



Deployment Procedures NetApp HCI with RHV

NetApp HCI Solutions

NetApp
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Deployment Procedures NetApp HCI with RHV

Deployment Summary: NetApp HCI with RHV

The detailed steps provided in this section provide a validation for the minimum hardware and software configuration required to deploy and validate the NetApp HCI with Red Hat Virtualization solution.

Deploying Red Hat Virtualization for NetApp HCI involves the following high-level tasks:

1. Configure Management Switches
2. Configure Data Switches
3. Deploy Element Storage System on HCI Storage Nodes
4. Install RHV-H to HCI Compute Nodes
5. Deploy RHV Manager as a Self-hosted Engine
6. Deploy Test VMs
7. Test HA Functionality

1. Configure Management Switches: NetApp HCI with RHV

Cisco Nexus 3048 switches are used in this deployment procedure to provide 1Gbps connectivity for in and out-of-band management of the compute and storage nodes.

These steps begin after the switches have been racked, powered, and put through the initial setup process. To configure the switches to provide management connectivity to the infrastructure, complete the following steps:

Enable Advanced Features for Cisco Nexus

Run the following commands on each Cisco Nexus 3048 switch to configure advanced features:

1. Enter configuration mode.

```
Switch-01# configure terminal
```

2. Enable VLAN functionality.

```
Switch-01(config)# feature interface-vlan
```

3. Enable LACP.

```
Switch-01(config)# feature lacp
```

4. Enable virtual port channels (vPCs).

```
Switch-01(config)# feature vpc
```

5. Set the global port-channel load-balancing configuration.

```
Switch-01(config)# port-channel load-balance src-dst ip-l4port
```

6. Perform global spanning-tree configuration.

```
Switch-01(config)# spanning-tree port type network default
Switch-01(config)# spanning-tree port type edge bpduguard default
```

Configure Ports on the Switch for In-Band Management

1. Run the following commands to create VLANs for management purposes:

```
Switch-01(config)# vlan 2
Switch-01(config-vlan)# Name Native_VLAN
Switch-01(config-vlan)# vlan 16
Switch-01(config-vlan)# Name OOB_Network
Switch-01(config-vlan)# vlan 1172
Switch-01(config-vlan)# Name MGMT_Network
Switch-01(config-vlan)# exit
```

2. Configure the ports ETH1/29-32 as VLAN trunk ports that connect to management interfaces on each HCI storage node.

```
Switch-01(config)# int eth 1/29
Switch-01(config-if)# description HCI-STG-01 PortA
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 2
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 1172
Switch-01(config-if)# spanning tree port type edge trunk
Switch-01(config-if)# int eth 1/30
Switch-01(config-if)# description HCI-STG-02 PortA
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 2
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 1172
Switch-01(config-if)# spanning tree port type edge trunk
Switch-01(config-if)# int eth 1/31
Switch-01(config-if)# description HCI-STG-03 PortA
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 2
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 1172
Switch-01(config-if)# spanning tree port type edge trunk
Switch-01(config-if)# int eth 1/32
Switch-01(config-if)# description HCI-STG-04 PortA
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 2
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 1172
Switch-01(config-if)# spanning tree port type edge trunk
Switch-01(config-if)# exit
```

Configure Ports on the Switch for Out-of-Band Management

Run the following commands to configure the ports for cabling the IPMI interfaces on each HCI node.

```
Switch-01(config)# int eth 1/13
Switch-01(config-if)# description HCI-CMP-01 IPMI
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport mode access
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport access vlan 16
Switch-01(config-if)# spanning-tree port type edge
Switch-01(config-if)# int eth 1/14
Switch-01(config-if)# description HCI-STG-01 IPMI
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport mode access
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport access vlan 16
Switch-01(config-if)# spanning-tree port type edge
Switch-01(config-if)# int eth 1/15
Switch-01(config-if)# description HCI-STG-03 IPMI
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport mode access
Switch-01(config-if)# switchport access vlan 16
Switch-01(config-if)# spanning-tree port type edge
Switch-01(config-if)# exit
```



In the validated configuration, we cabled odd-node IPMI interfaces to Switch-01 and even-node IPMI interfaces to Switch-02.

Create a vPC Domain to Ensure Fault Tolerance

1. Activate the ports used for the vPC peer-link between the two switches.

```
Switch-01(config)# int eth 1/1
Switch-01(config-if)# description vPC peer-link Switch-02 1/1
Switch-01(config-if)# int eth 1/2
Switch-01(config-if)# description vPC peer-link Switch-02 1/2
Switch-01(config-if)# exit
```

2. Perform the vPC global configuration.

```
Switch-01 (config) # vpc domain 1
Switch-01 (config-vpc-domain) # role priority 10
Switch-01 (config-vpc-domain) # peer-keepalive destination <switch-
02_mgmt_address> source <switch-01_mgmt_address> vrf management
Switch-01 (config-vpc-domain) # peer-gateway
Switch-01 (config-vpc-domain) # auto recovery
Switch-01 (config-vpc-domain) # ip arp synchronize
Switch-01 (config-vpc-domain) # int eth 1/1-2
Switch-01 (config-vpc-domain) # channel-group 10 mode active
Switch-01 (config-vpc-domain) # int Po10
Switch-01 (config-if) # description vPC peer-link
Switch-01 (config-if) # switchport mode trunk
Switch-01 (config-if) # switchport trunk native vlan 2
Switch-01 (config-if) # switchport trunk allowed vlan 16, 1172
Switch-01 (config-if) # spanning-tree port type network
Switch-01 (config-if) # vpc peer-link
Switch-01 (config-if) # exit
```

2. Configure Data Switches: NetApp HCI with RHV

Mellanox SN2010 switches are used in this deployment procedure to provide 25Gbps connectivity for the data plane of the compute and storage nodes. These steps begin after the switches have been racked, cabled, and put through the initial setup process. To configure the switches to provide data connectivity to the infrastructure, complete the following steps:

Create MLAG Cluster to Provide Fault Tolerance

1. Run the following commands on each Mellanox SN210 switch for general configuration:
 - a. Enter configuration mode.

```
Switch-01 enable
Switch-01 configure terminal
```

- b. Enable the LACP required for the Inter-Peer Link (IPL).

```
Switch-01 (config) # lacp
```

- c. Enable the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP).

```
Switch-01 (config) # lldp
```

d. Enable IP routing.

```
Switch-01 (config) # ip routing
```

e. Enable the MLAG protocol.

```
Switch-01 (config) # protocol mlag
```

f. Enable global QoS.

```
Switch-01 (config) # dcb priority-flow-control enable force
```

2. For MLAG to function, the switches must be made peers to each other through an IPL. This should consist of two or more physical links for redundancy. The MTU for the IPL is set for jumbo frames (9216), and all VLANs are enabled by default. Run the following commands on each switch in the domain:

a. Create port channel 10 for the IPL.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface port-channel 10
Switch-01 (config interface port-channel 10) # description IPL
Switch-01 (config interface port-channel 10) # exit
```

b. Add interfaces ETH 1/20 and 1/22 to the port channel.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/20 channel-group 10 mode
active
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/20 description ISL-SWB_01
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/22 channel-group 10 mode
active
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/22 description ISL-SWB_02
```

c. Create a VLAN outside of the standard range dedicated to IPL traffic.

```
Switch-01 (config) # vlan 4000
Switch-01 (config vlan 4000) # name IPL VLAN
Switch-01 (config vlan 4000) # exit
```

d. Define the port channel as the IPL.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface port-channel 10 ipl 1
Switch-01 (config) # interface port-channel 10 dcb priority-flow-
control mode on force
```

e. Set an IP for each IPL member (non-routable; it is not advertised outside of the switch).

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface vlan 4000
Switch-01 (config vlan 4000) # ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
Switch-01 (config vlan 4000) # ipl 1 peer-address 10.0.0.2
Switch-01 (config vlan 4000) # exit
```

3. Create a unique MLAG domain name for the two switches and assign a MLAG virtual IP (VIP). This IP is used for keep-alive heartbeat messages between the two switches. Run these commands on each switch in the domain:

a. Create the MLAG domain and set the IP address and subnet.

```
Switch-01 (config) # mlag-vip MLAG-VIP-DOM ip a.b.c.d /24 force
```

b. Create a virtual MAC address for the system MLAG.

```
Switch-01 (config) # mlag system-mac AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF
```

c. Configure the MLAG domain so that it is active globally.

```
Switch-01 (config) # no mlag shutdown
```

The IP used for the MLAG VIP must be in the same subnet as the switch management network (mgmt0). Also, The MAC address used can be any unicast MAC address and must be set to the same value on both switches in the MLAG domain.

Configure Ports to Connect to Storage and Compute Hosts

1. Create each of the VLANs needed to support the services for NetApp HCI. Run these commands on each switch in the domain:

a. Create the VLANs.

```
Switch-01 (config) # vlan 1172
Switch-01 (config vlan 1172) exit
Switch-01 (config) # vlan 3343
Switch-01 (config vlan 3343) exit
Switch-01 (config) # vlan 3344
Switch-01 (config vlan 3345) exit
Switch-01 (config) # vlan 3345
Switch-01 (config vlan 3346) exit
```

b. Create names for each VLAN for easier accounting.

```
Switch-01 (config) # vlan 1172 name "MGMT_Network"
Switch-01 (config) # vlan 3343 name "Storage_Network"
Switch-01 (config) # vlan 3345 name "Migration_Network"
Switch-01 (config) # vlan 3346 name "VM_Network"
```

2. Create MLAG interfaces and hybrid VLANs on ports identified so that you can distribute connectivity between the switches and tag the appropriate VLANs for the NetApp HCI compute nodes.

a. Select the ports you want to work with.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/15
```

b. Set the MTU for each port.

```
Switch-01 (config interface ethernet 1/15) # mtu 9216 force
```

c. Modify spanning-tree settings for each port.

```
Switch-01 (config interface ethernet 1/15) # spanning-tree bpduguard
enable
Switch-01 (config interface ethernet 1/15) # spanning-tree port type
edge
Switch-01 (config interface ethernet 1/15) # spanning-tree bpduguard
enable
```

d. Set the switchport mode to hybrid.

```
Switch-01 (config interface ethernet 1/15) # switchport mode hybrid
Switch-01 (config interface ethernet 1/15) # exit
```

e. Create descriptions for each port being modified.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/15 description HCI-CMP-01
PortD
```

f. Create and configure the MLAG port channels.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 215
Switch-01 (config interface mlag-port-channel 215) # exit
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 215 no shutdown
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 215 mtu 9216 force
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/15 lacp port-priority 10
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/15 lacp rate fast
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/15 mlag-channel-group 215
mode active
```

g. Tag the appropriate VLANs for the NetApp HCI environment.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 215 switchport
hybrid
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 215 switchport
hybrid allowed-vlan add 1172
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 215 switchport
hybrid allowed-vlan add 3343
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 215 switchport
hybrid allowed-vlan add 3345
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 215 switchport
hybrid allowed-vlan add 3346
```

3. Create MLAG interfaces and hybrid VLAN ports identified so that you can distribute connectivity between the switches and tag the appropriate VLANs for the NetApp HCI storage nodes.

a. Select the ports that you want to work with.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/3
```

b. Set the MTU for each port.

```
Switch-01 (config interface ethernet 1/3) # mtu 9216 force
```

c. Modify spanning tree settings for each port.

```
Switch-01 (config interface ethernet 1/3) # spanning-tree bpdulfiler
enable
Switch-01 (config interface ethernet 1/3) # spanning-tree port type
edge
Switch-01 (config interface ethernet 1/3) # spanning-tree bpduguard
enable
```

d. Set the switchport mode to hybrid.

```
Switch-01 (config interface ethernet 1/3) # switchport mode hybrid
Switch-01 (config interface ethernet 1/3) # exit
```

e. Create descriptions for each port being modified.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/3 description HCI-STG-01
PortD
```

f. Create and configure the MLAG port channels.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 203
Switch-01 (config interface mlag-port-channel 203) # exit
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 203 no shutdown
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 203 mtu 9216 force
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 203 lacp-individual
enable force
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 203 lacp port-priority 10
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 203 lacp rate fast
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/3 mlag-channel-group 203
mode active
```

g. Tag the appropriate VLANs for the storage environment.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 203 switchport mode
hybrid
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 203 switchport
hybrid allowed-vlan add 1172
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 203 switchport
hybrid allowed-vlan add 3343
```

 The configurations in this section show the configuration for a single port as example. They must also be run for each additional port connected in the solution, as well as on the associated port of the second switch in the MLAG domain. NetApp recommends that the descriptions for each port are updated to reflect the device ports that are being cabled and configured on the other switch.

Create Uplink Ports for the Switches

1. Create an MLAG interface to provide uplinks to both Mellanox SN2010 switches from the core network.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag port-channel 201
Switch-01 (config interface mlag port-channel) # description Uplink
CORE-SWITCH port PORT
Switch-01 (config interface mlag port-channel) # exit
```

2. Configure the MLAG members.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/1 description Uplink to CORE-
SWITCH port PORT
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/1 speed 10000 force
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 201 mtu 9216 force
Switch-01 (config) # interface ethernet 1/1 mlag-channel-group 201 mode
active
```

3. Set the switchport mode to hybrid and allow all VLANs from the core uplink switches.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel switchport mode hybrid
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel switchport hybrid
allowed-vlan all
```

4. Verify that the MLAG interface is up.

