



**LumenVox®**  
by **capacity**

# Implementation Guide -

LumenVox Containers Release 6.0 (Updated May 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 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:

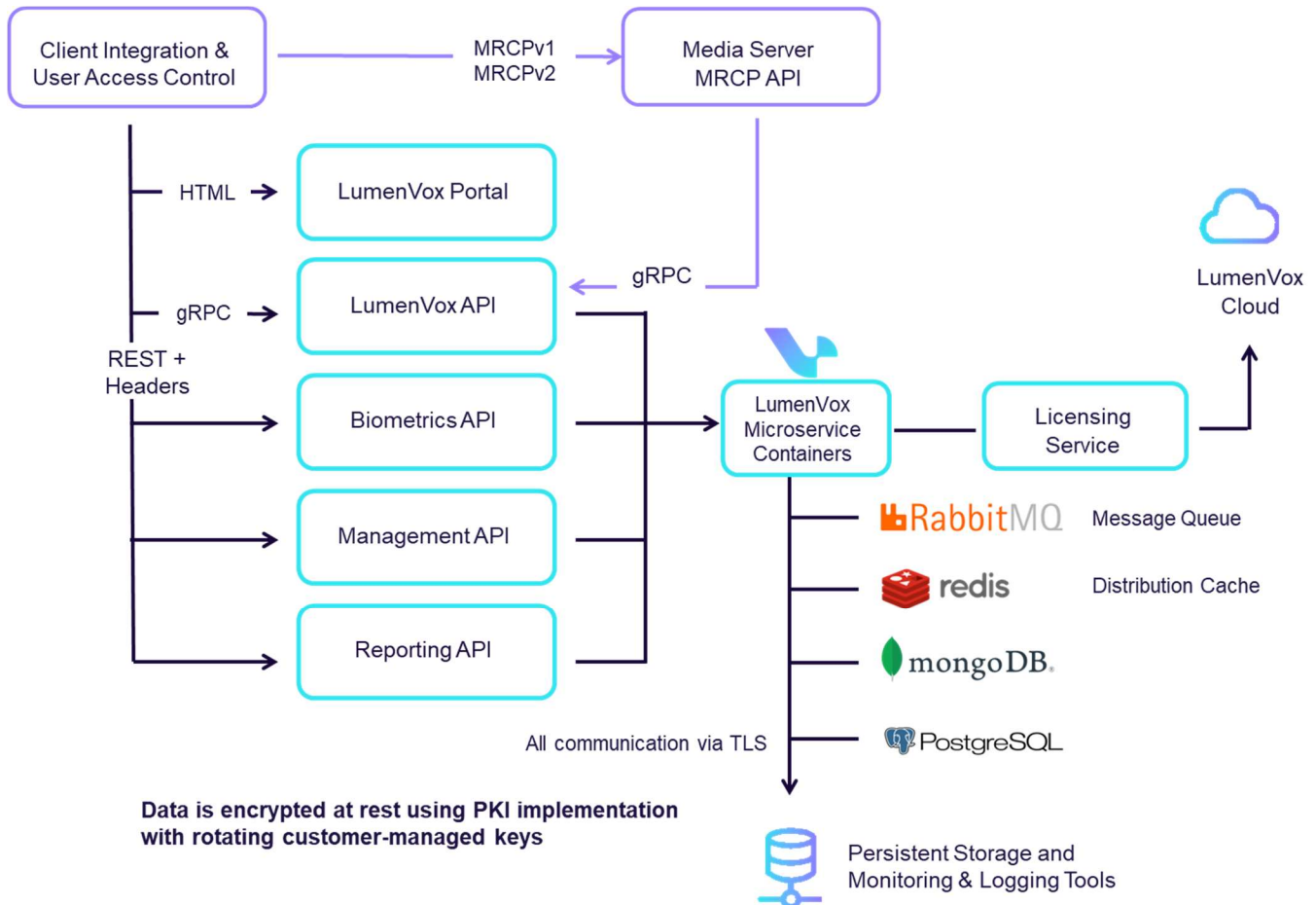
- Auto scaling - this allows the client to easily increase or decrease the number of containers that are running to meet capacity needs when workload changes. This can be done by setting parameters (e.g., Peak Load Times). By default, it is recommended that this is turned off if your technology is hosted 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, 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 (250GB 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



