



# **NFS Reference Guide for vSphere 8**

NetApp Solutions

NetApp  
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# NFS Reference Guide for vSphere 8

## NFS v3 Reference Guide for vSphere 8

VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) is an enterprise-grade platform capable of delivering various virtualized workloads. Core to vSphere are VMware vCenter, the ESXi hypervisor, networking components, and various resource services. When combined with ONTAP, VMware-powered virtualized infrastructures exhibit remarkable flexibility, scalability, and capability.

### Using NFS v3 with vSphere 8 and ONTAP Storage Systems

This document provides information on storage options available for VMware Cloud vSphere Foundation using the NetApp All-Flash Arrays. Supported storage options are covered with specific instruction for deploying NFS datastores. Additionally, VMware Live Site Recovery for Disaster Recovery of NFS datastores is demonstrated. Finally, NetApp's Autonomous Ransomware Protection for NFS storage is reviewed.

#### Use Cases

Use cases covered in this documentation:

- Storage options for customers seeking uniform environments across both private and public clouds.
- Deployment of virtual infrastructure for workloads.
- Scalable storage solution tailored to meet evolving needs, even when not aligned directly with compute resource requirements.
- Protect VMs and datastores using the SnapCenter Plug-in for VMware vSphere.
- Use of VMware Live Site Recovery for Disaster Recovery of NFS datastores.
- Ransomware detection strategy, including multiple layers of protection at ESXi host and guest VM levels.

#### Audience

This solution is intended for the following people:

- Solution architects looking for more flexible storage options for VMware environments that are designed to maximize TCO.
- Solution architects looking for VVF storage options that provide data protection and disaster recovery options with the major cloud providers.
- Storage administrators wanting specific instruction on how to configure VVF with NFS storage.
- Storage administrators wanting specific instruction on how to protect VMs and datastores residing on ONTAP storage.

### Technology Overview

The NFS v3 VVF Reference Guide for vSphere 8 is comprised of the following major components:

## VMware vSphere Foundation

A central component of vSphere Foundation, VMware vCenter is a centralized management platform for providing configuration, control and administration of vSphere environments. vCenter acts as the base for managing virtualized infrastructures, allowing administrators to deploy, monitor and manage VMs, containers, and ESXi hosts within the virtual environment.

The VVF solution supports both native Kubernetes and virtual machine-based workloads. Key components include:

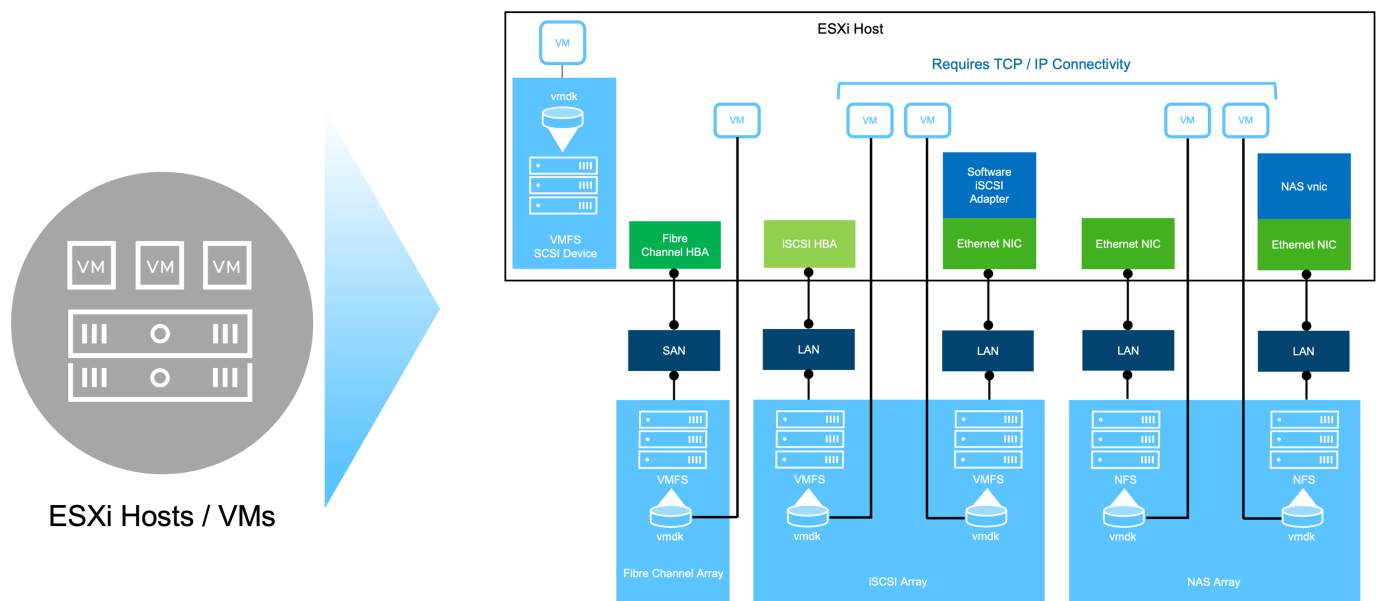
- VMware vSphere
- VMware vSAN
- Aria Standard
- VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Service for vSphere
- vSphere Distributed Switch

For more information on VVF included components, refer to architecture and planning, refer to [VMware vSphere Product Live Comparison](#).

## VVF Storage Options

Central to a successful and powerful virtual environment is storage. Storage whether through VMware datastores or guest-connected use cases, unlocks the capabilities of your workloads as you can pick the best price per GB that delivers the most value while also reducing underutilization. ONTAP has been a leading storage solution for VMware vSphere environments for almost two decades and continues to add innovative capabilities to simplify management while reducing costs.

VMware storage options are typically organized as traditional storage and software defined storage offerings. Traditional storage models include local and networked storage while software-defined storage models include vSAN and VMware Virtual Volumes (vVols).



Refer to [Introduction to Storage in vSphere Environment](#) for more information on supported storage types for VMware vSphere Foundation.

## NetApp ONTAP

There are numerous compelling reasons why tens of thousands of customers have chosen ONTAP as their primary storage solution for vSphere. These include the following:

1. **Unified Storage System:** ONTAP offers a unified storage system that supports both SAN and NAS protocols. This versatility allows for seamless integration of various storage technologies within a single solution.
2. **Robust Data Protection:** ONTAP provides robust data protection capabilities through space-efficient snapshots. These snapshots enable efficient backup and recovery processes, ensuring the safety and integrity of application data.
3. **Comprehensive Management Tools:** ONTAP offers a wealth of tools designed to assist in managing application data effectively. These tools streamline storage management tasks, enhancing operational efficiency and simplifying administration.
4. **Storage efficiency:** ONTAP includes several storage efficiency features, enabled by default, designed to optimized storage utilization, reduce costs and enhance overall system performance.

Using ONTAP with VMware affords great flexibility when it comes to given application needs. The following protocols are supported as VMware datastore with using ONTAP:

- \* FCP
- \* FCoE
- \* NVMe/FC
- \* NVMe/TCP
- \* iSCSI
- \* NFS v3
- \* NFS v4.1

Using a storage system separate from the hypervisor allows you to offload many functions and maximize your investment in vSphere host systems. This approach not only makes sure your host resources are focused on application workloads, but it also avoids random performance effects on applications from storage operations.

Using ONTAP together with vSphere is a great combination that lets you reduce host hardware and VMware software expenses. You can also protect your data at lower cost with consistent high performance. Because virtualized workloads are mobile, you can explore different approaches using Storage vMotion to move VMs across VMFS, NFS, or vVols datastores, all on the same storage system.

## NetApp All-Flash Arrays

NetApp AFF (All Flash FAS) is a product line of all-flash storage arrays. It is designed to deliver high-performance, low-latency storage solutions for enterprise workloads. The AFF series combines the benefits of flash technology with NetApp's data management capabilities, providing organizations with a powerful and efficient storage platform.

The AFF lineup is comprised of both A-Series and C-Series models.

The NetApp A-Series all-NVMe flash arrays are designed for high-performance workloads, offering ultra-low latency and high resiliency, making them suitable for mission-critical applications.

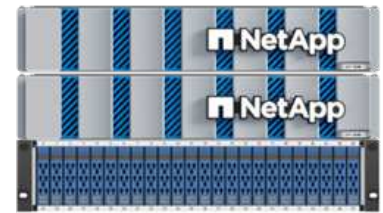
## AFF A70



## AFF A90



## AFF A1K



C-Series QLC flash arrays are aimed at higher-capacity use cases, delivering the speed of flash with the economy of hybrid flash.

## AFF C250



## AFF C400



## AFF C800



### Storage Protocol Support

The AFF support all standard protocols used for virtualization, both datastores and guest connected storage, including NFS, SMB, iSCSI, Fibre Channel (FC), Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE), NVMe over fabrics and S3. Customers are free to choose what works best for their workloads and applications.

**NFS** - NetApp AFF provides support for NFS, allowing for file-based access of VMware datastores. NFS-connected datastores from many ESXi hosts, far exceeds the limits imposed on VMFS file systems. Using NFS with vSphere provides some ease of use and storage efficiency visibility benefits. ONTAP includes file access features available for the NFS protocol. You can enable an NFS server and export volumes or qtrees.

For design guidance on NFS configurations, refer to the [NAS storage management documentation](#).

**iSCSI** - NetApp AFF provides robust support for iSCSI, allowing block-level access to storage devices over IP networks. It offers seamless integration with iSCSI initiators, enabling efficient provisioning and management of iSCSI LUNs. ONTAP's advanced features, such as multi-pathing, CHAP authentication, and ALUA support.

For design guidance on iSCSI configurations refer to the [SAN Configuration reference documentation](#).

**Fibre Channel** - NetApp AFF offers comprehensive support for Fibre Channel (FC), a high-speed network technology commonly used in storage area networks (SANs). ONTAP seamlessly integrates with FC infrastructure, providing reliable and efficient block-level access to storage devices. It offers features like zoning, multi-pathing, and fabric login (FLOGI) to optimize performance, enhance security, and ensure seamless connectivity in FC environments.

For design guidance on Fibre Channel configurations refer to the [SAN Configuration reference documentation](#).

**NVMe over Fabrics** - NetApp ONTAP support NVMe over fabrics. NVMe/FC enables the use of NVMe storage devices over Fibre Channel infrastructure, and NVMe/TCP over storage IP networks.

For design guidance on NVMe refer to [NVMe configuration, support and limitations](#).

## Active-active technology

NetApp All-Flash Arrays allows for active-active paths through both controllers, eliminating the need for the host operating system to wait for an active path to fail before activating the alternative path. This means that the host can utilize all available paths on all controllers, ensuring active paths are always present regardless of whether the system is in a steady state or undergoing a controller failover operation.

For more information, see [Data Protection and disaster recovery](#) documentation.

## Storage guarantees

NetApp offers a unique set of storage guarantees with NetApp All-flash Arrays. The unique benefits include:

**Storage efficiency guarantee:** Achieve high performance while minimizing storage cost with the Storage Efficiency Guarantee. 4:1 for SAN workloads.

**Ransomware recovery guarantee:** Guaranteed data recovery in the event of a ransomware attack.

For detailed information see the [NetApp AFF landing page](#).

## NetApp ONTAP Tools for VMware vSphere

A powerful component of vCenter is the ability to integrate plug-ins or extensions that further enhance its functionality and provide additional features and capabilities. These plug-ins extend the management capabilities of vCenter and allow administrators to integrate 3rd party solutions, tools and services into their vSphere environment.

NetApp ONTAP tools for VMware is a comprehensive suite of tools designed to facilitate virtual machine lifecycle management within VMware environments via its vCenter Plug-in architecture. These tools seamlessly integrate with the VMware ecosystem, enabling efficient datastore provisioning and delivering essential protection for virtual machines. With ONTAP Tools for VMware vSphere, administrators can effortlessly manage storage lifecycle management tasks.

Comprehensive ONTAP tools 10 resources can be found [ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere Documentation Resources](#).

View the ONTAP tools 10 deployment solution at [Use ONTAP tools 10 to configure NFS datastores for vSphere 8](#)

## NetApp NFS Plug-in for VMware VAAI

The NetApp NFS Plug-in for VAAI (vStorage APIs for Array Integration) enhances storage operations by offloading certain tasks to the NetApp storage system, resulting in improved performance and efficiency. This includes operations such as full copy, block zeroing, and hardware-assisted locking. Additionally, the VAAI plugin optimizes storage utilization by reducing the amount of data transferred over the network during virtual machine provisioning and cloning operations.

The NetApp NFS Plug-in for VAAI can be downloaded from the NetApp support site and is uploaded and installed on ESXi hosts using ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere.

Refer to [NetApp NFS Plug-in for VMware VAAI Documentation](#) for more information.

## SnapCenter Plug-in for VMware vSphere

The SnapCenter Plug-in for VMware vSphere (SCV) is a software solution from NetApp that offers comprehensive data protection for VMware vSphere environments. It is designed to simplify and streamline the

process of protecting and managing virtual machines (VMs) and datastores. SCV uses storage based snapshot and replication to secondary arrays to meet lower recovery time objectives.

The SnapCenter Plug-in for VMware vSphere provides the following capabilities in a unified interface, integrated with the vSphere client:

**Policy-Based Snapshots** - SnapCenter allows you to define policies for creating and managing application-consistent snapshots of virtual machines (VMs) in VMware vSphere.

**Automation** - Automated snapshot creation and management based on defined policies help ensure consistent and efficient data protection.

**VM-Level Protection** - Granular protection at the VM level allows for efficient management and recovery of individual virtual machines.

**Storage Efficiency Features** - Integration with NetApp storage technologies provides storage efficiency features like deduplication and compression for snapshots, minimizing storage requirements.

The SnapCenter Plug-in orchestrates the quiescing of virtual machines in conjunction with hardware-based snapshots on NetApp storage arrays. SnapMirror technology is utilized to replicate copies of backups to secondary storage systems including in the cloud.

For more information refer to the [SnapCenter Plug-in for VMware vSphere documentation](#).

BlueXP integration enables 3-2-1 backup strategies that extend copies of data to object storage in the cloud.

For more information on 3-2-1 backup strategies with BlueXP visit [3-2-1 Data Protection for VMware with SnapCenter Plug-in and BlueXP backup and recovery for VMs](#).

For step-by-step deployment instructions for the SnapCenter Plug-in, refer to the solution [Use SnapCenter Plug-in for VMware vSphere to protect VMs on VCF Workload Domains](#).

## Storage considerations

Leveraging ONTAP NFS datastores with VMware vSphere yields a high-performing, easy-to-manage, and scalable environment that provides VM-to-datastore ratios unattainable with block-based storage protocols. This architecture can result in a tenfold increase in datastore density, accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the number of datastores.

**nConnect for NFS:** Another benefit of using NFS is the ability to leverage the **nConnect** feature. nConnect enables multiple TCP connections for NFS v3 datastore volumes, thereby achieving higher throughput. This helps increase parallelism and for NFS datastores. Customers deploying datastores with NFS version 3 can increase the number of connections to the NFS server, maximizing the utilization of high-speed network interface cards.

For detailed information on nConnect, refer to [NFS nConnect Feature with VMware and NetApp](#).

**Session trunking for NFS:** Starting from ONTAP 9.14.1, clients using NFSv4.1 can leverage session trunking to establish multiple connections to various LIFs on the NFS server. This enables faster data transfer and enhances resilience by utilizing multipathing. Trunking proves particularly beneficial when exporting FlexVol volumes to clients that support trunking, such as VMware and Linux clients, or when using NFS over RDMA, TCP, or pNFS protocols.

Refer to [NFS trunking overview](#) for more information.

**FlexVol volumes:** NetApp recommends using **FlexVol** volumes for most NFS datastores. While larger



datastores can enhance storage efficiency and operational benefits, it is advisable to consider using at least four datastores (FlexVol volumes) to store VMs on a single ONTAP controller. Typically, administrators deploy datastores backed by FlexVol volumes with capacities ranging from 4TB to 8TB. This size strikes a good balance between performance, ease of management, and data protection. Administrators can start small and scale the datastore as needed (up to a maximum of 100TB). Smaller datastores facilitate faster recovery from backups or disasters and can be swiftly moved across the cluster. This approach allows for maximum performance utilization of hardware resources and enables datastores with different recovery policies.

**FlexGroup volumes:** For scenarios requiring a large datastore, NetApp recommends the use of **FlexGroup** volumes. FlexGroup volumes have virtually no capacity or file count constraints, enabling administrators to easily provision a massive single namespace. Using FlexGroup volumes does not entail additional maintenance or management overhead. Multiple datastores are not necessary for performance with FlexGroup volumes, as they scale inherently. By utilizing ONTAP and FlexGroup volumes with VMware vSphere, you can establish simple and scalable datastores that leverage the full power of the entire ONTAP cluster..

## Ransomware protection

NetApp ONTAP data management software features a comprehensive suite of integrated technologies to help you protect, detect, and recover from ransomware attacks. The NetApp SnapLock Compliance feature built into ONTAP prevents the deletion of data stored in an enabled volume using WORM (write once, read many) technology with advanced data retention. After the retention period is established and the Snapshot copy is locked, not even a storage administrator with full system privileges or a member of the NetApp Support team can delete the Snapshot copy. But, more importantly, a hacker with compromised credentials can't delete the data.

NetApp guarantees that we will be able to recover your protected NetApp® Snapshot™ copies on eligible arrays, and if we can't, we will compensate your organization.

More information about the Ransomware Recovery Guarantee, see: [Ransomware Recovery Guarantee](#).

Refer to the [Autonomous Ransomware Protection overview](#) for more in depth information.

See the the full solution at the NetApps Solutions documentation center: [Autonomous Ransomware Protection for NFS Storage](#)

## Disaster recovery considerations

NetApp provides the most secure storage on the planet. NetApp can help protect data and application infrastructure, move data between on-premises storage and cloud, and help ensure data availability across clouds. ONTAP comes with powerful data protection and security technologies that help protect customers from disasters by proactively detecting threats and quickly recovering data and applications.

**VMware Live Site Recovery**, formerly known as VMware Site Recovery Manager, offers streamlined, policy-based automation for protecting virtual machines within the vSphere web client. This solution leverages NetApp's advanced data management technologies through the Storage Replication Adapter as part of ONTAP Tools for VMware. By harnessing the capabilities of NetApp SnapMirror for array-based replication, VMware environments can benefit from one of ONTAP's most reliable and mature technologies. SnapMirror ensures secure and highly efficient data transfers by copying only the changed file system blocks, rather than entire VMs or datastores. Moreover, these blocks take advantage of space-saving techniques like deduplication, compression, and compaction. With the introduction of version-independent SnapMirror in modern ONTAP systems, you gain flexibility in selecting your source and destination clusters. SnapMirror has truly emerged as a powerful tool for disaster recovery, and when combined with Live Site Recovery, it offers enhanced scalability, performance, and cost savings compared to local storage alternatives.

For more information refer to the [Overview of VMware Site Recovery Manager](#).

See the the full solution at the NetApps Solutions documentation center: [Autonomous Ransomware Protection for NFS Storage](#)

**BlueXP DRaaS** (Disaster Recovery as a Service) for NFS is a cost-effective disaster recovery solution designed for VMware workloads running on on-premises ONTAP systems with NFS datastores. It leverages NetApp SnapMirror replication to protect against site outages and data corruption events, such as ransomware attacks. Integrated with the NetApp BlueXP console, this service enables easy management and automated discovery of VMware vCenters and ONTAP storage. Organizations can create and test disaster recovery plans, achieving a Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of up to 5 minutes through block-level replication. BlueXP DRaaS utilizes ONTAP's FlexClone technology for space-efficient testing without impacting production resources. The service orchestrates failover and failback processes, allowing protected virtual machines to be brought up on the designated disaster recovery site with minimal effort. Compared to other well-known alternatives, BlueXP DRaaS offers these capabilities at a fraction of the cost, making it an efficient solution for organizations to set up, test, and execute disaster recovery operations for their VMware environments using ONTAP storage systems.

See the the full solution at the NetApps Solutions documentation center: [DR using BlueXP DRaaS for NFS Datastores](#)

## Solutions Overview

Solutions covered in this documentation:

- **NFS nConnect feature with NetApp and VMware.** Click [here](#) for deployment steps.
  - **Use ONTAP tools 10 to configure NFS datastores for vSphere 8.** Click [here](#) for deployment steps.
  - **Deploy and use the SnapCenter Plug-in for VMware vSphere to protect and restore VMs.** Click [here](#) for deployment steps.
  - **Disaster recovery of NFS Datastores with VMware Site Recovery Manager.** Click [here](#) for deployment steps.
  - **Autonomous Ransomware Protection for NFS storage.** Click [here](#) for deployment steps.

## NFS nConnect feature with NetApp and VMware

Starting with VMware vSphere 8.0 U1 (as Tech-preview), the nconnect feature enables multiple TCP connections for NFS v3 datastore volumes to achieve more throughput. Customers using NFS datastore can now increase the number of connections to NFS server thus maximizing the utilization of high speed network interface cards.



The feature is generally available for NFS v3 with 8.0 U2, Refer storage section on [Release notes of VMware vSphere 8.0 Update 2](#). NFS v4.1 support is added with vSphere 8.0 U3. for more info, check [vSphere 8.0 Update 3 Release Notes](#)

## Use cases

- Host more virtual machines per NFS datastore on the same host.
- Boost NFS datastore performance.
- Provide an option to offer service at a higher tier for VM and Container based applications.