```
Switch-01 (config) # interface mlag-port-channel 201 no shutdown
Switch-01 (config) # exit
```

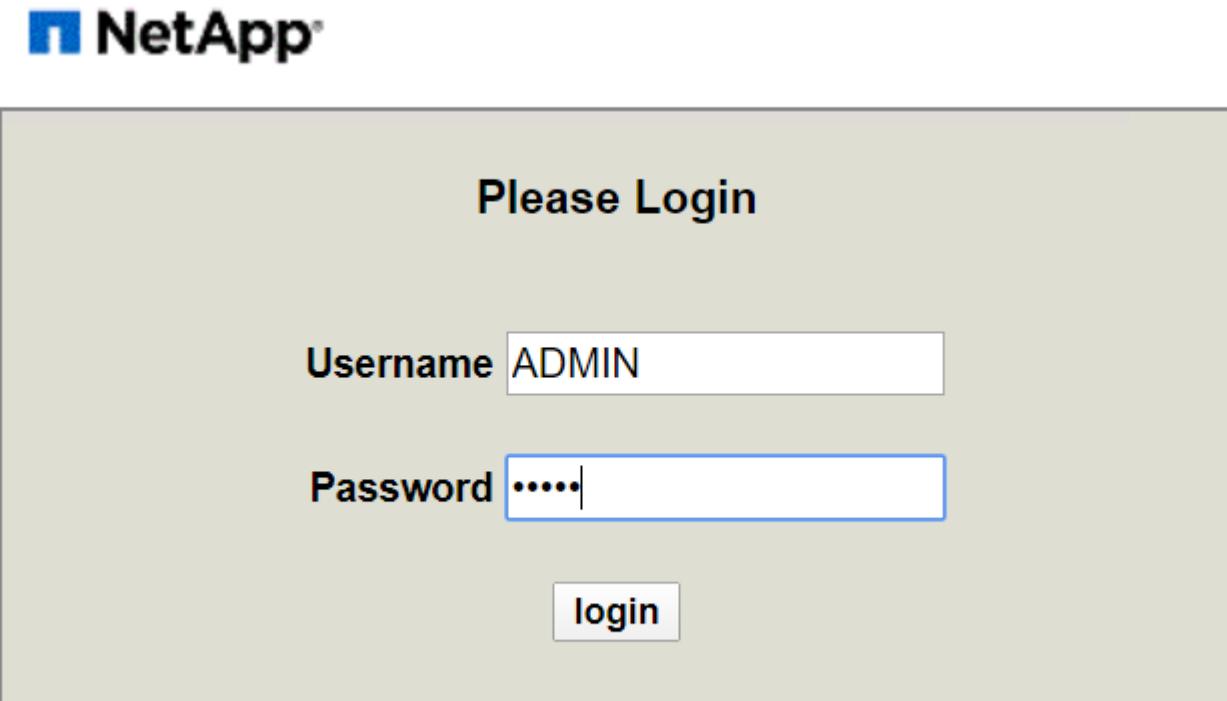
 The configurations in this section must also be run on the second switch in the MLAG domain. NetApp recommends that the descriptions for each port are updated to reflect the device ports that are being cabled and configured on the other switch.

3. Deploy the Element Storage System on the HCI Storage Nodes: NetApp HCI with RHV

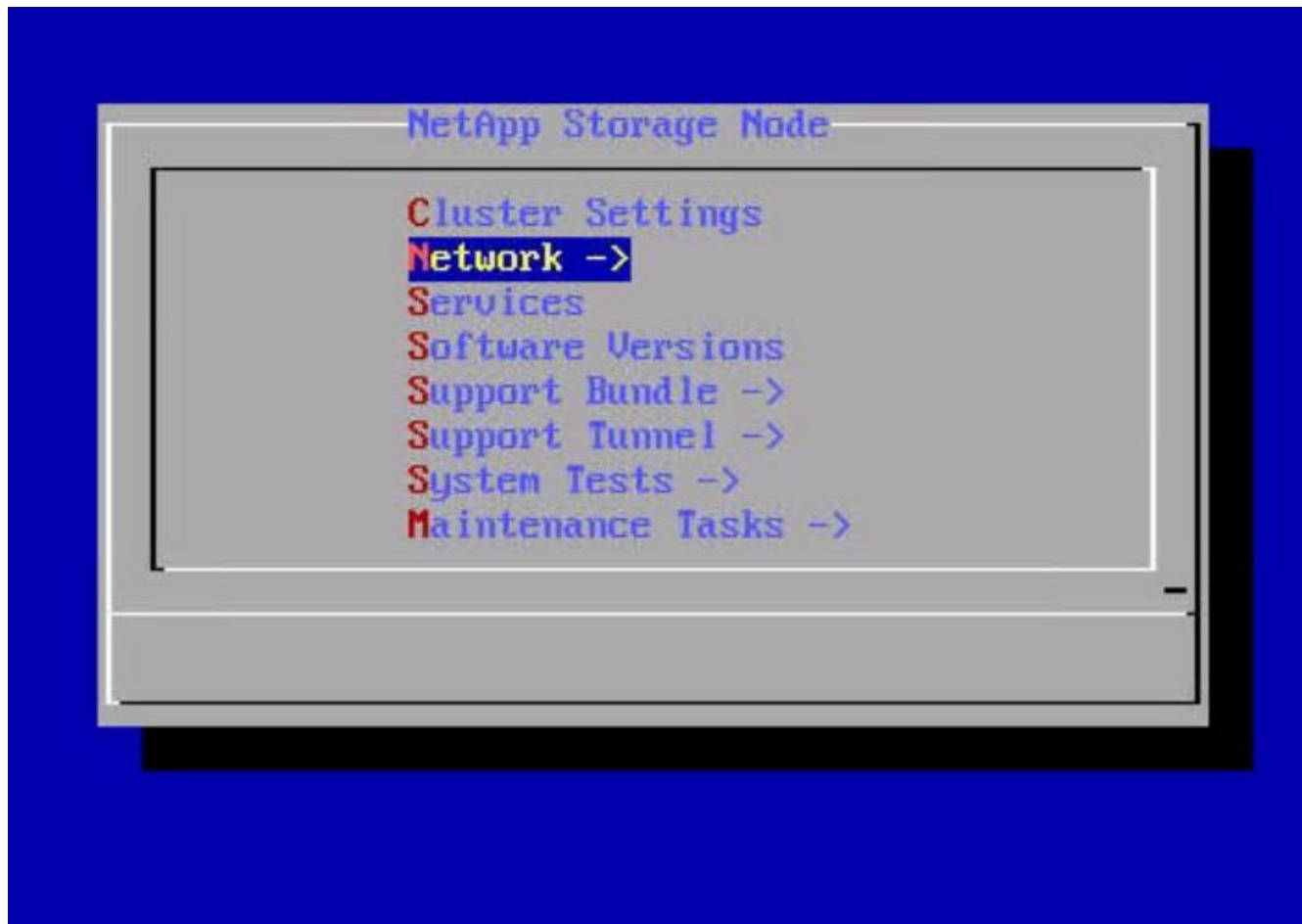
Basic NetApp Element Storage Setup

NetApp Element cluster setup is performed in a manner similar to a standalone NetApp SolidFire storage setup. These steps begin after the nodes have been racked, and cabled, and the IPMI port has been configured on each node using the console. To setup a storage cluster, complete the following steps:

1. Access the out-of-band management console for the storage nodes in the cluster and log in with the default credentials ADMIN/ADMIN.



2. Click the Remote Console Preview image in the center of the screen to download a JNLP file launched by Java Web Start, which launches an interactive console to the system.



3. Navigate to Network > Network Config > Bond1G (Management) and configure the Bond1G interface. The Bond1G interface should be in ActivePassive bond mode and must have an IP, a netmask, and a gateway set statically. Its VLAN must correspond to IB Management network and DNS servers defined for the environment. Then click OK.

NetApp Storage Node -> Network -> Network Config -> Bond1G

Hit 'tab' to navigate between the form and buttons. Use **↑/↓** to navigate between fields. Start typing or hit **←/→** to enter the field to make changes. Press 'enter' with a field selected, or hit 'tab' then 'enter' to submit all pending changes.

* denotes required fields.

Method:	static
Link speed:	1000
*IPv4 Address:	10.63.172.136
*IPv4 Subnet_Mask:	255.255.255.0
*IPv4 Gateway:	10.63.172.1
Mtu:	1500
Dns:	10.61.184.251, 10.61.184.252
Domains:	cie.netapp.com
IPv6 Address:	
IPv6 Gateway:	
*Bond mode:	ActivePassive
*Status:	UpAndRunning
Vlan:	1172

< **OK** >

<Cancel>

< Help >

4. Select Bond10G (Storage) and configure the Bond10G interface. The Bond 10G interface must be in LACP bonding mode and have the MTU set to 9000 to enable jumbo frames. It must be assigned an IP address and netmask that are available on the defined storage VLAN. Click OK after entering the details.

NetApp Storage Node -> Network -> Network Config -> Bond10G

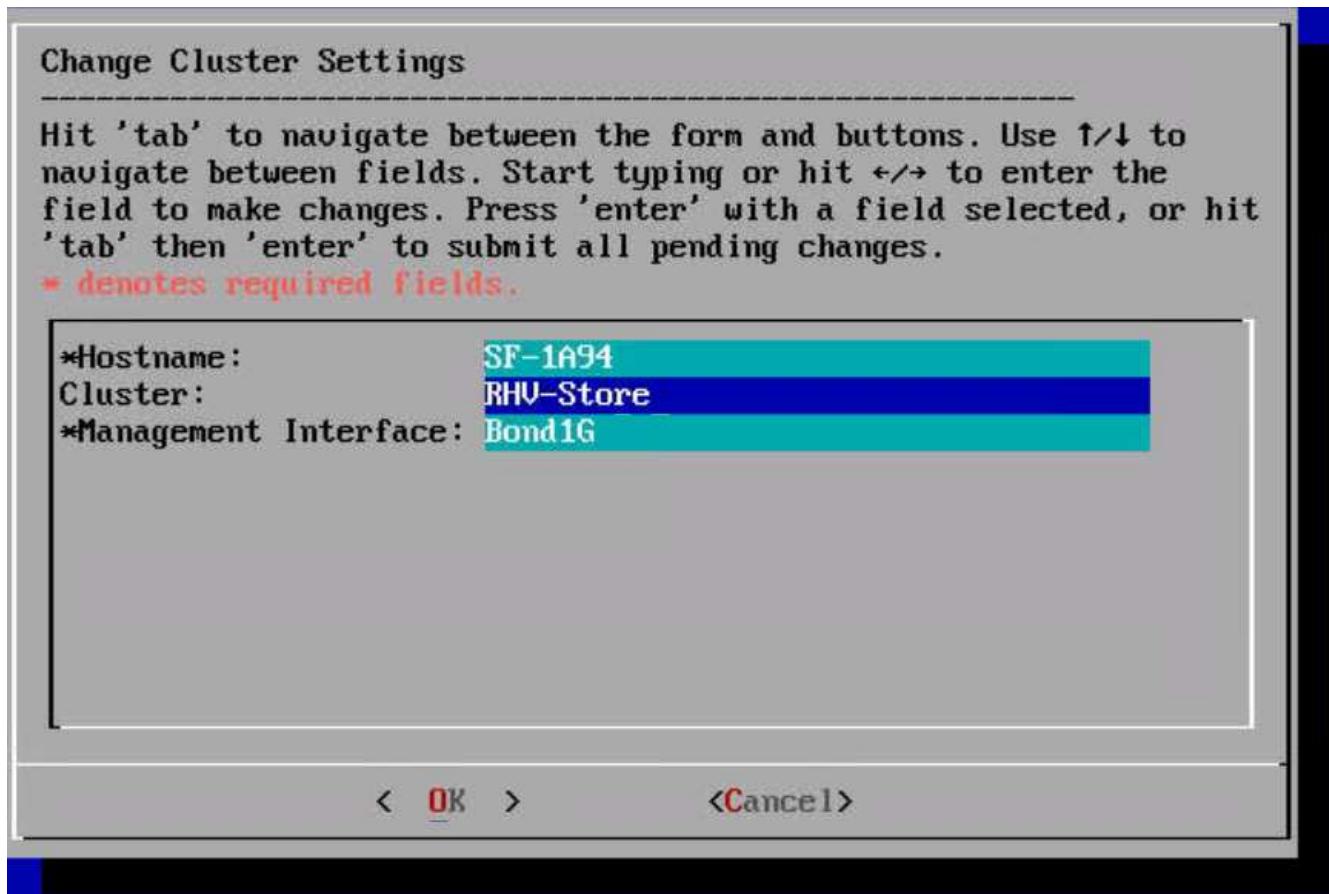
Hit 'tab' to navigate between the form and buttons. Use **↑/↓** to navigate between fields. Start typing or hit **←/→** to enter the field to make changes. Press 'enter' with a field selected, or hit 'tab' then 'enter' to submit all pending changes.

* denotes required fields.

Method:	static
Link speed:	50000
*IPv4 Address:	172.21.87.130
*IPv4 Subnet_Mask:	255.255.255.0
IPv4 Gateway:	
Mtu:	9000
*Bond mode:	LACP
*Status:	UpAndRunning
Vlan:	3343

< **OK** > <Cancel> < Help >

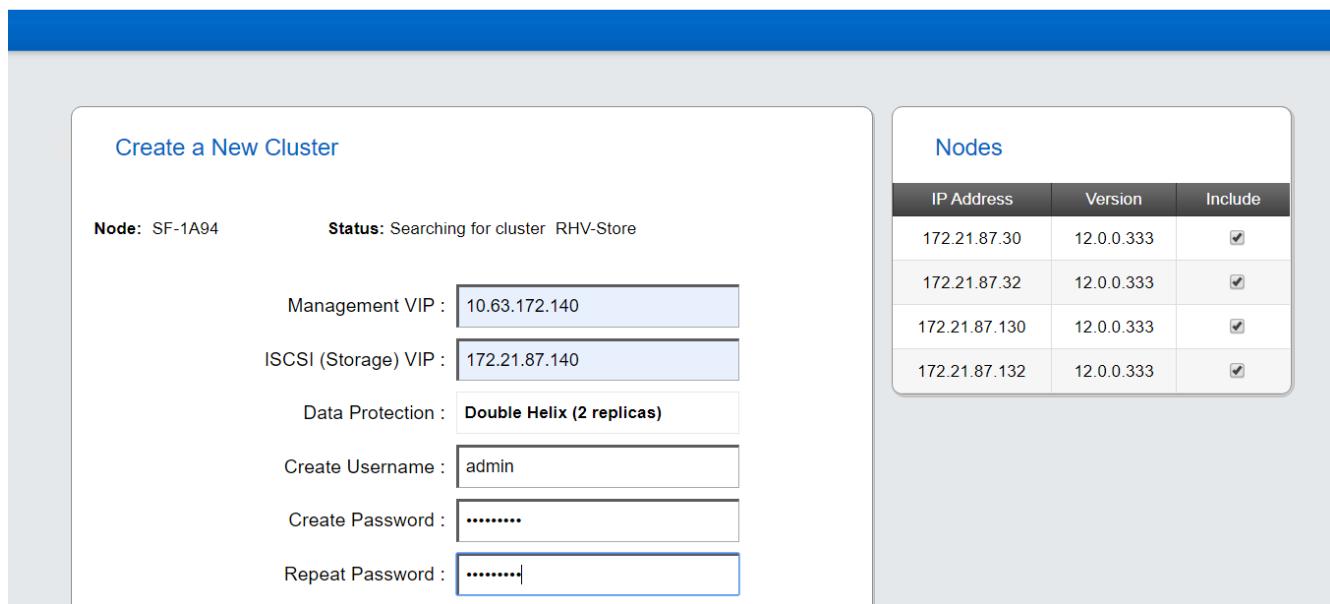
5. Go back to the initial screen, navigate to Cluster Settings, and click Change Settings. Enter the Cluster Name of your choice and click OK.



6. Repeat steps 1 to 5 for all HCI storage nodes.
7. After all the storage nodes are configured, use a web browser to log into the IB Management IP of one of the storage nodes. This presents the setup page with the Create a New Cluster dialog. Management VIP, storage VIP, and other details of the Element cluster are configured on this page. The storage nodes that were configured in the previous step are automatically detected. Make sure that any nodes that you do not want in the cluster are unchecked before proceeding. Accept the End User License Agreement and click Create New Cluster to begin the cluster creation process. It takes a few minutes to get the cluster up.



In some cases, visiting the IB management address automatically connects on port 442 and launches the NDE setup wizard. If this happens, delete the port specification from the URL and reconnect to the page.



Create a New Cluster

Node: SF-1A94 **Status:** Searching for cluster RHV-Store

Management VIP :

iSCSI (Storage) VIP :

Data Protection :

Create Username :

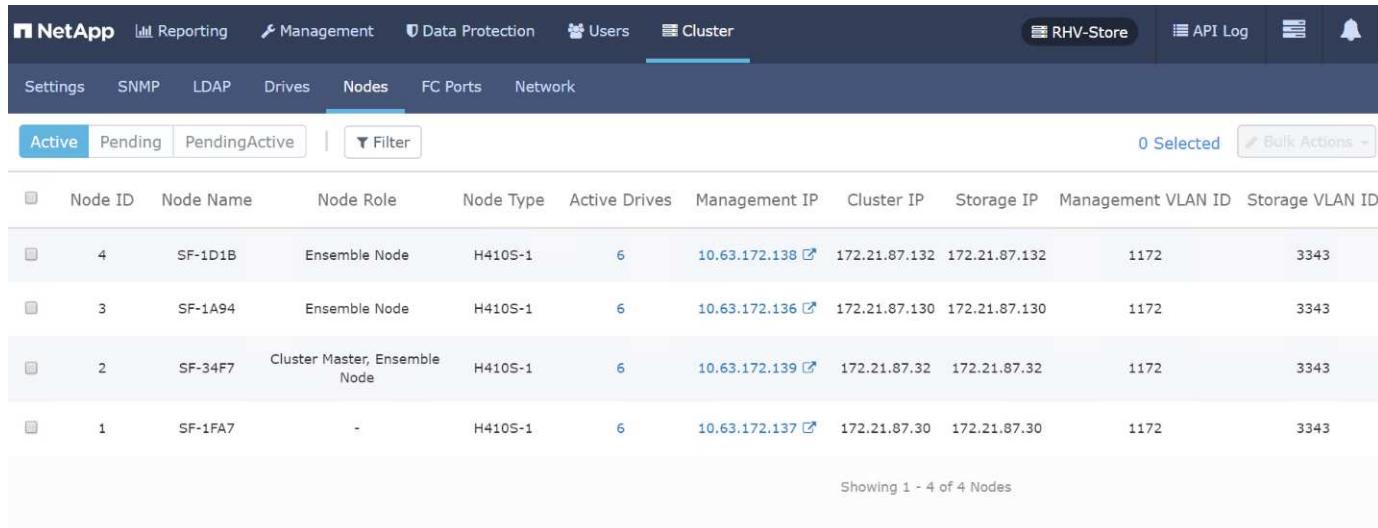
Create Password :

Repeat Password :

Nodes

IP Address	Version	Include
172.21.87.30	12.0.0.333	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
172.21.87.32	12.0.0.333	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
172.21.87.130	12.0.0.333	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
172.21.87.132	12.0.0.333	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8. After the cluster is created, it redirects to the Element cluster management interface available at the assigned MVIP address. Log in with the credentials provided in the previous step.
9. After you log in, the cluster automatically detects the number of available drives and requests for confirmation to add all drives. Click Add Drives to add all drives at once.
10. The Element cluster is ready to use. Navigate to Cluster > Nodes, and all four nodes should be in a healthy state with active drives.



Active	Pending	PendingActive	Filter									0 Selected	Bulk Actions
Node ID	Node Name	Node Role	Node Type	Active Drives	Management IP	Cluster IP	Storage IP	Management VLAN ID	Storage VLAN ID				
4	SF-1D1B	Ensemble Node	H410S-1	6	10.63.172.138	172.21.87.132	172.21.87.132	1172	3343				
3	SF-1A94	Ensemble Node	H410S-1	6	10.63.172.136	172.21.87.130	172.21.87.130	1172	3343				
2	SF-34F7	Cluster Master, Ensemble Node	H410S-1	6	10.63.172.139	172.21.87.32	172.21.87.32	1172	3343				
1	SF-1FA7	-	H410S-1	6	10.63.172.137	172.21.87.30	172.21.87.30	1172	3343				

Showing 1 - 4 of 4 Nodes

Element Storage Configuration to Support RHV Deployment

