet Service

This specific command regenerates the kube config file. The only article which mentions this step is [this one](#).

```
1. sudo kubeadm init phase kubeconfig kubelet
2. sudo systemctl start kubelet
```

Updating the client data configs

```
1. sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
2. sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
```

APPENDIX 4: Setting up a deployment

The following steps must be done across all forms of deployments:

Ensure that the following host entries have been added to the machine that you will be accessing the Portal / API's from:

The following is an example of a setup for a test environment:

Kubeadm (IP address is that of the VM running the LumenVox container deployment)

```
192.168.1.103 biometric-api.testmachine.com
192.168.1.103 reporting-api.testmachine.com
192.168.1.103 lumenvox-api.testmachine.com
192.168.1.103 admin-portal.testmachine.com
192.168.1.103 management-api.testmachine.com
192.168.1.103 deployment-portal.testmachine.com
192.168.1.103 reporting-bio-api.testmachine.com
```

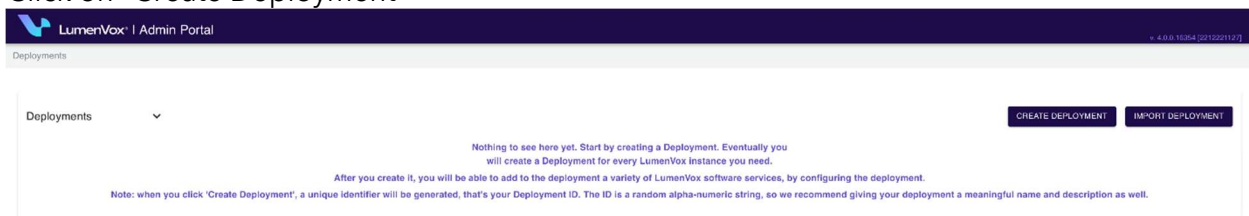
Open a browser session to:

<https://admin-portal.testmachine.com>

Configure set up of deployment information

Create deployment

Click on "Create Deployment"



The following are examples of connection strings for the external services:

Redis:

redis://:redis1234@10.128.0.47:6379

PostgreSQL:

postgres://lvuser:postgres1234@10.128.0.47:5432/lumenvox_single_db?sslmode=disable

MongoDB:



mongodb://luser:mongo1234@10.128.0.47:27017

LumenVox® | Admin Portal 4.2.0.19691 [2306141635]

Deployments > Create Deployment

Create Deployment

Deployment Name: Custom Deployment ID:

Description:

Redis Connection String: [MANAGE CERTIFICATE](#)

Postgres Connection String: [MANAGE CERTIFICATE](#)

MongoDB Connection String: [MANAGE CERTIFICATE](#)

[SAVE](#) [DISCARD](#)

Complete the fields as required. "Custom Deployment ID" is not a mandatory field (if left blank a random GUID will be generated)
Insert required connection strings

Click "Save"

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Deployments

Deployments [CREATE DEPLOYMENT](#) [IMPORT DEPLOYMENT](#)

Deployment Name	Description	Last Modified	Deployment ID	Status
lumenvox-testing-1	Lumenvox Testing 1	20 h ago	971808e4-02da-4220-925c-2d6868a5a8d1	Ready

APPENDIX 5 – Basic KUBECTL Commands

The following KubeCTL commands are the most common ones that a client may use

Get list of pods

```
1. kubectl get pods
```

Get status of each pod

```
1. kubectl describe pod {pod name}
```

Get logs for a pod

To look into the actual pod e.g. deployment which is the most important (start here for any troubleshooting on installation)

```
1. kubectl logs {insert pod name} -c [pod component]
```

Show ingress

Used to see what ingress points are configured, hostname configures and ip addresses assigned

```
1. kubectl get ingress
```

To remove a pod

This is used to delete a pod so that it can be recreated

```
1. kubectl delete pod {Insert pod name}
```

To scale a pod

This command can be used to instruct Kubernetes to scale a specific pod if auto scaling is not enabled.

```
1. kubectl scale deploy {insert pod name} --replicas=2
```