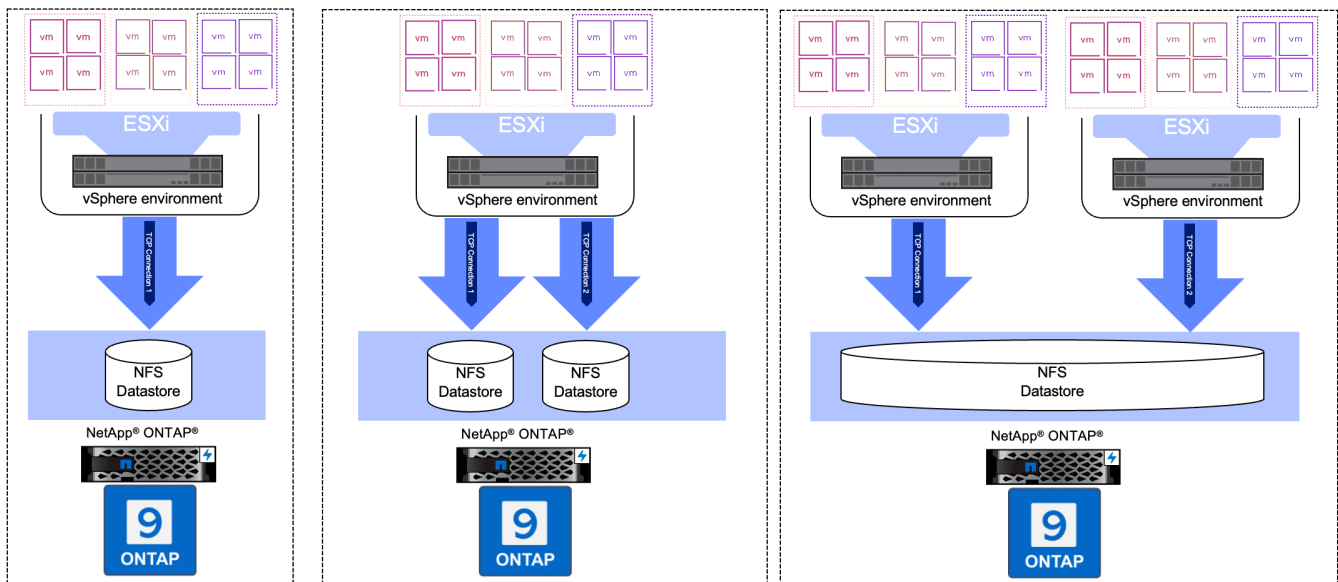
## Technical details

The purpose of nconnect is to provide multiple TCP connections per NFS datastore on a vSphere host. This helps increase parallelism and performance for NFS datastores. In ONTAP, when an NFS mount is established, a Connection ID (CID) is created. That CID provides up to 128 concurrent in-flight operations. When that number is exceeded by the client, ONTAP enacts a form of flow control until it can free up some available resources as other operations complete. These pauses usually are only a few microseconds, but over the course of millions of operations, those can add up and create performance issues. Nconnect can take the 128 limit and multiply it by the number of nconnect sessions on the client, which provides more concurrent operations per CID and can potentially add performance benefits. For additional details, please refer [NFS best practice and implementation guide](#)

### Default NFS Datastore

To address the performance limitations of single connection of NFS datastore, additional datastores are mounted or additional hosts are added to increase the connection.

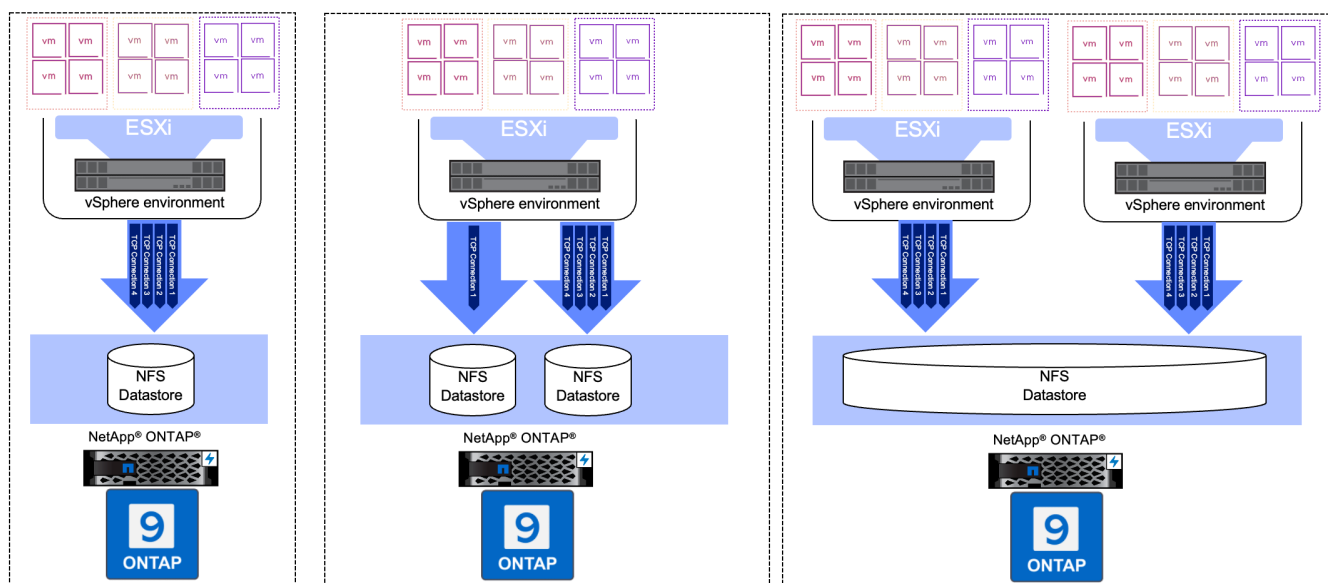
## Without nConnect feature with NetApp and VMware



### With nConnect NFS Datastore

Once the NFS datastore is created using ONTAP Tools or with other options, the number of connection per NFS datastore can be modified using vSphere CLI, PowerCLI, govc tool or other API options. To avoid performance concerns along with vMotion, keep the number of connections same for the NFS datastore on all vSphere hosts that are part of the vSphere Cluster.

# With nConnect feature with NetApp and VMware



## Pre-requisite

To utilize the nconnect feature, the following dependencies should be met.

ONTAP Version	vSphere Version	Comments
9.8 or above	8 Update 1	Tech preview with option to increase number of connections.
9.8 or above	8 Update 2	Generally available with option to increase and decrease the number of connections.
9.8 or above	8 Update 3	NFS 4.1 and multi-path support.

## Update number of connection to NFS Datastore

A single TCP connection is used when a NFS datastore is created with ONTAP Tools or with vCenter. To increase the number of connections, vSphere CLI can be used. The reference command is shown below.

```

# Increase the number of connections while creating the NFS v3 datastore.
esxcli storage nfs add -H <NFS_Server_FQDN_or_IP> -v <datastore_name> -s
<remote_share> -c <number_of_connections>
# To specify the number of connections while mounting the NFS 4.1
datastore.
esxcli storage nfs41 add -H <NFS_Server_FQDN_or_IP> -v <datastore_name> -s
<remote_share> -c <number_of_connections>
# To utilize specific VMkernel adapters while mounting, use the -I switch
esxcli storage nfs41 add -I <NFS_Server_FQDN_or_IP>:vmk1 -I
<NFS_Server_FQDN_or_IP>:vmk2 -v <datastore_name> -s <remote_share> -c
<number_of_connections>
# To increase or decrease the number of connections for existing NFSv3
datastore.
esxcli storage nfs param set -v <datastore_name> -c
<number_of_connections>
# For NFSv4.1 datastore
esxcli storage nfs41 param set -v <datastore_name> -c
<number_of_connections>
# To set VMkernel adapter for an existing NFS 4.1 datastore
esxcli storage nfs41 param set -I <NFS_Server_FQDN_or_IP>:vmk2 -v
<datastore_name> -c <number_of_connections>

```

or use PowerCLI similar to shown below

```

$datastoreSys = Get-View (Get-VMHost host01.vsphere.local).ExtensionData
.ConfigManager.DatastoreSystem
$nfSpec = New-Object VMware.Vim.HostNasVolumeSpec
$nfSpec.RemoteHost = "nfs_server.ontap.local"
$nfSpec.RemotePath = "/DS01"
$nfSpec.LocalPath = "DS01"
$nfSpec.AccessMode = "readWrite"
$nfSpec.Type = "NFS"
$nfSpec.Connections = 4
$datastoreSys.CreateNasDatastore ($nfSpec)

```

Here is the example of increasing the number of connection with govc tool.

```

$env.GOV_C_URL = 'vcenter.vsphere.local'
$env.GOV_C_USERNAME = 'administrator@vsphere.local'
$env.GOV_C_PASSWORD = 'XXXXXXXXXX'
$env.GOV_C_Datastore = 'DS01'
# $env.GOV_C_INSECURE = 1
$env.GOV_C_HOST = 'host01.vsphere.local'
# Increase number of connections while creating the datastore.
govc host.esxcli storage nfs add -H nfs_server.ontap.local -v DS01 -s
/DS01 -c 2
# For NFS 4.1, replace nfs with nfs41
govc host.esxcli storage nfs41 add -H <NFS_Server_FQDN_or_IP> -v
<datastore_name> -s <remote_share> -c <number_of_connections>
# To utilize specific VMkernel adapters while mounting, use the -I switch
govc host.esxcli storage nfs41 add -I <NFS_Server_FQDN_or_IP>:vmk1 -I
<NFS_Server_FQDN_or_IP>:vmk2 -v <datastore_name> -s <remote_share> -c
<number_of_connections>
# To increase or decrease the connections for existing datastore.
govc host.esxcli storage nfs param set -v DS01 -c 4
# For NFSv4.1 datastore
govc host.esxcli storage nfs41 param set -v <datastore_name> -c
<number_of_connections>
# View the connection info
govc host.esxcli storage nfs list

```

Refer [VMware KB article 91497](#) for more information.

## Design considerations

The maximum number of connections supported on ONTAP is depended on storage platform model. Look for `exec_ctx` on [NFS best practice and implementation guide](#) for more information.

As the number of connections per NFSv3 datastore is increased, the number of NFS datastores that can be mounted on that vSphere host decreases. The total number of connections supported per vSphere host is 256. Check [VMware KB article 91481](#) for datastore limits per vSphere host.



vVol datastore does not support nConnect feature. But, protocol endpoints counts towards the connection limit. A protocol endpoint is created for each data lif of SVM when vVol datastore is created.

## Use ONTAP tools 10 to configure NFS datastores for vSphere 8

ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere 10 features a next-generation architecture that enables native high availability and scalability for the VASA Provider (supporting iSCSI and NFS vVols). This simplifies the management of multiple VMware vCenter servers and ONTAP clusters.

In this scenario we will demonstrate how to deploy and use ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere 10 and configure an NFS datastore for vSphere 8.

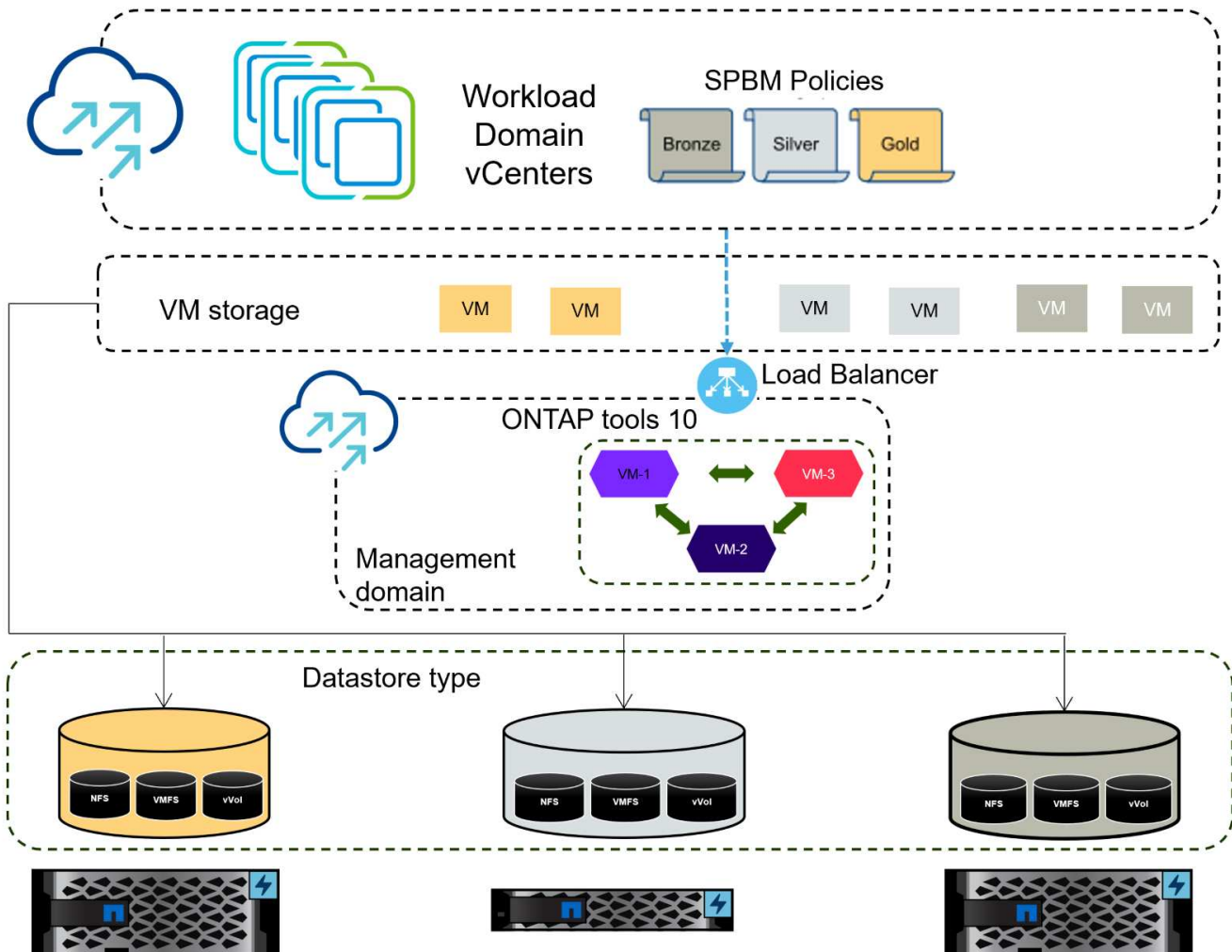
## Solution Overview

This scenario covers the following high level steps:

- Create a storage virtual machine (SVM) with logical interfaces (LIFs) for NFS traffic.
- Create a distributed port group for the NFS network on the vSphere 8 cluster.
- Create a vmkernel adapter for NFS on the ESXi hosts in the vSphere 8 cluster.
- Deploy ONTAP tools 10 and register with the vSphere 8 cluster.
- Create a new NFS datastore on the vSphere 8 cluster.

## Architecture

The following diagram shows the architectural components of an ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere 10 implementation.





## Prerequisites

This solution requires the following components and configurations:

- An ONTAP AFF storage system with physical data ports on ethernet switches dedicated to storage traffic.
- vSphere 8 cluster deployment is complete and the vSphere client is accessible.
- ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere 10 OVA template has been downloaded from the NetApp support site.

NetApp recommends a redundant network designs for NFS, providing fault tolerance for storage systems, switches, networks adapters and host systems. It is common to deploy NFS with a single subnet or multiple subnets depending on the architectural requirements.

Refer to [Best Practices For Running NFS with VMware vSphere](#) for detailed information specific to VMware vSphere.

For network guidance on using ONTAP with VMware vSphere refer to the [Network configuration - NFS](#) section of the NetApp enterprise applications documentation.

Comprehensive ONTAP tools 10 resources can be found [ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere Documentation Resources](#).

## Deployment Steps

To deploy ONTAP tools 10 and use it to create an NFS datastore on the VCF management domain, complete the following steps:

### Create SVM and LIFs on ONTAP storage system

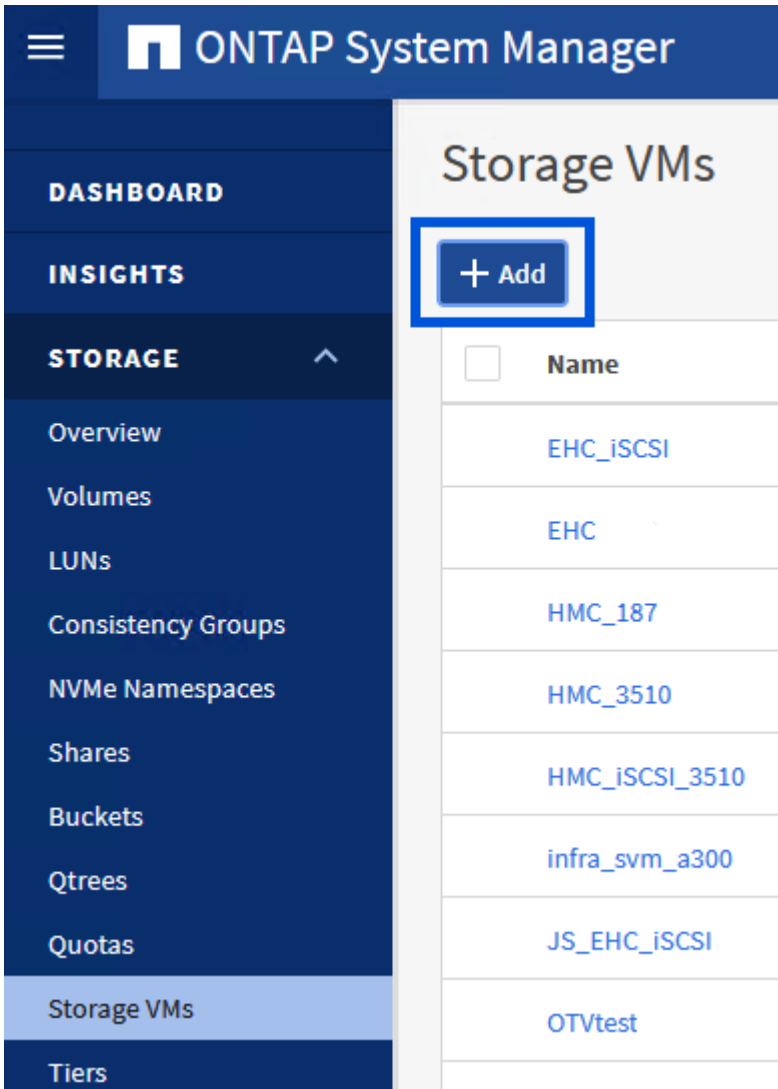
The following step is performed in ONTAP System Manager.



## Create the storage VM and LIFs

Complete the following steps to create an SVM together with multiple LIFs for NFS traffic.

1. From ONTAP System Manager navigate to **Storage VMs** in the left-hand menu and click on **+ Add** to start.



2. In the **Add Storage VM** wizard provide a **Name** for the SVM, select the **IP Space** and then, under **Access Protocol**, click on the **SMB/CIFS, NFS, S3** tab and check the box to **Enable NFS**.

## Add Storage VM



STORAGE VM NAME

VCF\_NFS

IPSPACE

Default

### Access Protocol

☒ SMB/CIFS, NFS, S3

iSCSI



FC

NVMe

☐ Enable SMB/CIFS

☒ Enable NFS

☐ Allow NFS client access

 Add at least one rule to allow NFS clients to access volumes in this storage VM. 

EXPORT POLICY

Default

☐ Enable S3

DEFAULT LANGUAGE 

c.utf\_8



It is not necessary to check the **Allow NFS client access** button here as Ontap tools for VMware vSphere will be used to automate the datastore deployment process. This includes providing client access for the ESXi hosts.

3. In the **Network Interface** section fill in the **IP address**, **Subnet Mask**, and **Broadcast Domain and Port** for the first LIF. For subsequent LIFs the checkbox may be enabled to use common settings across all remaining LIFs or use separate settings.

#### NETWORK INTERFACE

Use multiple network interfaces when client traffic is high.

ntaphci-a300-01

SUBNET

Without a subnet

IP ADDRESS

172.21.118.119

SUBNET MASK

24

GATEWAY

[Add optional gateway](#)

BROADCAST DOMAIN AND PORT

NFS\_iSCSI

☒ Use the same subnet mask, gateway, and broadcast domain for all of the following interfaces

ntaphci-a300-02

SUBNET

Without a subnet

IP ADDRESS

172.21.118.120

PORT

a0a-3374

4. Choose whether to enable the Storage VM Administration account (for multi-tenancy environments) and click on **Save** to create the SVM.