In our NetApp HCI for Red Hat Virtualization solution, we use a NetApp Element storage system to provide the backend storage support for RHV's requirement of shared storage domains. The self-hosted engine architecture of RHV deployment requires two storage domains at a minimum—one for the hosted engine storage domain and one for the guest VM data domain.

For this part of deployment, you must configure an account, two volumes of appropriate size, and the associated initiators. Then map these components to an access group that allows the RHV hosts to map the

block volumes for use. Each of these actions can be performed through the web user interface or through the native API for the Element system. For this deployment guide, we go through the steps with the GUI.

Log in to the NetApp Element cluster GUI at its MVIP address using a web browser. Navigate to the Management tab and complete the following steps:

1. To create accounts, go to the Accounts sub-tab and click Create Account. Enter the name of your choice and click Create Account.

Create a New Account X

Account Details

Username

CHAP Settings

Initiator Secret

Target Secret

Create Account **Cancel**

2. To create volumes, complete the following steps:
 - a. Navigate to the Volumes sub-tab and click Create Volume.
 - b. To create the volume for the self-hosted engine storage domain, enter the name of your choice, select the account you created in the last step, enter the size of the volume for the self-hosted engine storage domain, configure the QoS setting, and click Create Volume.

Volume Details

Volume Name

Volume Size

Block Size

 512e 4k

Account

Quality of Service

Policy

Custom Settings

IO Size	Min IOPS	Max IOPS	Burst IOPS
4 KB	50	15000	15000
8 KB	31 IOPS	9375 IOPS	9375 IOPS
16 KB	19 IOPS	5556 IOPS	5556 IOPS
262 KB	1 IOPS	385 IOPS	385 IOPS

Max Bandwidth	104.86 MB/sec	104.86 MB/sec
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The minimum size for the hosted engine volume is 75GB. In our design, we added additional space to allow for future extents to be added to the RHV-M VM if necessary.

- c. To create the volume for the guest VMs data storage domain, enter the name of your choice, select the account you created in the last step, enter the size of the volume for the data storage domain, configure the QoS setting and click Create Volume.

Volume Details

Volume Name

Volume Size



Block Size

 512e 4k

Account



Quality of Service

Policy

Custom Settings

IO Size	Min IOPS	Max IOPS	Burst IOPS
4 KB	50	15000	15000
8 KB	31 IOPS	9375 IOPS	9375 IOPS
16 KB	19 IOPS	5556 IOPS	5556 IOPS
262 KB	1 IOPS	385 IOPS	385 IOPS

Max Bandwidth	104.86 MB/sec	104.86 MB/sec
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The size of the data domain depends on the kind of VMs run in the environment and the space required to support them. Adjust the size of this volume to meet the needs of your environment.

3. To create initiators, complete the following steps:

- Go to the Initiators sub-tab and click Create Initiator.
- Select the Bulk Create Initiators radio button and enter the initiators' details of both the RHV-H nodes with comma separated values. Then click Add Initiators, enter the aliases for the initiators, and click the tick button. Verify the details and click Create Initiators.

Create a New Initiator



Create a Single Initiator

IQN/WWPN

Alias

Bulk Create Initiators

Initiators	2	
Name	Alias (optional)	
iqn.1994-05.com.redhat:rhv-host-node-01	RHV-H01	
iqn.1994-05.com.redhat:rhv-host-node-02	RHV-H02	

Create Initiators

Cancel

4. To create access groups, complete the following steps:

- a. Go to the Access Groups sub-tab and click Create Access Groups.
- b. Enter the name of your choice, select the initiators for both RHV-H nodes that were created in the previous step, select the volumes, and click Create Access Group.

Volume Access Group Details

Name

Add Initiators

Initiators

[Create Initiator?](#)

Initiators			2
ID	Name	Alias	
3	iqn.1994-05.com.redhat:rhv-host-node-01	RHV-H01	
4	iqn.1994-05.com.redhat:rhv-host-node-02	RHV-H02	

Delete orphan initiators

Attach Volumes

Volumes

Attached Volumes			2
ID	Name		
1	RHV-HostedEngine		
2	RHV-DataDomain		

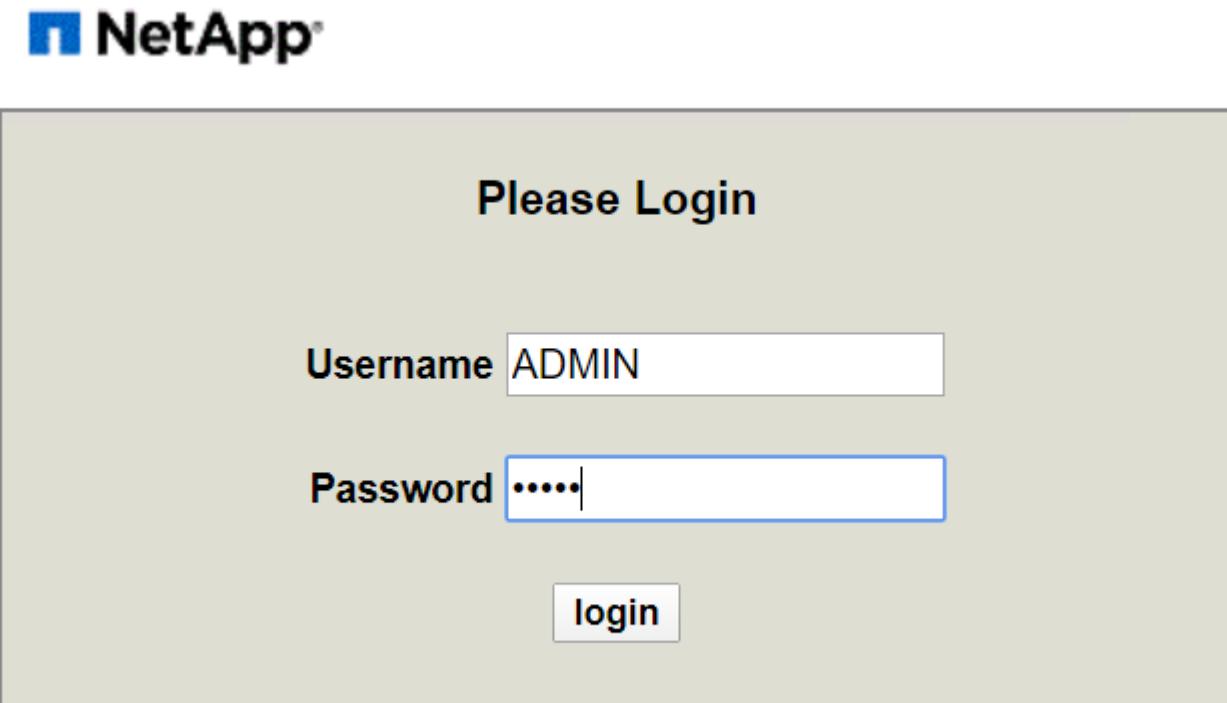
[Create Access Group](#)[Cancel](#)

4. Deploy the RHV-H Hypervisor on the HCI Compute Nodes: NetApp HCI with RHV

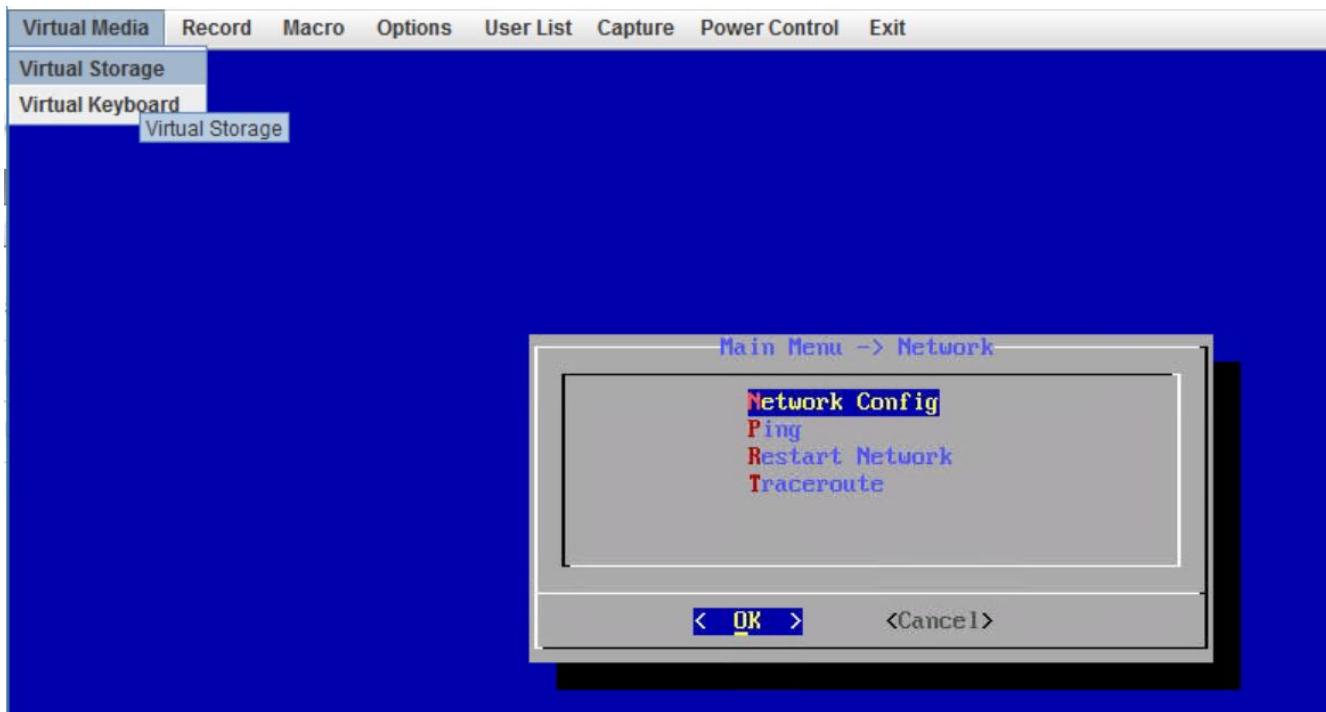
This solution employs the recommended self-hosted engine architecture of RHV deployment with the minimum setup (two self-hosted engine nodes). These steps begin

after the nodes have been racked and cabled and the IPMI port has been configured on each node for using the console. To deploy the RHV-H hypervisor on HCI compute nodes, complete the following steps:

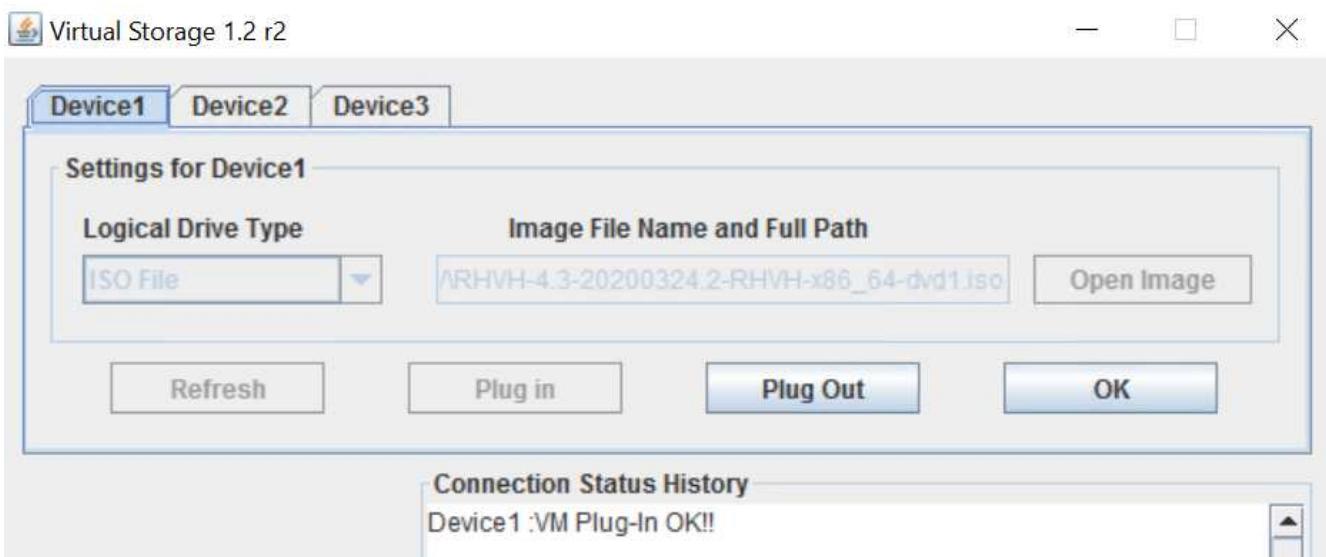
1. Access the out-of-band management console for the compute nodes in the cluster and log in with the default credentials ADMIN/ADMIN.



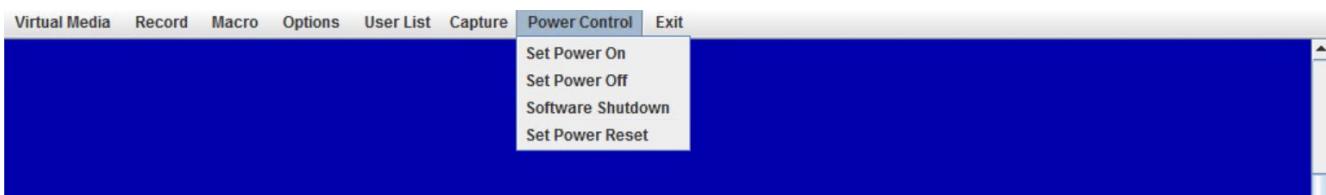
2. Click the Remote Console Preview image in the center of the screen to download a JNLP file launched by Java Web Start, which launches an interactive console to the system.
3. After the virtual console launches, attach the RHV-H 4.3.9 ISO by navigating to and clicking Virtual Media > Virtual Storage.



4. For Logical Drive Type, select ISO File from the drop down. Provide the full path and full name of the RHV-H 4.3.9 ISO file or attach it by clicking the Open Image button. Then click Plug In.



5. Reboot the server so that it boots using RHV-H 4.3.9 ISO by navigating and clicking Power Control > Set Power Reset.



6. When the node reboots and the initial screen appears, press F11 to enter the boot menu. From the boot menu, navigate to and click ATEN Virtual CDROM YSOJ.



7. On the next screen, navigate to and click Install RHV 4.3. This loads the image, runs the pre-installation scripts, and starts Anaconda, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux installer.

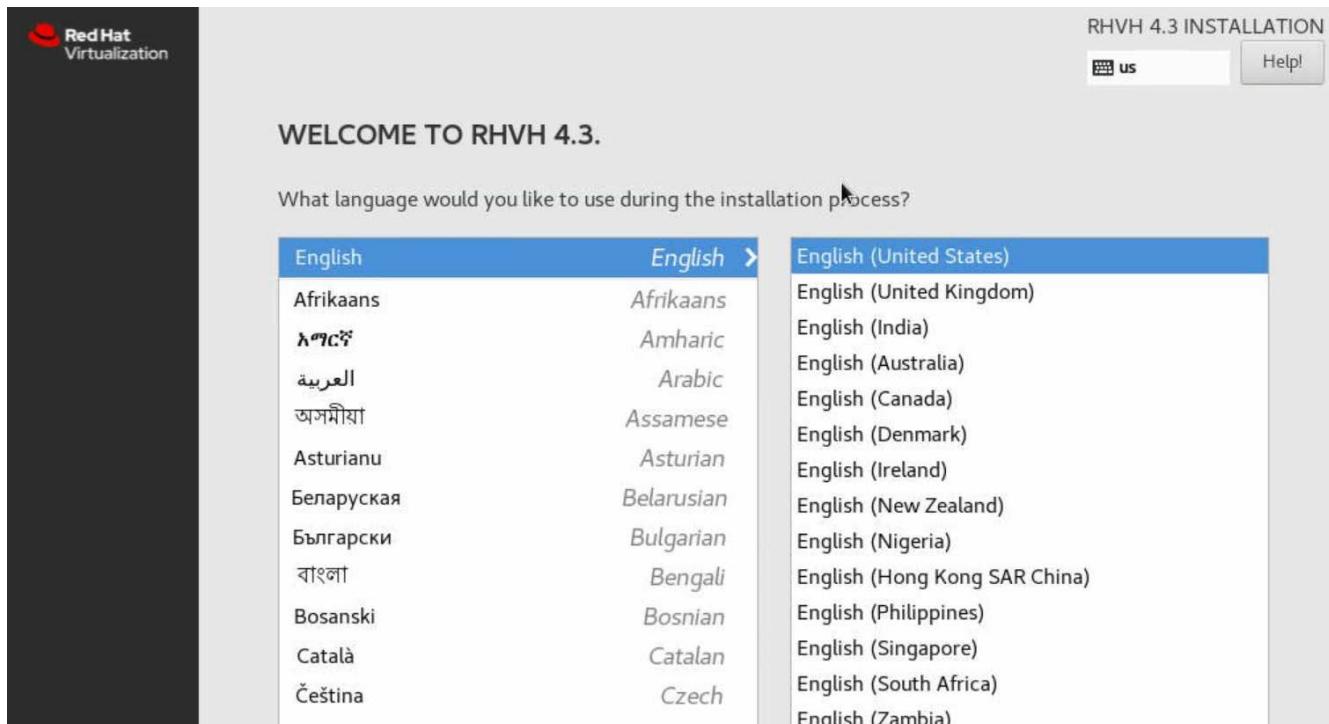
RHUV 4.3

Install RHUV 4.3
Test this media & install RHUV 4.3

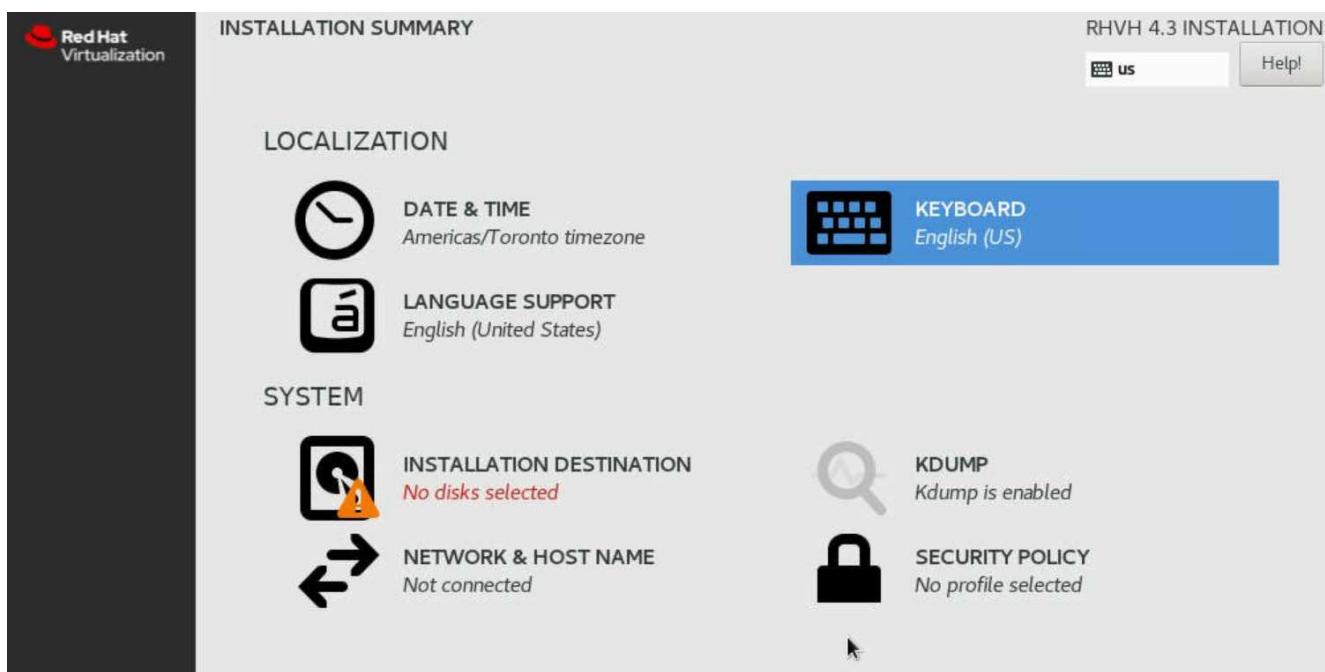
Troubleshooting >