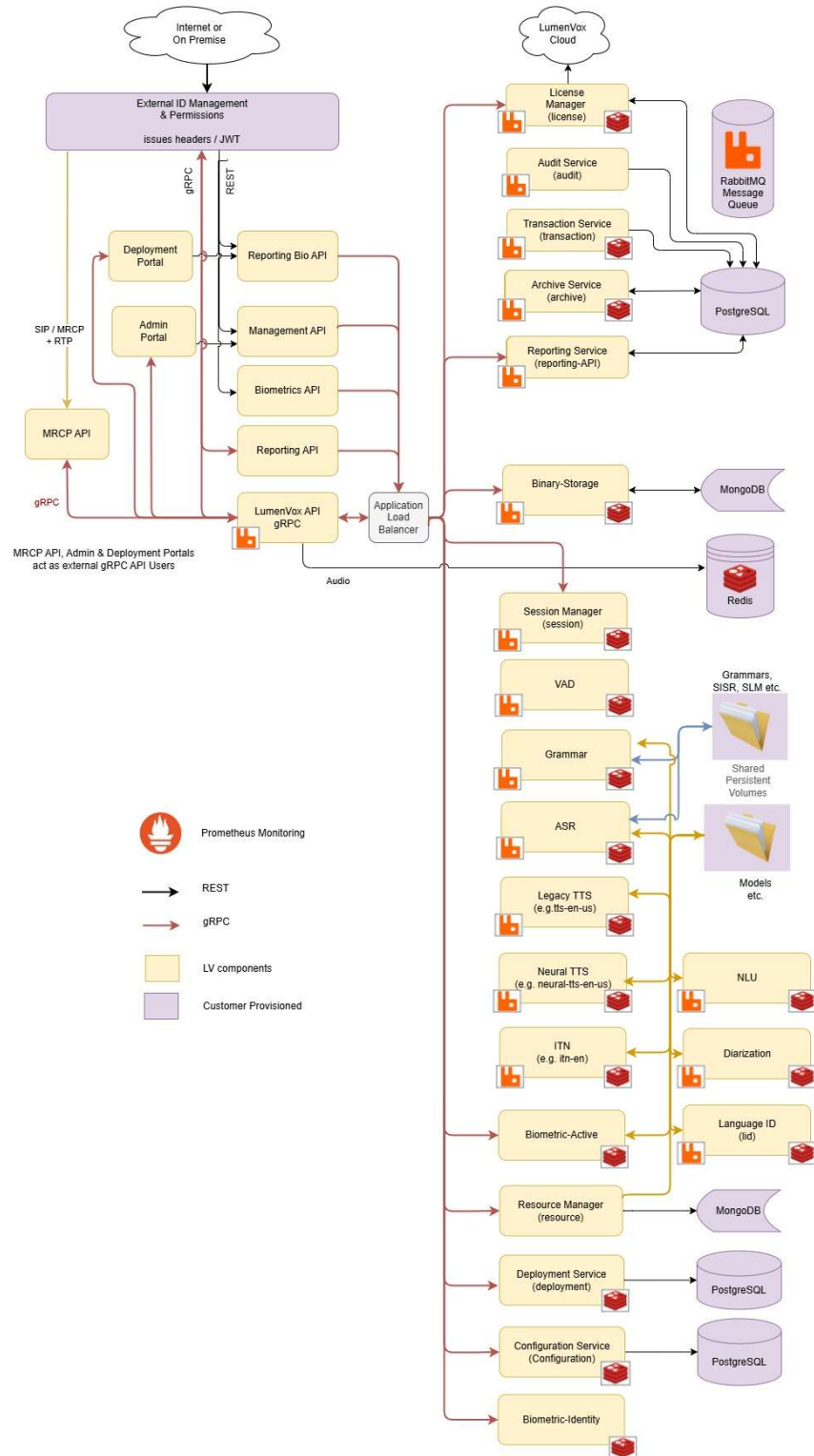
This is used for the legacy TTS engine.