### Storage VM Administration

☐ Manage administrator account

Save

Cancel

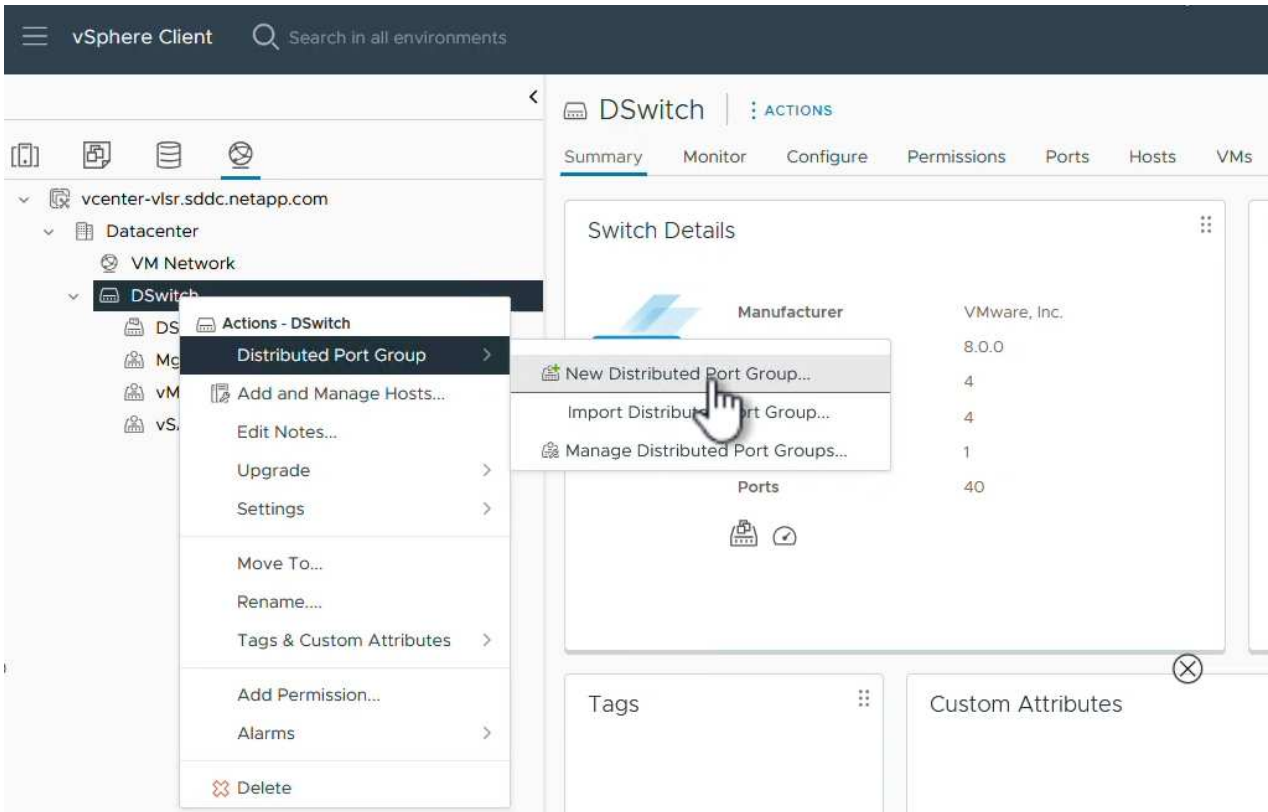
#### Set up networking for NFS on ESXi hosts

The following steps are performed on the VI Workload Domain cluster using the vSphere client. In this case vCenter Single Sign-On is being used so the vSphere client is common across the management and workload domains.

## Create a Distributed Port Group for NFS traffic

Complete the following to create a new distributed port group for the network to carry NFS traffic:

1. From the vSphere client , navigate to **Inventory > Networking** for the workload domain. Navigate to the existing Distributed Switch and choose the action to create **New Distributed Port Group....**



2. In the **New Distributed Port Group** wizard fill in a name for the new port group and click on **Next** to continue.
3. On the **Configure settings** page fill out all settings. If VLANs are being used be sure to provide the correct VLAN ID. Click on **Next** to continue.

## New Distributed Port Group

1 Name and location

2 **Configure settings**

3 Ready to complete

### Configure settings

Set general properties of the new port group.

Port binding

Static binding

Port allocation

Elastic

Number of ports

8

Network resource pool

(default)

VLAN

VLAN type

VLAN

VLAN ID

3374

Advanced

☐ Customize default policies configuration

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

- On the **Ready to complete** page, review the changes and click on **Finish** to create the new distributed port group.
- Once the port group has been created, navigate to the port group and select the action to **Edit settings**....

☰

vSphere Client

🔍 Search in all environments

🏠

vcf-wkld-01-nfs

⋮ ACTIONS

Summary

Monitor

Configure

Perf

📁

vcf-m01-vc01.sddc.netapp.com

📁

vcf-wkld-vc01.sddc.netapp.com

📁

vcf-wkld-01-DC

📁

vcf-wkld-01-IT-INF-WKLD-01-vds-01

🏠

vcf-wkld-01-iscsi-a

🏠

vcf-wkld-01-iscsi-b

🏠

vcf-wkld-01-IT-I-DVUplinks-10

🏠

vcf-wkld-01-IT-INF-WKLD-01-vds-01-...

🏠

vcf-wkld-01-IT-INF-WKLD-01-vds-01-...

🏠

vcf-wkld-01-nfs

🏠

vcf-wkld-01-nvm

🏠

vcf-wkld-01-nvm

📁

vcf-wkld-01-IT-INF-

🌐

Distributed Port Group Details

🌐

Port binding

🌐

Port allocation

🌐

VLAN ID

🌐

Distributed switch

🌐

Network protocol profile

🌐

Network resource pool

🌐

Hosts

🌐

Virtual machines

⋮

Actions - vcf-wkld-01-nfs

🔧

Edit Settings...

📄

Export Configuration...

- On the **Distributed Port Group - Edit Settings** page, navigate to **Teaming and failover** in the left-hand menu. Enable teaming for the Uplinks to be used for NFS traffic by ensuring they are together in the **Active uplinks** area. Move any unused uplinks down to **Unused uplinks**.

## Distributed Port Group - Edit Settings | NFS 3374



General

Advanced

VLAN

Security

Traffic shaping

Teaming and failover

Monitoring

Miscellaneous

Load balancing

Route based on originating virtual port ▾

Network failure detection

Link status only ▾

Notify switches

Yes ▾

Failback

Yes ▾

Failover order ⓘ

MOVE UP MOVE DOWN

Active uplinks

Uplink 1

Uplink 2

Standby uplinks

Unused uplinks

CANCEL

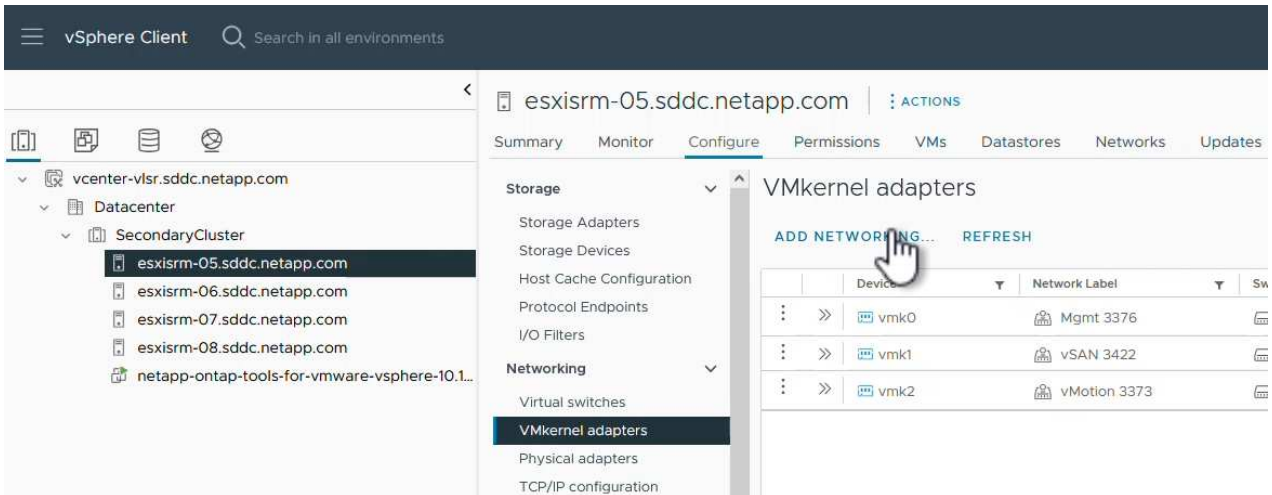
OK

7. Repeat this process for each ESXi host in the cluster.

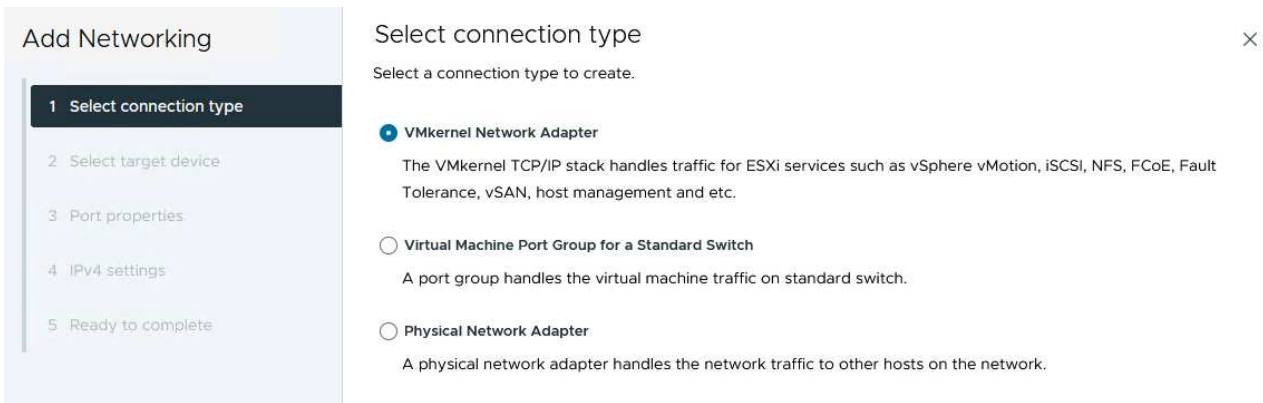
## Create a VMkernel adapter on each ESXi host

Repeat this process on each ESXi host in the workload domain.

1. From the vSphere client navigate to one of the ESXi hosts in the workload domain inventory. From the **Configure** tab select **VMkernel adapters** and click on **Add Networking...** to start.



2. On the **Select connection type** window choose **VMkernel Network Adapter** and click on **Next** to continue.



3. On the **Select target device** page, choose one of the distributed port groups for NFS that was created previously.



## Add Networking

1 Select connection type

2 Select target device

3 Port properties

4 IPv4 settings

5 Ready to complete

## Select target device

Select a target device for the new connection.

- ☒ Select an existing network
- ☐ Select an existing standard switch
- ☐ New standard switch

Quick Filter

Enter value

	Name	NSX Port Group ID	Distributed Switch
<input type="radio"/>	Mgmt 3376	--	DSwitch
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	NFS 3374	--	DSwitch
<input type="radio"/>	vMotion 3373	--	DSwitch
<input type="radio"/>	vSAN 3422	--	DSwitch

Manage Columns 4 items

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

4. On the **Port properties** page keep the defaults (no enabled services) and click on **Next** to continue.
5. On the **IPv4 settings** page fill in the **IP address**, **Subnet mask**, and provide a new Gateway IP address (only if required). Click on **Next** to continue.

## Add Networking

- 1 Select connection type
- 2 Select target device
- 3 Port properties
- 4 IPv4 settings**
- 5 Ready to complete

### IPv4 settings

Specify VMkernel IPv4 settings.

- ☐ Obtain IPv4 settings automatically
- ☒ Use static IPv4 settings

IPv4 address 172.21.118.45

Subnet mask 255.255.255.0

Default gateway ☒ Override default gateway for this adapter

172.21.118.1

DNS server addresses 10.61.185.231

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

6. Review the your selections on the **Ready to complete** page and click on **Finish** to create the VMkernel adapter.

### Add Networking

- Select connection type
- Select target device
- Port properties
- IPv4 settings
- Ready to complete**

### Ready to complete

Review your selections before finishing the wizard

Select target device

Distributed port group	NFS 3374
Distributed switch	DSwitch

Port properties

New port group	NFS 3374 (DSwitch)
MTU	9190
vMotion	Disabled
Provisioning	Disabled
Fault Tolerance logging	Disabled
Management	Disabled
vSphere Replication	Disabled
vSphere Replication NFC	Disabled
VSAN	Disabled
VSAN Witness	Disabled
vSphere Backup NFC	Disabled
NVMe over TCP	Disabled
NVMe over RDMA	Disabled

IPv4 settings

IPv4 address	172.21.118.45 (static)
Subnet mask	255.255.255.0

CANCEL

BACK

FINISH

## Deploy and use ONTAP tools 10 to configure storage

The following steps are performed on vSphere 8 cluster using the vSphere client and involve deploying OTV, configuring ONTAP tools Manager, and creating a vVols NFS datastore.

For the full documentation on deploying and using ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere 10 refer to [Prepare to deploy ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere](#).

## Deploy ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere 10

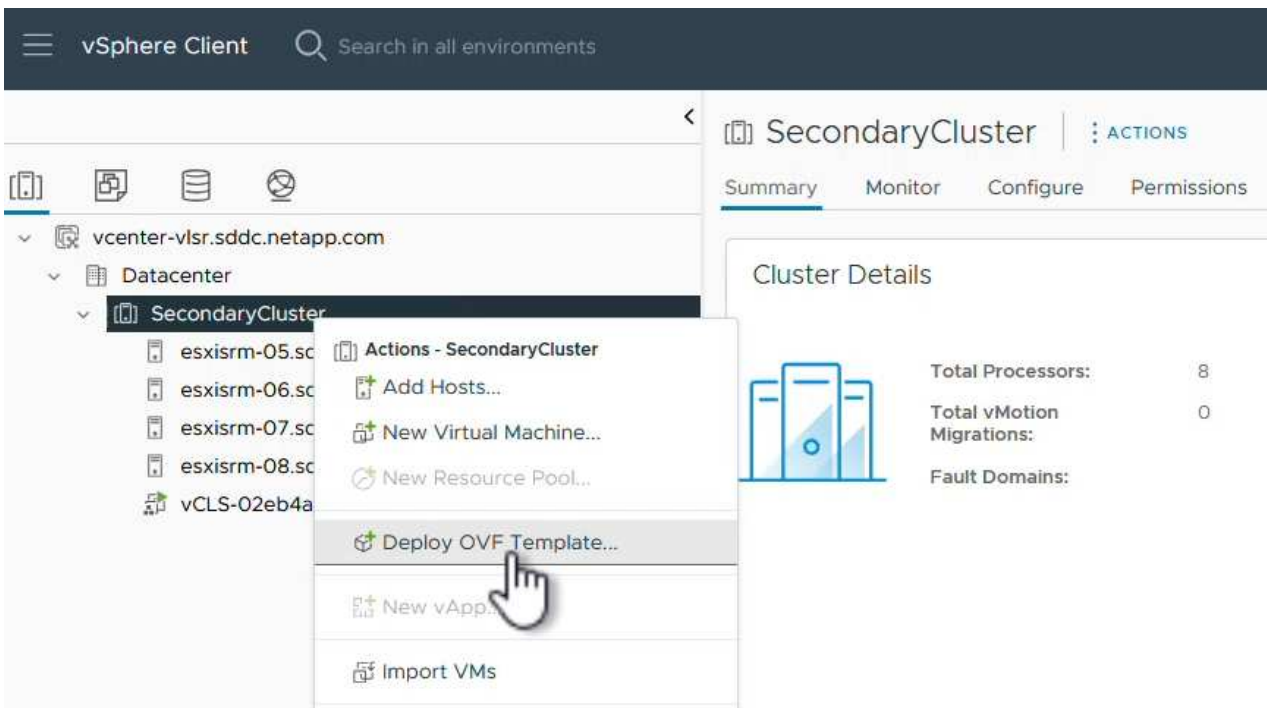
ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere 10 is deployed as a VM appliance and provides an integrated vCenter UI for managing ONTAP storage. ONTAP tools 10 features a new global management portal for managing connections to multiple vCenter servers and ONTAP storage backends.



In a non-HA deployment scenario, three available IP addresses are required. One IP address is allocated for the load balancer, another for the Kubernetes control plane, and the remaining one for the node. In an HA deployment, two additional IP addresses are necessary for the second and third nodes, in addition to the initial three. Prior to assignment, the host names should be associated to the IP addresses in DNS. It is important that all five IP addresses are on the same VLAN, which is chosen for the deployment.

Complete the following to Deploy ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere:

1. Obtain the ONTAP tools OVA image from the [NetApp Support site](#) and download to a local folder.
2. Log into the vCenter appliance for the vSphere 8 cluster.
3. From the vCenter appliance interface right-click on the management cluster and select **Deploy OVF Template...**



4. In the **Deploy OVF Template** wizard click the **Local file** radio button and select the ONTAP tools OVA file downloaded in the previous step.

## Deploy OVF Template

### 1 Select an OVF template

2 Select a name and folder

3 Select a compute resource

4 Review details

5 Select storage

6 Ready to complete

## Select an OVF template

Select an OVF template from remote URL or local file system

Enter a URL to download and install the OVF package from the Internet, or browse to a location accessible from your computer, such as a local hard drive, a network share, or a CD/DVD drive.

☐ URL

http | https://remoteserver-address/filetoinstall.ovf | .ova

☒ Local file

UPLOAD FILES

netapp-ontap-tools-for-vmware-vsphere-9.13-9554.ova

- For steps 2 through 5 of the wizard select a name and folder for the VM, select the compute resource, review the details, and accept the license agreement.
- For the storage location of the configuration and disk files, select a local datastore or vSAN datastore.

## Deploy OVF Template

1 Select an OVF template

2 Select a name and folder

3 Select a compute resource

4 Review details

5 License agreements

6 Configuration

7 Select storage

8 Select networks

9 Customize template

10 Ready to complete

## Select storage

Select the storage for the configuration and disk files

☐ Encrypt this virtual machine ⓘ

Select virtual disk format

VM Storage Policy

Datastore Default

☐ Disable Storage DRS for this virtual machine

	Name	Storage Compatibility	Capacity	Provisioned	Free	
	vsanDatastore	--	799.97 GB	26.05 GB	783.98 GB	

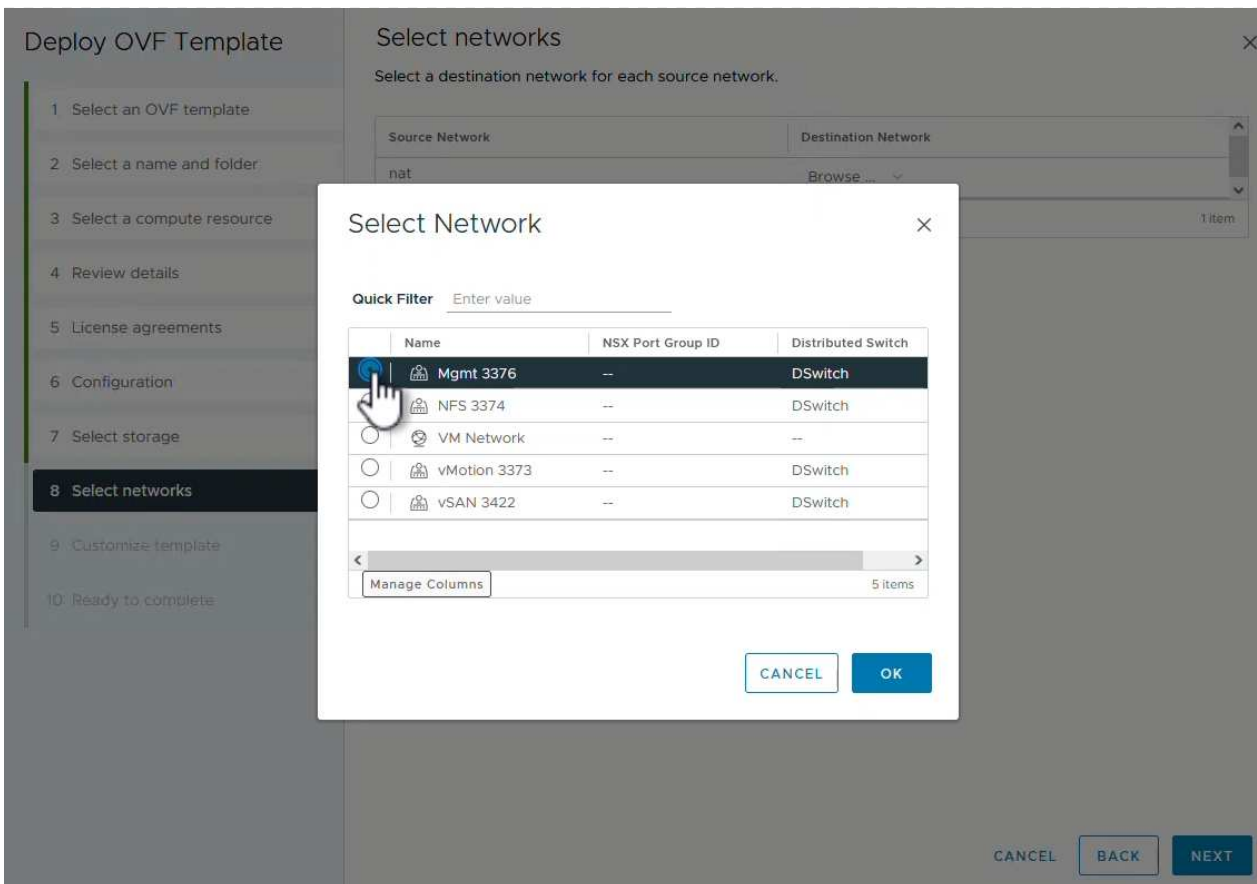
Compatibility

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

- On the Select network page select the network used for management traffic.