APPENDIX 6 - Sample secrets file

This file should be applied to your Kubernetes cluster before installing any LumenVox Helm Chart. This assigns credentials for various services. You can change these to meet your specific installation requirements. Adjust namespace values if needed.

```
1. apiVersion: v1
2. kind: Secret
3. metadata:
4.   namespace: lumenvox
5.   name: rabbitmq-existing-secret
6. type: Opaque
7. data:
8.   rabbitmq-password: EXAMPLE241901SNSJKvzw2
9. ---
10. apiVersion: v1
11. kind: Secret
12. metadata:
13.   namespace: lumenvox
14.   name: postgres-existing-secret
15. type: Opaque
16. data:
17.   postgresql-password: EXAMPLE241901SNSJKvzw2
18.   postgresql-postgres-password: EXAMPLE241901SNSJKvzw2
19. ---
20. apiVersion: v1
21. kind: Secret
22. metadata:
23.   namespace: lumenvox
24.   name: redis-existing-secret
25. type: Opaque
26. data:
27.   redis-password: EXAMPLE241901SNSJKvzw2
28. ---
29. apiVersion: v1
30. kind: Secret
31. metadata:
32.   namespace: lumenvox
33.   name: mongodb-existing-secret
34. type: Opaque
35. data:
36.   mongodb-root-password: EXAMPLE241901SNSJKvzw2
37. ---
38.
```

APPENDIX 7 - MRCP API Server

Installation

The minimum server requirements are as follows:

- Linux OS capable of running Docker and Docker Compose plugin
- CPU - 2 CPU Cores
- Memory - 4GB Memory
- Boot Disk - 20GB

The following steps must be followed for a MRCP installation:

These notes were for an installation performed on Ubuntu Server.

```
1. sudo apt-get update
2. sudo apt-get upgrade
```

Install Docker

```
1. sudo apt-get install ca-certificates curl gnupg lsb-release
2. sudo mkdir -p /etc/apt/keyrings
3. curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor -o
/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg
4. echo "deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg]
https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $(lsb_release -cs) stable" | sudo tee
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null
5. sudo apt-get update
6. sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-compose-plugin
```

Setup docker to start automatically after server reboot

```
1. sudo systemctl enable docker
2. sudo systemctl start docker
3. sudo groupadd docker
4. sudo usermod -aG docker $USER
```

Logout and login

If you receive this error then ====Permission denied when trying to connect to Docker Daemon

```
1. sudo chmod 666 /var/run/docker.sock
```

Install mrcp-api

git clone <https://github.com/lumenvox/mrcp-api.git>

```
1. cd mrsp-api/docker/
```

If pointing to a lumenvox-api instance running with TLS follow these steps

```
1. cd mrcp-api/docker/  
2. mkdir certs
```

copy server.crt file from instance running lumenvox-api to mrcp-api/docker/certs/

Edit .env file

Make the necessary edits to the .env file as per your setup

Example

```
PRODUCT_VERSION=5.4  
# Control whether containers start automatically when they exit. Possible options: 'no', 'on-  
failure', 'always', 'unless-stopped'  
# More info on https://docs.docker.com/config/containers/start-containers-automatically/  
RESTART_POLICY=unless-stopped  
# Make sure that certificate is matching selected domain  
APPLICATION_DOMAIN=testmachine.com  
  
# Timezone for logging. Acceptable values include "America/New_York", "Europe/Rome", etc.  
CONTAINER_TIMEZONE=UTC  
  
MEDIA_SERVER__DEPLOYMENT_ID=d80b9d9b-086f-42f0-a728-d95f39dc2229  
MEDIA_SERVER__NUM_CHANNELS=200  
MEDIA_SERVER__SERVER_IP=192.168.31.197  
MEDIA_SERVER__LUMENVOX_API_ADDRESS=lumenvox-api-1.testmachine.com  
MEDIA_SERVER__LUMENVOX_API_PORT=443  
MEDIA_SERVER__LOGGING_LEVEL=3  
MEDIA_SERVER__COMPATIBILITY_MODE=1
```

Value to configure hostname mapping. If you don't have a registered domain for your lumenvox API, you should set the mapping here. If you do have a registered domain, you can set this to empty or comment it out entirely.

The hostname should match the value of MEDIA_SERVER__LUMENVOX_API_ADDRESS.

MEDIA_SERVER__HOST_MAP=lumenvox-api.testmachine.com:ip address of the lumenvox-api.testmachine.com interface

Launch Docker Image

```
1. docker compose up -d
```

NB: MRCP services will be deployment-specific and there is no option to change the deployment ID used by the service. If customers want to provide different tenants (deployments) access to MRCP, each will require their own MRCP service configured for their own deploymentId.

