



# Deployment for OpenShift Virtualization

NetApp Solutions

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# Deployment for OpenShift Virtualization

## Deploy Red Hat OpenShift Virtualization with NetApp ONTAP

### Prerequisites

- A Red Hat OpenShift cluster (later than version 4.6) installed on bare-metal infrastructure with RHCOS worker nodes
- The OpenShift cluster must be installed via installer provisioned infrastructure (IPI)
- Deploy Machine Health Checks to maintain HA for VMs
- A NetApp ONTAP cluster
- Astra Trident installed on the OpenShift cluster
- A Trident backend configured with an SVM on ONTAP cluster
- A StorageClass configured on the OpenShift cluster with Astra Trident as the provisioner
- Cluster-admin access to Red Hat OpenShift cluster
- Admin access to NetApp ONTAP cluster
- An admin workstation with tridentctl and oc tools installed and added to \$PATH

Because OpenShift Virtualization is managed by an operator installed on the OpenShift cluster, it imposes additional overhead on memory, CPU, and storage, which must be accounted for while planning the hardware requirements for the cluster. See the documentation [here](#) for more details.

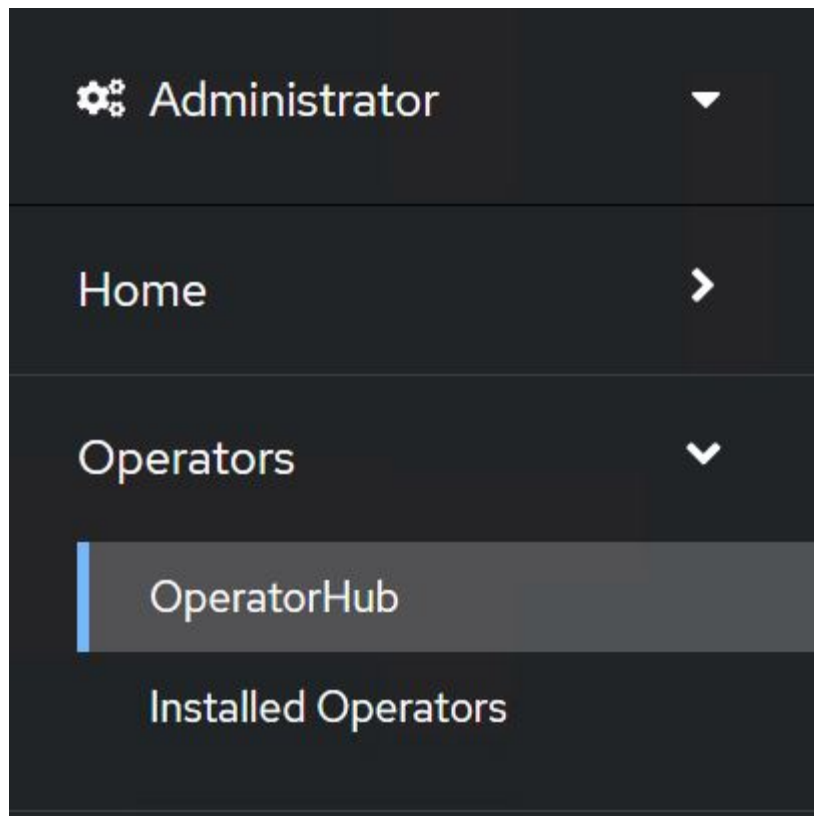
Optionally, you can also specify a subset of the OpenShift cluster nodes to host the OpenShift Virtualization operators, controllers, and VMs by configuring node placement rules. To configure node placement rules for OpenShift Virtualization, follow the documentation [here](#).

For the storage backing OpenShift Virtualization, NetApp recommends having a dedicated StorageClass that requests storage from a particular Trident backend, which in turn is backed by a dedicated SVM. This maintains a level of multitenancy with regard to the data being served for VM-based workloads on the OpenShift cluster.


## Deploy Red Hat OpenShift Virtualization with NetApp ONTAP

To install OpenShift Virtualization, complete the following steps:

1. Log into the Red Hat OpenShift bare-metal cluster with cluster-admin access.
2. Select Administrator from the Perspective drop down.
3. Navigate to Operators > OperatorHub and search for OpenShift Virtualization.



4. Select the OpenShift Virtualization tile and click Install.



## OpenShift Virtualization

2.6.2 provided by Red Hat

[Install](#)

**Latest version**

2.6.2

**Capability level**

- ☒ Basic Install
- ☒ Seamless Upgrades
- ☒ Full Lifecycle
- ☐ Deep Insights
- ☐ Auto Pilot

**Provider type**

Red Hat

**Provider**

Red Hat

### Requirements

Your cluster must be installed on bare metal infrastructure with Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS workers.

### Details

**OpenShift Virtualization** extends Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform, allowing you to host and manage virtualized workloads on the same platform as container-based workloads. From the OpenShift Container Platform web console, you can import a VMware virtual machine from vSphere, create new or clone existing VMs, perform live migrations between nodes, and more. You can use OpenShift Virtualization to manage both Linux and Windows VMs.

The technology behind OpenShift Virtualization is developed in the [KubeVirt](#) open source community. The KubeVirt project extends [Kubernetes](#) by adding additional virtualization resource types through [Custom Resource Definitions](#) (CRDs). Administrators can use Custom Resource Definitions to manage [VirtualMachine](#) resources alongside all other resources that Kubernetes provides.

5. On the Install Operator screen, leave all default parameters and click Install.

Update channel \*

- ☐ 2.1
- ☐ 2.2
- ☐ 2.3
- ☐ 2.4
- ☒ stable

Installation mode \*

- ☐ All namespaces on the cluster (default)  
This mode is not supported by this Operator
- ☒ A specific namespace on the cluster  
Operator will be available in a single Namespace only.

Installed Namespace \*

- ☒ Operator recommended Namespace: **PR** openshift-cnv

**i** Namespace creation

Namespace **openshift-cnv** does not exist and will be created.


- ☐ Select a Namespace

Approval strategy \*

- ☒ Automatic
- ☐ Manual

Install

Cancel

 OpenShift Virtualization  
provided by Red Hat

Provided APIs

**HC** OpenShift  
Virtualization  
Deployment

**Required**

Represents the deployment of  
OpenShift Virtualization

6. Wait for the operator installation to complete.



OpenShift Virtualization  
2.6.2 provided by Red Hat



## Installing Operator

The Operator is being installed. This may take a few minutes.