### 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.





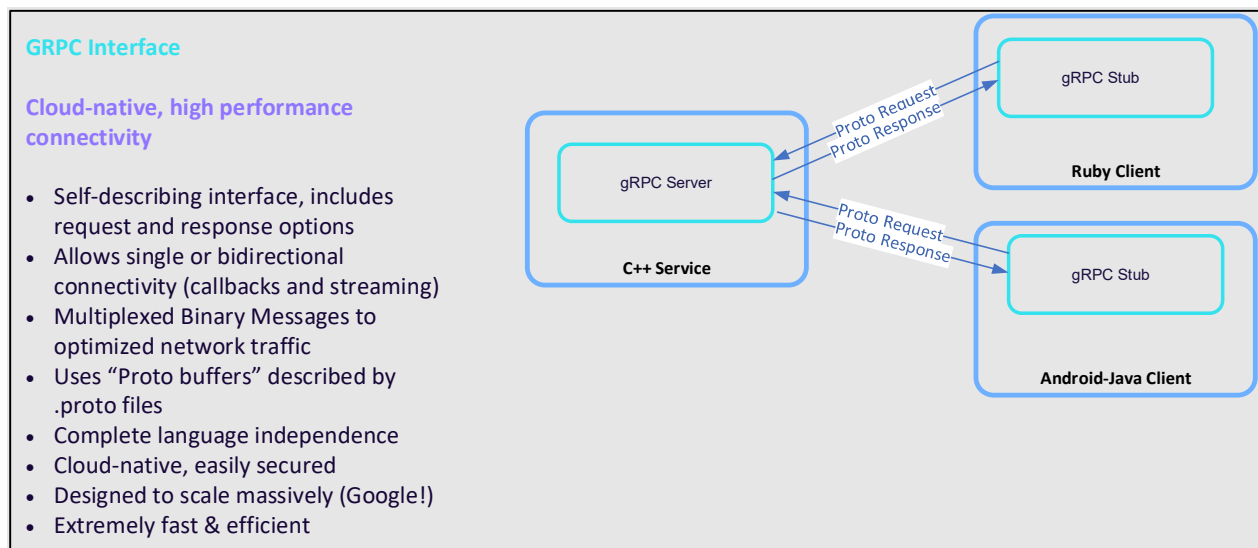
## Communication Protocols

### 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.

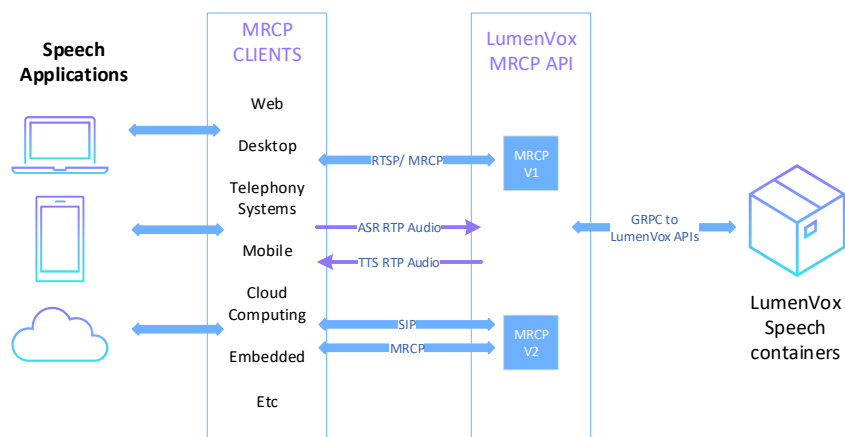
The following links provide further information:

- 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.*

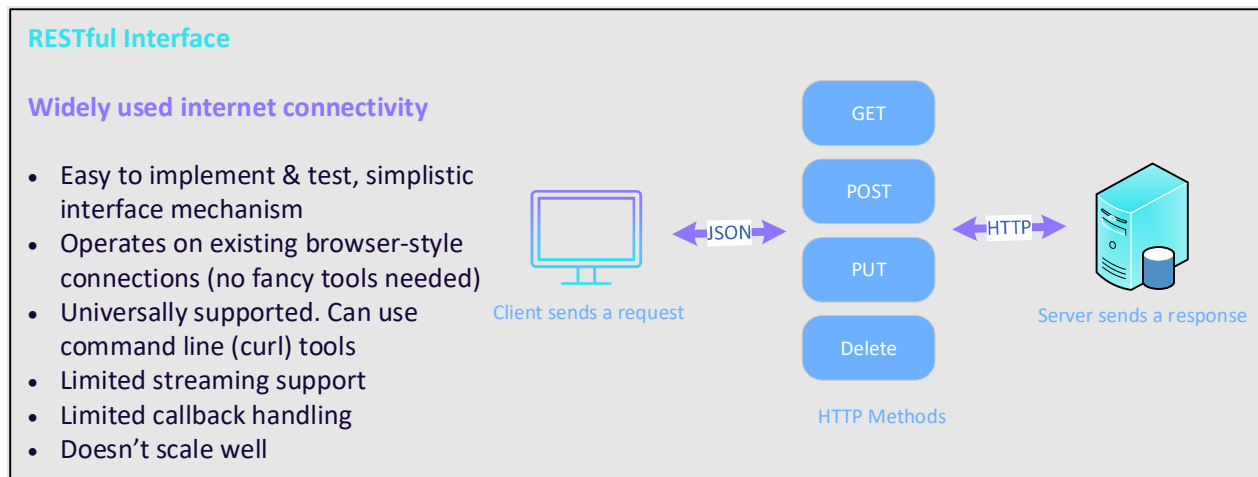


REST



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](#)



Visit the LumenVox Knowledgebase for technical information on the supported communication protocols

## 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. 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](#). 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)

### LumenVox Kubernetes Helm Charts

License Apache 2.0 Artifact Hub lumenvox

This code is provided as-is with no warranties

#### Usage

Helm must be installed to use charts. Please refer to Helm's [documentation](#) to get started

#### Prerequisites

- Kubernetes 1.19+
- Helm 3+

- 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/\\*](https://lumenvox-public-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/model-files/*)



## 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 simply 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](#) 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: ":6.0"

    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"

  - name: "megan"

    version: "4.0"

vbLanguages:

  - name: "en_US"

    version: "2.1.15"

lidLanguages:

  - name: "LID"