Server Ports Setup

The MRCP API Server is responsible for providing connectivity between various platforms that use MRCP to connect to the LumenVox speech services. Typically when connecting to the LumenVox Server, these platforms would use either SIP or RTSP sessions to negotiate the parameters of the connection, including which MRCP port and RTP ports would be used. Either

of the SIP and RTSP ports can be disabled by setting the port value to 0 if not required, although leaving the port enabled does not pose much of an overhead.

LumenVox supports SIP connections using either UDP or TCP protocols, so be sure to configure the appropriate setting for this port when setting up your firewall rules. Also note that often when LumenVox is installed on the same server as another platform that uses SIP connectivity, there may be a port conflict between the platform and the LumenVox MRCP Server, since both are trying to use port 5060 by default, so many times it is easier to change the MRCP Server SIP port from the default value to something else (5066 for example).

For RTP connections: we allow configuration of the port ranges for MRCP and RTP connectivity to avoid overlapping any port range used by other applications. RTP data is typically inbound to the MRCP Server for ASR audio, and outbound from the MRCP Server for TTS audio.

Name	Default Port / Range	Protocol	Direction	Configuration Setting
MRCP Connectivity	20000 - 24999	TCP	IN	media_server.conf / [GLOBAL] mrcp_server_port_base
RTP audio	25000 - 29999	UDP	IN/OUT	media_server.conf / [GLOBAL] rtp_server_port_base
SIP Port	5060	UDP/TCP	IN	media_server.conf / [GLOBAL] sip_port
RTSP Port	554	TCP	IN	media_server.conf / [GLOBAL] rtsp_port

APPENDIX 8 – Security set up considerations

Firewalls

The following firewalls & ports need to be opened by security team:

<https://licensing.lumenvox.com> via port 443.

https://lumenvox-public-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/model-files/*

Firewall rules are also required for the admin & deployment portals e.g.

- admin-portal.testmachine.com
- deployment-portal.testmachine.com

Cluster GUID

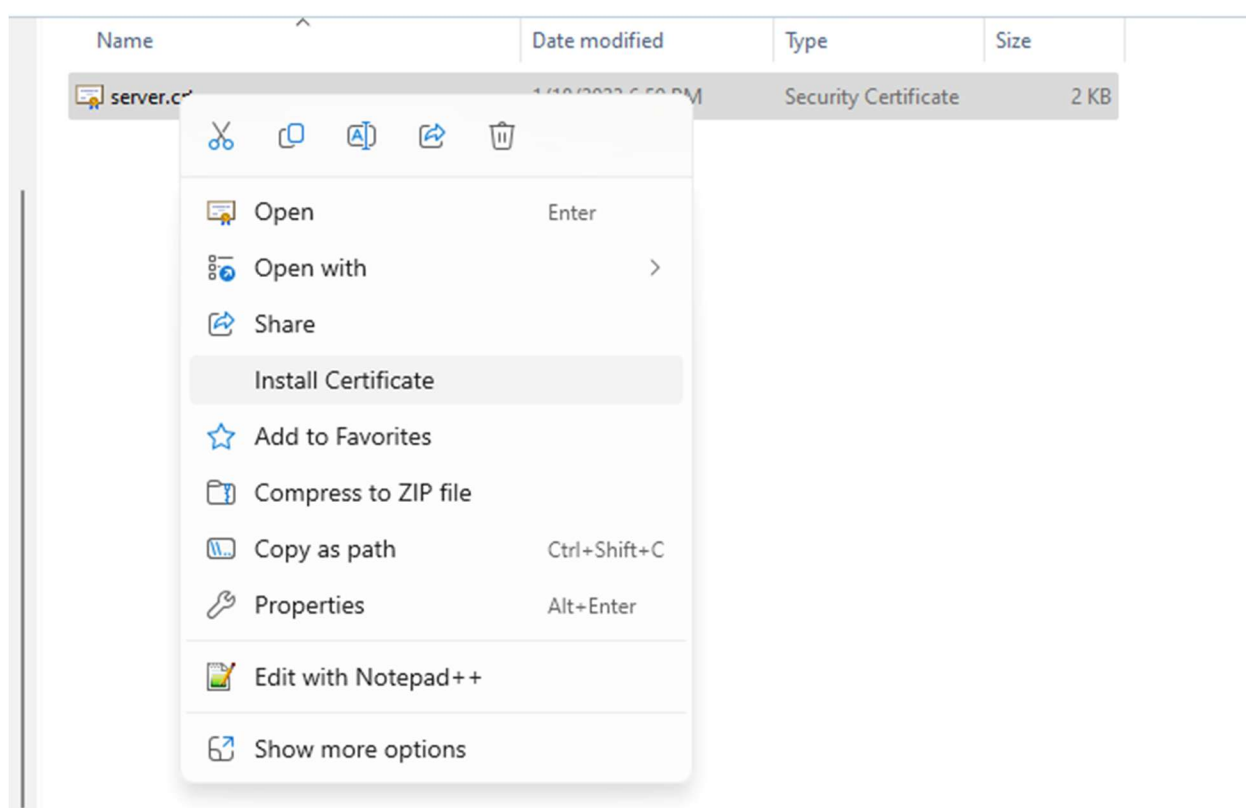
The cluster encryption master key gets created when the deployment service starts for the first time and is stored in the database. The cluster encryption master key is encrypted with the cluster GUID. The customer keys are then created for each deployment. These are encrypted using the cluster encryption master key.