[View installed Operators in Namespace openshift-cnv](#)

7. After the operator has installed, click Create HyperConverged.



## Installed operator – operand required

The Operator has installed successfully. Create the required custom resource to be able to use this Operator.



HyperConverged



Required

Creates and maintains an OpenShift Virtualization Deployment

Create HyperConverged

[View installed Operators in Namespace openshift-cnv](#)

- On the Create HyperConverged screen, click Create, accepting all default parameters. This step starts the installation of OpenShift Virtualization.

**Name \***

**Labels**

**Infra** >

infra HyperConvergedConfig influences the pod configuration (currently only placement) for all the infra components needed on the virtualization enabled cluster but not necessarily directly on each node running VMs/VMLs.

**Workloads** >

workloads HyperConvergedConfig influences the pod configuration (currently only placement) of components which need to be running on a node where virtualization workloads should be able to run. Changes to Workloads HyperConvergedConfig can be applied only without existing workload.

**Bare Metal Platform**

☒ true

BareMetalPlatform indicates whether the infrastructure is baremetal.

**Feature Gates** >

featureGates is a map of feature gate flags. Setting a flag to `true` will enable the feature. Setting `false` or removing the feature gate, disables the feature.

**Local Storage Class Name**





LocalStorageClassName the name of the local storage class.

- After all the pods move to the Running state in the openshift-cnv namespace and the OpenShift Virtualization operator is in the Succeeded state, the operator is ready to use. VMs can now be created on the OpenShift cluster.

Project: openshift-cnv ▾

## Installed Operators

Installed Operators are represented by ClusterServiceVersions within this Namespace. For more information, see the [Understanding Operators documentation](#). Or create an Operator and ClusterServiceVersion using the [Operator SDK](#).

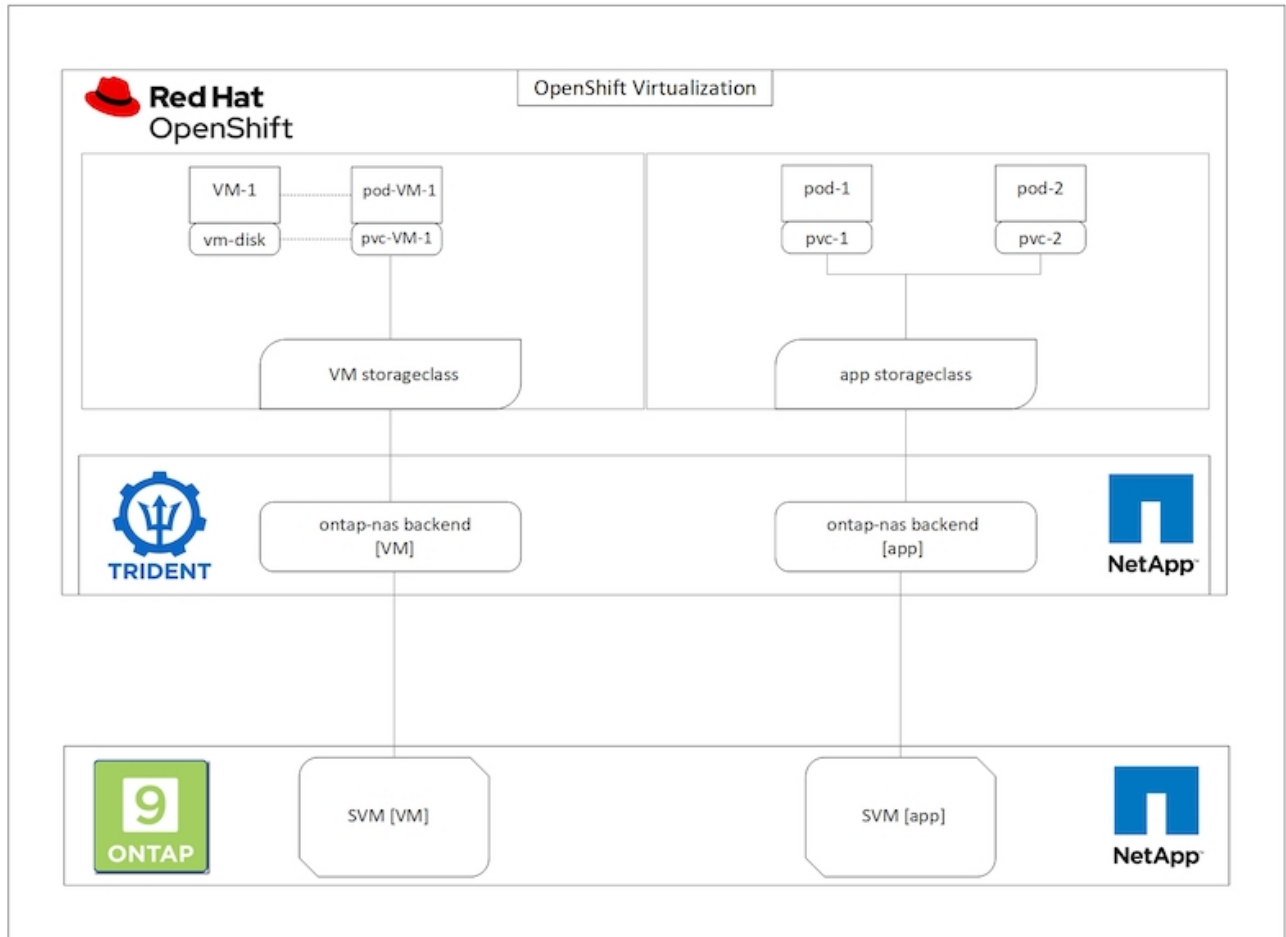
Name ▾	Managed Namespaces	Status	Last updated	Provided APIs
 <b>OpenShift Virtualization</b> 2.6.2 provided by Red Hat	 openshift-cnv	 Succeeded Up to date	 May 18, 8:02 pm	OpenShift Virtualization Deployment HostPathProvisioner deployment

# Workflows

## Workflows: Red Hat OpenShift Virtualization with NetApp ONTAP

## Create VM

VMs are stateful deployments that require volumes to host the operating system and data. With CNV, because the VMs are run as pods, the VMs are backed by PVs hosted on NetApp ONTAP through Trident. These volumes are attached as disks and store the entire filesystem including the boot source of the VM.