  Version: "2.0.0"
```

**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
```

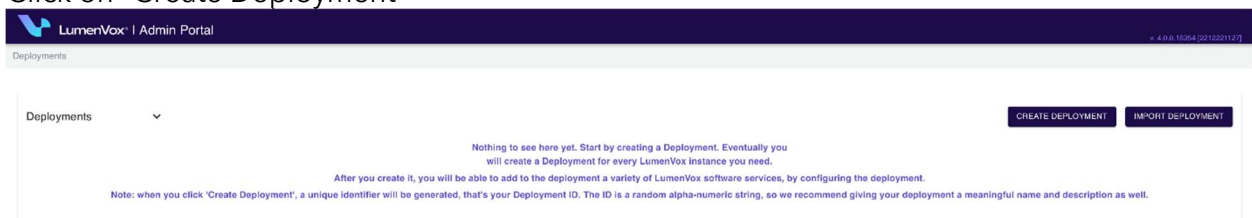
Open a browser session to:

<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:

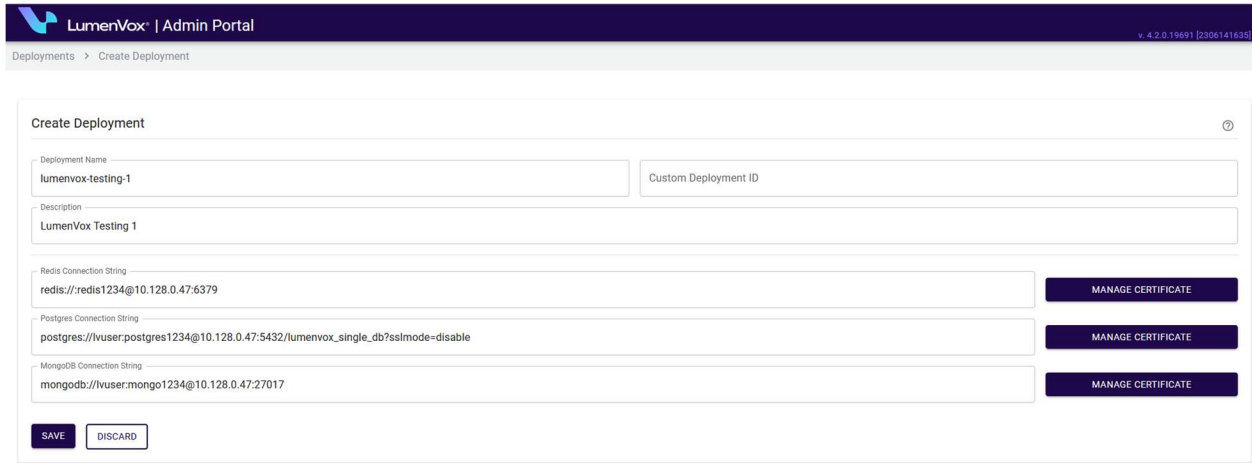
redis://redis1234@10.128.0.47:6379

PostgreSQL:

postgres://lvuser:postgres1234@10.128.0.47:5432/lumenvox\_single\_db?sslmode=disable



MongoDB:  
mongodb://lvuser:mongo1234@10.128.0.47:27017



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Deployments > Create Deployment

### Create Deployment

Deployment Name:  Custom Deployment ID:

Description:

Redis Connection String:  [MANAGE CERTIFICATE](#)

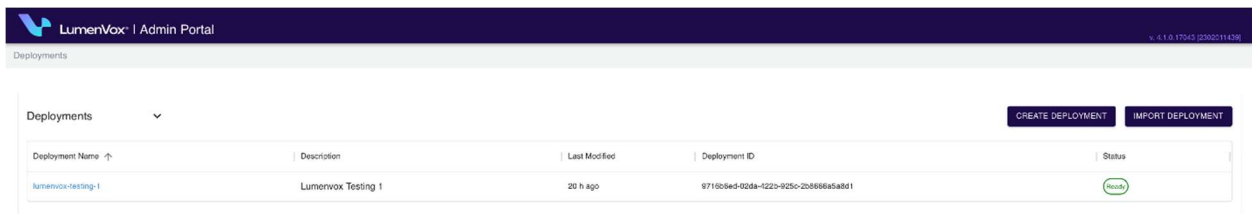
Postgres Connection String:  [MANAGE CERTIFICATE](#)

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	971808ed-02da-4223-925c-2b8686a5a8d1	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 mrcp-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*

### Edit hosts file

Edit the /ect/hosts file with an entry like the example below:

*ip address of the lumenvox-api.testmachine.com interface lumenvox-api.testmachine.com*

### 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
<b>MRCP Connectivity</b>	20000 - 24999	TCP	IN	media_server.conf / [GLOBAL] mrcp_server_port_base
<b>RTP audio</b>	25000 - 29999	UDP	IN/OUT	media_server.conf / [GLOBAL] rtp_server_port_base
<b>SIP Port</b>	5060	UDP/TCP	IN	media_server.conf / [GLOBAL] sip_port
<b>RTSP Port</b>	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/\\*](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