APPENDIX 9 – setting up self-signed certificates for the portal

The following steps should be taken if you have used a self-signed certificate in your LumenVox software installation and you are wanting to access the admin or deployment portal from your desktop machine.

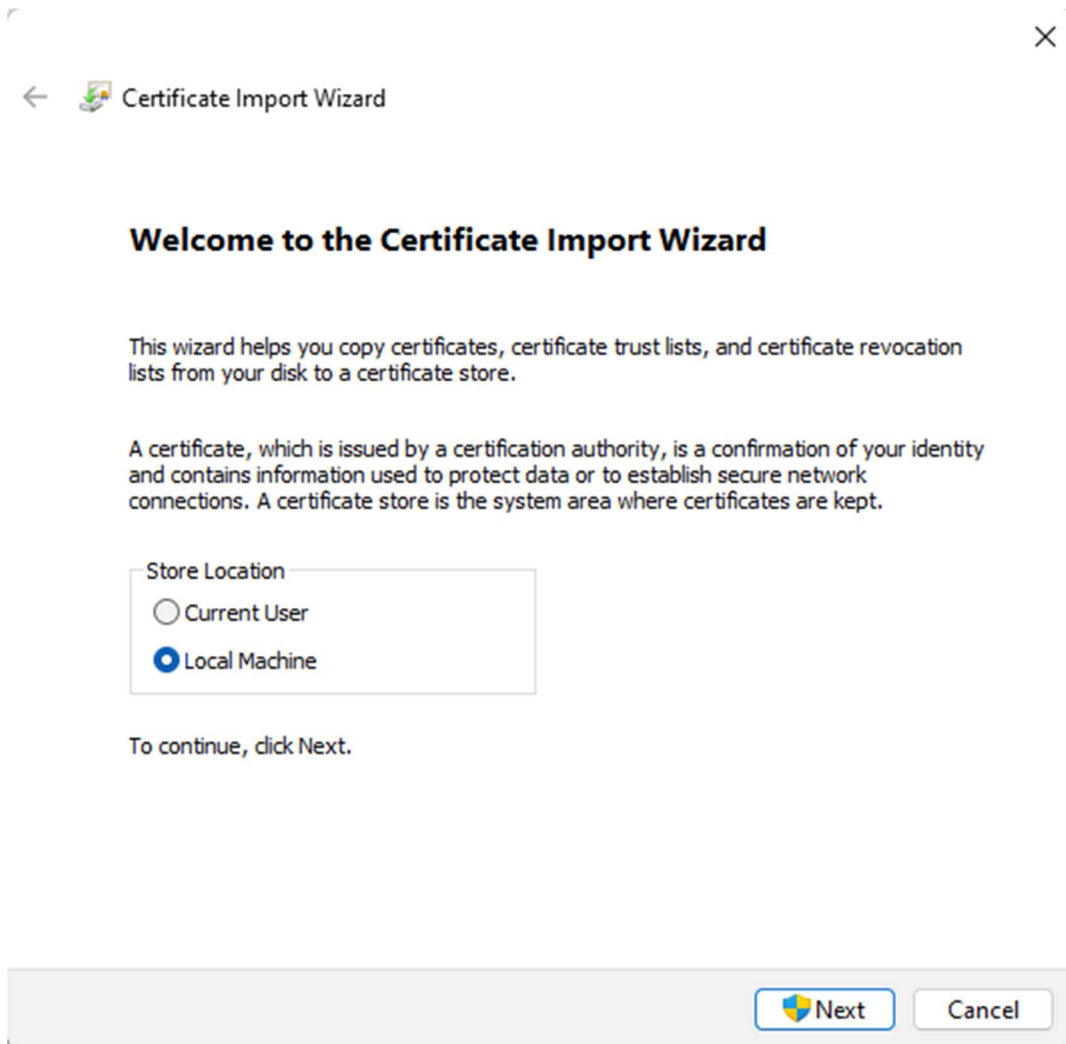
The certificate is the one generated when installing the LumenVox Software. Copy this certificate into a folder on your local machine.