To create a virtual machine on the OpenShift cluster, complete the following steps:

1. Navigate to Workloads > Virtualization > Virtual Machines and click Create > With Wizard.
2. Select the desired the operating system and click Next.
3. If the selected operating system has no boot source configured, you must configure it. For Boot Source, select whether you want to import the OS image from an URL or from a registry and provide the corresponding details. Expand Advanced and select the Trident-backed StorageClass. Then click Next.



## Boot source

This template does not have a boot source. Provide a custom boot source for this **CentOS 8.0+ VM** virtual machine.

### Boot source type \*

Import via URL (creates PVC) ▼

### Import URL \*

<https://access.cdn.redhat.com/content/origin/files/sha256/58/588167f828001e57688ec4b9b31c11a59d532489f527488ebc89ac5e952...>

Example: For RHEL, visit the [RHEL download page](#) (requires login) and copy the download link URL of the KVM guest image

☒ Mount this as a CD-ROM boot source ?

### Persistent Volume Claim size \*

5 GiB ▼

Ensure your PVC size covers the requirements of the uncompressed image and any other space requirements. More storage can be added later.

### ▼ Advanced

#### Storage class \*

basic (default) ▼

#### Access mode \*

Single User (RWO) ▼

#### Volume mode \*

Filesystem ▼

4. If the selected operating system already has a boot source configured, the previous step can be skipped.
5. In the Review and Create pane, select the project you want to create the VM in and furnish the VM details. Make sure that the boot source is selected to be Clone and boot from CD-ROM with the appropriate PVC assigned for the selected OS.

- 1 Select template
- 2 Review and create

## Review and create

You are creating a virtual machine from the **Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.0+** VM template.

Project \*

PR default

Virtual Machine Name \* ⓘ

rhel8-light-bat

Flavor \*

Small: 1 CPU | 2 GiB Memory

Storage

Workload profile ⓘ

40 GiB

server

Boot source

Clone and boot from CD-ROM

PVC rhel8

ⓘ A new disk has been added to support the CD-ROM boot source. Edit this disk by customizing the virtual machine.

▼ Disk details

rootdisk-install - Blank - 20GiB - virtio - default Storage class

☒ Start this virtual machine after creation

Create virtual machine

Customize virtual machine

Back

Cancel

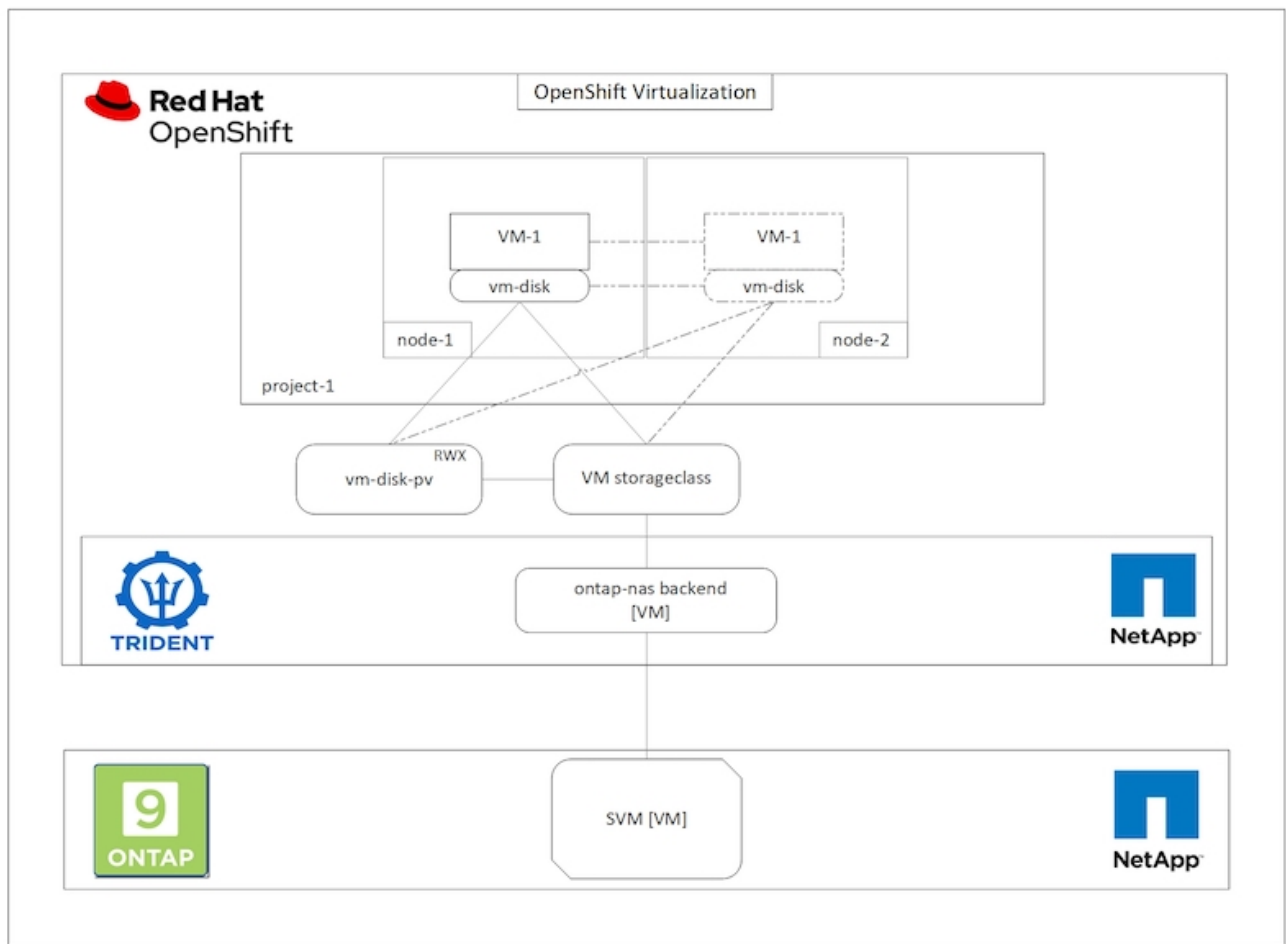
6. If you wish to customize the virtual machine, click **Customize Virtual Machine** and modify the required parameters.
7. Click **Create Virtual Machine** to create the virtual machine; this spins up a corresponding pod in the background.