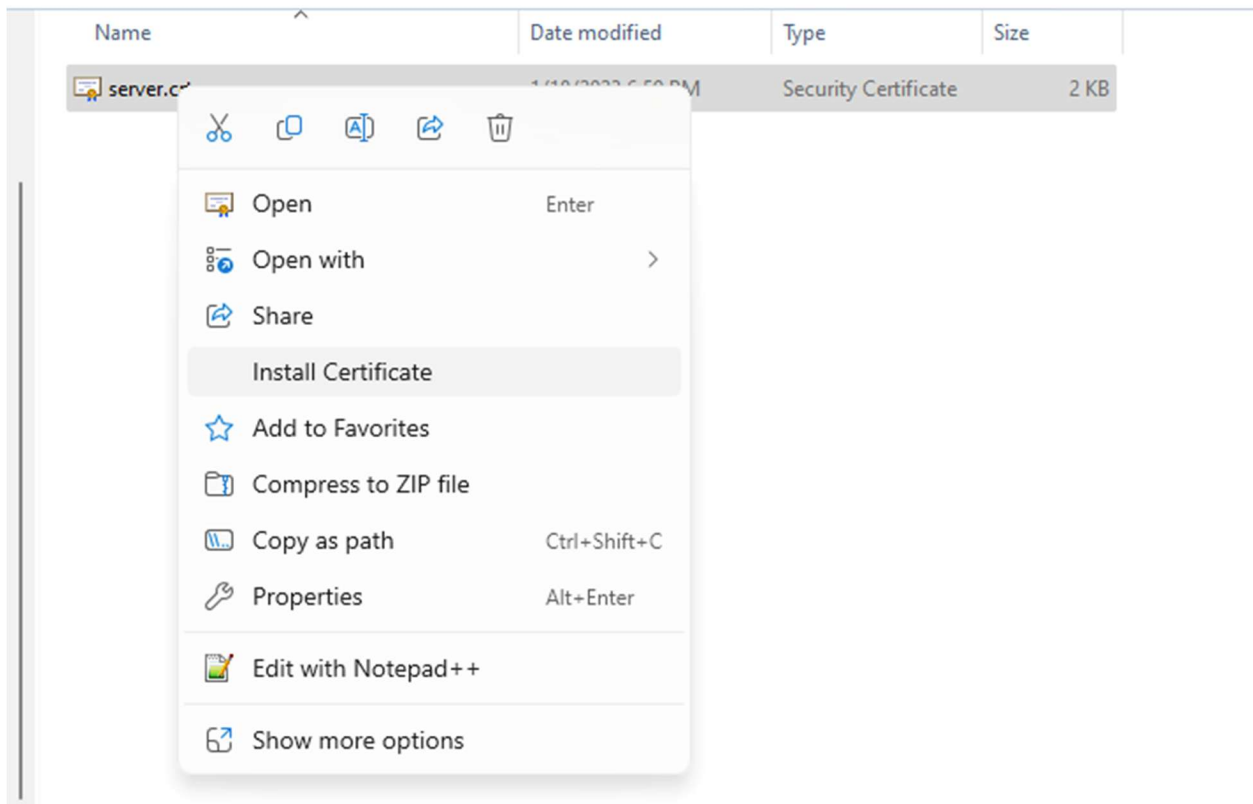
The cluster encryption master key gets created when the deployment service starts for the first time and is stored in the database. The cluster encryption master key is encrypted with the cluster GUID. The customer keys are then created for each deployment. These are encrypted using the cluster encryption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