Right Click on your certificate file and select "Install Certificate"



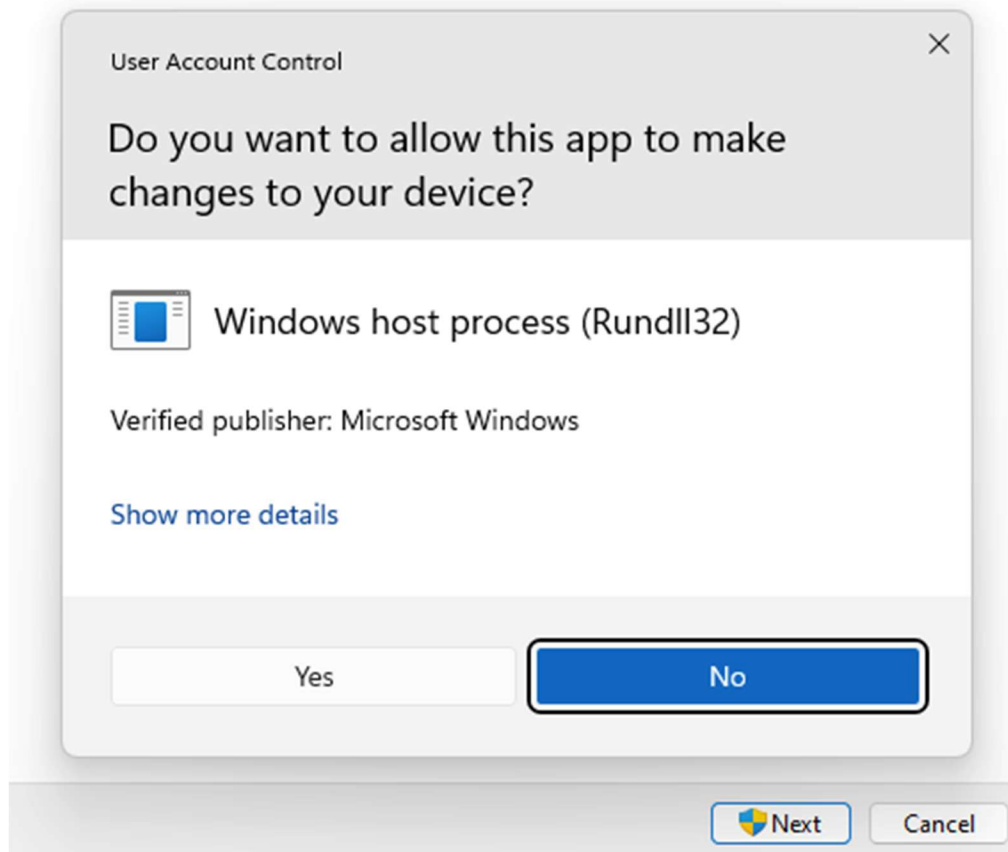


Select "Local Machine" and click "Next"