8. On the Configuration page select the deployment configuration to be used. In this scenario the easy deployment method is used.



ONTAP Tools 10 features multiple deployment configurations including high-availability deployments using multiple nodes. For documentation on all deployment configurations, refer to [Prepare to deploy ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere](#).

## Deploy OVF Template

- Select an OVF template
- Select a name and folder
- Select a compute resource
- Review details
- License agreements
- Configuration**
- Select storage
- Select networks
- Customize template
- Ready to complete

## Configuration

Select a deployment configuration

- ☒ Easy deployment (S)
- ☐ Easy deployment (M)
- ☐ Advanced deployment (S)
- ☐ Advanced deployment (M)
- ☐ High-Availability deployment (S)
- ☐ High-Availability deployment (M)
- ☐ High-Availability deployment (L)
- ☐ Recovery

**Description**


Deploy local provisioner Non-HA  
Small single node instance of  
ONTAP tools

8 Items

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT



9. On the Customize template page fill out all required information:

- Application username to be used to register the VASA provider and SRA in the vCenter Server.
- Enable ASUP for automated support.
- ASUP Proxy URL if required.
- Administrator username and password.
- NTP servers.
- Maintenance user password to access management functions from the console.
- Load Balancer IP.
- Virtual IP for K8s control plane.
- Primary VM to select the current VM as the primary (for HA configurations).
- Hostname for the VM
- Provide the required network properties fields.

Click on **Next** to continue.

## Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource
- 4 Review details
- 5 License agreements
- 6 Configuration
- 7 Select storage
- 8 Select networks
- 9 Customize template
- 10 Ready to complete

## Customize template

Customize the deployment properties of this software solution.

10 properties have invalid values

System Configuration	8 settings
Application username(*)	Username to assign to the Application vsphere-services
Application password(*)	Password to assign to the Application Password <input type="password"/> <input type="button" value="eye"/>
	Confirm Password <input type="password"/> <input type="button" value="eye"/>
Enable ASUP	Select this checkbox to enable ASUP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ASUP Proxy URL	Proxy url ( in case if egress is blocked in datacenter side), through which we can push the asup bundle. <input type="text"/>
Administrator username(*)	Username to assign to the Administrator. Please use only a letter as the beginning. And only '@', '_', '.', ':', '-' special characters are supported <input type="text"/> 1
Administrator password(*)	Password to assign to the Administrator <input type="password"/>

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

## Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource
- 4 Review details
- 5 License agreements
- 6 Configuration
- 7 Select storage
- 8 Select networks
- 9 Customize template
- 10 Ready to complete

## Customize template

Maintenance user password(*)	Password to assign to maint user account Password <input type="password"/> <input type="button" value="eye"/>
	Confirm Password <input type="password"/> <input type="button" value="eye"/>
Deployment Configuration	3 settings
Load balancer IP(*)	Load balancer IP (*) 172.21.120.57
Virtual IP for K8s control plane(*)	Provide the virtual IP address for K8s control plane 172.21.120.58
Primary VM	Maintain this field as selected to set the current VM as primary and install the ONTAP tools. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Node Configuration	10 settings
HostName(*)	Specify the hostname for the VM <input type="text"/> 1
IP Address(*)	Specify the IP address for the appliance <input type="text"/> 1
IPv6 Address	Specify the IPv6 address on the deployed network only when you need dual stack. <input type="text"/>

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

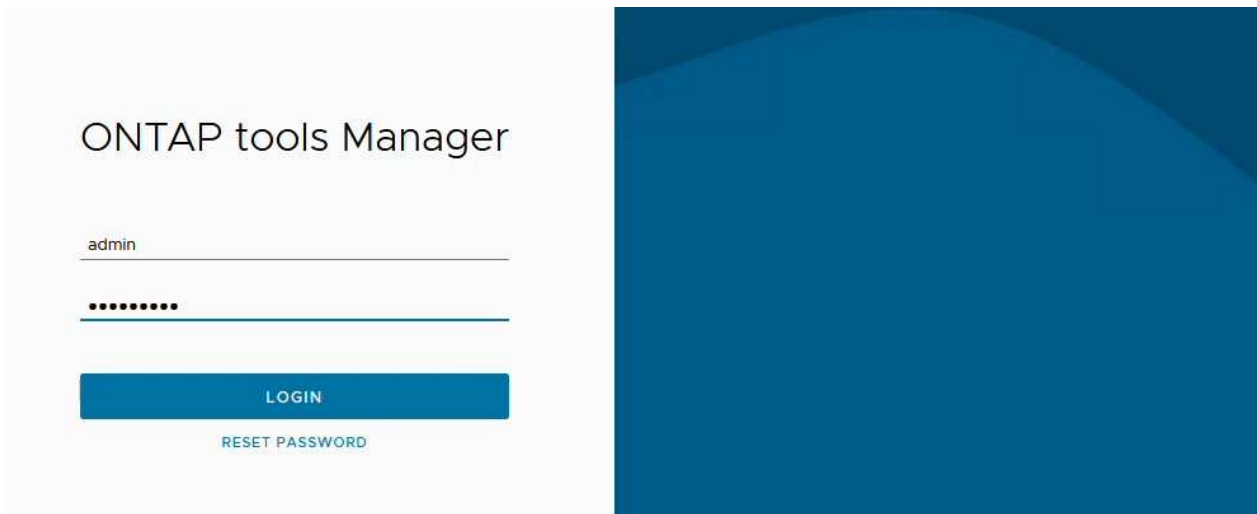


10. Review all information on the Ready to complete page and the click Finish to begin deploying the ONTAP tools appliance.

## Connect Storage Backend and vCenter Server to ONTAP tools 10.

ONTAP tools manager is used to configure global settings for ONTAP Tools 10.

1. Access ONTAP tools Manager by navigating to <https://loadBalancerIP:8443/virtualization/ui/> in a web browser and logging in with the administrative credentials provided during deployment.



2. On the **Getting Started** page click on **Go to Storage Backends**.

## Getting Started



ONTAP tools Manager allows you to manage ONTAP Storage Backends and associate them with vCenters. You can also download support log bundles.



### Storage Backends

Add, modify, and remove storage backends.

[Go to Storage Backends](#)



### vCenters

Add, modify, and remove vCenters and associate storage backends with them.

[Go to vCenters](#)



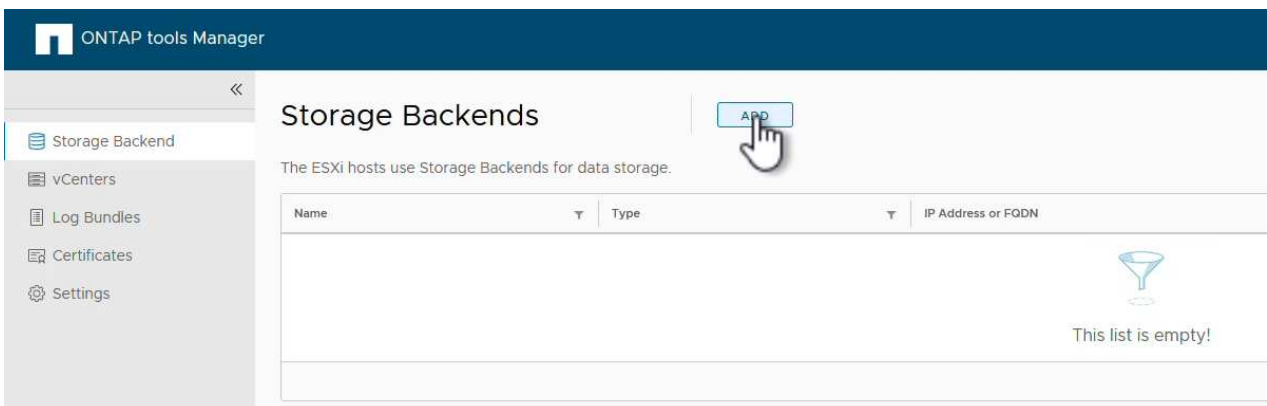
### Log Bundles

Generate and download log bundles for support purposes.

[Go to Log Bundles](#)


☐ Don't show again

- On the **Storage Backends** page, click on **ADD** to fill in the credentials of an ONTAP storage system to be registered with ONTAP tools 10.



- On the **Add Storage Backend** box, fill out the credentials for the ONTAP storage system.

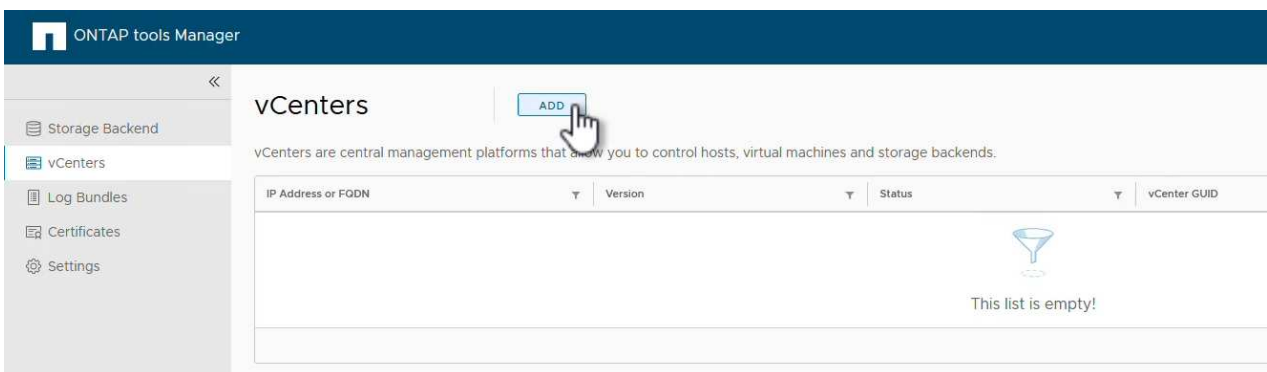
## Add Storage Backend

Hostname: *	172.16.9.25
Username: *	admin
Password: *	•••••••• 
Port: *	443

CANCEL

ADD

5. In the left hand menu click on **vCenters**, and then on on **ADD** to fill in the credentials of a vCenter server to be registered with ONTAP tools 10.



ONTAP tools Manager

<<

Storage Backend

**vCenters**

Log Bundles

Certificates

Settings

**vCenters**

ADD

vCenters are central management platforms that allow you to control hosts, virtual machines and storage backends.

IP Address or FQDN	Version	Status	vCenter GUID
This list is empty!			

6. On the **Add vCenter** box, fill out the credentials for the ONTAP storage system.

## Add vCenter

Server IP Address or FQDN: \*

Username: \*

Password: \*  

Port: \*

CANCEL

ADD



- From the vertical three-dot menu for the newly discovered vCenter server, select **Associate Storage Backend**.

ONTAP tools Manager

<<

Storage Backend

vCenters

Log Bundles

Certificates

Settings

### vCenters

ADD

vCenters are central management platforms that allow you to control hosts, virtual machines and storage backends.

		Version	Status
⋮	Associate Storage Backend	8.0.2	Healthy
	Dissociate Storage Backend		
	Modify		
	Remove		

- On the **Associate Storage Backend** box, select the ONTAP storage system to associated with the vCenter server and click on **Associate** to complete the action.

## Associate Storage Backend

vcenter-vlsr.sddc.netapp.com



Storage Backend

ntaphci-a300e9u25

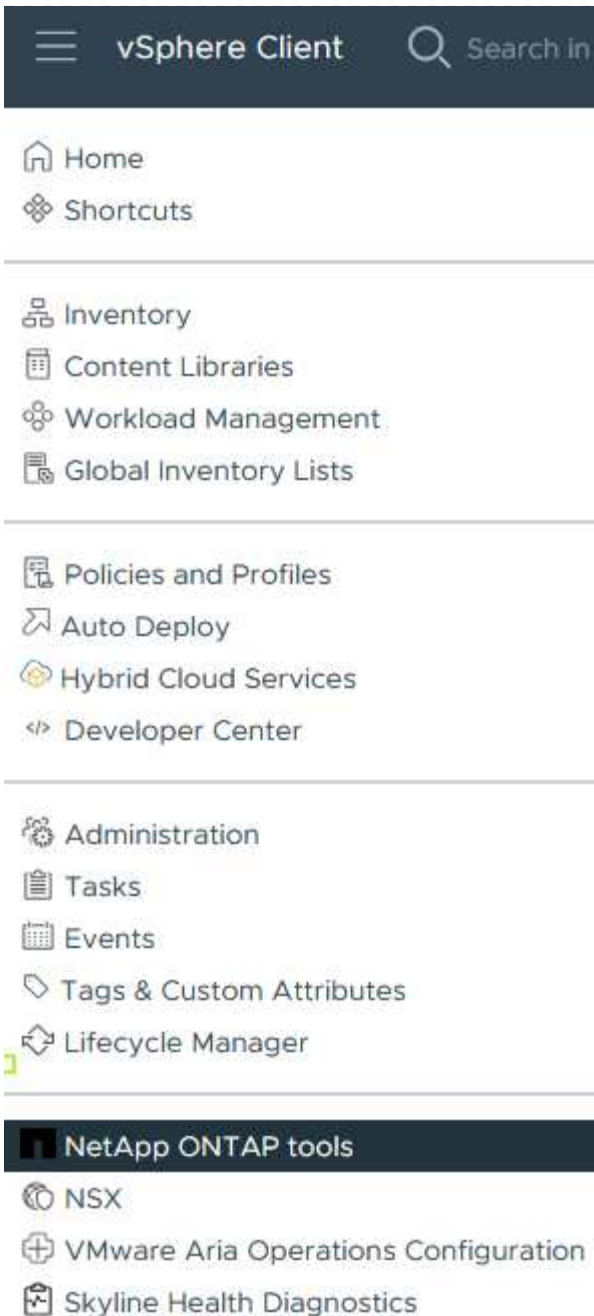


CANCEL

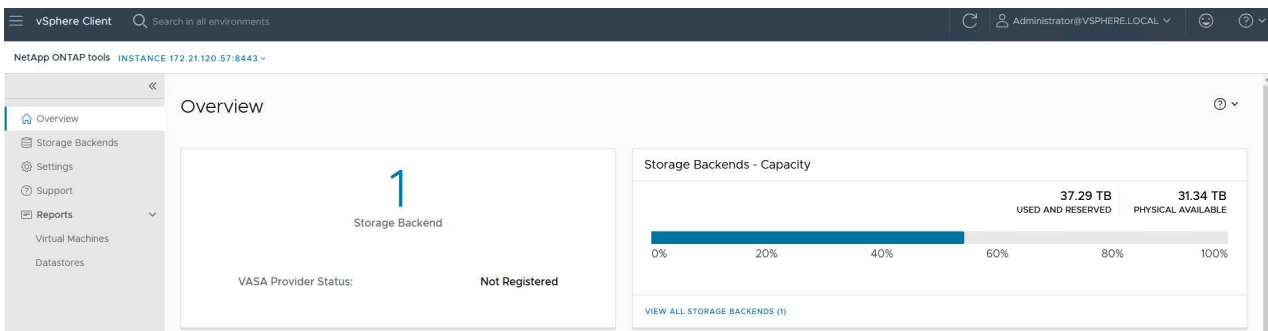
ASSOCIATE



9. To verify the installation, log into the vSphere client and select **NetApp ONTAP tools** from the left hand menu.



10. From the ONTAP tools dashboard you should see that a Storage Backend was associated with the vCenter Server.



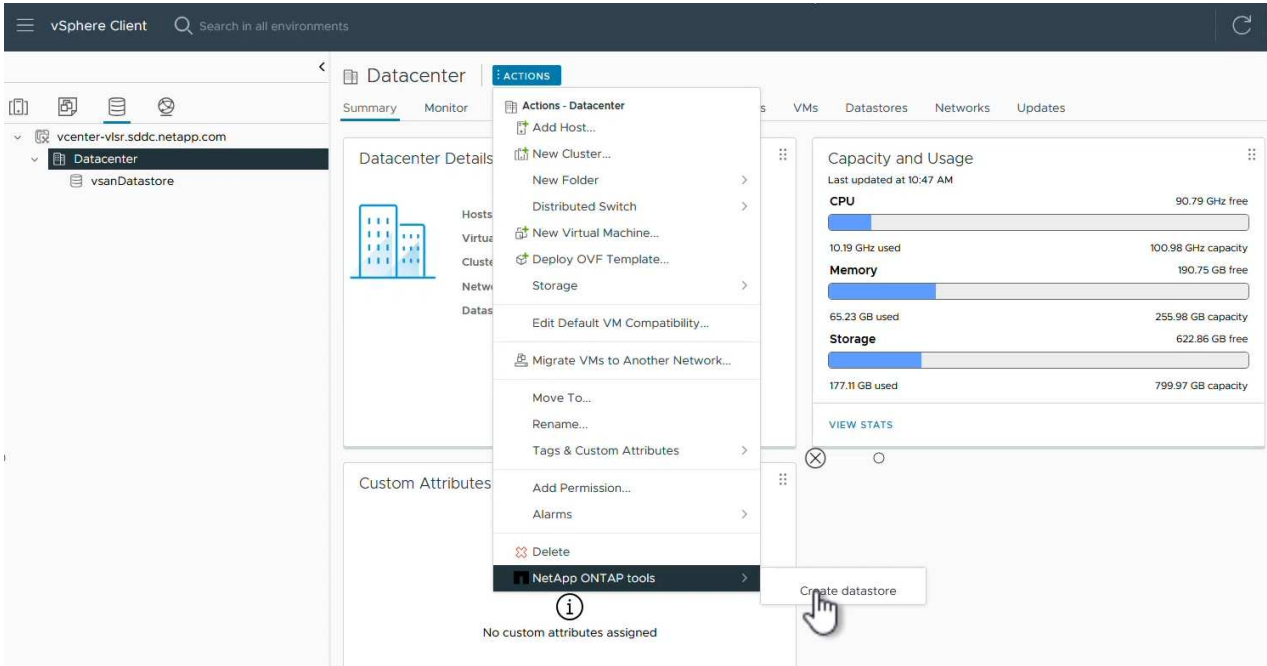




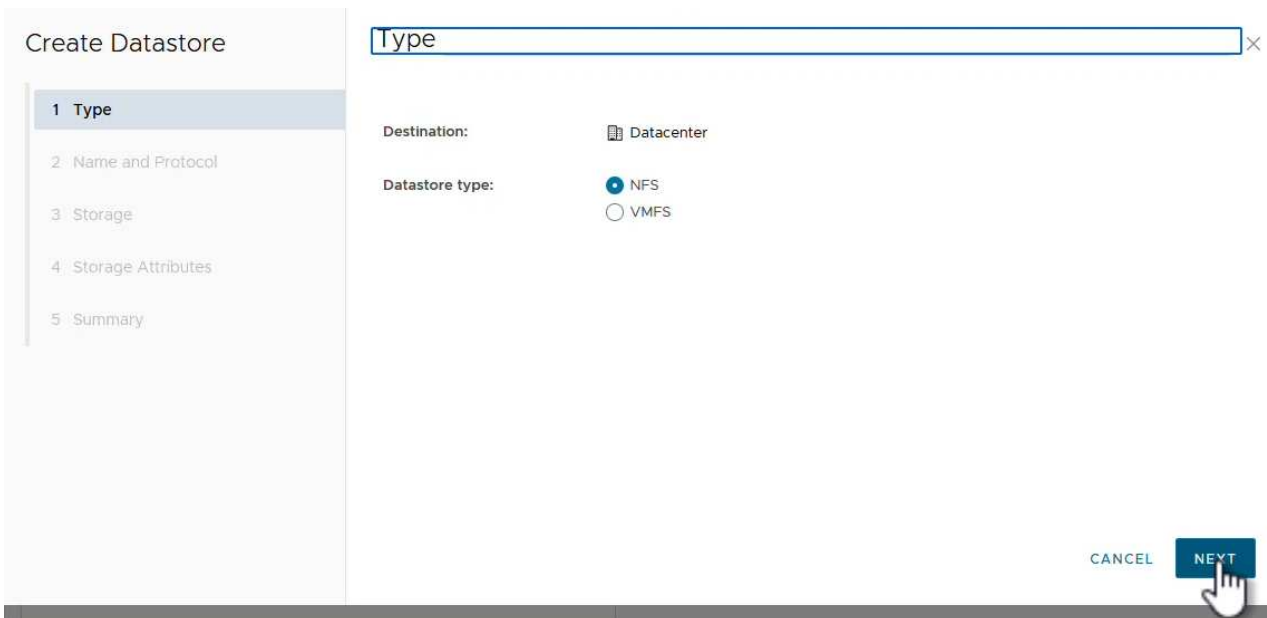
## Create an NFS datastore using ONTAP tools 10

Complete the following steps to deploy an ONTAP datastore, running on NFS, using ONTAP tools 10.

1. In the vSphere client, navigate to the storage inventory. From the **ACTIONS** menu, select **NetApp ONTAP tools > Create datastore**.