When a boot source is configured for a template or an operating system from an URL or from a registry, it creates a PVC in the `openshift-virtualization-os-images` project and downloads the KVM guest image to the PVC. You must make sure that template PVCs have enough provisioned space to accommodate the KVM guest image for the corresponding OS. These PVCs are then cloned and attached as rootdisks to virtual machines when they are created using the respective templates in any project.

## Workflows: Red Hat OpenShift Virtualization with NetApp ONTAP

### VM Live Migration

Live Migration is a process of migrating a VM instance from one node to another in an OpenShift cluster with no downtime. For live migration to work in an OpenShift cluster, VMs must be bound to PVCs with shared ReadWriteMany access mode. Astra Trident backend configured with an SVM on a NetApp ONTAP cluster that is enabled for NFS protocol supports shared ReadWriteMany access for PVCs. Therefore, the VMs with PVCs that are requested from StorageClasses provisioned by Trident from NFS-enabled SVM can be migrated with no downtime.



To create a VM bound to PVCs with shared ReadWriteMany access:

1. Navigate to Workloads > Virtualization > Virtual Machines and click Create > With Wizard.
2. Select the desired the operating system and click Next. Let us assume the selected OS already had a boot source configured with it.
3. In the Review and Create pane, select the project you want to create the VM in and furnish the VM details. Make sure that the boot source is selected to be Clone and boot from CD-ROM with the appropriate PVC assigned for the selected OS.
4. Click Customize Virtual Machine and then click Storage.
5. Click the ellipsis next to rootdisk, and make sure that the storageclass provisioned using Trident is selected. Expand Advanced and select Shared Access (RWX) for Access Mode. Then click Save.

## Edit Disk

Type

Disk

Interface \*

virtio

Storage Class

basic (default)

▼ Advanced



Volume Mode

Filesystem

Volume Mode is set by Source PVC

Access Mode

Shared Access (RWX) - Not recommended for basic storage class

 **Access and Volume modes should follow storage feature matrix**  
[Learn more](#) 

Cancel

Save

6. Click Review and confirm and then click Create Virtual Machine.

To manually migrate a VM to another node in the OpenShift cluster, complete the following steps.

1. Navigate to Workloads > Virtualization > Virtual Machines.

2. For the VM you wish to migrate, click the ellipsis, and then click Migrate the Virtual Machine.
3. Click Migrate when the message pops up to confirm.

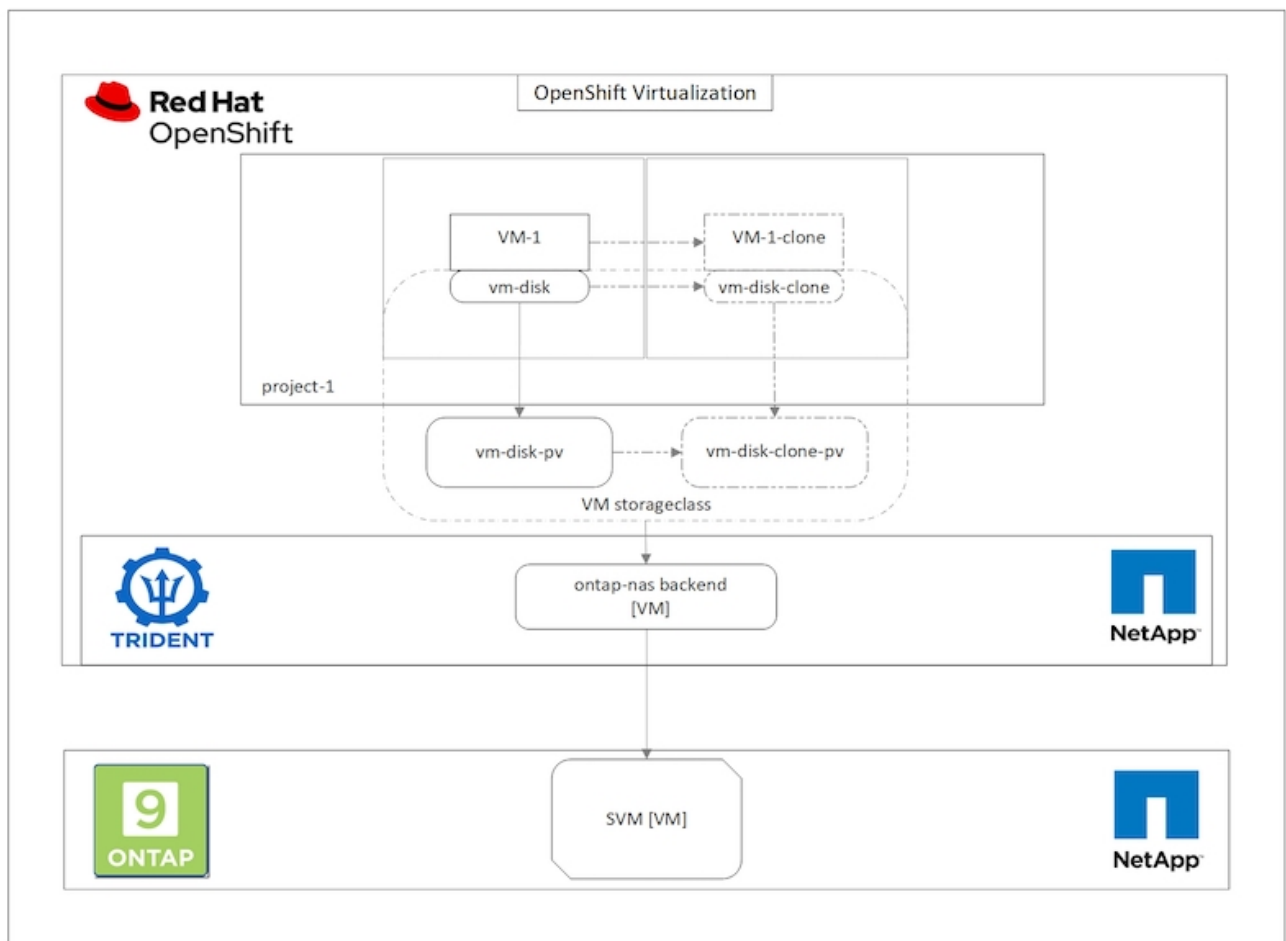


A VM instance in an OpenShift cluster automatically migrates to another node when the original node is placed into maintenance mode if the evictionStrategy is set to LiveMigrate.