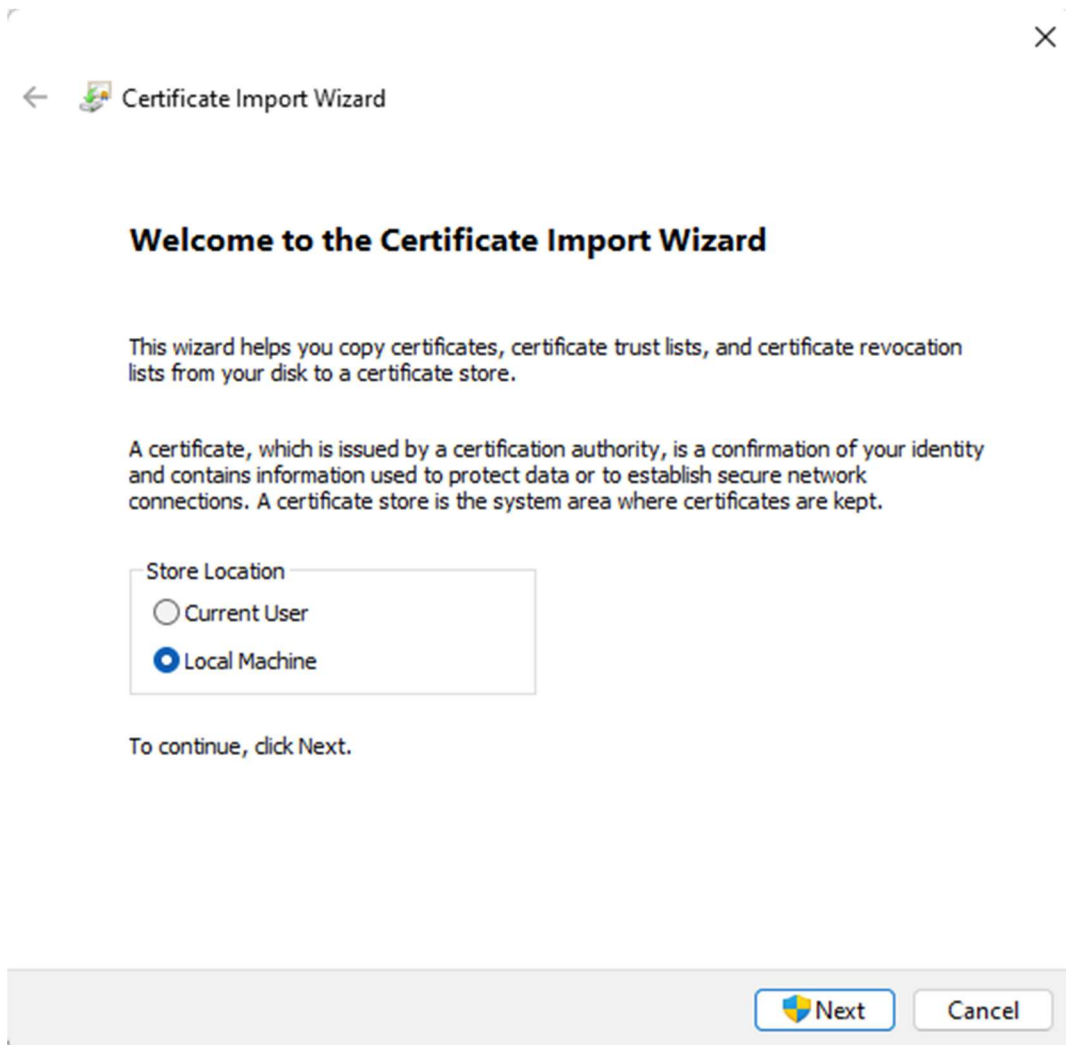
Right Click on your certificate file and select "Install Certificate"