2. On the **Type** page of the Create Datastore wizard, click on the NFS radio button and then on **Next** to continue.



3. On the **Name and Protocol** page, fill out the name, size and protocol for the datastore. Click on **Next**

to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Datastore' wizard with the 'Name and Protocol' step selected. The left sidebar lists the steps: 1 Type, 2 Name and Protocol, 3 Storage, 4 Storage Attributes, and 5 Summary. The main area contains the following fields:

- Datastore name:** NFS\_DS1
- Size:** 2 TB (with a note: Minimum supported size is 1 GB.)
- Protocol:** NFS 3
- Advanced Options:** (expanded section)
- Datastore Cluster:** (empty dropdown)

At the bottom right, there are three buttons: CANCEL, BACK, and NEXT. A hand cursor is pointing at the NEXT button.

- On the **Storage** page select a Platform (filters storage system by type) and a storage VM for the volume. Optionally, select a custom export policy. Click on **Next** to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Datastore' wizard with the 'Storage' step selected. The left sidebar lists the steps: 1 Type, 2 Name and Protocol, 3 Storage, 4 Storage Attributes, and 5 Summary. The main area contains the following fields:

- Platform:** Performance (A)
- Storage VM:** VCF\_NFS (with a note: ntaphci-a300e9u25 (172.16.9.25))
- Advanced Options:** (expanded section)
- Custom Export Policy:** Search or specify policy name (with a note: Choose an existing policy or give a new name to the default policy.)

At the bottom right, there are three buttons: CANCEL, BACK, and NEXT. A hand cursor is pointing at the NEXT button.

- On the **Storage attributes** page select the storage aggregate to use, and optionally, advanced options such as space reservation and quality of service. Click on **Next** to continue.

## Create Datastore

- 1 Type
- 2 Name and Protocol
- 3 Storage
- 4 Storage Attributes
- 5 Summary

## Storage Attributes

Specify the storage details for provisioning the datastore.

Aggregate: \* EHCaggr02 (16.61 TB Free) ▾

Volume: A new volume will be created automatically.

⌵ Advanced Options

Space Reserve: \* Thin ▾

Enable QoS ☐

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

6. Finally, review the **Summary** and click on Finish to begin creating the NFS datastore.

## Create Datastore

- 1 Type
- 2 Name and Protocol
- 3 Storage
- 4 Storage Attributes
- 5 Summary

## Summary

A new datastore will be created with these settings.

### Type

Destination: Datacenter  
Datastore type: NFS

### Name and Protocol

Datastore name: NFS\_DS1  
Size: 2 TB  
Protocol: NFS 3

### Storage

Platform: Performance (A)  
Storage VM: VCF\_NFS

CANCEL

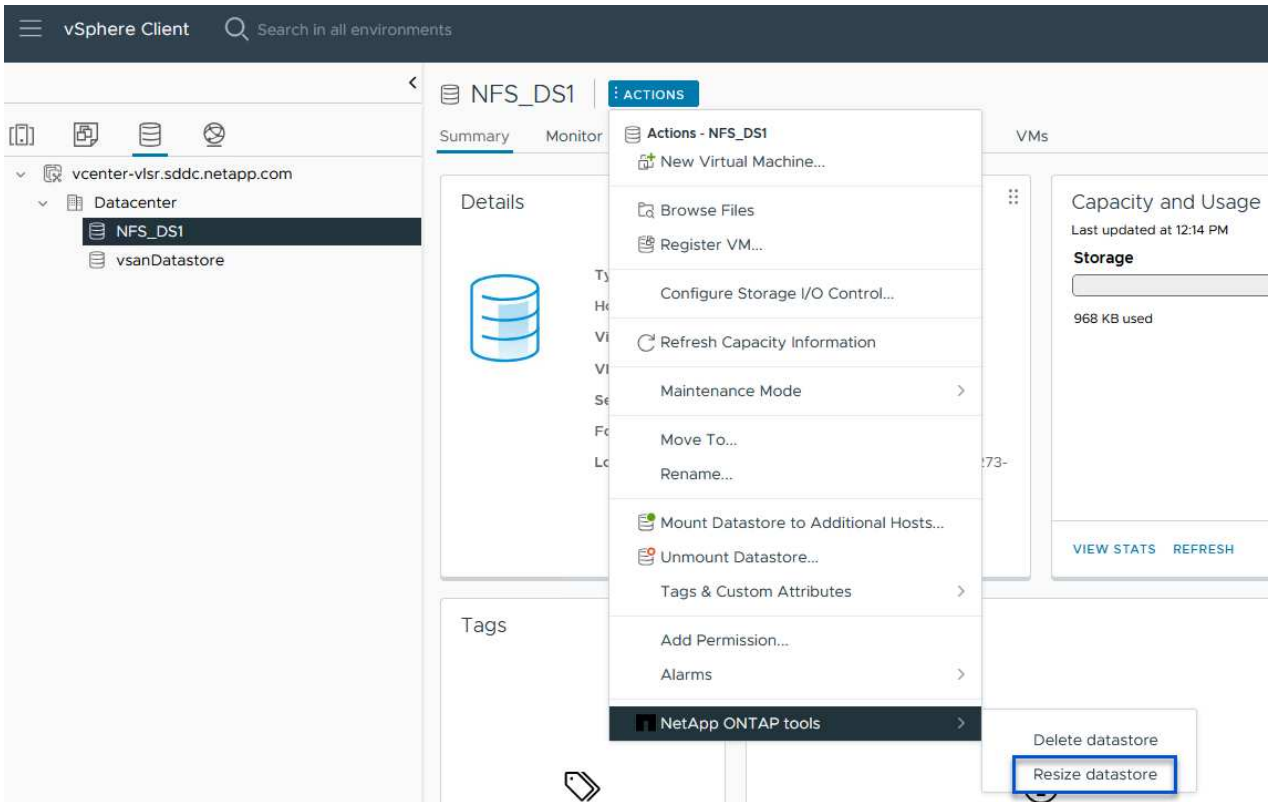
BACK

FINISH

## Resize an NFS datastore using ONTAP tools 10

Complete the following steps to resize an existing NFS datastore using ONTAP tools 10.

1. In the vSphere client, navigate to the storage inventory. From the **ACTIONS** menu, select **NetApp ONTAP tools > Resize datastore**.



2. On the **Resize Datastore** wizard, fill in the new size of the datastore in GB and click on **Resize** to continue.



Manager, organizations can achieve seamless replication and failover of virtual machines and data between sites, enabling efficient disaster recovery processes. The combination of ONTAP tools and the SRA empowers businesses to protect critical workloads, minimize downtime, and maintain business continuity in the face of unforeseen events or disasters.

ONTAP tools 10 simplifies storage management and efficiency features, enhances availability, and reduces storage costs and operational overhead, whether you are using SAN or NAS. It uses best practices for provisioning datastores and optimizes ESXi host settings for NFS and block storage environments. For all these benefits, NetApp recommends this plug-in when using vSphere with systems running ONTAP software.

The SRA is used together with SRM to manage the replication of VM data between production and disaster recovery sites for traditional VMFS and NFS datastores and also for the nondisruptive testing of DR replicas. It helps automate the tasks of discovery, recovery, and re protection.

In this scenario we will demonstrate how to deploy and use VMWare Site Recovery manager to protect datastores and run both a test and final failover to a secondary site. Re protection and failback are also discussed.

## Scenario Overview

This scenario covers the following high level steps:

- Configure SRM with vCenter servers at primary and secondary sites.
- Install the SRA adapter for ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere 10 and register with vCenters.
- Create SnapMirror relationships between source and destination ONTAP storage systems
- Configure Site Recovery for SRM.
- Conduct test and final failover.
- Discuss re protection and failback.

## Architecture

The following diagram shows a typical VMware Site Recovery architecture with ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere 10 configured in a 3-node high availability configuration.



## **Create SnapMirror relationship between ONTAP storage systems**

A SnapMirror relationship must be established between the source and destination ONTAP storage systems, for the datastore volumes to be protected.

Refer to ONTAP documentation starting [HERE](#) for complete information on creating SnapMirror relationships for ONTAP volumes.

Step-by-step instructions are outline in the following document, located [HERE](#). These steps outline how to create cluster peer and SVM peer relationships and then SnapMirror relationships for each volume. These steps can be performed in ONTAP System Manager or using the ONTAP CLI.

## **Configure the SRM appliance**

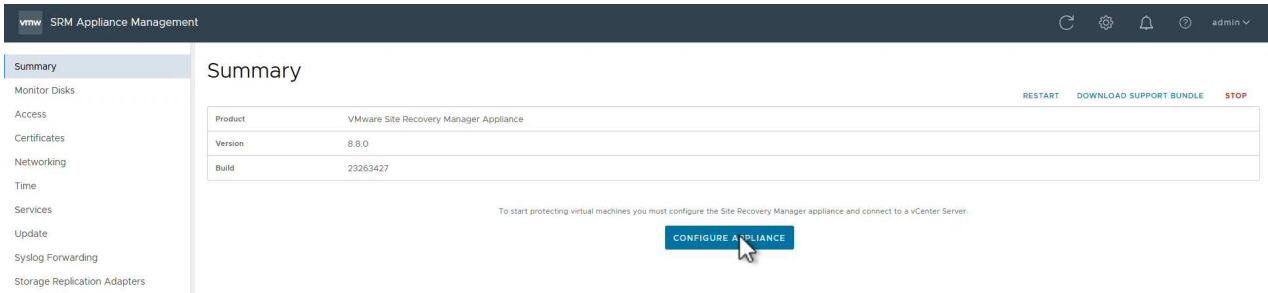
Complete the following steps to configure the SRM appliance and SRA adapter.



## Connect the SRM appliance for primary and secondary sites

The following steps must be completed for both the primary and secondary sites.

1. In a web browser, navigate to [https://<SRM\\_appliance\\_IP>:5480](https://<SRM_appliance_IP>:5480) and log in. Click on **Configure Appliance** to get started.



2. On the **Platform Services Controller** page of the Configure Site Recovery Manager wizard, fill in the credentials of the vCenter server to which SRM will be registered. Click on **Next** to continue.

The screenshot displays the 'Configure Site Recovery Manager' wizard, specifically the 'Platform Services Controller' step. On the left, a sidebar shows the progress of the wizard with four steps: 1. Platform Services Controller (active), 2. vCenter Server, 3. Name and extension, and 4. Ready to complete. The main area is titled 'Platform Services Controller' and includes a close button (X) in the top right. Below the title, a note states: 'All fields are required unless marked (optional)'. The form contains four input fields: 'PSC host name' with the value 'vcenter-srm.sddc.netapp.com', 'PSC port' with the value '443', 'User name' with the value 'administrator@vsphere.local', and 'Password' with masked characters and a toggle icon. A note at the bottom of the form reads: 'Note: If prompted, you must accept the certificate for the configuration to proceed.' At the bottom right of the wizard, there are two buttons: 'CANCEL' and 'NEXT', with a mouse cursor clicking on the 'NEXT' button.

3. On the **vCenter Server** page, view the connected vServer and click on **Next** to continue.
4. On the **Name and extension** page, fill in a name for the SRM site, an administrators email address, and the local host to be used by SRM. Click on **Next** to continue.

## Configure Site Recovery Manager

1 Platform Services Controller

2 vCenter Server

3 Name and extension

4 Ready to complete

### Name and extension



All fields are required unless marked (optional)

Enter name and extension for Site Recovery Manager

Site name

Site 2

A unique display name for this Site Recovery Manager site.

Administrator email

josh.powell@netapp.com

An email address to use for system notifications.

Local host

srm-site2.sddc.netapp.com

The address on the local host to be used by Site Recovery Manager.

Extension ID

☒ Default extension ID (com.vmware.vcDr)

☐ Custom extension ID

The default extension ID is recommended for most configurations. For shared recovery site installations, in which multiple sites connect to a shared recovery site, use a unique custom extension ID for each SRM pair.

Extension ID

com.vmware.vcDr-

Organization

Description

CANCEL

BACK

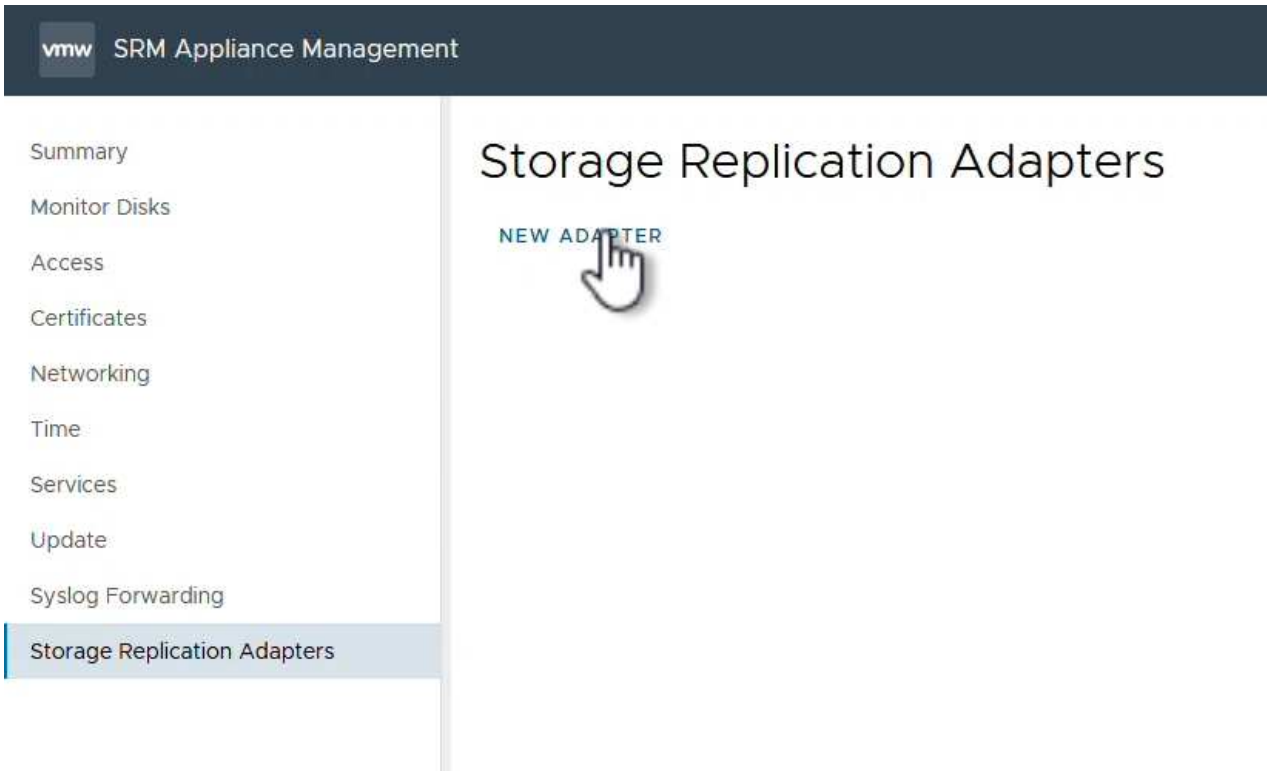
NEXT

5. On the **Ready to complete** page review the summary of changes

## Configure SRA on the SRM appliance

Complete the following steps to configure the SRA on the SRM appliance:

1. Download the SRA for ONTAP tools 10 at the [NetApp support site](#) and save the tar.gz file to a local folder.
2. From the SRM management appliance click on **Storage Replication Adapters** in the left hand menu and then on **New Adapter**.



3. Follow the steps outlined on the ONTAP tools 10 documentation site at [Configure SRA on the SRM appliance](#). Once complete, the SRA can communicate with SRA using the provided IP address and credentials of the vCenter server.

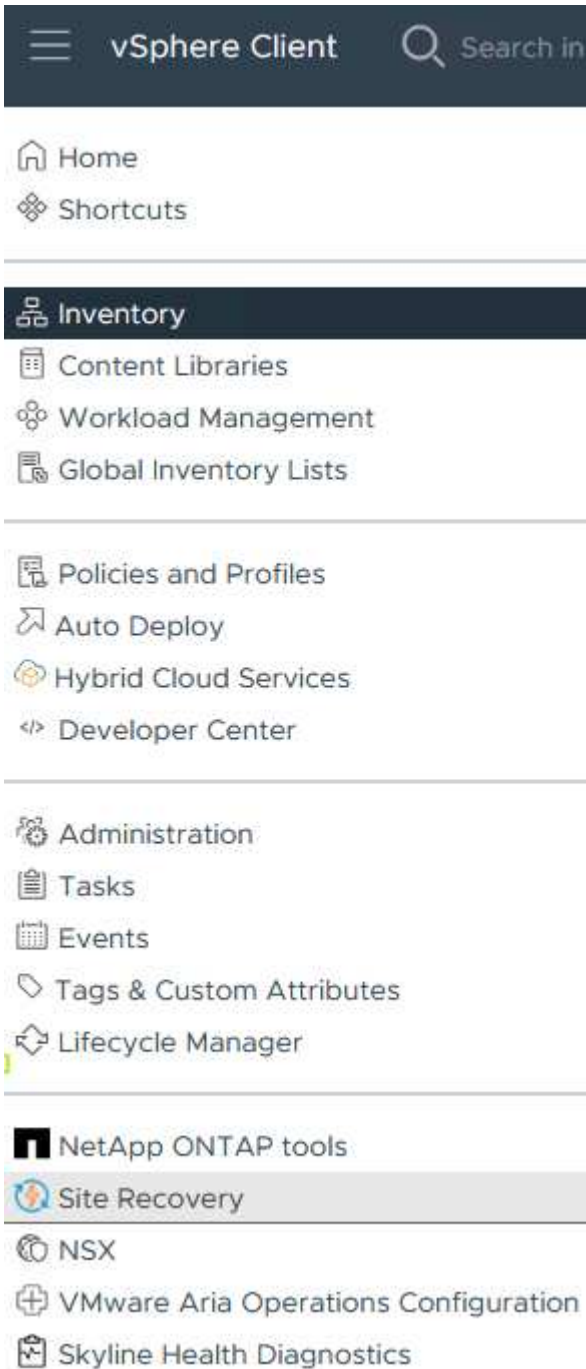
## Configure Site Recovery for SRM

Complete the following steps to configure Site Pairing, create Protection Groups,

## Configure Site Pairing for SRM

The following step is completed in the vCenter client of the primary site.

1. In the vSphere client click on **Site Recovery** in the left hand menu. A new browser windows opens to the SRM management UI on the primary site.



2. On the **Site Recovery** page, click on **NEW SITE PAIR**.

Before you can use Site Recovery, you must configure the connection between the Site Recovery Manager server and vSphere Replication server instances on the protected and recovery sites. This is known as a site pair.

[NEW SITE PAIR](#)[Learn More](#)

- On the **Pair type** page of the **New Pair wizard**, verify that the local vCenter server is selected and select the **Pair type**. Click on **Next** to continue.

New Pair

1 Pair type

2 Peer vCenter Server

3 Services

4 Ready to complete

Pair type

Select a local vCenter Server.

vCenter Server

+ vcenter-vlsr.sddc.netapp.com

Pair type

☒ Pair with a peer vCenter Server located in a different SSO domain

☐ Pair with a peer vCenter Server located in the same SSO domain

CANCEL NEXT

- On the **Peer vCenter** page fill out the credentials of the vCenter at the secondary site and click on **Find vCenter Instances**. Verify the the vCenter instance has been discovered and click on **Next** to continue.

## New Pair

1 Pair type

2 Peer vCenter Server

3 Services

4 Ready to complete

## Peer vCenter Server


All fields are required unless marked (optional)

Enter the Platform Services Controller details for the peer vCenter Server.

PSC host name

PSC port

User name

Password  

FIND VCENTER SERVER INSTANCES

Select a vCenter Server you want to pair.

vCenter Server

 vcenter-srm.sddc.netapp.com

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

5. On the **Services** page, check the box next the proposed site pairing. Click on **Next** to continue.

## New Pair

- 1 Pair type
- 2 Peer vCenter Server
- 3 Services
- 4 Ready to complete

## Services

The following services were identified on the selected vCenter Server instances. Select the ones you want to pair.

Service	vcenter-vlsr.sddc.netapp.com	vcenter-srm.sddc.netapp.com
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Recovery Manager (com.vmware.vc...	Site 1	Site 2

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

6. On the **Ready to complete** page, review the proposed configuration and then click on the **Finish** button to create the Site Pairing
7. The new Site Pair and its summary can be viewed on the Summary page.