## Workflows: Red Hat OpenShift Virtualization with NetApp ONTAP

### VM cloning

Cloning an existing VM in OpenShift is achieved with the support of Astra Trident's Volume CSI cloning feature. CSI volume cloning allows for creation of a new PVC using an existing PVC as the data source by duplicating its PV. After the new PVC is created, it functions as a separate entity and without any link to or dependency on the source PVC.



There are certain restrictions with CSI volume cloning to consider:

1. Source PVC and destination PVC must be in the same project.
2. Cloning is supported within the same storage class.
3. Cloning can be performed only when source and destination volumes use the same VolumeMode setting; for example, a block volume can only be cloned to another block volume.

VMs in an OpenShift cluster can be cloned in two ways:

1. By shutting down the source VM
2. By keeping the source VM live

#### **By Shutting down the source VM**

Cloning an existing VM by shutting down the VM is a native OpenShift feature that is implemented with support from Astra Trident. Complete the following steps to clone a VM.

1. Navigate to Workloads > Virtualization > Virtual Machines and click the ellipsis next to the virtual machine you wish to clone.
2. Click Clone Virtual Machine and provide the details for the new VM.

# Clone Virtual Machine

Name \*

rhel8-short-frog-clone

Description

Namespace \*

default



Start virtual machine on clone

Configuration

Operating System

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.0 or higher

Flavor

Small: 1 CPU | 2 GiB Memory

Workload Profile

server

NICs

default - virtio

Disks

cloudinitdisk - cloud-init disk

rootdisk - 20Gi - basic



The VM rhel8-short-frog is still running. It will be powered off while cloning.

Cancel

Clone Virtual Machine

3. Click Clone Virtual Machine; this shuts down the source VM and initiates the creation of the clone VM.
4. After this step is completed, you can access and verify the content of the cloned VM.

### By keeping the source VM live

An existing VM can also be cloned by cloning the existing PVC of the source VM and then creating a new VM using the cloned PVC. This method does not require you to shut down the source VM. Complete the following steps to clone a VM without shutting it down.

1. Navigate to Storage > PersistentVolumeClaims and click the ellipsis next to the PVC that is attached to the source VM.
2. Click Clone PVC and furnish the details for the new PVC.

## Clone

Name \*

rhel8-short-frog-rootdisk-28dvb-clone

Access Mode \*

☐ Single User (RWO) ☒ Shared Access (RWX) ☐ Read Only (ROX)

Size \*


20

GiB



### PVC details

Namespace

 default

Requested capacity

20 GiB

Access mode

Shared Access (RWX)

Storage Class

 basic

Used capacity

2.2 GiB

Volume mode

Filesystem

Cancel

Clone

3. Then click Clone. This creates a PVC for the new VM.
4. Navigate to Workloads > Virtualization > Virtual Machines and click Create > With YAML.
5. In the spec > template > spec > volumes section, attach the cloned PVC instead of the container disk. Provide all other details for the new VM according to your requirements.



```
- name: rootdisk
  persistentVolumeClaim:
    claimName: rhel8-short-frog-rootdisk-28dvv-clone
```

6. Click Create to create the new VM.
7. After the VM is created successfully, access and verify that the new VM is a clone of the source VM.

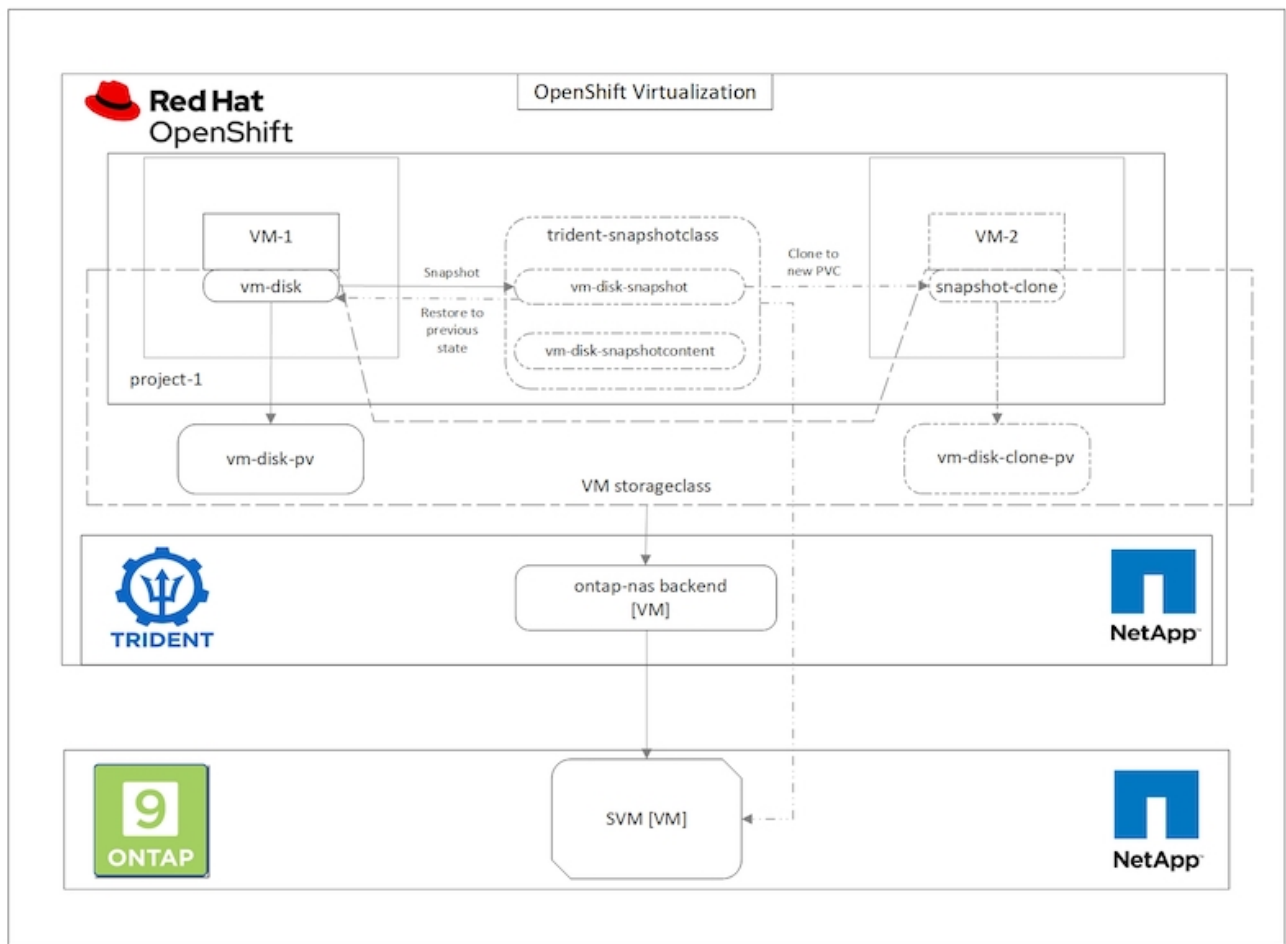
## Workflows: Red Hat OpenShift Virtualization with NetApp ONTAP

