



# Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console 2023

## Configuring sources for Red Hat services

How to link your Red Hat account to a public cloud



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How to link your Red Hat account to a public cloud

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## Abstract

Sources provide a way for applications to collect data outside of the Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console through either a direct connection to the source or indirectly.

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# CHAPTER 1. CONFIGURING SOURCES FOR RED HAT SERVICES

A data source is a service, application, or provider that supplies data to a [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console](#) application or service. Sources comprise cloud sources and Red Hat sources. The services and applications on the [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console](#) use sources to connect with public cloud providers and other services or tools to collect information for the service or application.

You add and manage sources in the **Sources** application located within the **Settings** bundle. To access **Settings**, click the gear icon in the masthead on the [Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console](#).

The **Sources** menu uses a wizard to help you add cloud sources and Red Hat sources. For cloud sources, you can associate the provider with Red Hat applications, such as Cost Management and the RHEL management bundle. For Red Hat sources, you can add Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform. Adding applications is optional for cloud sources but is required for Red Hat sources.

## 1.1. ADDING CLOUD SOURCES

The **Add a cloud source** wizard steps you through creating a source. You can add Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud, and Microsoft Azure. The wizard provides detailed information for each public cloud provider.

### Amazon Web Services

The workflow for adding AWS as a cloud source includes the following high-level steps:

1. Selecting the source type
2. Naming the source
3. Selecting the configuration
4. Selecting applications
5. Configuring cost and usage reporting (for cost management)
6. Identifying tags, aliases, and organizational units (for cost management)
7. Enabling account access
8. Reviewing details
9. Adding the source

You have two choices for the configuration mode:

- **Account authorization** (recommended)
- **Manual configuration**

If you select **Account authorization**, you provide your AWS account credentials (Access key ID and Secret key ID) and Red Hat configures and manages your source for you. This option automatically selects the **Cost Management** and the **RHEL management** bundle applications. You can deselect these applications.

If you select **Manual configuration**, you choose **Cost Management**, **RHEL management** bundle, or **No application**.

The **Cost Management** application allows you to perform financially related tasks, such as:

- Visualizing, understanding, and analyzing the use of resources and costs
- Forecasting your future consumption and comparing them with budgets
- Optimizing resources and consumption
- Identifying patterns of usage for further analysis
- Integrating with third-party tools that can benefit from cost and resourcing data

The **RHEL management** bundle includes the following items:

- Red Hat gold images
- High precision subscription watch data
- Autoregistration

The **Cost Management** and the **RHEL management** bundle applications require you to enable account access. You accomplish this by creating an IAM policy, an IAM role, and entering your Amazon Resource Name (ARN). An ARN is a generic name for an Amazon resource and has a common format depending on the service involved. In this case, it is the identity and access management (IAM) service and Role resource-type.

If you select **No application**, you choose which credentials to supply:

- AWS Secret key
- Cost Management ARN
- Subscription Watch ARN

## Google Cloud

The workflow for adding Google Cloud as a cloud source includes the following high-level steps:

1. Selecting the source type
2. Naming the source
3. Selecting applications
4. Adding a project
5. Enabling account access
6. Creating a dataset
7. Setting up billing export information
8. Reviewing details
9. Adding the source



**Cost Management** is the only application choice. You must create an IAM role and assign access.

The **Cost Management** application allows you to perform financially related tasks, such as:

- Visualizing, understanding, and analyzing the use of resources and costs
- Forecasting your future consumption and comparing them with budgets
- Optimizing resources and consumption
- Identifying patterns of usage for further analysis
- Integrating with third-party tools that can benefit from cost and resourcing data

If you select **No application**, you provide the Project ID and the Service Account JSON as credentials.

## Microsoft Azure

The workflow for adding Microsoft Azure as a cloud source includes the following high-level steps:

1. Selecting the source type
2. Naming the source
3. Selecting applications
4. Creating a resource group and a storage account (for cost management)
5. Entering a Subscription ID (for cost management)
6. Creating roles (for cost management)
7. Setting up daily exports (for cost management)
8. Providing credentials
9. Reviewing details
10. Adding the source

Application choices include **Cost Management**, **RHEL management** bundle, or **No application**.

The **Cost Management** application allows you to perform financially related tasks, such as:

- Visualizing, understanding, and analyzing the use of resources and costs
- Forecasting your future consumption and comparing them with budgets
- Optimizing resources and consumption
- Identifying patterns of usage for further analysis
- Integrating with third-party tools that can benefit from cost and resourcing data

The **RHEL management** bundle includes the following items:

- Red Hat gold images

- Autoregistration

You create a dedicated resource group and a storage account in the Azure Portal so you can collect cost data and metrics for cost management. You then use your subscription ID to create a Cost Management Storage Account Contributor role in the Cloud Shell. Using the subscription ID to run a second command in the Cloud Shell gives you the tenant (directory) ID, client (application) ID, and client secret necessary to complete setting up that role.



#### NOTE

Configure dedicated credentials to grant cost management read-only access to Azure cost data.

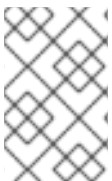
## 1.2. ADDING RED HAT SOURCES

The workflow for adding Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform as a cloud source includes the following high-level steps:

1. Selecting the source type and application
2. Naming the source
3. Installing and configuring the operator
4. Reviewing the details
5. Adding the source

Cost Management is the only application choice. The **Cost Management** application allows you to perform financially related tasks, such as:

- Visualizing, understanding, and analyzing the use of resources and costs
- Forecasting your future consumption and comparing them with budgets
- Optimizing resources and consumption
- Identifying patterns of usage for further analysis
- Integrating with third-party tools that can benefit from cost and resourcing data



#### NOTE

For Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform 4.6 and later, install the **costmanagement-metrics-operator** from the OpenShift Container Platform web console. For more information, see [Adding an OpenShift Container Platform source to cost management](#) .

## 1.3. SOURCES REFERENCE MATERIAL

[Getting started with cost management](#)

[Getting Started with the Subscriptions Service](#)

[Adding sources for public cloud metering](#)

[Getting started with Automation Services Catalog](#)

[Bucket restrictions and limitations](#)

[Bucket naming rules](#)

## MAKING OPEN SOURCE MORE INCLUSIVE

Red Hat is committed to replacing problematic language in our code, documentation, and web properties. We are beginning with these four terms: master, slave, blacklist, and whitelist. Because of the enormity of this endeavor, these changes will be implemented gradually over several upcoming releases. For more details, see [our CTO Chris Wright's message](#).

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## Procedure

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### NOTE

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