## Summary

RECONNECT

BREAK SITE PAIR



vCenter Server: vcenter-vlsr.sddc.netapp.com vcenter-srm.sddc.netapp.com  
vCenter Version: 8.0.2, 22385739 8.0.2, 22385739  
vCenter Host Name: vcenter-vlsr.sddc.netapp.com:443 vcenter-srm.sddc.netapp.com:443  
Platform Services Controller: vcenter-vlsr.sddc.netapp.com:443 vcenter-srm.sddc.netapp.com:443

### Site Recovery Manager

EXPORT/IMPORT SRM CONFIGURATION

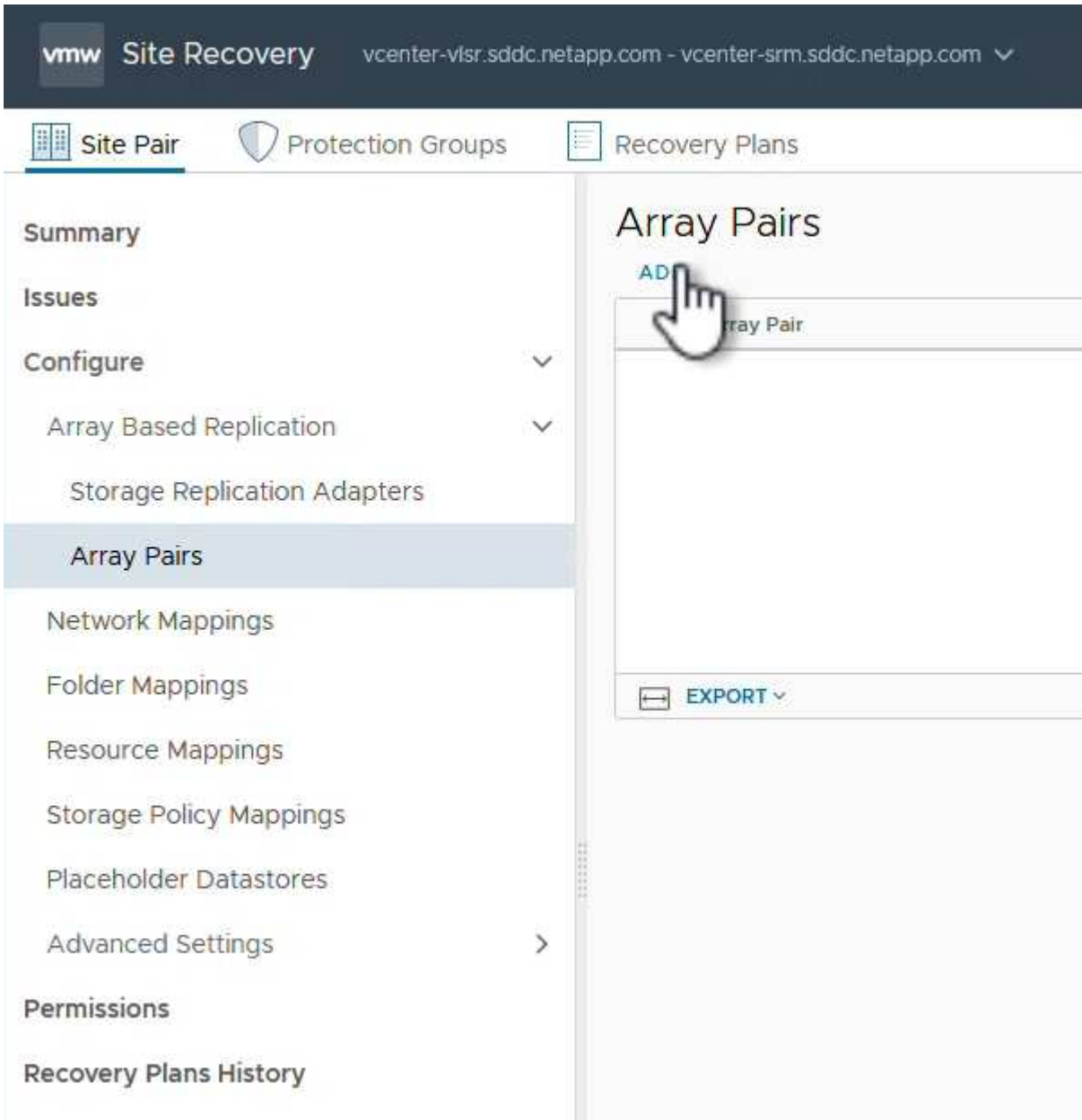
Protection Groups:0 Recovery Plans:0

Name	Site 1 RENAME	Site 2 RENAME
Server	srm-site1.sddc.netapp.com:443 ACTIONS	srm-site2.sddc.netapp.com:443 ACTIONS
Version	8.8.0, 23263429	8.8.0, 23263429
ID	com.vmware.vcDr	com.vmware.vcDr
Logged in as	VSPHERE.LOCAL\Administrator	VSPHERE.LOCAL\Administrator
Remote SRM connection	✓ Connected	✓ Connected

## Add an Array Pair for SRM

The following step is completed in the Site Recovery interface of the primary site.

1. In the Site Recovery interface navigate to **Configure > Array Based Replication > Array Pairs** in the left hand menu. Click on **ADD** to get started.



2. On the **Storage replication adapter** page of the **Add Array Pair** wizard, verify the SRA adapter is present for the primary site and click on **Next** to continue.



## Add Array Pair

### 1 Storage replication adapter

2 Local array manager


3 Remote array manager

4 Array pairs

5 Ready to complete

## Storage replication adapter

Select a storage replication adapter (SRA):

	Storage Replication Adapter	Status	Vendor	Version	Stretched Storage
	> NetApp Storage Replication Ada...	✓ OK	NetApp	10.1	Not Support...

Items per page: AUTO 1 items

CANCEL

NEXT

- On the **Local array manager** page, enter a name for the array at the primary site, the FQDN of the storage system, the SVM IP addresses serving NFS, and optionally, the names of specific volumes to be discovered. Click on **Next** to continue.

## Add Array Pair

- 1 Storage replication adapter
- 2 Local array manager
- 3 Remote array manager
- 4 Array pairs
- 5 Ready to complete

### Local array manager

Array managers allow Site Recovery Manager to communicate with array based replication storage systems.

Enter a name for the array manager on "vcenter-vlsr.sddc.netapp.com":

Array\_1

#### Storage Array Parameters

Storage System connection parameters

Storage Management IP Address or Hostname ontap-source.sddc.netapp.com

Enter the cluster management IP address/hostname. To connect directly to a Storage Virtual Machine(SVM), enter the SVM management IP address/hostname.

NFS Hostnames or IP Addresses 172.21.118.49

Comma separated list of Hostnames or IP addresses that serve NFS to ESX hosts. Leave blank for SAN only.

Storage Virtual Machine(SVM) Name SQL\_NFS

Provide Storage Virtual Machine(SVM) name. Leave blank if connecting directly to an SVM.

Volume include list SQL\_NFS

Comma separated list of strings in volume names to discover. Leave blank to discover all. Example: srm,sql,win.

Volume exclude list

Comma separated list of strings in volume names to exclude. Leave blank to exclude none. Example: home,dept,tmp.

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

4. On the **Remote array manager** fill out the same information as the last step for the ONTAP storage system at the secondary site.

## Add Array Pair

- 1 Storage replication adapter
- 2 Local array manager
- 3 Remote array manager
- 4 Array pairs
- 5 Ready to complete

## Remote array manager

☐ Do not create a remote array manager now.

Enter a name for the array manager on "vcenter-srm.sddc.netapp.com":

Array\_2

### Storage Array Parameters

Storage System connection parameters

Storage Management IP Address or Hostname

ontap-destination.sddc.netapp.com

Enter the cluster management IP address/hostname. To connect directly to a Storage Virtual Machine(SVM), enter the SVM management IP address/hostname.

NFS Hostnames or IP Addresses

172.21.118.51

Comma separated list of Hostnames or IP addresses that serve NFS to ESX hosts. Leave blank for SAN only.

Storage Virtual Machine(SVM) Name

SRM\_NFS

Provide Storage Virtual Machine(SVM) name. Leave blank if connecting directly to an SVM.

Volume include list

Comma separated list of strings in volume names to discover. Leave blank to discover all. Example: srm,sql,win.

Volume exclude list

Comma separated list of strings in volume names to exclude. Leave blank to exclude none. Example: home,dept,tmp.

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

5. On the **Array pairs** page, select the array pairs to enable and click on **Next** to continue.

## Add Array Pair

- 1 Storage replication adapter
- 2 Local array manager
- 3 Remote array manager
- 4 Array pairs**
- 5 Ready to complete

## Array pairs

Select the array pairs to enable:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	vcenter-vlsr.sddc.netapp.com	vcenter-srm.sddc.netapp.com	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ontap-source:SQL_NFS (Array_1)	ontap-destination:SRM_NFS (Array_2)	Ready to be enabled

☒ 1

1 items

CANCEL

BACK

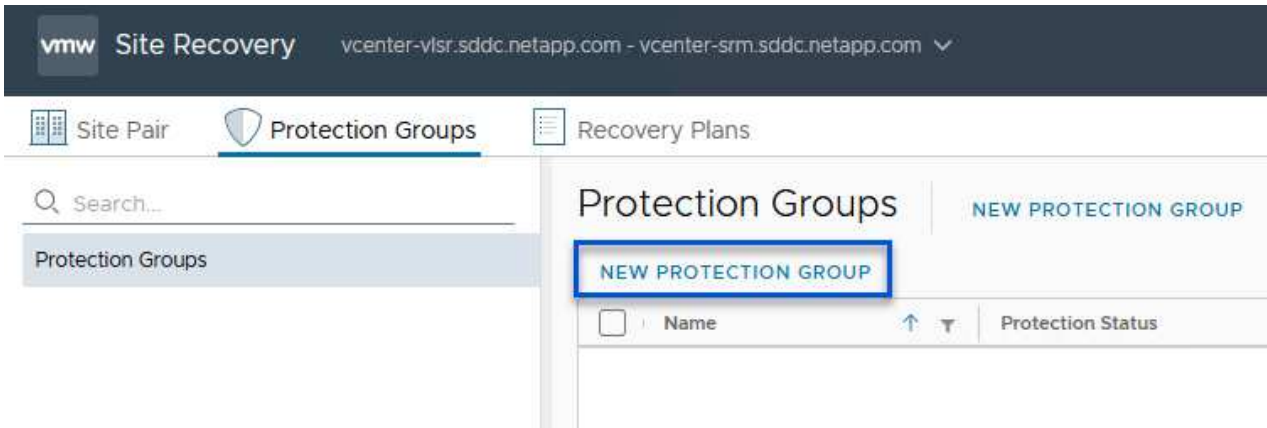
NEXT

6. Review the information on the **Ready to complete** page and click on **Finish** to create the array pair.

## Configure Protection Groups for SRM

The following step is completed in the Site Recovery interface of the primary site.

1. In the Site Recovery interface click on the **Protection Groups** tab and then on **New Protection Group** to get started.



2. On the **Name and direction** page of the **New Protection Group** wizard, provide a name for the group and choose the site direction for protection of the data.

The screenshot shows the 'New Protection Group' wizard. On the left, there's a sidebar with five steps: '1 Name and direction' (selected), '2 Type', '3 Datastore groups', '4 Recovery plan', and '5 Ready to complete'. The main area is titled 'Name and direction' and has a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the title, it says 'All fields are required unless marked (optional)'. There are four fields: 'Name:' with the value 'SQL\_Datastore' and '67 characters remaining'; 'Description:' (Optional) with a text area and '4096 characters remaining'; 'Direction:' with two radio buttons, 'Site 1 -> Site 2' (selected) and 'Site 2 -> Site 1'; and 'Location:' with a search bar and a list of 'Protection Groups'. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'CANCEL' and 'NEXT'.

3. On the **Type** page select the protection group type (datastore, VM, or vVol) and select the array pair. Click on **Next** to continue.

### New Protection Group

- 1 Name and direction
- 2 Type**
- 3 Datastore groups
- 4 Recovery plan
- 5 Ready to complete

### Type

Select the type of protection group you want to create:

☒ Datastore groups (array-based replication)  
Protect all virtual machines which are on specific datastores.

☐ Individual VMs (vSphere Replication)  
Protect specific virtual machines, regardless of the datastores.

☐ Virtual Volumes (vVol replication)  
Protect virtual machines which are on replicated vVol storage.

Select array pair

Array Pair	Array Manager Pair
<input checked="" type="radio"/> ontap-source:NFS_Array1 ↔ ontap-destination:NFS_Array2	nfs_array1 ↔ nfs_Array2
<input type="radio"/> ontap-source:SQL_NFS ↔ ontap-destination:SRM_NFS	Array_1 ↔ Array_2

Items per page: **AUTO** 2 array pairs

[CANCEL](#) [BACK](#) [NEXT](#)

4. On the **Datastore groups** page, select the datastores to include in the protection group. VMs currently residing on the datastore are displayed for each datastore selected. Click on **Next** to continue.



## New Protection Group

- 1 Name and direction
- 2 Type
- 3 Datastore groups
- 4 Recovery plan
- 5 Ready to complete

## Recovery plan

You can optionally add this protection group to a recovery plan.

- ☐ Add to existing recovery plan
- ☐ Add to new recovery plan
- ☒ Do not add to recovery plan now

 The protection group cannot be recovered unless it is added to a recovery plan.

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

6. On the **Ready to complete** page, review the new protection group parameters and click on **Finish** to create the group.



## New Protection Group

- 1 Name and direction
- 2 Type
- 3 Datastore groups
- 4 Recovery plan
- 5 Ready to complete

## Ready to complete



Review your selected settings.

Name	SQL_Datastore
Description	
Protected site	Site 1
Recovery site	Site 2
Location	Protection Groups
Protection group type	Datastore groups (array-based replication)
Array pair	ontap-source:NFS_Array1 ↔ ontap-destination:NFS_Array2 (nfs_array1 ↔ nfs_array2)
Datastore groups	NFS_DS1
Total virtual machines	3
Recovery plan	none

CANCEL

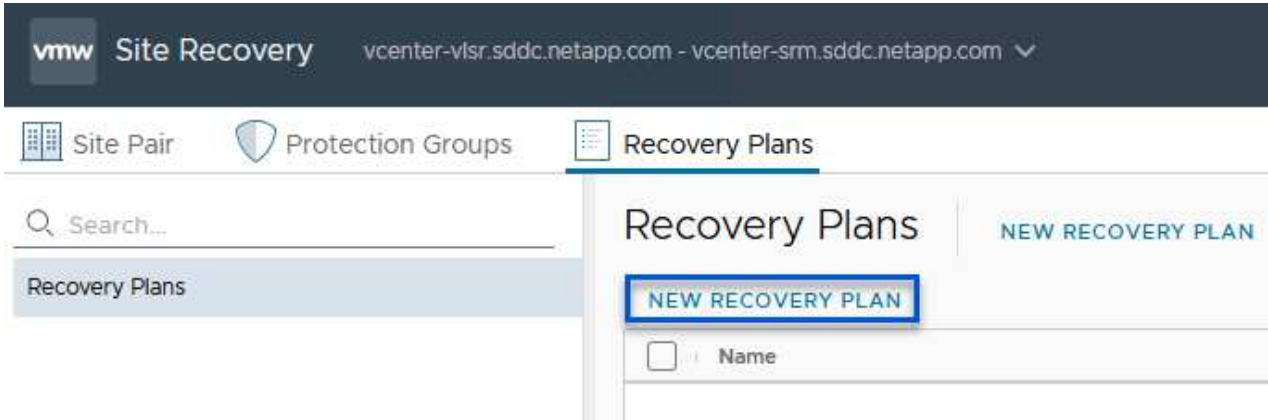
BACK

FINISH

## Configure Recovery Plan for SRM

The following step is completed in the Site Recovery interface of the primary site.

1. In the Site Recovery interface click on the **Recovery plan** tab and then on **New Recovery Plan** to get started.



2. On the **Name and direction** page of the **Create Recovery Plan** wizard, provide a name for the recovery plan and choose the direction between source and destination sites. Click on **Next** to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Recovery Plan' wizard in the 'Name and direction' step. On the left, a sidebar lists the steps: '1 Name and direction' (selected), '2 Protection Groups', '3 Test Networks', and '4 Ready to complete'. The main area is titled 'Name and direction' and includes a close button (X). Below the title, a note states 'All fields are required unless marked (optional)'. The form contains the following fields:

- Name:** A text input field containing 'SQL Site 1-to-2' with a character count of '65 characters remaining'.
- Description:** An optional text input field with a character count of '4096 characters remaining'.
- Direction:** Two radio button options: 'Site 1 → Site 2' (selected) and 'Site 2 → Site 1'.
- Location:** A search input field with a dropdown menu showing 'Recovery Plans'.

At the bottom right, there are 'CANCEL' and 'NEXT' buttons. A hand cursor is pointing at the 'NEXT' button.

3. On the **Protection groups** page, select the previously created protection groups to include in the recovery plan. Click on **Next** to continue.

**Create Recovery Plan**

- 1 Name and direction
- 2 Protection Groups**
- 3 Test Networks
- 4 Ready to complete

**Protection Groups** ×

All Selected (1)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SQL_Datastore	

☒ 1

Items per page: **AUTO** 1 group(s)

[CANCEL](#) [BACK](#) [NEXT](#)

4. On the **Test Networks** configure specific networks that will be used during the test of the plan. If no mapping exists or if no network is selected, an isolated test network will be created. Click on **Next** to continue.

## Create Recovery Plan

- 1 Name and direction
- 2 Protection Groups
- 3 Test Networks
- 4 Ready to complete

## Test Networks

Select the networks to use while running tests of this plan.

**i** If "Use site-level mapping" is selected and no such mapping exists, an isolated test network will be created.

Recovery Network		Test Network	
Datacenter > DPortGroup		Use site-level mapping	CHANGE
Datacenter > Mgmt 3376		Mgmt 3376	CHANGE
Datacenter > NFS 3374		NFS 3374	CHANGE
Datacenter > VLAN 181		Use site-level mapping	CHANGE
Datacenter > VM Network		Use site-level mapping	CHANGE
Datacenter > vMotion 3373		Use site-level mapping	CHANGE
Datacenter > vSAN 3422		Use site-level mapping	CHANGE
7 network(s)			

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

5. On the **Ready to complete** page, review the chosen parameters and then click on **Finish** to create the recovery plan.

## Disaster recovery operations with SRM

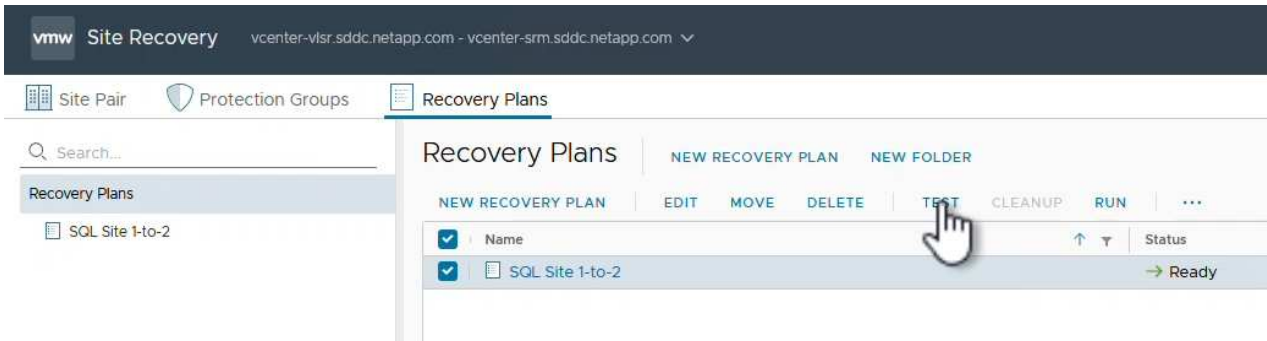
In this section various functions of using disaster recovery with SRM will be covered including, testing failover, performing failover, performing reProtection and failback.

Refer to [Operational best practices](#) for more information on using ONTAP storage with SRM disaster recovery operations.

## Testing failover with SRM

The following step is completed in the Site Recovery interface.

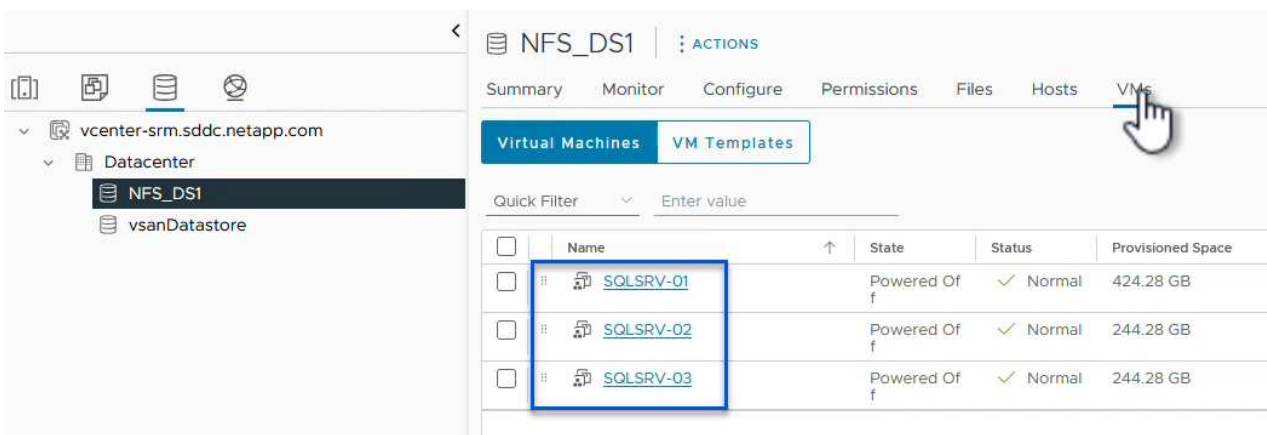
1. In the Site Recovery interface click on the **Recovery plan** tab and then select a recovery plan. Click on the **Test** button to begin testing failover to the secondary site.