### Create VM from a Snapshot

With Astra Trident and Red Hat OpenShift, users can take a snapshot of a persistent volume on Storage Classes provisioned by it. With this feature, users can take a point-in-time copy of a volume and use it to create a new volume or restore the same volume back to a previous state. This enables or supports a variety of use-cases, from rollback to clones to data restore.

For Snapshot operations in OpenShift, the resources `VolumeSnapshotClass`, `VolumeSnapshot`, and `VolumeSnapshotContent` must be defined.

- A `VolumeSnapshotContent` is the actual snapshot taken from a volume in the cluster. It is cluster-wide resource analogous to `PersistentVolume` for storage.
- A `VolumeSnapshot` is a request for creating the snapshot of a volume. It is analogous to a `PersistentVolumeClaim`.
- `VolumeSnapshotClass` lets the administrator specify different attributes for a `VolumeSnapshot`. It allows you to have different attributes for different snapshots taken from the same volume.



To create Snapshot of a VM, complete the following steps:

1. Create a VolumeSnapshotClass that can then be used to create a VolumeSnapshot. Navigate to Storage > VolumeSnapshotClasses and click Create VolumeSnapshotClass.
2. Enter the name of the Snapshot Class, enter `csi.trident.netapp.io` for the driver, and click Create.

```
1  apiVersion: snapshot.storage.k8s.io/v1
2  kind: VolumeSnapshotClass
3  metadata:
4    name: trident-snapshot-class
5  driver: csi.trident.netapp.io
6  deletionPolicy: Delete
7
```

[Create](#)[Cancel](#)[Download](#)

3. Identify the PVC that is attached to the source VM and then create a Snapshot of that PVC. Navigate to Storage > VolumeSnapshots and click Create VolumeSnapshots.
4. Select the PVC that you want to create the Snapshot for, enter the name of the Snapshot or accept the default, and select the appropriate VolumeSnapshotClass. Then click Create.

## Create VolumeSnapshot

[Edit YAML](#)

PersistentVolumeClaim \*

**PVC** rhel8-short-frog-rootdisk-28dvv

Name \*

rhel8-short-frog-rootdisk-28dvv-snapshot

Snapshot Class \*

**VSC** trident-snapshot-class

[Create](#)[Cancel](#)

5. This creates the snapshot of the PVC at that point in time.

## Create a new VM from the snapshot

1. First, restore the Snapshot into a new PVC. Navigate to Storage > VolumeSnapshots, click the ellipsis next to the Snapshot that you wish to restore, and click Restore as new PVC.
2. Enter the details of the new PVC and click Restore. This creates a new PVC.

# Restore as new PVC

When restore action for snapshot **rhel8-short-frog-rootdisk-28dvv-snapshot** is finished a new crash-consistent PVC copy will be created.

Name \*

rhel8-short-frog-rootdisk-28dvv-snapshot-restore

Storage Class \*

SC basic

Access Mode \*

☐ Single User (RWO) ☒ Shared Access (RWX) ☐ Read Only (ROX)

Size \*

20

GiB

## VolumeSnapshot details

Created at

 May 21, 12:46 am

Namespace

 default

Status

 Ready

API version

snapshot.storage.k8s.io/v1

Size

20 GiB

3. Next, create a new VM from this PVC. Navigate to Workloads > Virtualization > Virtual Machines and click Create > With YAML.
4. In the spec > template > spec > volumes section, specify the new PVC created from Snapshot instead of

from the container disk. Provide all other details for the new VM according to your requirements.

```
- name: rootdisk
  persistentVolumeClaim:
    claimName: rhel8-short-frog-rootdisk-28dvv-snapshot-restore
```

5. Click Create to create the new VM.
6. After the VM is created successfully, access and verify that the new VM has the same state as that of the VM whose PVC was used to create the snapshot at the time when the snapshot was created.