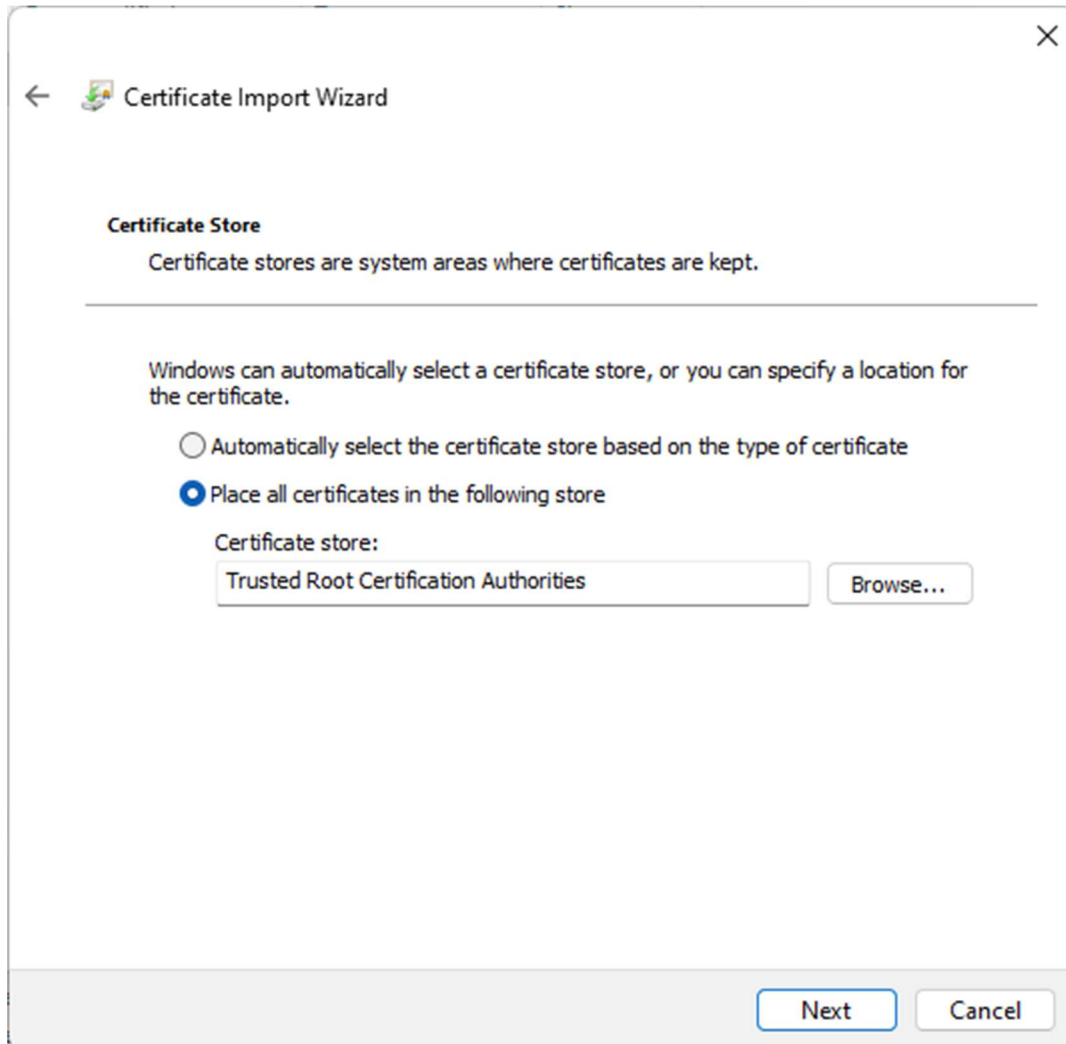


If presented with a User Account Control windows click "Yes"