Press Tab for full configuration options on menu items.

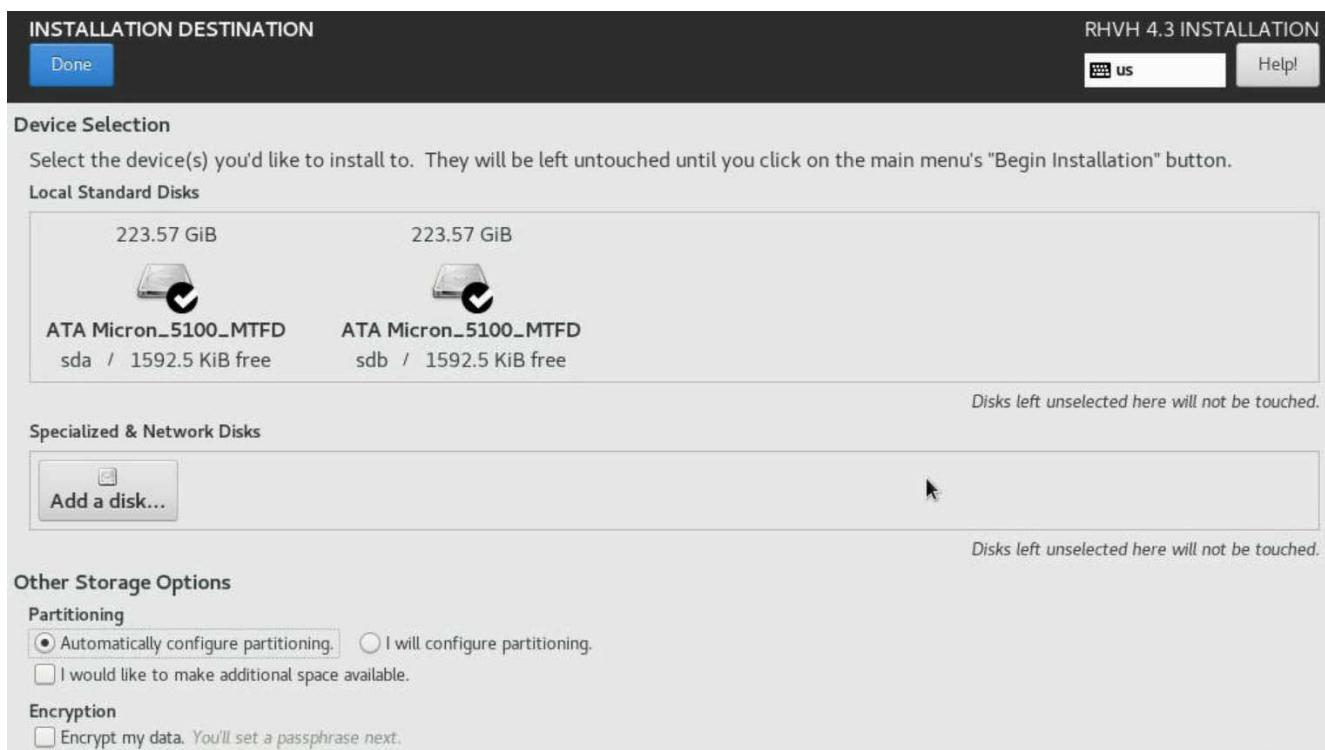
8. The installation welcome screen appears. Select the preferred language and click Next.



9. In the next screen, select your time zone under Date & Time. The default is UTC. However, NetApp recommends that you configure NTP servers for your environment on this screen. Then select the keyboard language and click Done.



10. Next, click Installation Destination. In the Installation Destination screen, select the drives on which you want to install RHV-H. Verify that Automatically Configure Partitioning is selected in the Partitioning section. Optionally, you can enable encryption by checking the box next to Encrypt My Data. Click Done to confirm the settings.



11. Click Network & Host Name. Provide the desired host name at the bottom of the screen. Then click the (+) button at the bottom. Select the Bond from the drop down and click Add.



12. Next, in the bond configuration screen, click Add to add the member interfaces to the bond interface.

Editing Bond connection 1

Connection name: **Bond connection 1**

General **Bond** Proxy IPv4 Settings IPv6 Settings

Interface name: **bond0**

Bonded connections:

	Add
	Edit
	Delete

Mode: **Round-robin**

Link Monitoring: **MII (recommended)**

Monitoring frequency: **1** **ms**

Link up delay: **0** **ms**

Link down delay: **0** **ms**

MTU: **automatic** **bytes**

Cancel **Save**

13. Select Ethernet from the drop down, indicating that the Ethernet interface is added as a member to the bond interface. Click Create.



14. From the Device dropdown in the slave 1 configuration screen, select the Ethernet interface. Verify that the MTU is set to 9000. Click Save.

Editing bond0 slave 1

Connection name: **bond0 slave 1**

General **Ethernet** 802.1X Security DCB

Device:	en01 (AC:1F:6B:8D:85:28)	▼	
Cloned MAC address:		▼	
MTU:	9000	- + bytes	
Wake on LAN:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default <input type="checkbox"/> Phy <input type="checkbox"/> Unicast <input type="checkbox"/> Multicast <input type="checkbox"/> Ignore <input type="checkbox"/> Broadcast <input type="checkbox"/> Arp <input type="checkbox"/> Magic		
Wake on LAN password:			
Link negotiation:	Automatic		
Speed:	100 Mb/s		
Duplex:	Full		

Cancel **Save**

15. Repeat steps 12, 13, and 14 to add the other Ethernet port to the bond0 interface.
16. From the Mode dropdown in the bond configuration screen, select 802.3ad for LACP. Verify that the MTU is set to 9000. Then click Save.

Editing Bond connection 1

Connection name: Bond connection 1

General Bond Proxy IPv4 Settings IPv6 Settings

Interface name: bond0

Bonded connections:

- bond0 slave 1
- bond0 slave 2

Add Edit Delete

Mode: 802.3ad

Link Monitoring: MII (recommended)

Monitoring frequency: 1 ms

Link up delay: 0 ms

Link down delay: 0 ms

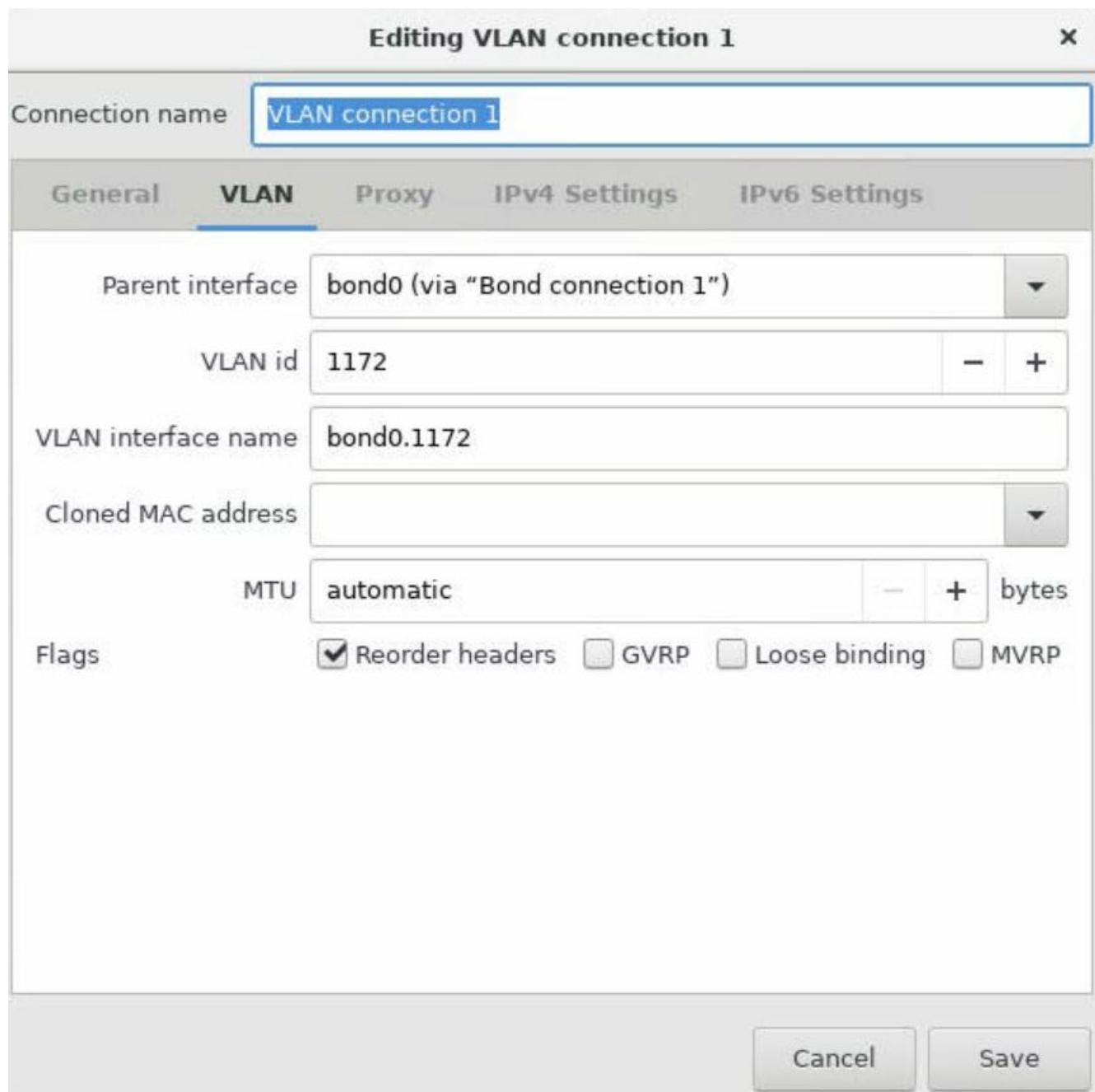
MTU: 9000 bytes

Cancel Save

17. Create the VLAN interface for the in-band management network. Click the (+) button again, select VLAN from the dropdown and click Create.



18. In the Editing VLAN connection screen, select bond0 in the Parent Interface dropdown, enter the VLAN ID of the in-band management network. Provide the name of the VLAN interface in `bond 0.< vlan_id >` format.



19. In the Editing VLAN connection screen, click the IPv4 Settings sub-tab. In the IPv4 Settings sub-tab, configure the network address, netmask, gateway, and DNS servers corresponding to the in-band management network. Click Save to confirm the settings.

Editing VLAN connection 1

Connection name: **VLAN connection 1**

General VLAN Proxy **IPv4 Settings** IPv6 Settings

Method: **Manual**

Addresses

Address	Netmask	Gateway
10.63.172.151	24	10.63.172.1

Add Delete

DNS servers: 10.61.184.251, 10.61.184.252

Search domains: cie.netapp.com

DHCP client ID:

Require IPv4 addressing for this connection to complete

Routes...

Cancel Save

20. Create the VLAN interface for the storage network. Click the (+) button again, select VLAN from the dropdown, and click Create. In the Editing VLAN Connection screen, select bond0 in the Parent Interface dropdown, enter the VLAN ID of the storage network, provide the name of the VLAN interface in the `bond 0.<vlan_id>` format. Adjust the MTU to 9000 to allow jumbo frame support. Click Save.

Editing VLAN connection 2

Connection name: **VLAN connection 2**

General **VLAN** Proxy IPv4 Settings IPv6 Settings

Parent interface: bond0 (via “Bond connection 1”)

VLAN id: 3343

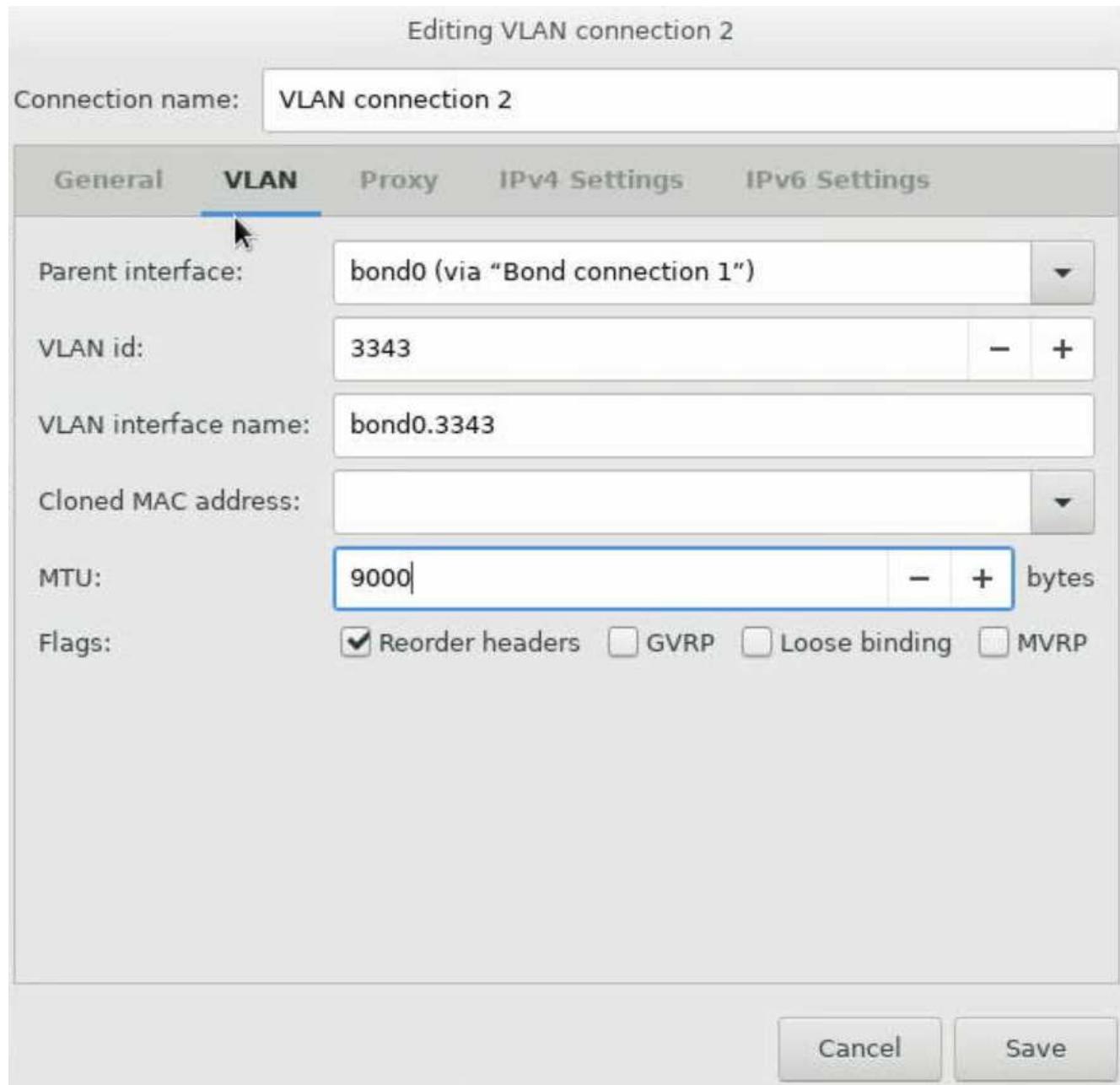
VLAN interface name: bond0.3343

Cloned MAC address:

MTU: 9000

Flags: Reorder headers GVRP Loose binding MVRP

Cancel Save



21. In the Editing VLAN Connection screen, click the IPv4 Settings sub-tab. In the IPv4 Settings sub-tab, configure the network address and the netmask corresponding to the storage network. Click Save to confirm the settings.

Editing VLAN connection 2 (on localhost.localdomain) X

Connection name: VLAN connection 2

General VLAN Proxy **IPv4 Settings** IPv6 Settings

Method: **Manual** ▼

Addresses

Address	Netmask	Gateway	
172.21.87.31	255.255.255.0		Add
			Delete

DNS servers:

Search domains:

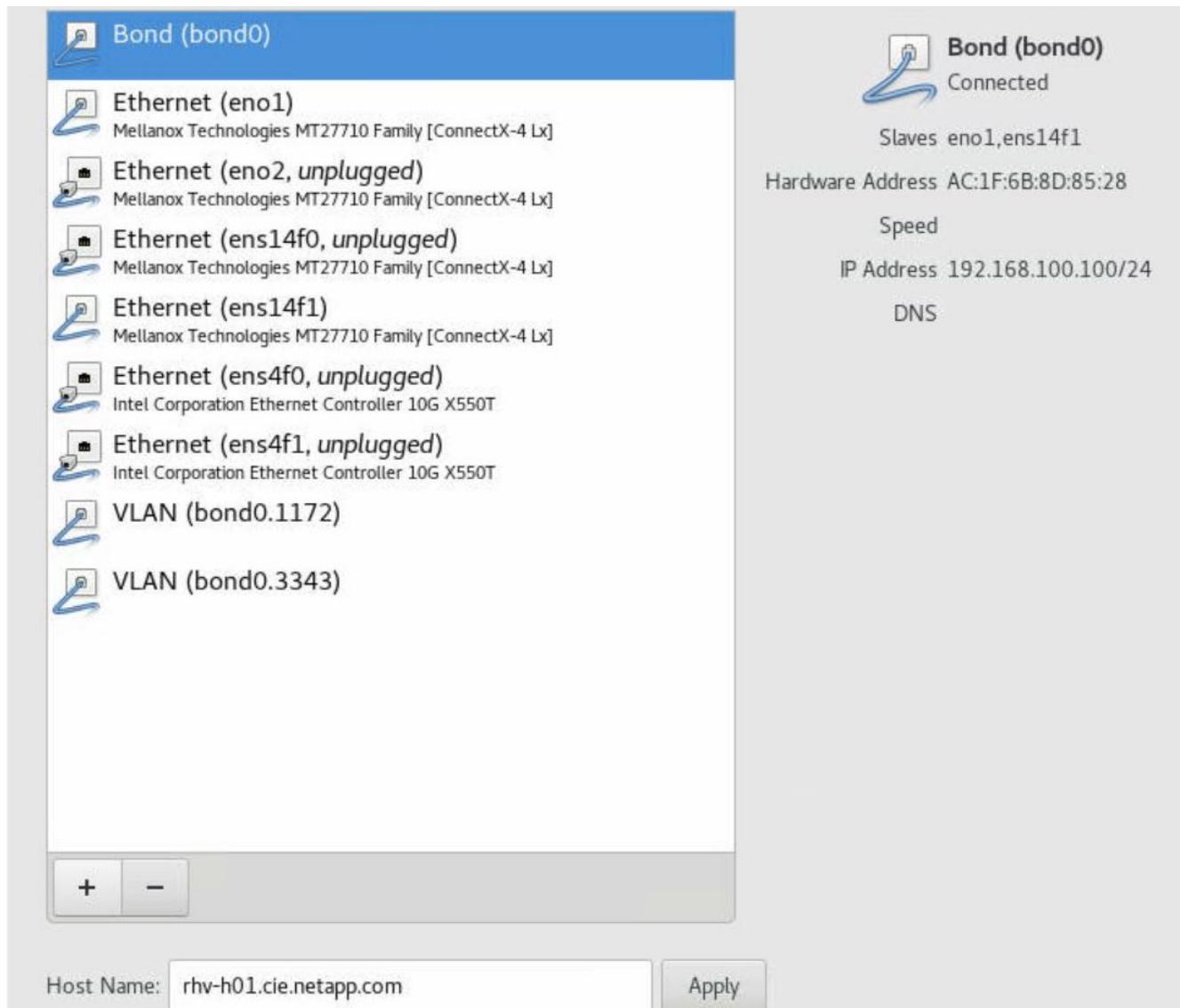
DHCP client ID:

Require IPv4 addressing for this connection to complete ▼

Routes... ▼

Cancel **Save**

22. Confirm that the network interfaces are up and click Done.



23. After the wizard navigates back to the configuration page, click Begin Installation. The next screen prompts you to configure the root password and optionally to create another user for logging into RHV-H.



24. After the installation completes, unmount the ISO file by navigating to Virtual media > Virtual Storage in the virtual console and click Plug Out. Then click Reboot on the Anaconda GUI to complete the installation process. The node then reboots.

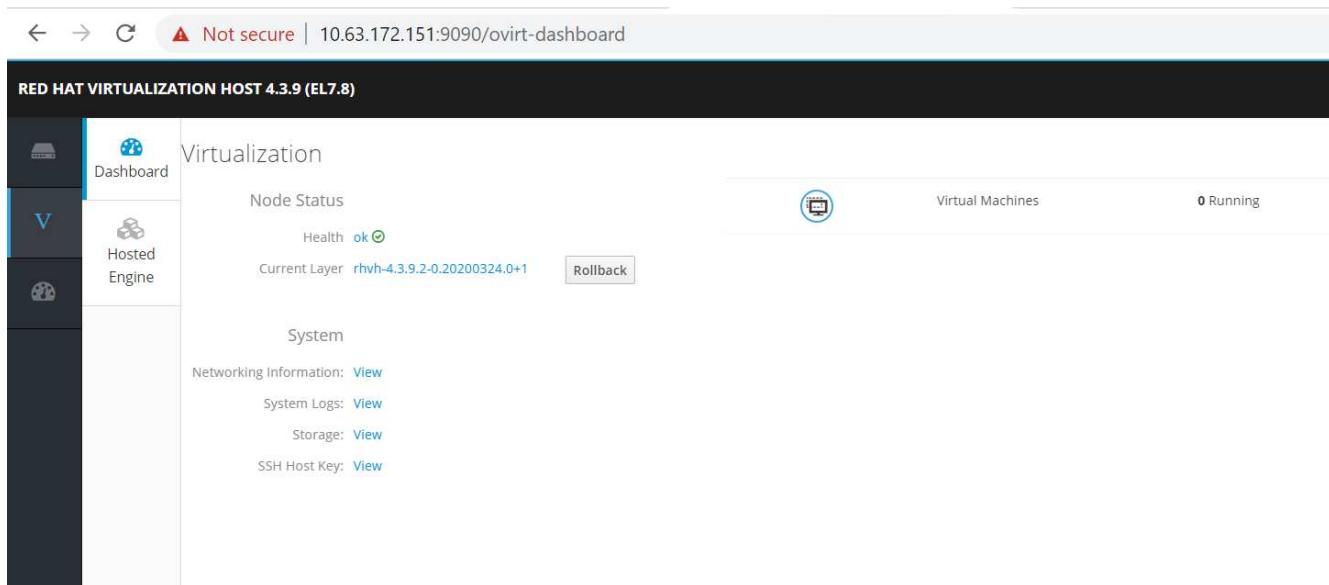


After the node comes up, it displays the login screen.