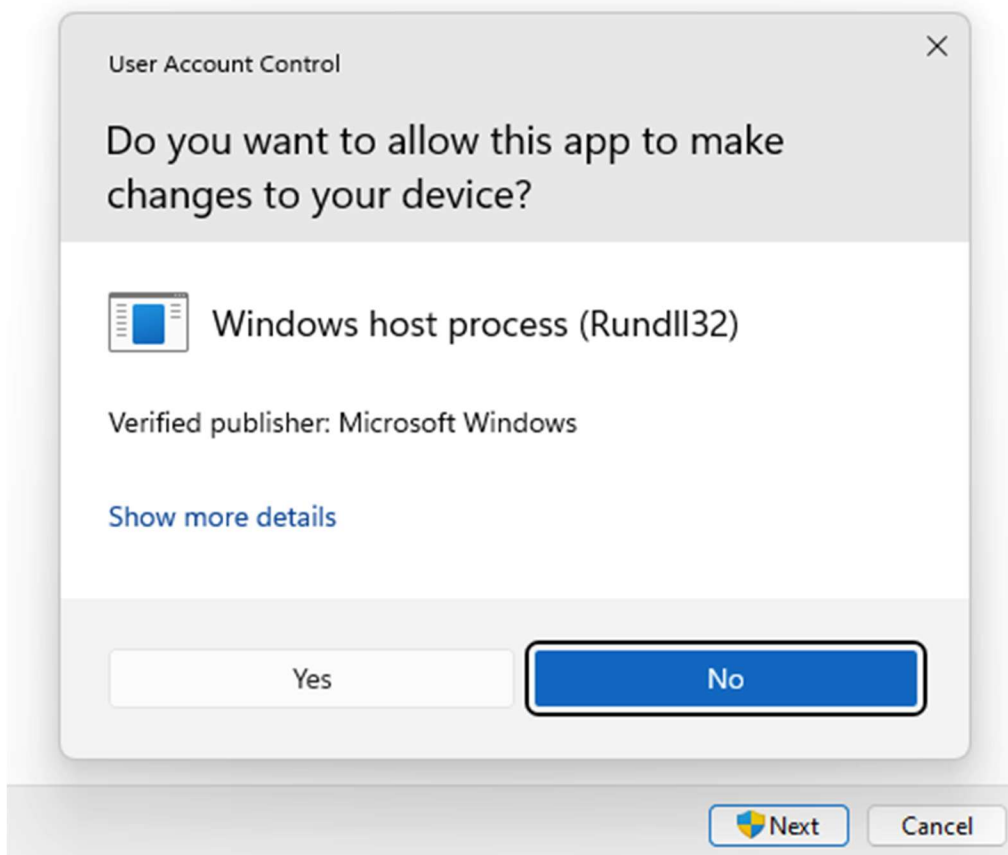




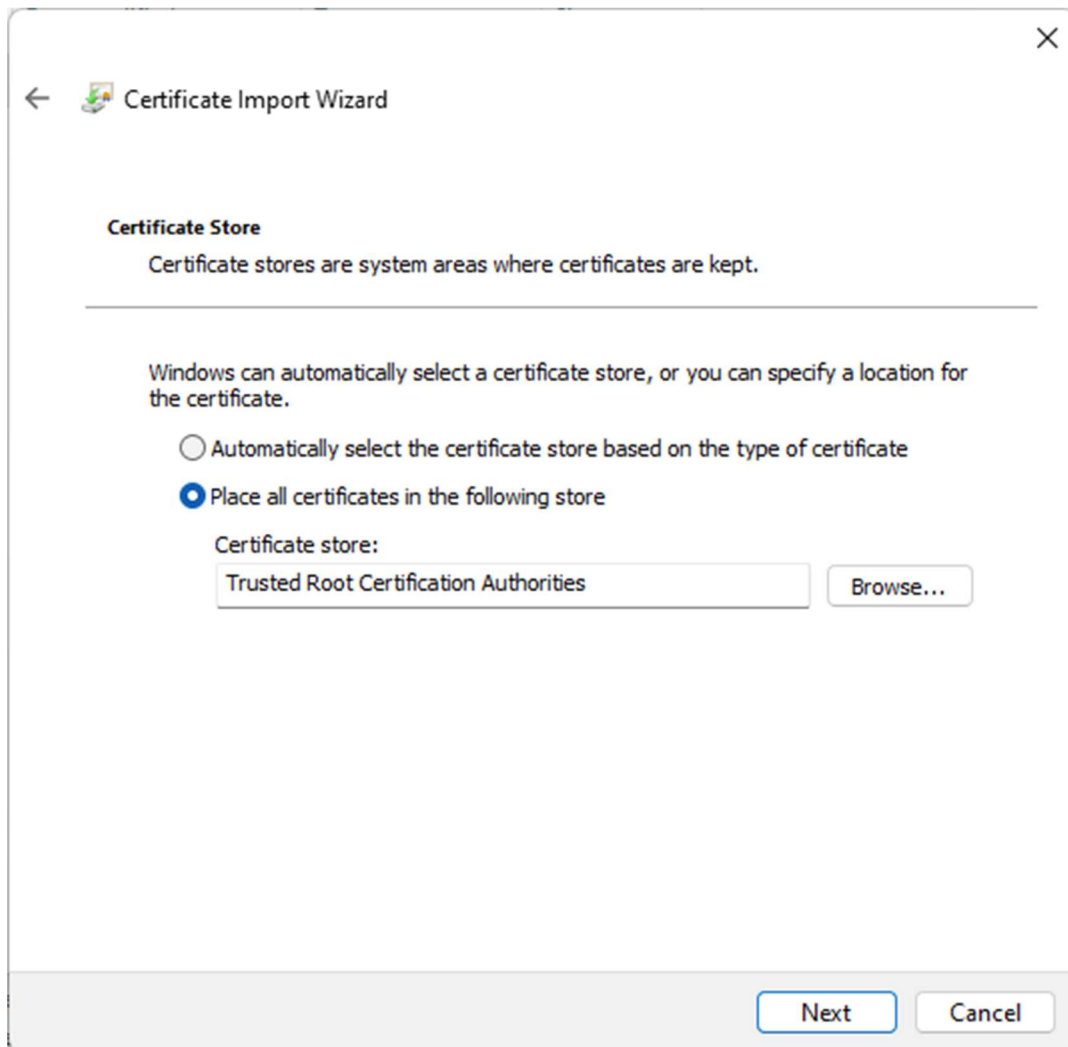
Select "Local Machine" and click "Next"