## Workflows: Red Hat OpenShift Virtualization with NetApp ONTAP

### Migration of VM from VMware to OpenShift Virtualization using Migration Toolkit for Virtualization

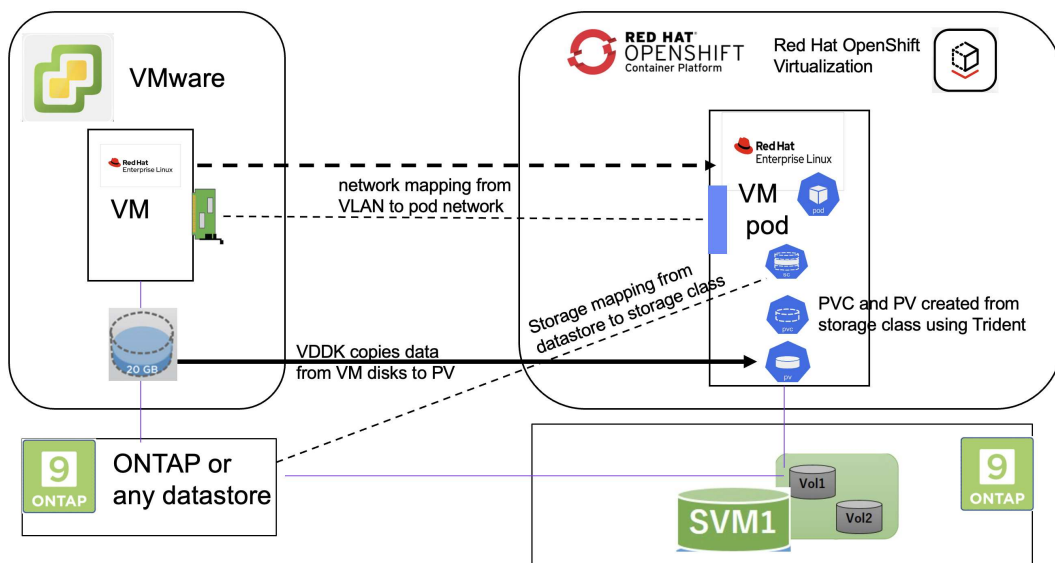
In this section, we will see how to use the Migration Toolkit for Virtualization (MTV) to migrate virtual machines from VMware to OpenShift Virtualization running on OpenShift Container platform and integrated with NetApp ONTAP storage using Astra Trident.

The following video shows a demonstration of the migration of a RHEL VM from VMware to OpenShift Virtualization using ontap-san for persistent storage.

[Using Red Hat MTV to migrate VMs to OpenShift Virtualization with NetApp ONTAP Storage](#)

The following diagram shows a high level view of the migration of a VM from VMware to Red Hat OpenShift Virtualization.

### Migration of VM from VMware to OpenShift Virtualization



#### Prerequisites for the sample migration

## On VMware

- A RHEL 9 VM using rhel 9.3 with the following configurations were installed:
  - CPU: 2, Memory: 20 GB, Hard disk: 20 GB
  - user credentials: root user and an admin user credentials
- After the VM was ready, postgresql server was installed.
  - postgresql server was started and enabled to start on boot

```
systemctl start postgresql.service`  
systemctl enable postgresql.service  
The above command ensures that the server can start in the VM in  
OpenShift Virtualization after migration
```

- Added 2 databases, 1 table and 1 row in the table were added. Refer [here](#) for the instructions for installing postgresql server on RHEL and creating database and table entries.



Ensure that you start the postgresql server and enable the service to start at boot.

## On OpenShift Cluster

The following installations were completed before installing MTV:

- OpenShift Cluster 4.13.34
- [Astra Trident 23.10](#)
- Multipath on the cluster nodes enabled for iSCSI (for ontap-san storage class). See the provided yaml to create a daemon set that enables iSCSI on each node in the cluster.
- Trident backend and Storage class for ontap SAN using iSCSI. See the provided yaml files for trident backend and storage class.
- [OpenShift Virtualization](#)

To install iscsi and multipath on the OpenShift Cluster nodes use the yaml file given below

### Preparing the cluster nodes for iSCSI

```
apiVersion: apps/v1  
kind: DaemonSet  
metadata:  
  namespace: trident  
  name: trident-iscsi-init  
  labels:  
    name: trident-iscsi-init  
spec:  
  selector:  
    matchLabels:  
      name: trident-iscsi-init  
  template:
```

```

metadata:
  labels:
    name: trident-iscsi-init
spec:
  hostNetwork: true
  serviceAccount: trident-node-linux
  initContainers:
  - name: init-node
    command:
      - nsenter
      - --mount=/proc/1/ns/mnt
      - --
      - sh
      - -c
    args: ["$(STARTUP_SCRIPT)"]
    image: alpine:3.7
    env:
    - name: STARTUP_SCRIPT
      value: |
        #!/bin/bash
        sudo yum install -y lsscsi iscsi-initiator-utils sg3_utils
device-mapper-multipath
    rpm -q iscsi-initiator-utils
    sudo sed -i 's/^\(node.session.scan\) .*/\1 = manual/'
/etc/iscsi/iscsid.conf
    cat /etc/iscsi/initiatorname.iscsi
    sudo mpathconf --enable --with_multipathd y --find_multipaths
n
    sudo systemctl enable --now iscsid multipathd
    sudo systemctl enable --now iscsi
  securityContext:
    privileged: true
  hostPID: true
  containers:
  - name: wait
    image: k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.1
  hostPID: true
  hostNetwork: true
  tolerations:
  - effect: NoSchedule
    key: node-role.kubernetes.io/master
updateStrategy:
  type: RollingUpdate

```

Use the following yaml file to create trident backend configuration for using ontap san storage  
**Trident backend for iSCSI**

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: backend-tbc-ontap-san-secret
type: Opaque
stringData:
  username: <username>
  password: <password>
---
apiVersion: trident.netapp.io/v1
kind: TridentBackendConfig
metadata:
  name: ontap-san
spec:
  version: 1
  storageDriverName: ontap-san
  managementLIF: <management LIF>
  backendName: ontap-san
  svm: <SVM name>
  credentials:
    name: backend-tbc-ontap-san-secret

```

Use the following yaml file to create trident storage class configuration for using ontap san storage  
**Trident storage class for iSCSI**