```
Red Hat Virtualization Host 4.3.9 (el7.8)
Kernel 3.10.0-1127.el7.x86_64 on an x86_64
```

```
rhv-h01 login:
```

- Now that the installation is complete, you must then register RHV-H and enable the required repositories. Open a browser and log in to the Cockpit user interface at <https://<HostFQDN/IP>:9090> using the root credentials provided during the installation.



26. Navigate to localhost > Subscriptions and click Register. Enter your Red Hat Portal username and password, click the check box Connect this System to Red Hat Insights, and click Register. The system automatically subscribes to the Red Hat Virtualization Host entitlement.

Red Hat Insights provide continuous analysis of registered systems to proactively recognize threats to availability, security, performance, and stability across physical, virtual, and cloud environments.

Register system

URL: Default

Proxy: Use proxy server

Login: redhat_user

Password: *****

Activation Key: key_one,key_two

Organization: [empty]

Insights: Connect this system to Red Hat Insights [↗](#)

Cancel Register

27. Navigate to localhost > Terminal to display the CLI. Optionally you can use any SSH client to log in to the RHV- H CLI. Confirm that the required subscription is attached, and then enable the Red Hat Virtualization Host 7 repository to allow further updates and make sure that all other repositories are disabled.

```

# subscription-manager list
+-----+
      Installed Product Status
+-----+
Product Name: Red Hat Virtualization Host
Product ID: 328
Version: 4.3
Arch: x86_64
Status: Subscribed
# subscription-manager repos --disable=*
Repository 'rhel-7-server- rhvh-4-source-rpms' is disabled for this
system.
Repository 'rhvh-4-build-beta-for-rhel-8-x86_64-source-rpms' is disabled
for this system.
Repository 'rhel-7-server- rhvh-4-beta-debug-rpms' is disabled for this
system.
Repository 'rhvh-4-beta-for-rhel-8-x86_64-debug-rpms' is disabled for
this system.
Repository 'jb-eap-textonly-1-for-middleware-rpms' is disabled for this
system.
Repository 'rhvh-4-build-beta-for-rhel-8-x86_64-rpms' is disabled for
this system.
Repository 'rhvh-4-beta-for-rhel-8-x86_64-source-rpms' is disabled for
this system.
Repository 'rhel-7-server- rhvh-4-debug-rpms' is disabled for this
system.
Repository 'rhvh-4-build-beta-for-rhel-8-x86_64-debug-rpms' is disabled
for this system.
Repository 'rhel-7-server- rhvh-4-beta-source-rpms' is disabled for this
system.
Repository 'rhel-7-server- rhvh-4-rpms' is disabled for this system.
Repository 'jb-coreservices-textonly-1-for-middleware-rpms' is disabled
for this system.
Repository 'rhvh-4-beta-for-rhel-8-x86_64-rpms' is disabled for this
system.
Repository 'rhel-7-server- rhvh-4-beta-rpms' is disabled for this
system.
# subscription-manager repos --enable=rhel-7-server- rhvh-4-rpms
Repository 'rhel-7-server- rhvh-4-rpms' is enabled for this system.

```

28. From the console, modify the iSCSI initiator ID to match the one you set in the Element access group previously by running the following command.

```
rhv-h01 # echo InitiatorName=iqn.1994-05.com.redhat:rhv-host-node- 01 >
/etc/iscsi/initiatorname.iscsi
```

29. Enable and restart the iscsid service.

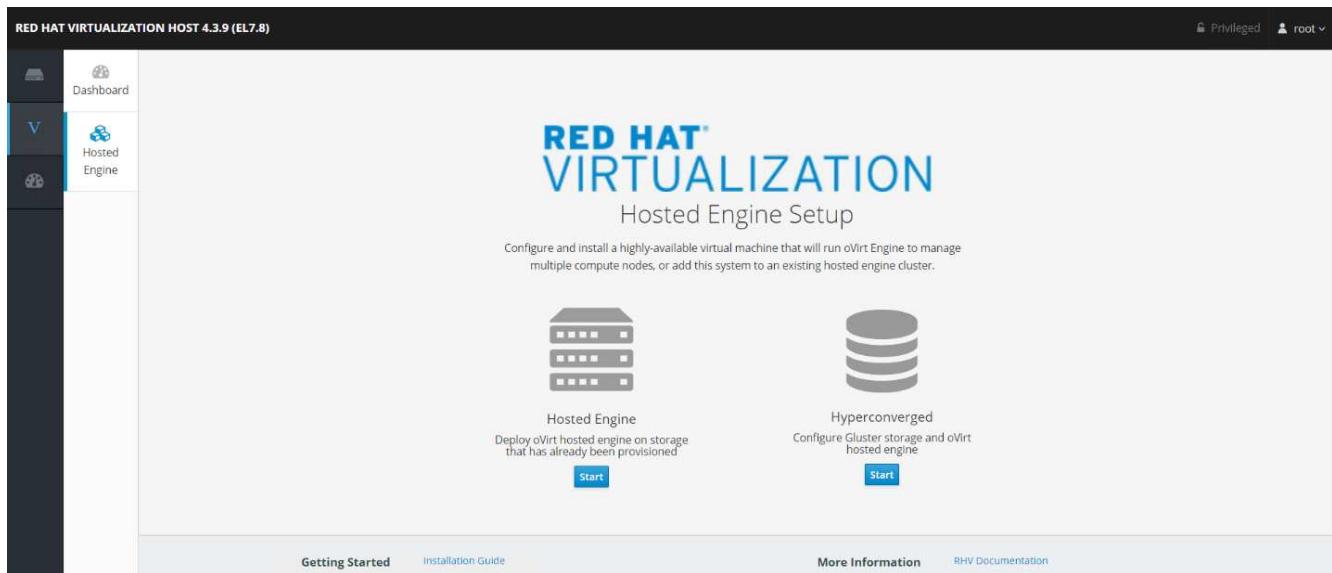
```
# systemctl enable iscsid
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-
user.target.wants/iscsid.service to
/usr/lib/systemd/system/iscsid.service
# systemctl start iscsid
# systemctl status iscsid
● iscsid.service - Open-iSCSI
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/iscsid.service; enabled;
   vendor preset: disabled)
     Active: active (running) since Thu 2020-05-14 16:08:52 EDT; 3 days
   ago
       Docs: man:iscsid(8)
              man:iscsiuio(8)
              man:iscsiadm(8)
   Main PID: 5422 (iscsid)
      Status: "Syncing existing session(s)"
     CGroup: /system.slice/iscsid.service
             └─5422 /sbin/iscsid -f
                  ├ 5423 /sbin/iscsid -f
```

30. Install and prepare the other RHV host by repeating the steps 1 to 29.

5. Deploy the RHV Manager as a Self-Hosted Engine: NetApp HCI with RHV

This section describes the detailed steps for installing the Red Hat Virtualization Manager as a self-hosted engine. These steps begin after the RHV hosts are registered and the Cockpit GUI is accessible.

1. Log in to the Cockpit GUI of one of the RHV hosts at <https://<HostFQDN/IP>:9090> using the root credentials. Navigate to the Virtualization sub-tab and click Hosted Engine. Then click the Start button below the Hosted Engine content to initiate the engine deployment.



2. In the first screen of engine deployment, configure the RHV-M FQDN, network related configuration, root password, and resources for the engine VM (at least 4 CPUs and 16GB memory). Confirm the other configuration settings as required and click Next.

Hosted Engine Deployment X

VM Engine Prepare VM Storage Finish

1 2 3 4 5

VM Settings

Engine VM FQDN	<input type="text" value="rhv-m.cie.netapp.com"/> ✓
MAC Address	<input type="text" value="00:16:3e:4e:6b:05"/>
Network Configuration	<input type="button" value="Static"/>
VM IP Address	<input type="text" value="10.63.172.150"/> / <input type="text" value="24"/>
Gateway Address	<input type="text" value="10.63.172.1"/>
DNS Servers	<input type="text" value="10.61.184.251"/> - <input type="text" value="10.61.184.252"/> - +
Bridge Interface	<input type="button" value="bond0.1172"/>
Root Password	<input type="password" value="....."/> ?
Root SSH Access	<input type="button" value="Yes"/>
Number of Virtual CPUs	<input type="text" value="4"/>
Memory Size (MiB)	<input type="text" value="16384"/> 511,548MB available

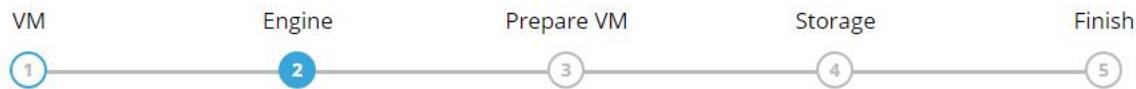
> Advanced

Cancel
< Back
Next >



Make sure that the engine VM FQDN is resolvable by the specified DNS servers.

3. In the next screen, enter the admin portal password. Optionally, enter the notification settings for alerts to be sent by email. Then click Next.



Engine Credentials

Admin Portal Password

Notification Settings

Server Name

Server Port Number

Sender E-Mail Address

Recipient E-Mail Addresses

[Cancel](#)

[< Back](#)

[Next >](#)

4. In the next screen, review the configuration for the engine VM. If any changes are desired, go back at this point and make them. If the information is correct, click Prepare the VM.



Please review the configuration. Once you click the 'Prepare VM' button, a local virtual machine will be started and used to prepare the management services and their data. This operation may take some time depending on your hardware.

▼ VM

Engine FQDN: rhv-m.cie.netapp.com
MAC Address: 00:16:3e:4e:6b:05
Network Configuration: Static
VM IP Address: 10.63.172.150/24
Gateway Address: 10.63.172.1
DNS Servers: 10.61.184.251,10.61.184.252
Root User SSH Access: yes
Number of Virtual CPUs: 4
Memory Size (MiB): 16384
Root User SSH Public Key: (None)
Add Lines to /etc/hosts: yes
Bridge Name: ovirtmgmt
Apply OpenSCAP profile: no

▼ Engine

SMTP Server Name: localhost
SMTP Server Port Number: 25
Sender E-Mail Address: root@localhost
Recipient E-Mail Addresses: root@localhost

[Cancel](#)

[◀ Back](#)

[Prepare VM](#)

5. The VM installation begins and can take some time to complete as it downloads a machine image and stages the VM locally. After it has completed, it displays the Execution Completed Successfully message. Click Next.



Execution completed successfully. Please proceed to the next step.

[Cancel](#)

[< Back](#)

[Next >](#)

6. After RHV-M is installed, enter the details of the hosted engine storage domain where it copies the VM from local storage to the shared storage domain to facilitate a high availability engine quorum.
7. Enter the Storage Type as iSCSI, provide the iSCSI portal details, click Retrieve Target List, which fetches the iSCSI target list corresponding to the portal, and select the volume and LUN to be mapped to the hosted engine storage domain. Click Next.



Please configure the storage domain that will be used to host the disk for the management VM. Please note that the management VM needs to be responsive and reliable enough to be able to manage all resources of your deployment, so highly available storage is preferred.

Storage Settings

Storage Type	iSCSI
Portal IP Address	172.21.87.140
Portal Port	3260
Portal Username	admin
Portal Password

Retrieve Target List

The following targets have been found:

- ④ iqn.2010-01.com.solidfire:nh35.rhv-hostedengine.1, TPGT: 1
172.21.87.140:3260

The following luns have been found on the requested target:

- ④ ID: 36f47acc1000000006e68333500000003
Size (GiB): 186.00
Description: SolidFire SSD SAN
Status: free
Number of Paths: 1

› Advanced



If the Hosted Engine setup is unable to discover the storage, open an interactive SSH session to the node and verify that you can reach the SVIP IP address through your node's storage interface. If the network is reachable, you might need to manually discover or log in to the iSCSI LUN intended for the Hosted Engine install.

8. On the next screen, review the storage configuration and, if any changes are desired, go back and make them. If the information is correct, click Finish Deployment. It takes some time as the VM is copied to the storage domain. After deployment is complete, click Close.



Hosted engine deployment complete!

Close

9. The next step is to register and enable the Red Hat Virtualization Manager repositories. Log in to the RHV-M VM with SSH to register it with Subscription Manager.