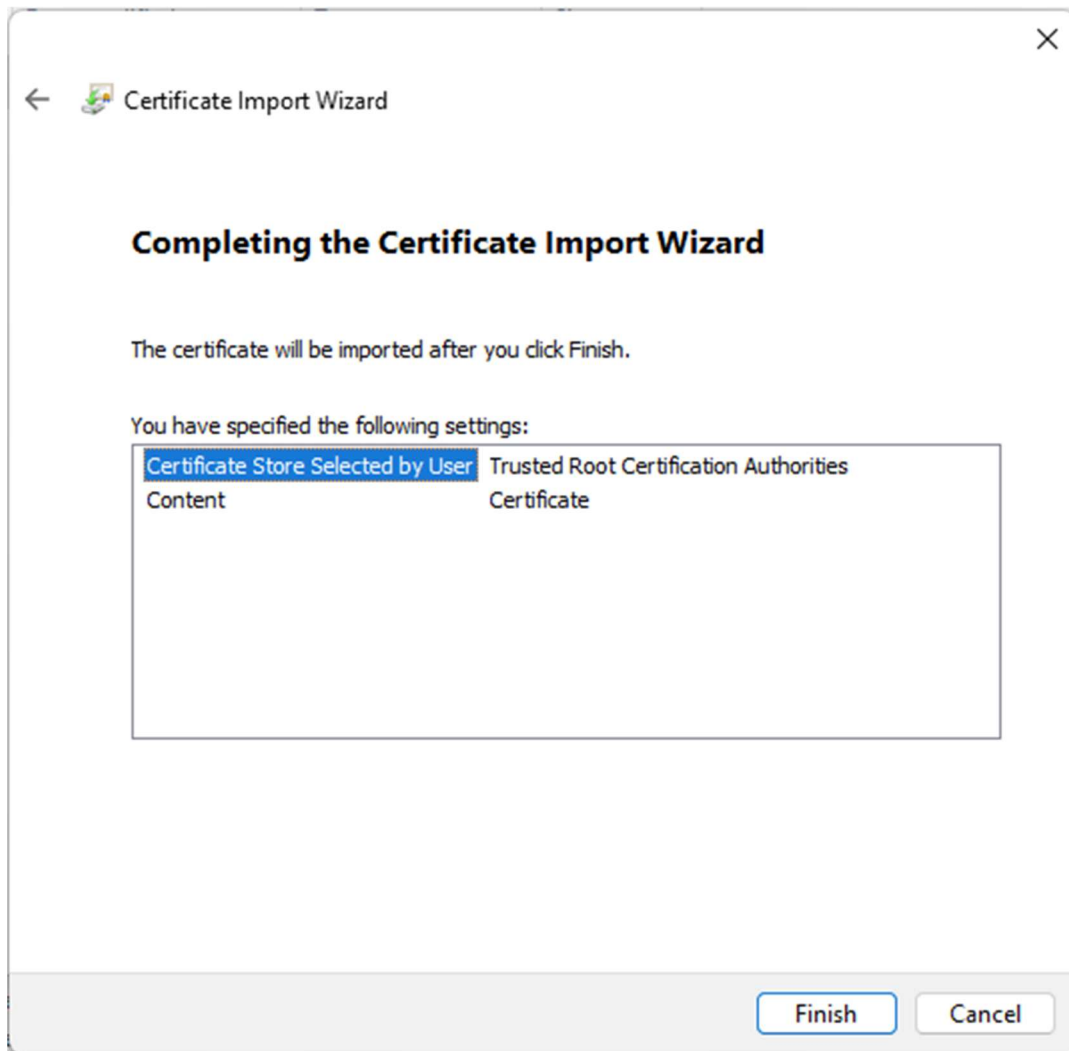
If presented with a User Account Control windows click "Yes"



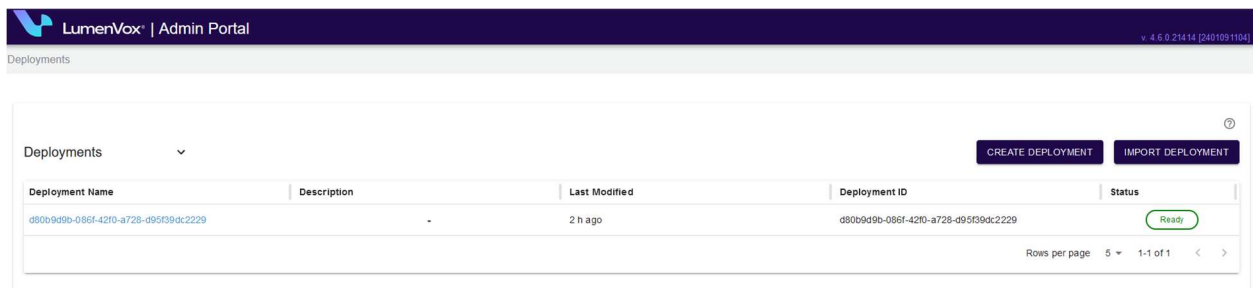
Select the option “Place all certificates in the following store” and select the “Trusted Root Certification Authorities” store and click Next



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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## About LumenVox

LumenVox transforms customer communication. Our flexible and cost-effective technology enables you to create effortless, secure self-service and customer-agent interactions. We provide a complete suite of speech and authentication technology to make customer relations faster, stronger and safer than ever before. Our expertise is extensive— we support a multitude of applications for speech and voice biometrics. And we do it all by putting you and your customers first.

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