```

apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: ontap-san
provisioner: csi.trident.netapp.io
parameters:
  backendType: "ontap-san"
  media: "ssd"
  provisioningType: "thin"
  snapshots: "true"
allowVolumeExpansion: true

```

## Install MTV

Now you can install the Migration Toolkit for virtualization (MTV). Refer to the instructions provided [here](#) for help with the installation.

The Migration Toolkit for Virtualization (MTV) user interface is integrated into the OpenShift web console. You can refer [here](#) to start using the user interface for various tasks.



## Create Source Provider

In order to migrate the RHEL VM from VMware to OpenShift Virtualization, you need to first create the source provider for VMware. Refer to the instructions [here](#) to create the source provider.

You need the following to create your VMware source provider:

- VCenter url
- VCenter Credentials
- VCenter server thumbprint
- VDDK image in a repository

Sample source provider creation:

Select provider type \*

vm vSphere

Provider resource name \*

vmware-source

Unique Kubernetes resource name identifier

URL \*

URL of the vCenter SDK endpoint. Ensure the URL includes the "/sdk" path. For example: https://vCenter-host-example.com/sdk

VDDK init image

docker.repo.eng.netapp.com/banum/vddk:801

VDDK container image of the provider, when left empty some functionality will not be available

Username \*

administrator@vsphere.local

vSphere REST API user name.

Password \*

.....

vSphere REST API password credentials.

SSHA-1 fingerprint \*

The provider currently requires the SHA-1 fingerprint of the vCenter Server's TLS certificate in all circumstances. vSphere calls this the server's thumbprint.

Skip certificate validation

☒



The Migration Toolkit for Virtualization (MTV) uses the VMware Virtual Disk Development Kit (VDDK) SDK to accelerate transferring virtual disks from VMware vSphere. Therefore, creating a VDDK image, although optional, is highly recommended. To make use of this feature, you download the VMware Virtual Disk Development Kit (VDDK), build a VDDK image, and push the VDDK image to your image registry.

Follow the instructions provided [here](#) to create and push the VDDK image to a registry accessible from the OpenShift Cluster.

## Create Destination provider

The host cluster is automatically added as the OpenShift virtualization provider is the source provider.

## Create Migration Plan

Follow the instructions provided [here](#) to create a migration plan.

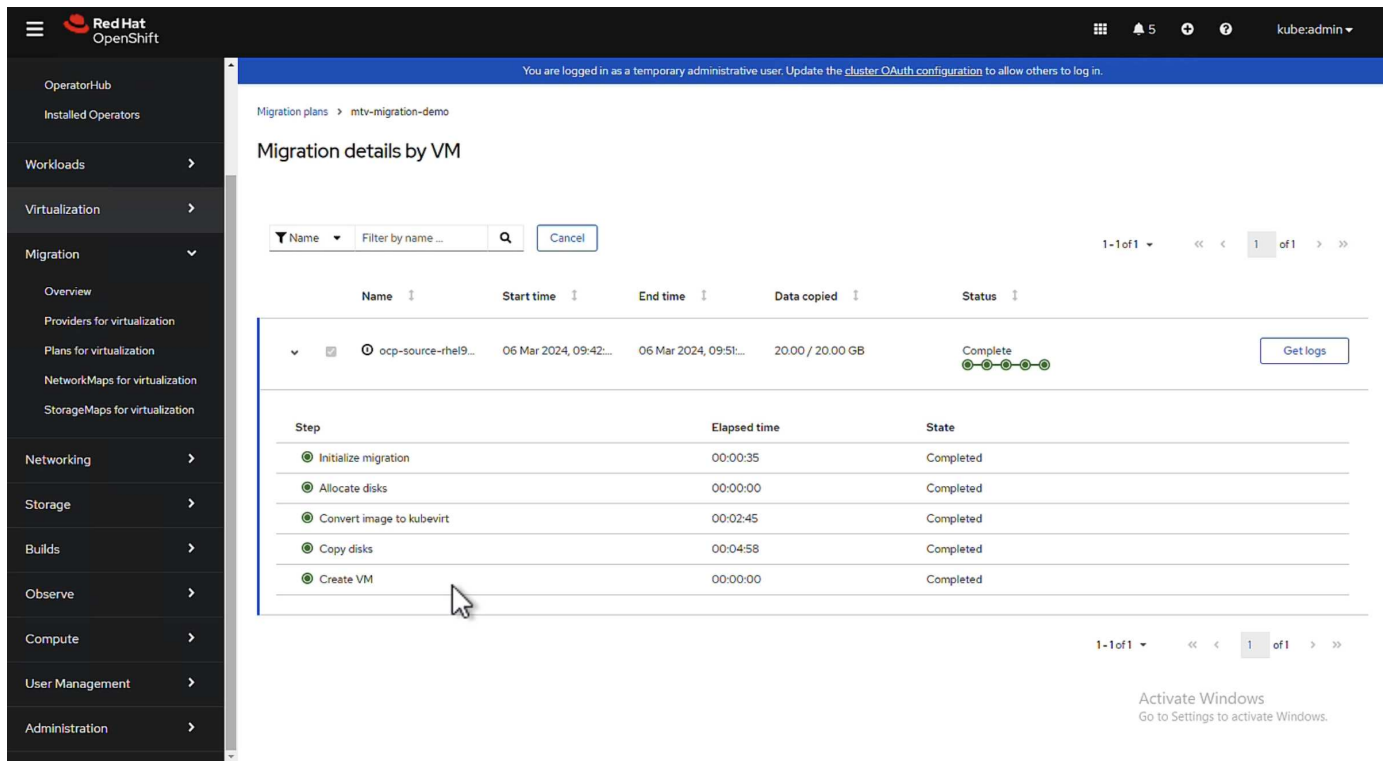
While creating a plan, you need to create the following if not already created:

- A network mapping to map the source network to the target network.
- A storage mapping to map the source datastore to the target storage class. For this you can choose ontap-san storage class.

Once the migration plan is created, the status of the plan should show **Ready** and you should now be able to **Start** the plan.

Name	Source	Target	VMs	Status	Description
mtv-migration-demo	vmware	host	1	Ready	Plan for migrating VM to OpenShift Virt...
vmware-osv-migration	vmware2	host	1	Succeeded	Migrating RHEL 9 vm to OpenShift Virtu...
vmware-osv-migration-plan1	vmware2	host	1	Succeeded	
vmware-osv-migration-plan2	vmware2	host	1	Succeeded	migrating RHEL 9 vm using ONTAP NFS...

Clicking on **Start** will run through a sequence of steps to complete the migration of the VM.



When all steps are completed, you can see the migrated VMs by clicking on the **virtual machines** under **Virtualization** in the left-side navigation menu.

Instructions to access the virtual machines are provided [here](#).

You can log into the virtual machine and verify the contents of the postgresql databases. The databases, tables and the entries in the table should be the same as what was created on the source VM.

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