```
# subscription-manager register
Registering to: subscription.rhsm.redhat.com:443/subscription
Username: redhat_user
Password: redhat_password
The system has been registered with ID: 99d06fcb-a3fd74-41230f-bad583-
0ae61264f9a3
The registered system name is: rhv-m.cie.netapp.com
```

10. After registration, list the available subscriptions and record the pool ID for RHV-M.

```
# subscription-manager list --available
<snip>
Subscription Name: Red Hat Virtualization Manager
Provides: Red Hat Beta
Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server
Red Hat CodeReady Linux Builder for x86_64
Red Hat Enterprise Linux for x86_64
Red Hat Virtualization Manager
Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform
Red Hat Ansible Engine
Red Hat Enterprise Linux Fast Datapath
Red Hat JBoss Core Services
JBoss Enterprise Application Platform
SKU: RV00045
Contract:
Pool ID: 8a85f9937a1a2a57c0171a366b5682540112a313 ß Pool ID
Provides Management: No
Available: 6
Suggested: 0
Service Type: L1-L3
Roles:
Service Level: Layered
Usage:
Add-ons:
Subscription Type: Stackable
Starts: 04/22/2020
Ends: 04/21/2021
Entitlement Type: Physical
<snip>
```

11. Attach the RHV-M subscription using the recorded pool ID.

```
# subscription-manager attach
--pool=8a85f9937a1a2a57c0171a366b5682540112a313
Successfully attached a subscription for: Red Hat Virtualization Manager
```

12. Enable the required RHV-M repositories.

```
# subscription-manager repos \
--disable='*' \
--enable=rhel-7-server-rpms \
--enable=rhel-7-server-supplementary-rpms \
--enable=rhel-7-server-rhv-4.3-manager-rpms \
--enable=rhel-7-server-rhv-4-manager-tools-rpms \
--enable=rhel-7-server-ansible-2-rpms \
--enable=jb-eap-7.2-for-rhel-7-server-rpms