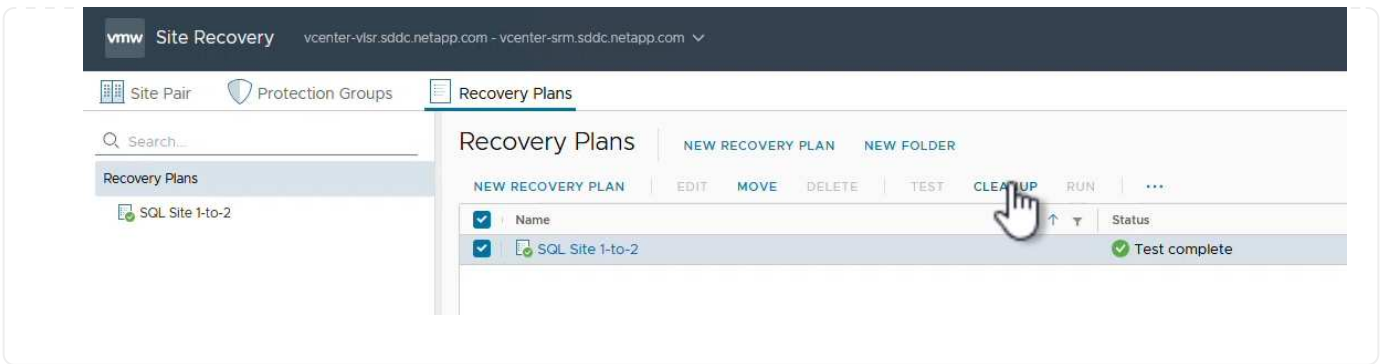
2. You can view the progress of the test from the Site Recovery task pane as well the vCenter task pane.

Recent Tasks						
Task Name	Target	Status	Initiator	Queued For		
Test Recovery Plan	vcenter-vlsr.sddc.netapp.com	6 %	VSPHERE.LOCAL\SRM-d1369bbb-62c6...	11 ms		
Create Recovery Plan	vcenter-vlsr.sddc.netapp.com	✓ Completed	VSPHERE.LOCAL\SRM-d1369bbb-62c6...	10 ms		
Set virtual machine custom value	SQLSRV-02	✓ Completed	VSPHERE.LOCAL\SRM-d1369bbb-62c6...	4 ms		
Set virtual machine custom value	SQLSRV-01	✓ Completed	VSPHERE.LOCAL\SRM-d1369bbb-62c6...	3 ms		

3. SRM sends commands via the SRA to the secondary ONTAP storage system. A FlexClone of the most recent snapshot is created and mounted at the secondary vSphere cluster. The newly mounted datastore can be viewed in the storage inventory.



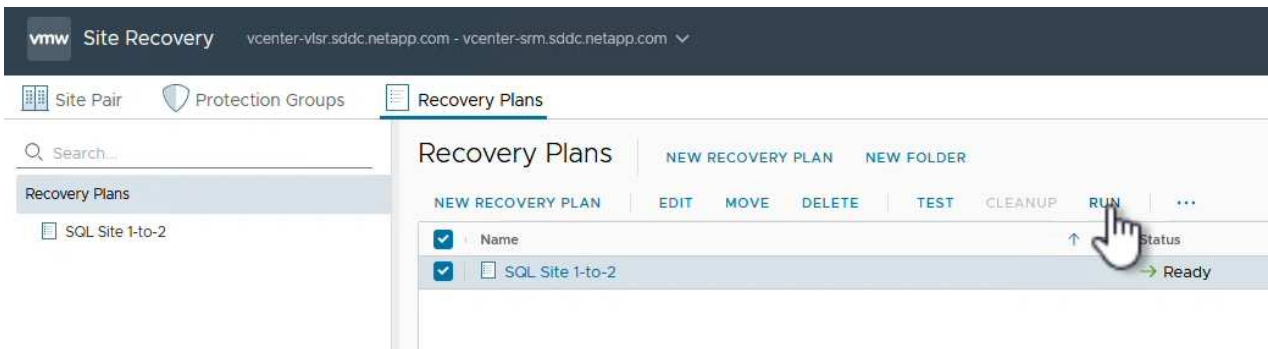
4. Once the test has completed, click on **Cleanup** to unmount the datastore and revert back to the original environment.



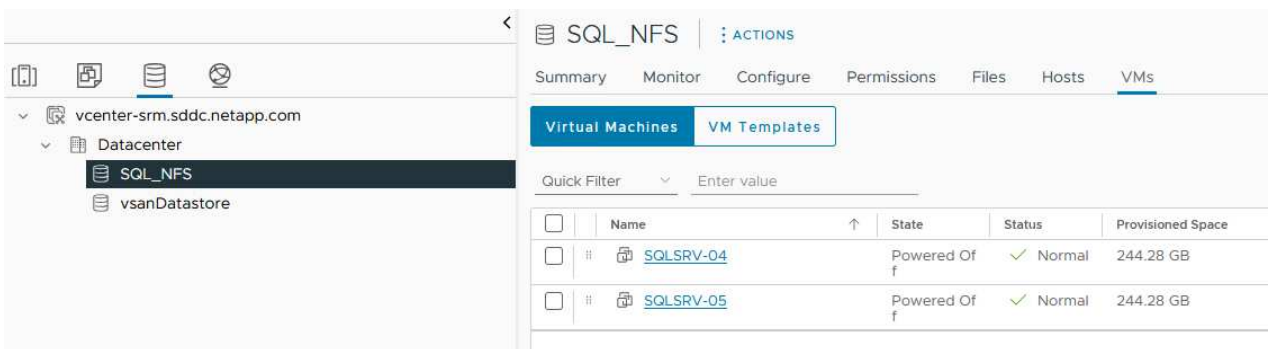
## Run Recovery Plan with SRM

Perform a full recovery and failover to the secondary site.

1. In the Site Recovery interface click on the **Recovery plan** tab and then select a recovery plan. Click on the **Run** button to begin failover to the secondary site.



2. Once the failover is complete you can see the datastore mounted and the VMs registered at the secondary site.



Additional functions are possible in SRM once a failover has completed.

**Reprotection:** Once the recovery process is complete, the previously designated recovery site assumes the role of the new production site. However, it's important to note that the SnapMirror replication is disrupted during the recovery operation, leaving the new production site vulnerable to future disasters. To ensure continued protection, it is recommended to establish new protection for the new production site by replicating it to another site. In cases where the original production site remains functional, the VMware administrator can repurpose it as a new recovery site, effectively reversing the direction of protection. It's crucial to highlight that

re-protection is only feasible in non-catastrophic failures, necessitating the eventual recoverability of the original vCenter Servers, ESXi servers, SRM servers, and their respective databases. If these components are unavailable, the creation of a new protection group and a new recovery plan becomes necessary.

**Failback:** A failback operation is a reverse failover, returning operations to the original site. It's crucial to ensure that the original site has regained functionality before initiating the failback process. To ensure a smooth failback, it's recommended to conduct a test failover after completing the re-protection process and before executing the final failback. This practice serves as a verification step, confirming that the systems at the original site are fully capable of handling the operation. By following this approach, you can minimize risks and ensure a more reliable transition back to the original production environment.

## Additional information

For NetApp documentation on using ONTAP storage with VMware SRM refer to [VMware Site Recovery Manager with ONTAP](#)

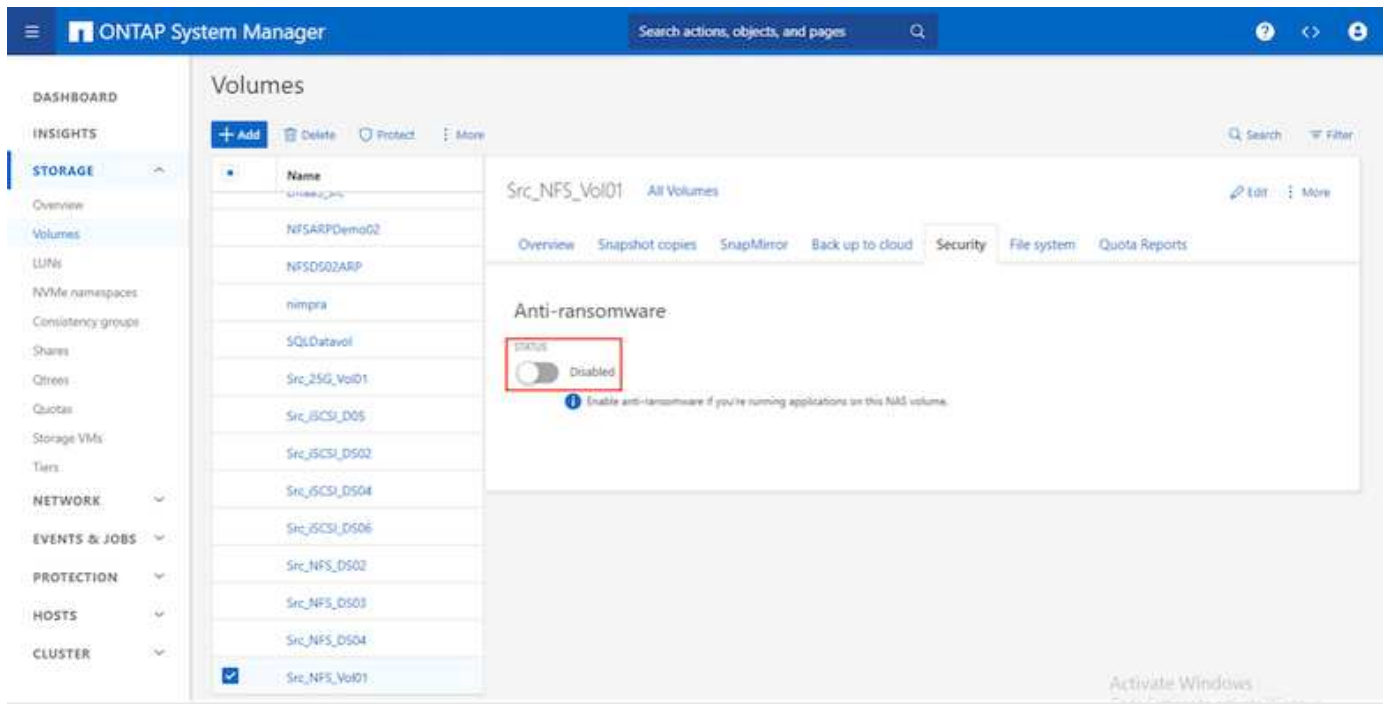
For information on configuring ONTAP storage systems refer to the [ONTAP 9 Documentation](#) center.

For information on configuring VCF refer to [VMware Cloud Foundation Documentation](#).

## Autonomous Ransomware Protection for NFS Storage

Detecting ransomware as early as possible is crucial in preventing its spread and avoiding costly downtime. An effective ransomware detection strategy must incorporate multiple layers of protection at ESXi host and guest VM levels. While multiple security measures are implemented to create a comprehensive defense against ransomware attacks, ONTAP enables adding more layers of protection to the overall defense approach. To name a few capabilities, it starts with Snapshots, Autonomous Ransomware Protection, tamperproof snapshots and so on.

Let's look at how the above-mentioned capabilities work with VMware to protect and recover the data against ransomware. To protect vSphere and guest VMs against attacks, it is essential to take several measures including segmenting, utilizing EDR/XDR/SIEM for endpoints and installing security updates and adhering to the appropriate hardening guidelines. Each virtual machine residing on a datastore also hosts a standard operating system. Ensure enterprise server anti-malware product suites are installed and regularly updated on them which is an essential component of multi-layered ransomware protection strategy. Along with this, enable Autonomous Ransomware Protection (ARP) on the NFS volume powering the datastore. ARP leverages built-in onbox ML that looks at volume workload activity plus data entropy to automatically detect ransomware. ARP is configurable through the ONTAP built-in management interface or system Manager and is enabled on a per-volume basis.



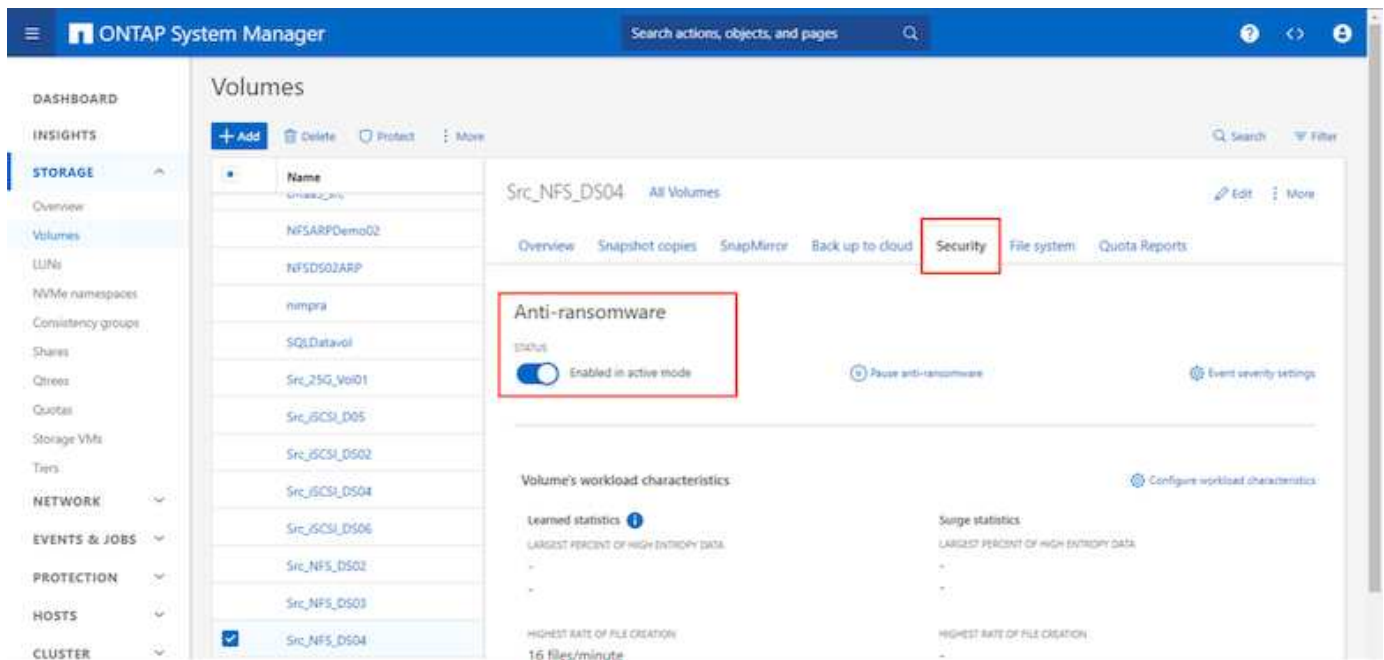
With the new NetApp ARP/AI, which is currently in tech preview, there is no need for a learning mode. Instead, it can go straight to active mode with its AI-powered ransomware detection capability.



With ONTAP One, all these feature sets are completely free. Access NetApp's robust suite of data protection, security and all the features that ONTAP offers without worrying about licensing barriers.

Once in active mode, it starts looking for the abnormal volume activity that might potentially be ransomware. If abnormal activity is detected, an automatic Snapshot copy is immediately taken, which provides a restoration point as close as possible to the file infection. ARP can detect changes in VM specific file extensions on an NFS volume located outside of the VM when a new extension is added to the encrypted volume or a file's extension is modified.

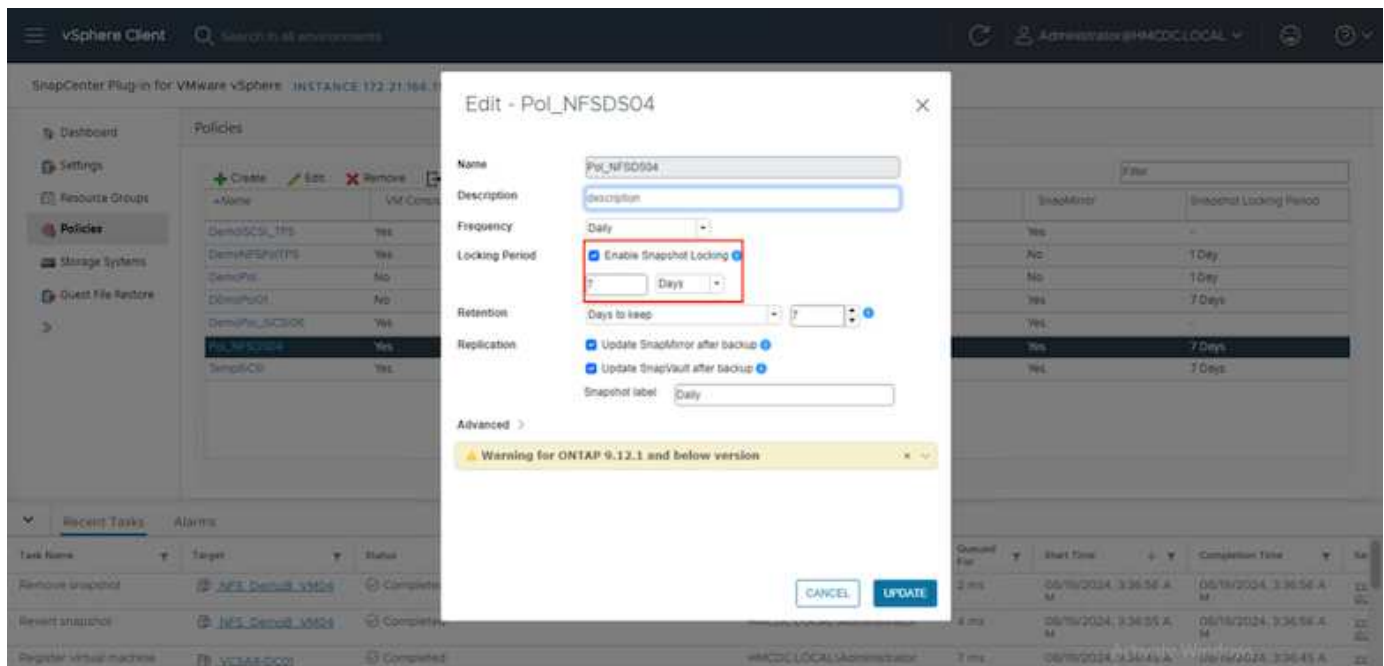




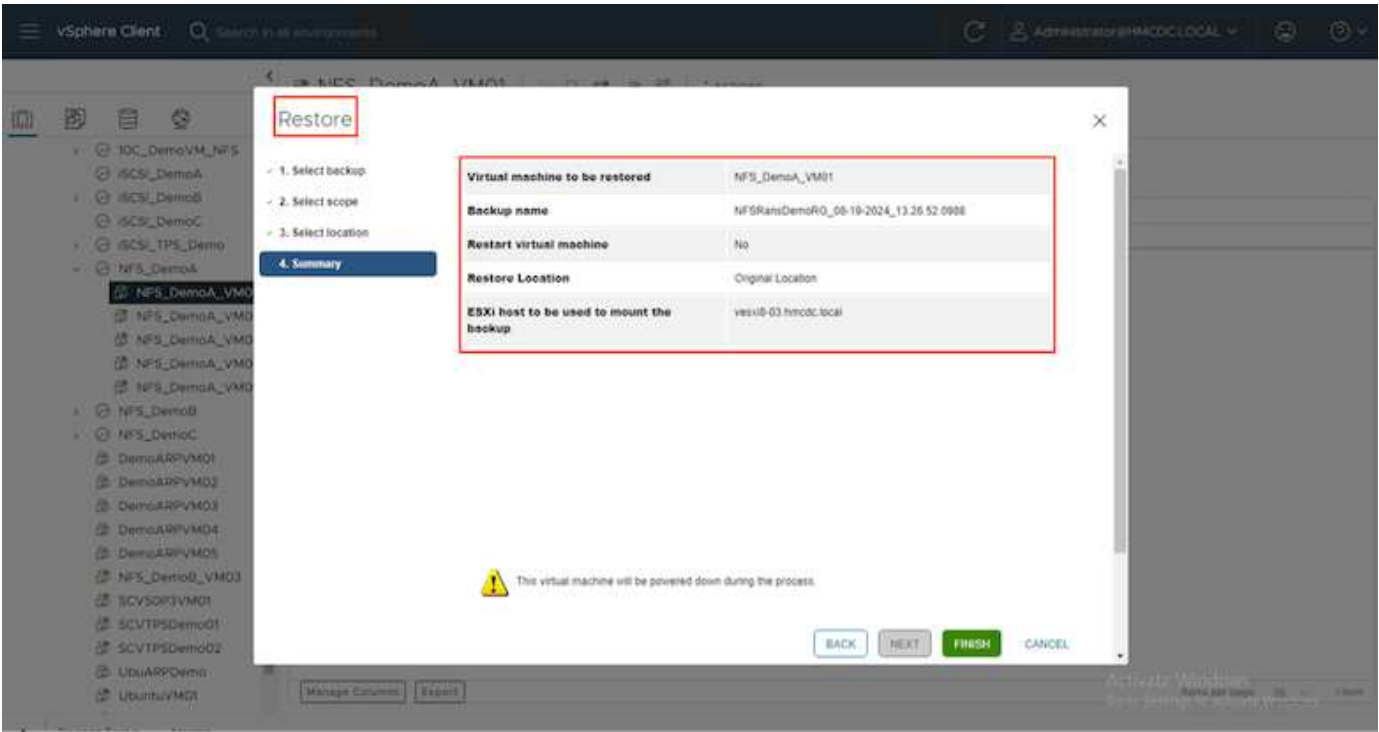
If a ransomware attack targets the virtual machine (VM) and alter files within the VM without making changes outside the VM, the Advanced Ransomware Protection (ARP) will still detect the threat if the default entropy of the VM is low, for example, for file types like .txt, .docx, or .mp4 files. Even though ARP creates a protective snapshot in this scenario, it does not generate a threat alert because the file extensions outside of the VM have not been tampered with. In such scenarios, the initial layers of defense would identify the anomaly, however ARP helps in creating a snapshot based on the entropy.