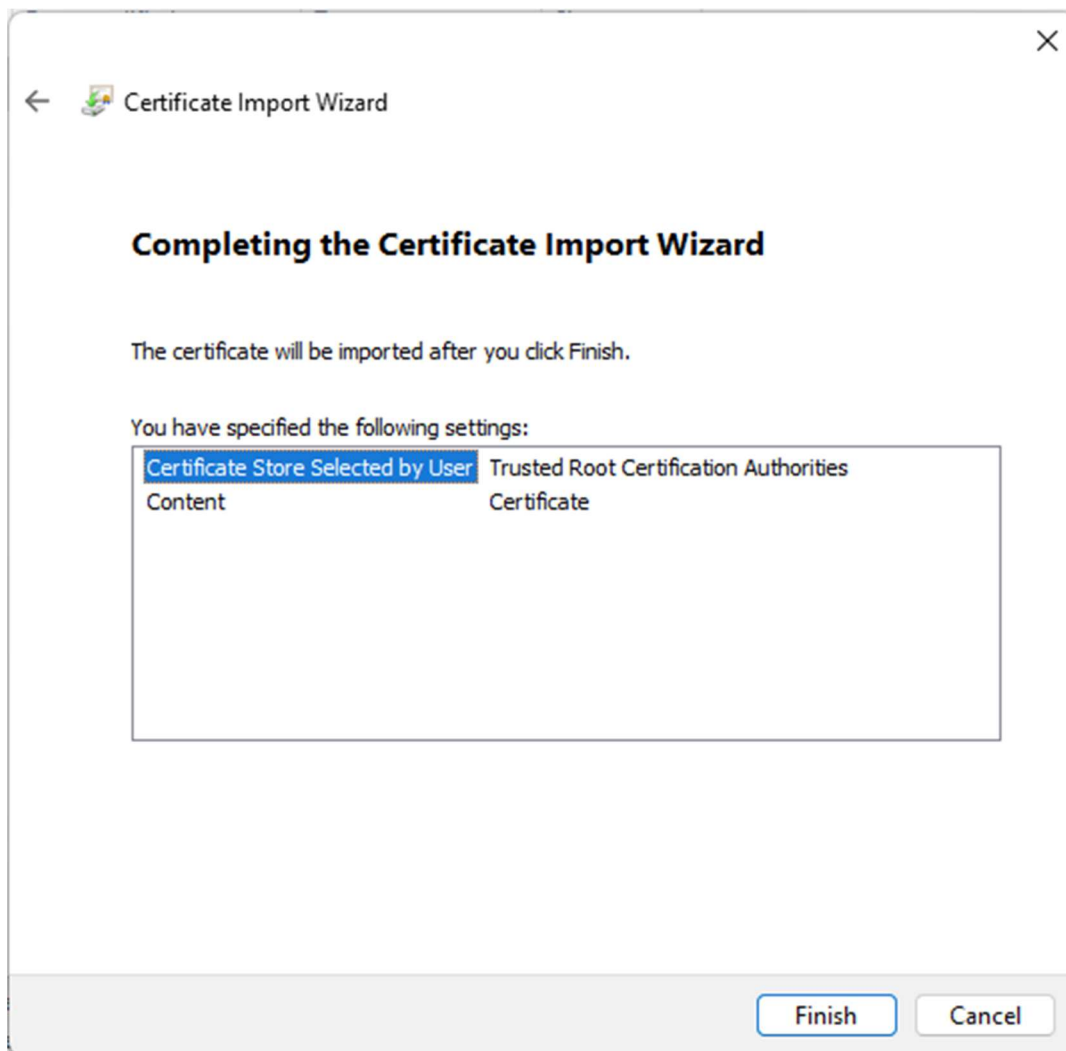


Select the option “Place all certificates in the following store” and select the “Trusted Root Certification Authorities” store and click Next

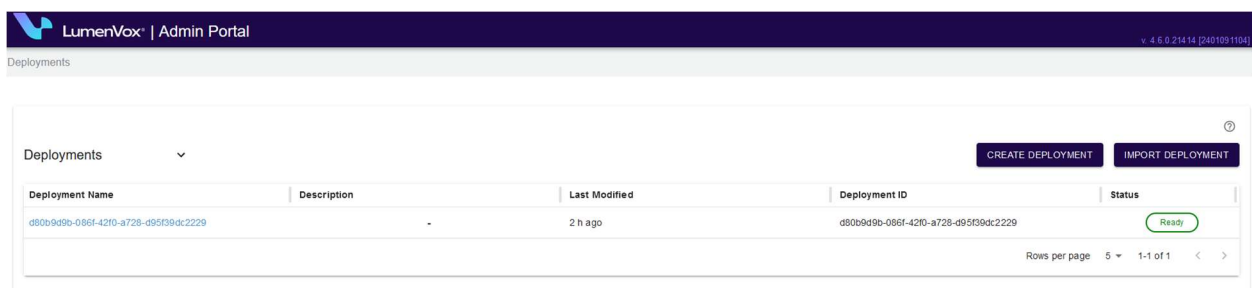




Click Finish



Now when you open a browser (you may have to open a private/incognito tab because of cache) because the certificate is trusted you will be able to access <https://admin-portal.testmachine> (or the equivalent domain name you created when you generated the certificate) without any security prompts or blank screens.





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