Repository 'rhel-7-server-ansible-2-rpms' is enabled for this system.
Repository 'rhel-7-server-rhv-4-manager-tools-rpms' is enabled for this
system.
Repository 'rhel-7-server-rhv-4.3-manager-rpms' is enabled for this
system.
Repository 'rhel-7-server-rpms' is enabled for this system.
Repository 'jb-eap-7.2-for-rhel-7-server-rpms' is enabled for this
system.
Repository 'rhel-7-server-supplementary-rpms' is enabled for this
system.
```

13. Next, create a storage domain to hold the VM disks or OVF files for all VMs in the same datacenter as that of the hosts.
14. To log into the RHV-M Administrative portal using a browser, log into <https://<ManagerFQDN>/ovirt-engine>, select Administrative Portal, and log in as the `admin` @ internal user.
15. Navigate to Storage > Storage Domains and click New Domain.
16. From the dropdown menu, select Data for the Domain Function, select iSCSI for the Storage Type, select the host to map the volume, enter a name of your choice, confirm that the data center is correct, and then expand the data domain iSCSI target and add the LUN. Click OK to create the domain.

New Domain

Data Center	Default (V5)	Name	data_domain
Domain Function	Data	Description	Data Domain for VMs
Storage Type	iSCSI	Comment	
Host	rhv-h01.cie.netapp.com		

Targets > LUNS

-> Discover Targets Login All

Target Name	Address	Port	
iqn.2010-01.com.solidfire:nh35.rhv-hostedengine-1.3	172.21.87.140	3260	→
iqn.2010-01.com.solidfire:nh35.rhv-hostedengine.1	172.21.87.140	3260	→
iqn.2010-01.com.solidfire:nh35.data-domain.5	172.21.87.140	3260	→

LUNs > Targets

Targets > LUNS

Discover Targets Login All

LUN ID	Size	#path	Vendor ID	Product ID	Serial	Add
36f47acc100000006e68333500000005	1430 GiB	1	SolidFir	SSD SAN	SSolidFirSSD_SAN_6e68333500000005	Add

Advanced Parameters

OK Cancel



If the Hosted Engine setup is unable to discover the storage, you might need to manually discover or log in to the iSCSI LUN intended for the data domain.

17. Add the second host to the hosted engine quorum. Navigate to Compute > Hosts and click New. In the New Host pane, select the appropriate cluster, provide the details of the second host, and check the Activate Host After Install checkbox.

New Host
X

General >
Host Cluster

Default
Data Center: Default

Use Foreman/Satellite

Name
rhv-h02.cie.netapp.com

Comment

Hostname/IP i
rhv-h02.cie.netapp.com

SSH Port
22

Activate host after install

Authentication

User Name
root

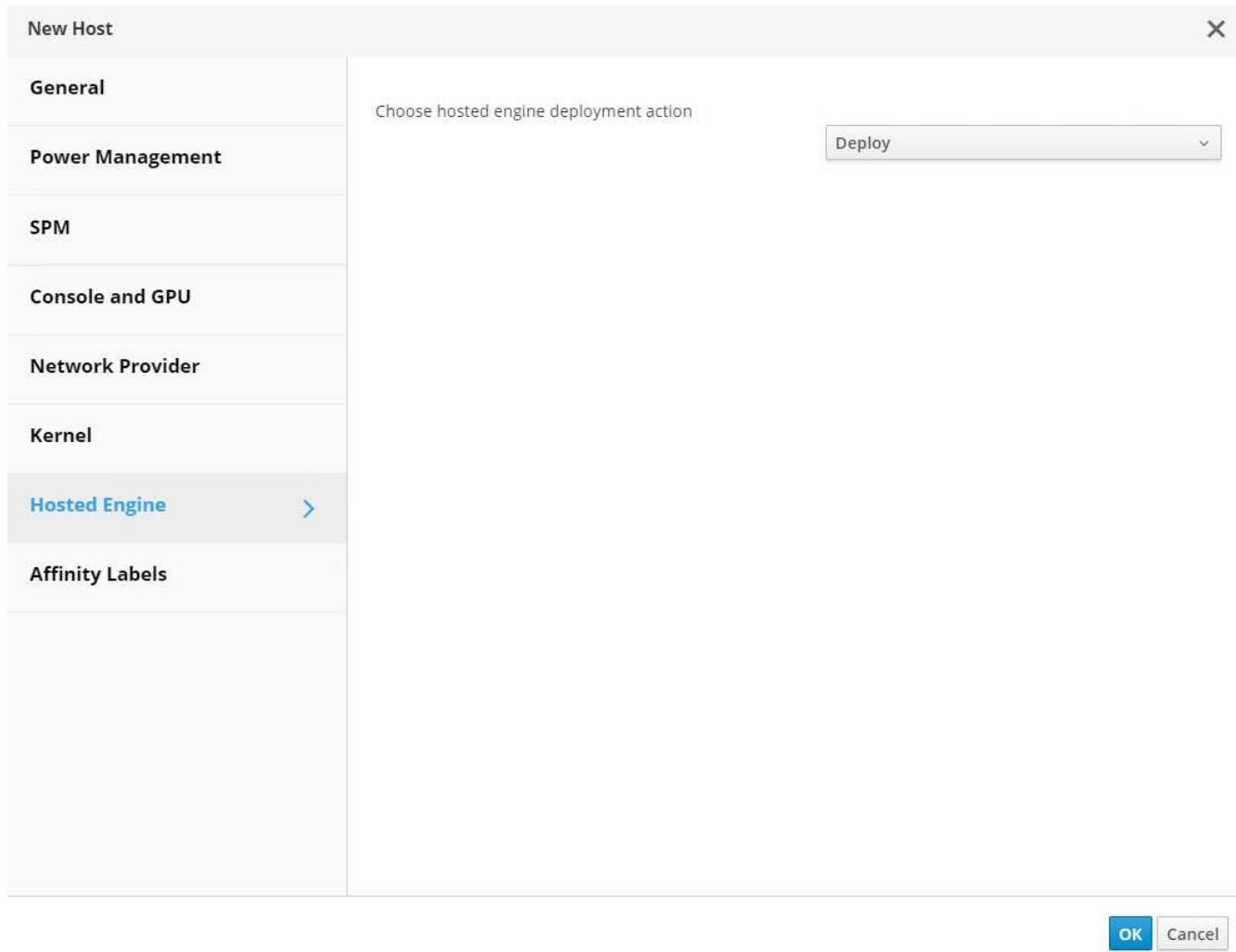
Password
.....

SSH Public Key

Advanced Parameters

OK
Cancel

18. Click the Hosted Engine sub-tab in the New Host pane dropdown and select Deploy from the hosted engine deployment action. Click OK to add the host to the quorum. This begins the installation of the necessary packages to support the hosted engine and activate the host. This process might take a while.



19. Next, create a storage virtual network for hosts. Navigate to Network > Networks and click New. Enter the name of your choice, enable VLAN tagging, and enter the VLAN ID for the Storage network. Confirm that the VM Network checkbox is checked and that the MTU is set to 9000. Go to the Cluster sub-tab and make sure that Attach and Require are checked. Then click OK to create the storage network.

New Logical Network

General

Data Center: Default

Name: storagenet

Description:

Comment:

Network Parameters

Network Label:

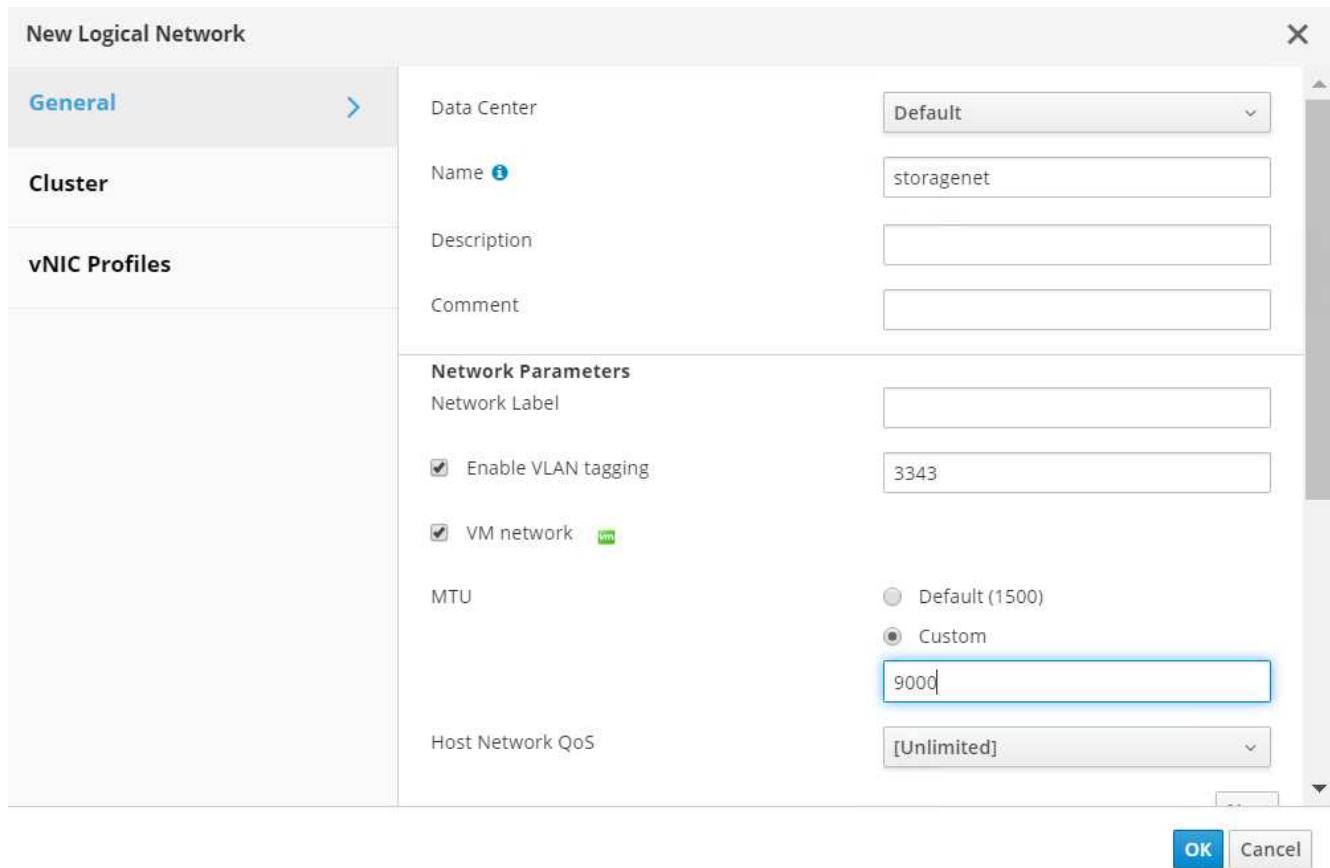
Enable VLAN tagging: 3343

VM network: 

MTU: Default (1500) Custom: 9000

Host Network QoS: [Unlimited]

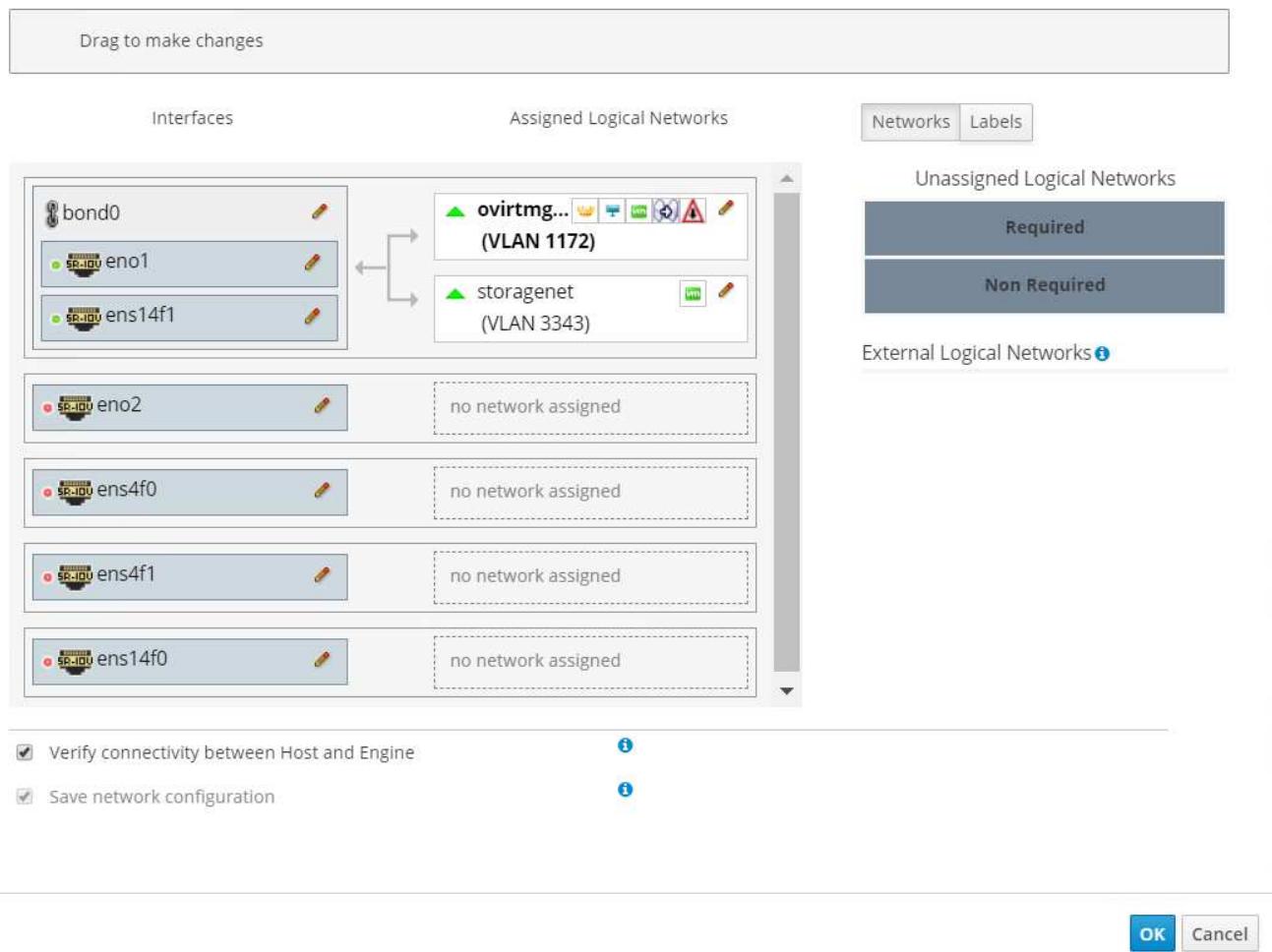
OK **Cancel**



- Assign the storage logical network to the second host in the cluster or to whichever host is not currently hosting the hosted engine VM.
- Navigate to Compute > Hosts, and click the host that has silver crown in the second column. Then navigate to the Network Interfaces sub-tab, click Setup Host Networks, and drag and drop the storage logical network into the Assigned Logical Networks column to the right of bond0.

Setup Host rhv-h02.cie.netapp.com Networks

X



22. Click the pen symbol on the storage network interface under bond0. Configure the IP address and the netmask, and then click OK. Click OK again in the Setup Host Networks pane.

Edit Network storagenet

IPv4 > Sync network i

IPv6

QoS

Custom Properties

DNS Configuration

Boot Protocol
 None
 DHCP
 Static

IP: 172.21.87.33

Netmask / Routing Prefix: 24

Gateway:

OK **Cancel**

23. Migrate the hosted engine VM to the host that was just configured so that the storage logical network can be configured on the second host. Navigate to Compute > Virtual Machines, click HostedEngine and then click Migrate. Select the second host from the dropdown menu Destination Host and click Migrate.

Migrate VM(s)

Select a host to migrate 1 virtual machine(s) to:

Destination Host i rhv-h02.cie.netapp.com

Migrate VMs in Affinity i Migrate all VMs in positive enforcing affinity with selected VMs.

Virtual Machines HostedEngine

Cancel **Migrate**

After the migration is successful and the hosted engine VM is migrated to the second host, repeat steps 21 and 22 for the host that currently possesses the silver crown.

24. After you have completed this process, you should see that both the hosts are up. One of the hosts has a golden crown, indicating that it is hosting the hosted engine VM, and the other host has a silver crown indicating that it is capable of hosting the hosted engine VM.

6. Configure RHV-M Infrastructure: NetApp HCI with RHV

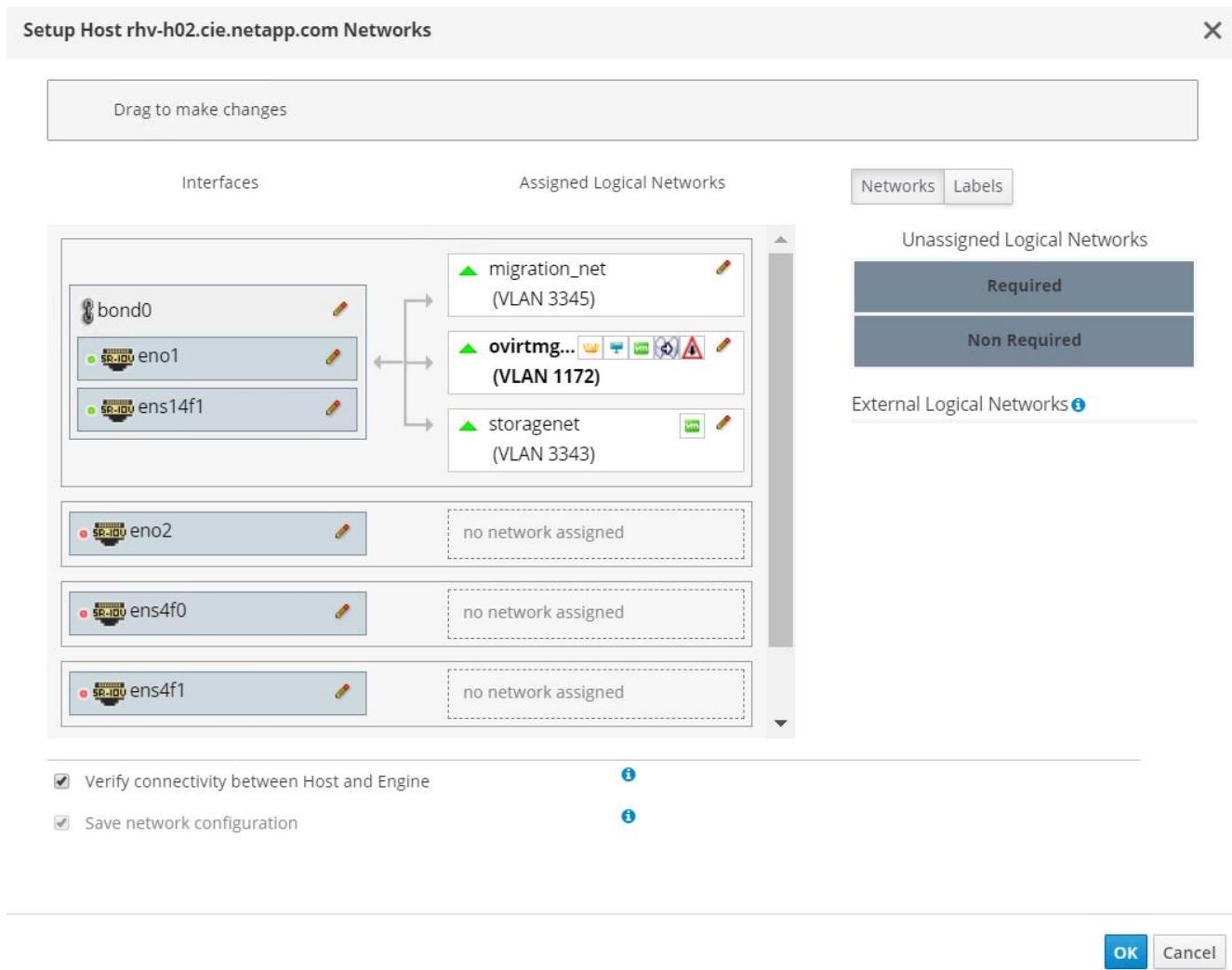
To configure the RHV-M infrastructure, complete the following steps:

1. By default, the ovirtmgmt network is used for all purposes, including the migration of VMs and virtual guest data.
2. It is a best practice to specify different networks for these purposes. To configure the migration network, navigate to Network > Networks and click New. Enter the name of your choice, enable VLAN tagging, and enter the VLAN ID for the migration network.
3. Make sure that the VM Network checkbox is unchecked. Go to the Cluster sub-tab and make sure that Attach and Require are checked. Then click OK to create the network.

General	
Data Center	
Default	
Name <small> ⓘ</small>	
migration_net	
Description	
Comment	
Cluster	
Network Parameters	
Network Label	
3345	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable VLAN tagging	
<input type="checkbox"/> VM network <small>vm</small>	
MTU	
<input type="radio"/> Default (1500)	
<input type="radio"/> Custom	
Host Network QoS	
[Unlimited]	

4. To assign the migration logical network to both the hosts, navigate to Compute > Hosts, click the hosts, and navigate to the Network Interfaces sub-tab.

5. Then click Setup Host Networks and drag and drop the migration logical network into the Assigned Logical Networks column to the right of bond0.



6. Click the pen symbol on the migration network interface under bond0. Configure the IP address details and click OK. Then click OK again in the Setup Host Networks pane.

Edit Network migration_net X

IPv4 >	<input type="checkbox"/> Sync network i
IPv6	Boot Protocol <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> DHCP <input checked="" type="radio"/> Static
QoS	
Custom Properties	IP: <input type="text" value="172.21.89.10"/>
DNS Configuration	Netmask / Routing Prefix: <input type="text" value="24"/> Gateway: <input type="text"/>

OK
Cancel

7. Repeat steps 4 through 6 for the other host as well.
8. The newly created network must be assigned the role of the migration network. Navigate to Compute > Clusters and click the cluster that the RHV hosts belong to, click the Logical Networks sub-tab, and click Manage Networks. For the migration network, enable the checkbox under Migration Network column. Click OK.

Manage Networks X

Name	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assign All	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Require All	VM Network	Management	Display Network	Migration Network
ovirtmgmt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assign	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Require		<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
migration_net	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assign	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Require		<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
storageenet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assign	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Require		<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

9. Next, as a best practice, create a separate VM network rather than using the ovirtmgmt network for VMs.
10. Navigate to Network > Networks and click New. Enter the name of your choice, enable VLAN tagging, and enter the VLAN ID for the VM guest network. Make sure that the checkbox VM Network is checked. Go to the Cluster's sub-tab and make sure that Attach and Require are checked. Then click OK to create the VM guest network.

New Logical Network

General >

Cluster	Data Center	Default
vNIC Profiles	Name <small>?</small>	vGuest
	Description	
	Comment	
	Network Parameters	
	Network Label	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable VLAN tagging	3346
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VM network <small>VM</small>	
	MTU	<input type="radio"/> Default (1500) <input type="radio"/> Custom
	Host Network QoS	[Unlimited]

OK Cancel

11. Assign the VM guest logical network to both the hosts. Navigate to Compute > Hosts, click the host names and navigate to the Network Interfaces sub-tab. Then click Setup Host Networks and drag and drop the VM guest logical network into the Assigned Logical Networks column to the right of bond0. There is no need to assign an IP to this logical network, because it provides passthrough networking for the VMs.

The VM guest network should be able to reach the internet to allow guests to register with Red Hat Subscription Manager.

7. Deploy the NetApp mNode: NetApp HCI with RHV

The management node (mNode) is a VM that runs in parallel with one or more Element software-based storage clusters. It is used for the following purposes:

- Providing system services including monitoring and telemetry
- Managing cluster assets and settings
- Running system diagnostic tests and utilities
- Enabling callhome for NetApp ActiveIQ for additional support

To install the NetApp mNode on Red Hat Virtualization, complete the following steps:

1. Upload the mNode ISO as a disk to the storage domain. Navigate to Storage > Disks > Upload and click Start. Then click Upload Image and select the downloaded mNode ISO image. Verify the storage domain, the host to perform the upload, and additional details. Then click OK to upload the image to the domain. A progress bar indicates when the upload is complete and the ISO is usable.

2. Create a VM disk by navigating to Storage > Disks and click New. The mNode disk must be at least 400 GB in size but can be thin-provisioned. In the wizard, enter the name of your choice, select the proper data center, make sure that the proper storage domain is selected, select Thin Provisioning for the allocation policy, and check the Wipe After Delete checkbox. Click OK.

New Virtual Disk

Image	Direct LUN	Cinder	Managed Block
Size (GiB)	400	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wipe After Delete <input type="checkbox"/> Shareable	
Alias	mNode_disk		
Description			
Data Center	Default		
Storage Domain	data_domain (1784 GiB free of 1907 GiB)		
Allocation Policy	Thin Provision		
Disk Profile	data_domain		

3. Next, navigate to Compute > Virtual Machines and click New. In the General sub-tab, select the appropriate cluster, enter the name of your choice, click attach, and select the disk created in the previous step. Check the box below OS to emphasize that it is a bootable drive. Click OK.

Attach Virtual Disks

Image	Direct LUN	Cinder	Managed Block																				
<input checked="" type="radio"/> mNode_disk																							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Alias</th> <th>Description</th> <th>ID</th> <th>Virtual Size</th> <th>Actual Size</th> <th>Storage Domain</th> <th>Interface</th> <th>R/O</th> <th>OS</th> <th>Boot</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>mNode_disk</td> <td></td> <td>0438434a-9...</td> <td>400 GiB</td> <td>1 GiB</td> <td>data_domain</td> <td>VirtIO</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Alias	Description	ID	Virtual Size	Actual Size	Storage Domain	Interface	R/O	OS	Boot	mNode_disk		0438434a-9...	400 GiB	1 GiB	data_domain	VirtIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alias	Description	ID	Virtual Size	Actual Size	Storage Domain	Interface	R/O	OS	Boot														
mNode_disk		0438434a-9...	400 GiB	1 GiB	data_domain	VirtIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>														

4. Select ovirtmgmt from the dropdown for nic1. Click the (+) sign and select the storage network interface from the dropdown list for nic2.

New Virtual Machine X

General > System Initial Run Console Host High Availability Resource Allocation Boot Options Random Generator Custom Properties Icon Foreman/Satellite Affinity Labels	Cluster Default <i>Data Center: Default</i> Template Blank (0) Operating System Other OS Instance Type Custom Optimized for Server Name NetApp mNode Description Comment VM ID <input type="checkbox"/> Stateless <input type="checkbox"/> Start in Pause Mode <input type="checkbox"/> Delete Protection Instance Images mNode_disk: (400 GB) attaching (boot) Edit + - Instantiate VM network interfaces by picking a vNIC profile. nic1 ovirtmgmt/ovirtmgmt - nic2 storagenet/storagenet + -
---	---

Hide Advanced Options
OK
Cancel

5. Click the System sub-tab and make sure that it has at least 12GB of memory and 6 virtual CPUs as recommended.

New Virtual Machine X

General	
System >	
Initial Run	
Console	
Host	
High Availability	
Resource Allocation	
Boot Options	
Random Generator	
Custom Properties	
Icon	
Foreman/Satellite	
Affinity Labels	

Cluster: Default
Data Center: Default

Template: Blank | (0)

Operating System: Other OS

Instance Type: Custom

Optimized for: Server

Memory Size: 12288 MB

Maximum memory: 49152 MB

Physical Memory Guaranteed: 12288 MB

Total Virtual CPUs: 6

Advanced Parameters

General

Hardware Clock Time Offset: default: (GMT+00:00) GMT Standard Time

Provide custom serial number policy

Hide Advanced Options

OK **Cancel**

6. Click the Boot Options sub-tab, select CD-ROM as the first device in the boot sequence, select Hard Drive as the second device. Enable Attach CD and attach the mNode ISO. Then click OK.

New Virtual Machine X

General	Cluster <input style="width: 150px;" type="text" value="Default"/> <small>Data Center: Default</small>	
System	Template <input type="text" value="Blank (0)"/>	
Initial Run	Operating System <input type="text" value="Other OS"/>	
Console	Instance Type <input type="text" value="Custom"/>	
Host	Optimized for <input type="text" value="Server"/>	
High Availability	Boot Sequence:	
	First Device <input type="text" value="CD-ROM"/>	
	Second Device <input type="text" value="Hard Disk"/>	
Resource Allocation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attach CD <input type="text" value="solidfire-fdva-sodium-patch5-11.5.0."/> ?	
Boot Options >	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable menu to select boot device	
Random Generator		
Custom Properties		
Icon		
Foreman/Satellite		
Affinity Labels		

The VM is created.

7. After the VM becomes available, power it on, and open a console to it. It begins to load the NetApp Solidfire mNode installer. When the installer is loaded, you are prompted to start the RTFI magnesium installation; type `yes` and press Enter. The installation process begins, and after it is complete, it automatically powers off the VM.



.....

Starting SolidFire RTFI magnesium

Proceed (Yes, No)

yes

8. Next, click the mNode VM and click Edit. In the Boot Options sub-tab, uncheck the Attach CD checkbox and click the OK button.

Edit Virtual Machine X

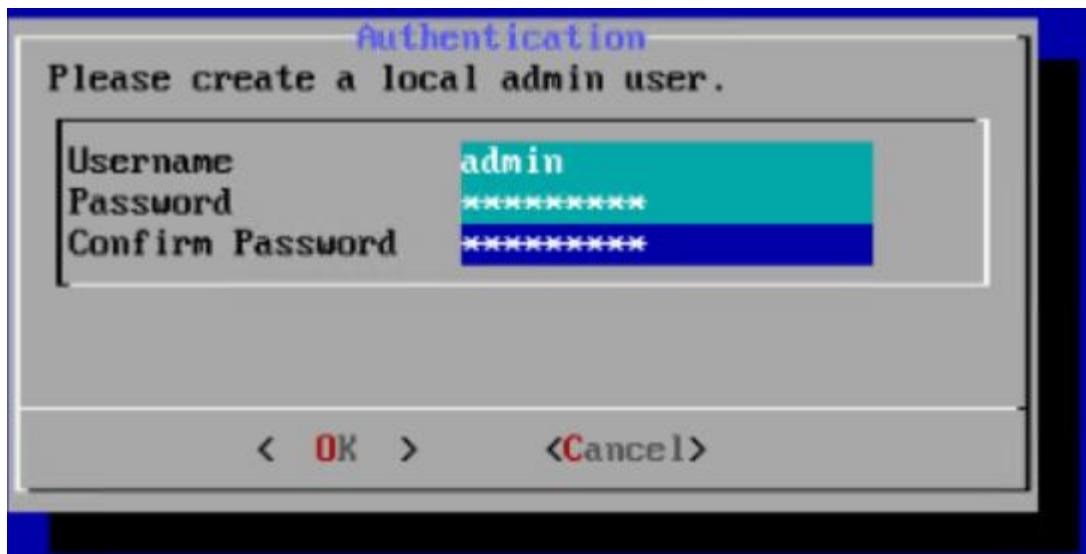
General	Cluster <input style="width: 150px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px;" type="text" value="Default"/> <small>Data Center: Default</small>	
System	Template <input style="width: 150px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px;" type="text" value="Blank (0)"/> <small>Blank (0)</small>	
Initial Run	Operating System <input style="width: 150px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px;" type="text" value="Other OS"/> <small>Other OS</small>	
Console	Instance Type <input style="width: 150px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px;" type="text" value="Custom"/> <small>Custom</small>	
Host	Optimized for <input style="width: 150px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px;" type="text" value="Server"/> <small>Server</small>	
High Availability		
Resource Allocation		
Boot Options >	Boot Sequence: First Device <input style="width: 150px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px;" type="text" value="CD-ROM"/> <small>CD-ROM</small> Second Device <input style="width: 150px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px;" type="text" value="Hard Disk"/> <small>Hard Disk</small> <input type="checkbox"/> Attach CD <small>solidfire-fdva-magnesium-12.0.0.333</small> ↻ <input type="checkbox"/> Enable menu to select boot device	
Random Generator		
Custom Properties		
Icon		
Foreman/Satellite		
Affinity Labels		

Hide Advanced Options OK Cancel

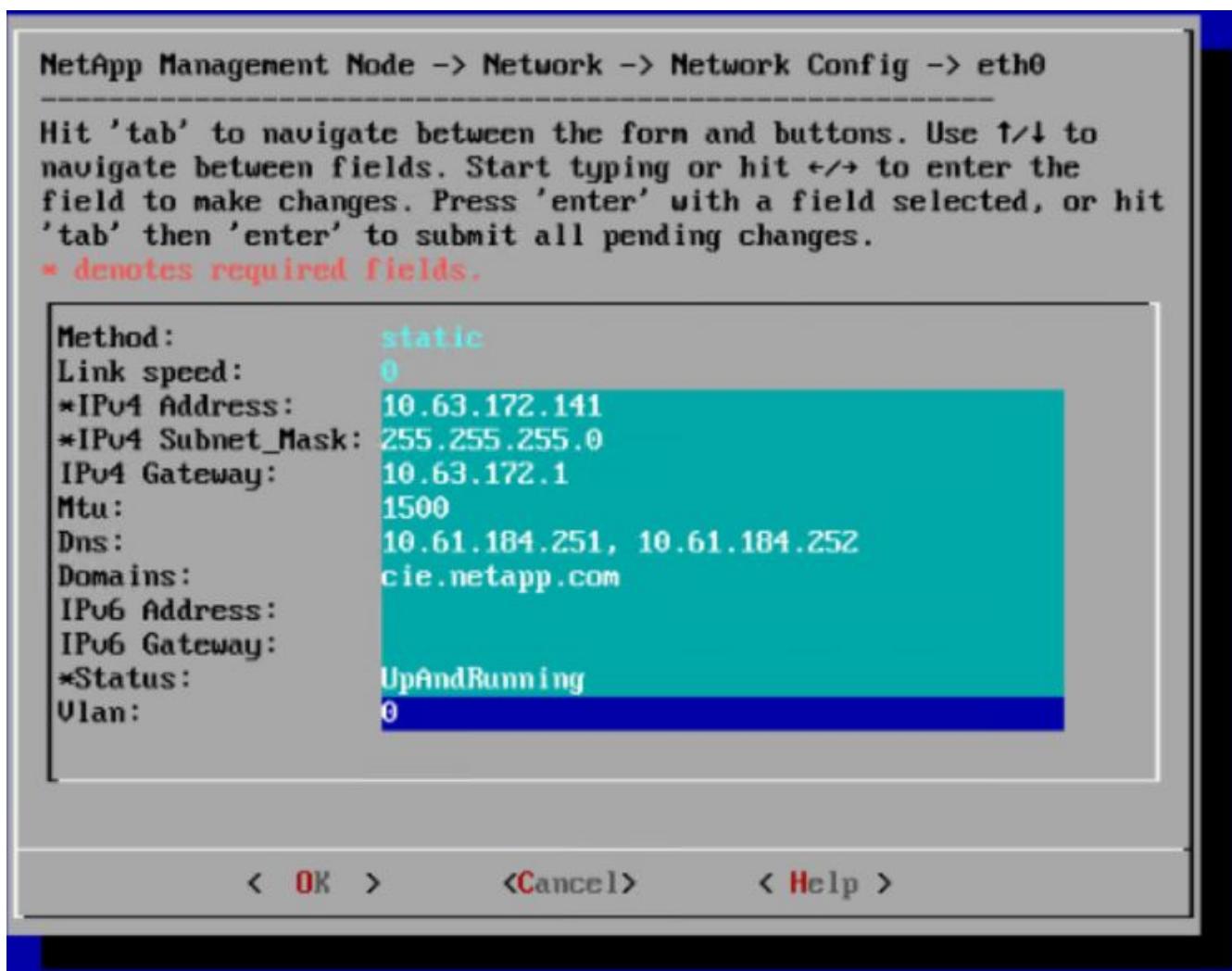
9. Power on the mNode VM. Using the terminal user interface (TUI), create a management node admin user.



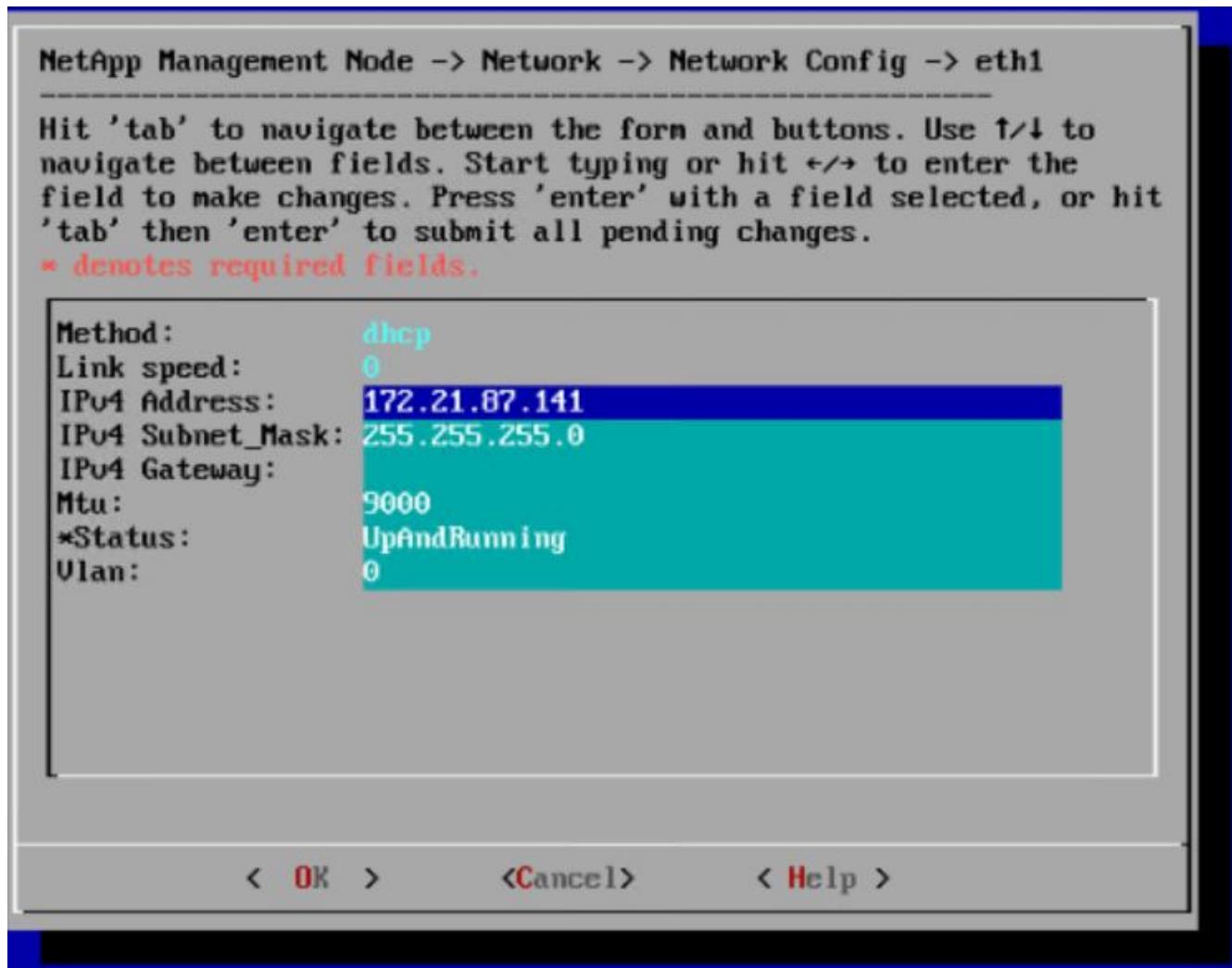
To move through the menu options, press the Up or Down arrow keys. To move through the buttons, press Tab. To move from the buttons to the fields, press Tab. To navigate between fields, press the Up or Down arrow keys.



10. After the user is created, you are returned to a login screen. Log in with the credentials that were just created.
11. To configure the network interfaces starting with the management interface, navigate to Network > Network Config > eth0 and enter the IP address, netmask, gateway, DNS servers, and search domain for your environment. Click OK.



12. Next, configure eth1 to access the storage network. Navigate to Network > Network Config > eth1 and enter the IP address and netmask. Verify that the MTU is 9000. Then click OK.



You can now close the TUI interface.

13. SSH into the management node using the management IP, escalate to root and register the mNode with the HCI storage cluster.

```
admin@SF-3D1C ~ $ sudo su

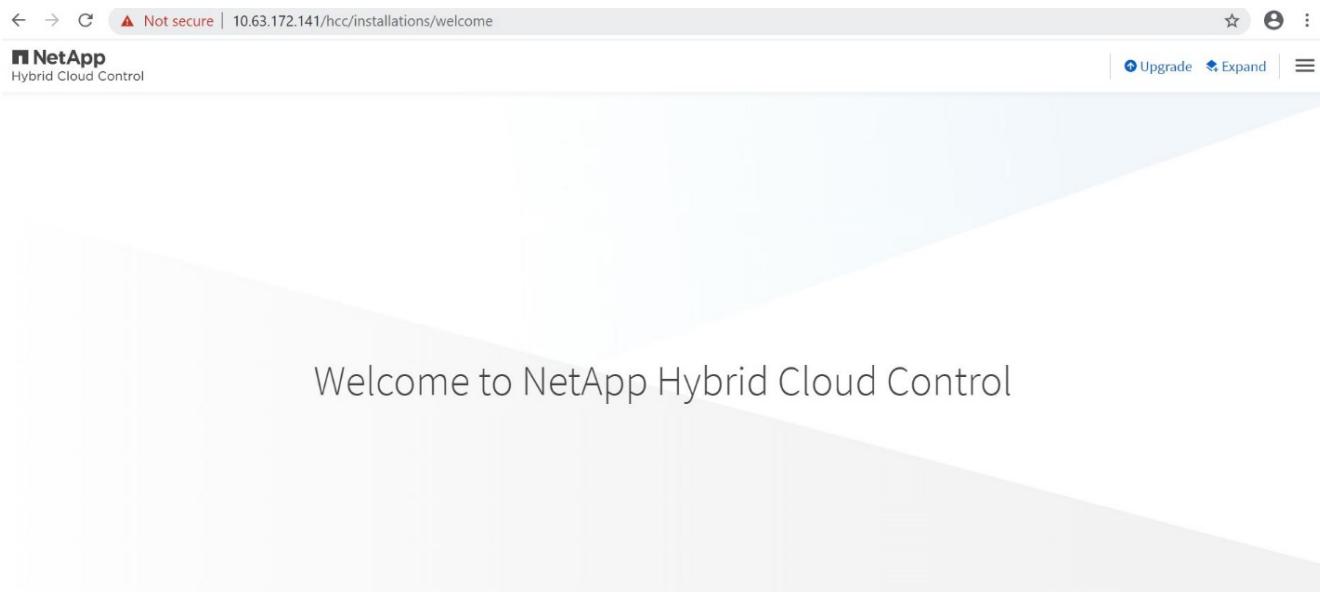
SF-3D1C /home/admin # /sf/packages/mnode/setup-mnode --mnode_admin_user
admin --storage_mvip 10.63.172.140 --storage_username admin
--telemetry_active true

Enter the password for storage user admin:
Enter password for mNode user admin:
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.281657Z]:[setup_mnode:296] INFO:Starting mNode
deployment
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.286153Z]:[config_util:1313] INFO:No previously
running mNode. Continuing with deployment.
```

```
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.286687Z]:[config_util:1320] INFO:Validating
credentials for mNode host.
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.316270Z]:[config_util:1232] INFO:Checking Cluster
information.
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.380168Z]:[config_util:112] INFO:Cluster credentials
verification successful.
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.380665Z]:[config_util:1252] INFO:Cluster version
check successful.
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.458271Z]:[config_util:112] INFO:Successfully
queried system configuration
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.463611Z]:[config_util:497] INFO:CIDR range
172.16.0.0/22 open. Using for docker ingress.
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.464179Z]:[mnodecfg:141] INFO:Configuring mNode
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.464687Z]:[config_util:194] INFO:Wait for ping of
127.0.0.1 to succeed
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.475619Z]:[mnodecfg:145] INFO:Validating the
supplied MNode network configuration
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.476119Z]:[mnodecfg:155] INFO:Testing the MNode
network configuration
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.476687Z]:[config_util:353] INFO:Testing network
connection to storage MVIP: 10.63.172.140
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.477165Z]:[config_util:194] INFO:Wait for ping of
10.63.172.140 to succeed
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.488045Z]:[config_util:356] INFO:Successfully
reached storage MVIP: 10.63.172.140
[2020-05-21T17:19:53.488569Z]:[mnodecfg:158] INFO:Configuring MNode
storage (this can take several minutes)
[2020-05-21T17:19:57.057435Z]:[config_util:536] INFO:Configuring MNode
storage succeeded.
[2020-05-21T17:19:57.057938Z]:[config_util:445] INFO:Replacing default
ingress network.
[2020-05-21T17:19:57.078685Z]:[mnodecfg:163] INFO:Extracting services
tar (this can take several minutes)
[2020-05-21T17:20:36.066185Z]:[config_util:1282] INFO:Extracting
services tar succeeded
[2020-05-21T17:20:36.066808Z]:[mnodecfg:166] INFO:Configuring MNode
authentication
[2020-05-21T17:20:36.067950Z]:[config_util:1485] INFO:Updating element-
auth configuration
[2020-05-21T17:20:41.581716Z]:[mnodecfg:169] INFO:Deploying MNode
services (this can take several minutes)
[2020-05-21T17:20:41.810264Z]:[config_util:557] INFO:Deploying MNode
services succeeded
[2020-05-21T17:20:41.810768Z]:[mnodecfg:172] INFO:Deploying MNode Assets
[2020-05-21T17:20:42.162081Z]:[config_util:122] INFO:Retrying 1/45
time...
```

```
[2020-05-21T17:20:42.162640Z]:[config_util:125] INFO:Waiting 10 seconds before next attempt.
[2020-05-21T17:20:52.199224Z]:[config_util:112] INFO:Mnode is up!
[2020-05-21T17:20:52.280329Z]:[config_util:112] INFO:Root asset created.
[2020-05-21T17:20:52.280859Z]:[config_util:122] INFO:Retrying 1/5 time...
[2020-05-21T17:20:52.281280Z]:[config_util:125] INFO:Waiting 10 seconds before next attempt.
[2020-05-21T17:21:02.299565Z]:[config_util:112] INFO:Successfully queried storage assets
[2020-05-21T17:21:02.696930Z]:[config_util:112] INFO:Storage asset created.
[2020-05-21T17:21:03.238455Z]:[config_util:112] INFO:Storage asset registered.
[2020-05-21T17:21:03.241966Z]:[mnodedcfg:175] INFO:Attempting to set up VCP-SIOC credentials
[2020-05-21T17:21:03.242659Z]:[config_util:953] INFO:No VCP-SIOC credential given from NDE. Using default credentials for VCP-SIOC service.
[2020-05-21T17:21:03.243117Z]:[mnodedcfg:185] INFO:Configuration Successfully Completed
```

14. Using a browser, log into the management node GUI using <https://<mNodeIP>>. mNode or Hybrid Cloud Control facilitates expansion, monitoring, and upgrading the Element cluster.



15. Click the three parallel lines on the top right and click View Active IQ. Search for the HCI storage cluster by filtering the cluster name and make sure that it is logging the most recent updates.

Active IQ

All Clusters View Select a Cluster Admin

Network Appliance, Inc. kulkarni

Dashboard

Alerts

Capacity Licensing

Overview Performance Details Capacity Details Cluster Stats

Columns Filter

Company	Cluster	Cluster ID	Version	Nodes	Volumes	Efficiency	Used Block Capacity %	Faults	SVIP	MVIP	Last Update
NetApp Inc.	RHV-Store	1913154	12.0.0.333	4	2	149.4x	0.2%	0	172.21.87.140	10.63.172.140	2020-05-21 10:28:56

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