For detailed information, refer to “ARP and Virtual machines” section in [ARP usecases and considerations](#).

Moving from files to backup data, ransomware attacks are now increasingly targeting backups and snapshot recovery points by trying to delete them before starting to encrypt files. However, with ONTAP, this can be prevented by creating tamperproof snapshots on primary or secondary systems with [NetApp Snapshot™ copy locking](#).



These Snapshot copies can't be deleted or changed by ransomware attackers or rogue administrators, so they're available even after an attack. If the datastore or specific virtual machines are affected, SnapCenter can recover virtual machine data in seconds, minimizing organization's downtime.



The above demonstrates how ONTAP storage adds an additional layer to the existing techniques, enhancing futureproofing of the environment.

For additional information, view guidance for [NetApp solutions for ransomware](#).

Now if all these needs to be orchestrated and integrated with SIEM tools, then offtap service like BlueXP ransomware protection can be used. It is a service designed to safeguard data from ransomware. This service offers protection for application-based workloads such as Oracle, MySQL, VM datastores, and file shares on on-premises NFS storage.

In this example, NFS datastore “Src\_NFS\_DS04” is protected using BlueXP ransomware protection.

NetApp BlueXP Ransomware protection dashboard. The 'Protection' tab is active. A table lists 10 workloads with columns for Workload, Type, Connector, Importance, Protection status, Detection status, Detection policy, Snapshot agent, and Backup destination. The workload 'Src\_nfs\_ds04' is highlighted with a blue border and a green checkmark icon, indicating it is protected.

Workload	Type	Connector	Importance	Protection st...	Detection sta...	Detection pol...	Snapshot an...	Backup destina...
Src_nfs_ds02	VM datastore	GISABXPConn	Critical	Protected	Learning mode	rps-policy-primary	SnapCenter for VMw...	netapp-backup-add...
Draas_src_test_3130	VM file share	GISABXPConn	Standard	At risk	None	None	None	n/a
Nfsds02src_804	VM file share	GISABXPConn	Standard	Protected	Active	rps-policy-primary	None	netapp-backup-add...
Draas_src_7027	VM file share	GISABXPConn	Standard	At risk	None	None	None	netapp-backup-add...
Src_nfs_vsi01_7948	VM file share	GISABXPConn	Standard	At risk	None	None	None	netapp-backup-add...
Src_nfs_ds03	VM datastore	GISABXPConn	Standard	At risk	None	None	SnapCenter for VMw...	netapp-backup-add...
Src_nfs_ds04	VM datastore	GISABXPConn	Standard	Protected	Active	rps-policy-primary	SnapCenter for VMw...	netapp-backup-add...
Testvol_1787	File share	GISABXPConn	Critical	Protected	Active	rps-policy-primary	BlueXP backup and ...	netapp-backup-ba3...
Testvol_1787	File share	GISABXPConn	Standard	Protected	Learning mode	rps-policy-primary	None	netapp-backup-ba3...
Nfsarpdemo02_3419	File share	GISABXPConn	Standard	Protected	Active	rps-policy-primary	None	netapp-backup-add...

NetApp BlueXP Ransomware protection dashboard. The 'Protection' tab is active. A blue banner at the top right states 'Datastore protected and No Alerts reported'. The main content area shows details for the workload 'Src\_nfs\_ds04'. It indicates the workload is 'Protected' with a green checkmark and '0 Alerts'. Below this, there are sections for 'Protection' (listing policies like 'Pol\_NFS04' and '1 Year Daily LTR'), 'VM datastore' (showing location, vCenter server, and connector), and 'Storage' (showing cluster id, working env name, storage VM name, volume name, and used size).

**Protected**  
Protection health  
Edit protection

**0 Alerts**

Not marked for recovery  
Recovery

**Protection**

These policies managed by SnapCenter for VMware will not be modified by applying a detection policy to this workload.

- Pol\_NFS04  
Snapshot policy
- 1 Year Daily LTR  
Backup policy

**VM datastore**

Location: urn:scv:scvmUI:Resou...

vCenter server: vvcas8-01.hmclic.local

Connector: GISABXPConn

**Storage**

Cluster id: add38d26-348c-11ef-8...

Working Env name: NTAP915\_Src

Storage VM name: svm\_NFS

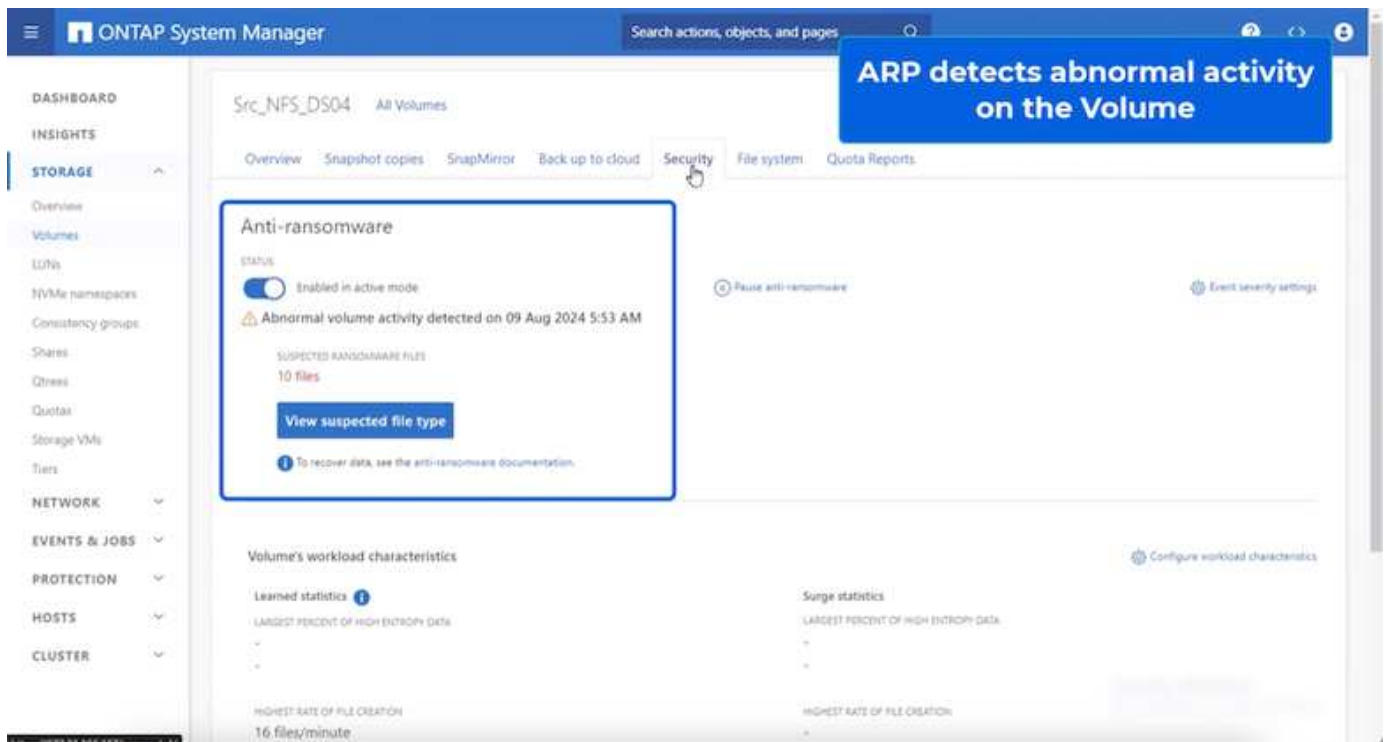
Volume name: Src\_NFS\_DS04

Used size: 29 GiB

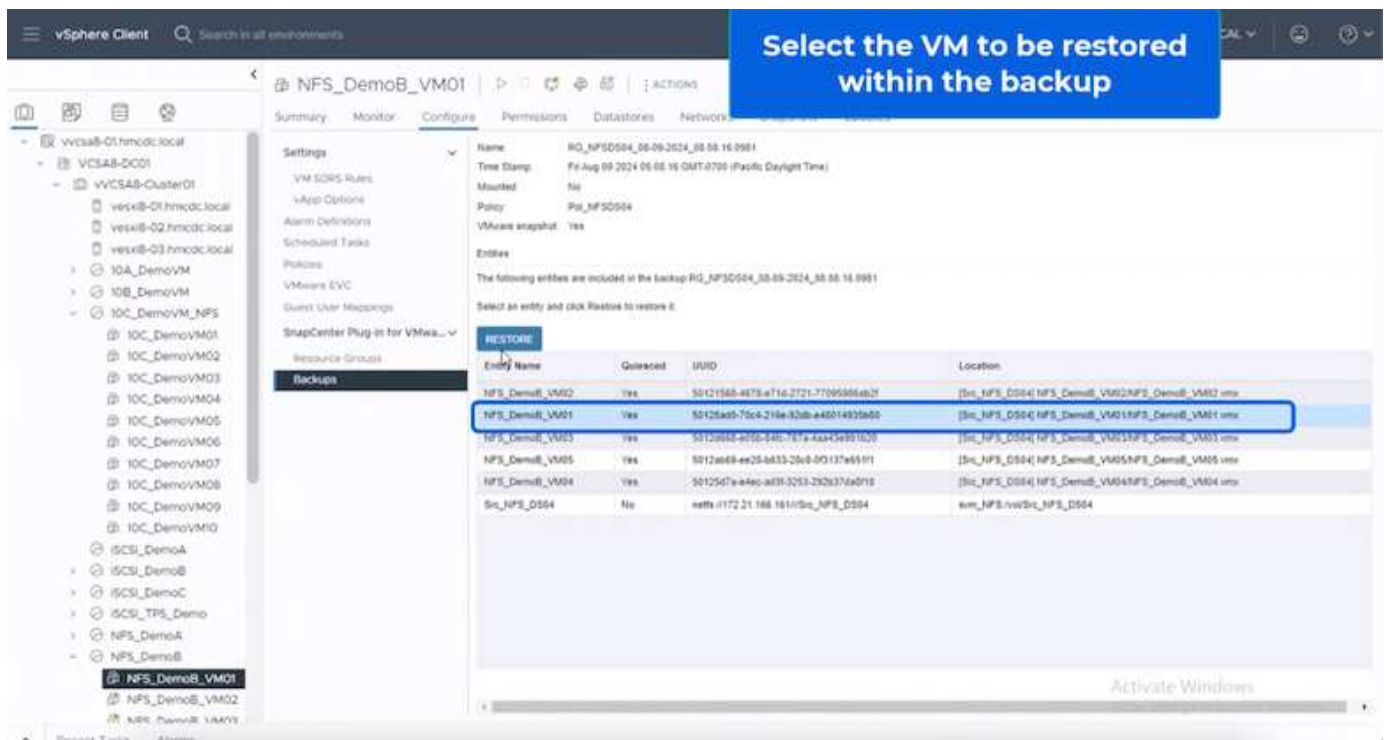
For detailed information on to configure BlueXP ransomware protection, refer to [Setup BlueXP ransomware protection](#) and [Configure BlueXP ransomware protection settings](#).

It's time to walk through this with an example. In this walkthrough, the datastore "Src\_NFS\_DS04" is affected.





Once the forensic analysis is complete, then the restores can be done quickly and seamlessly using SnapCenter or BlueXP ransomware protection. With SnapCenter, go to the affected virtual machines and select the appropriate snapshot to restore.



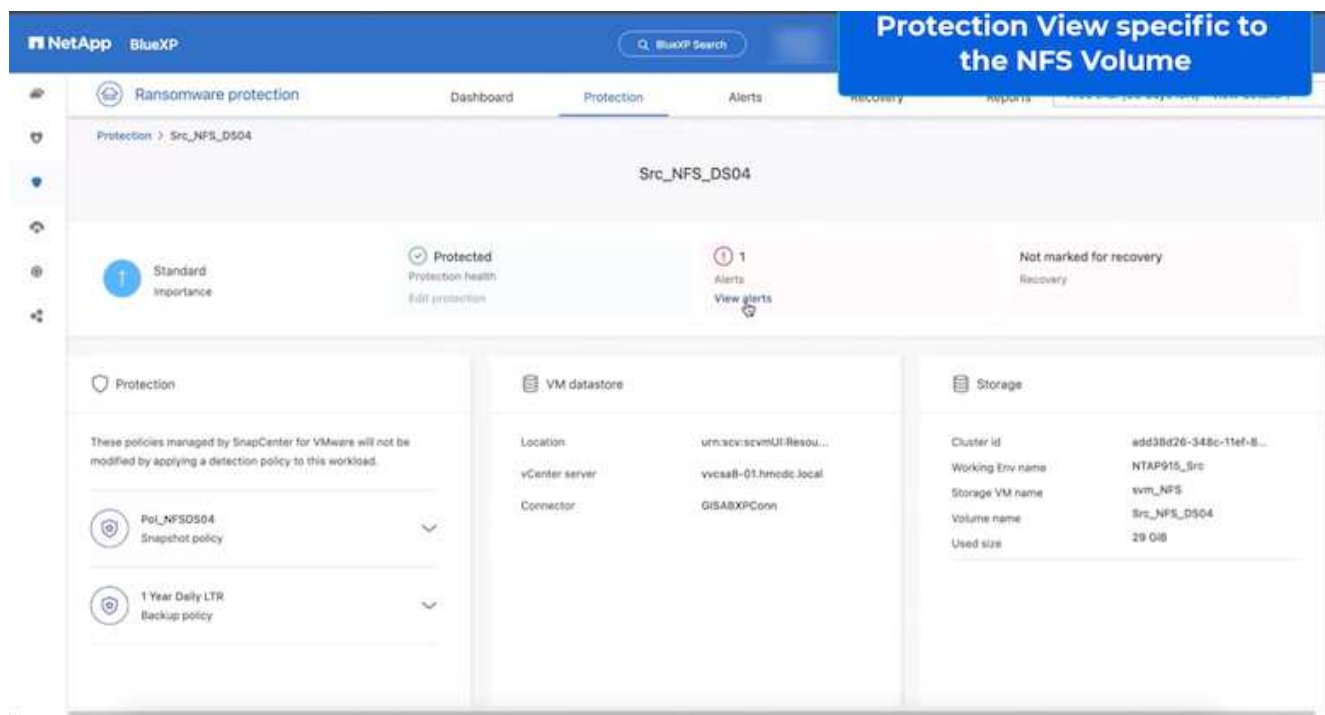
This section looks at how BlueXP ransomware protection orchestrates recovery from a ransomware incident wherein the VM files are encrypted.



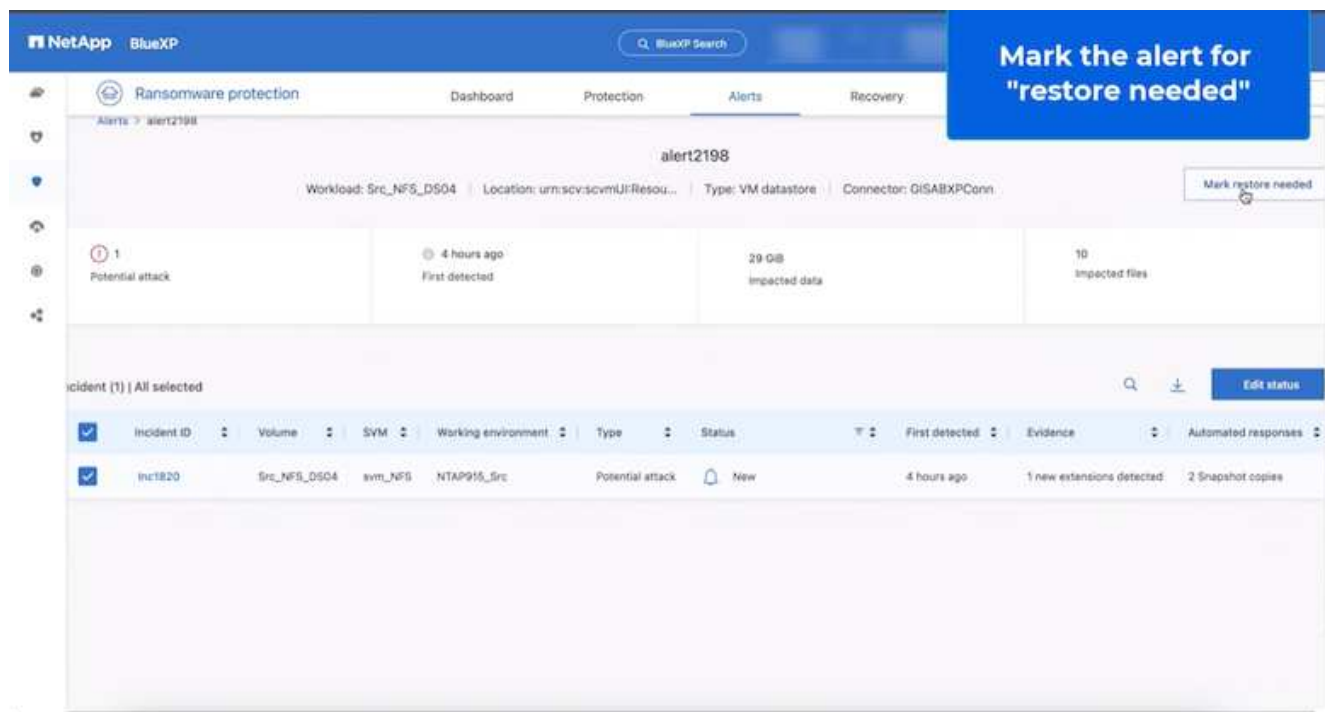
If the VM is managed by SnapCenter, BlueXP ransomware protection restores the VM back to its previous state using the VM-consistent process.



1. Access BlueXP ransomware protection and an alert appears on the BlueXP ransomware protection Dashboard.
2. Click on the alert to review the incidents on that specific volume for the generated alert

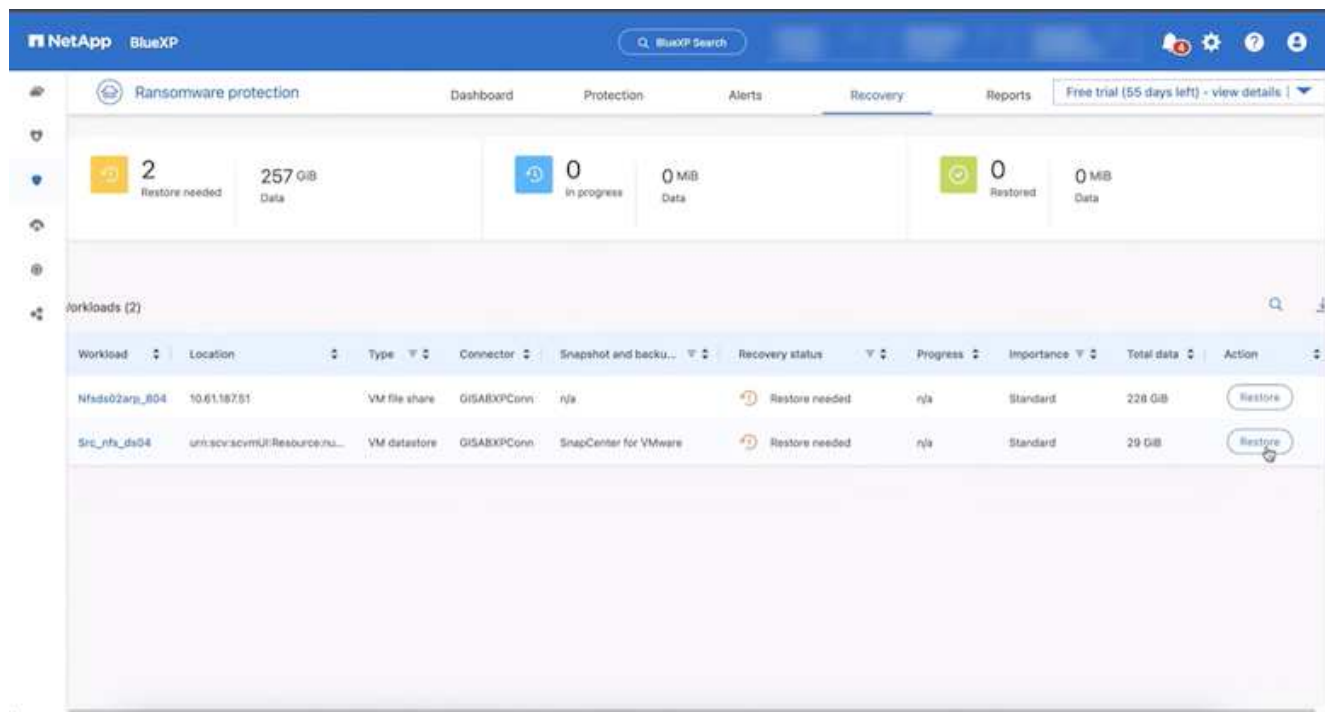


3. Mark the ransomware incident as ready for recovery (after incidents are neutralized) by selecting “Mark restore needed”

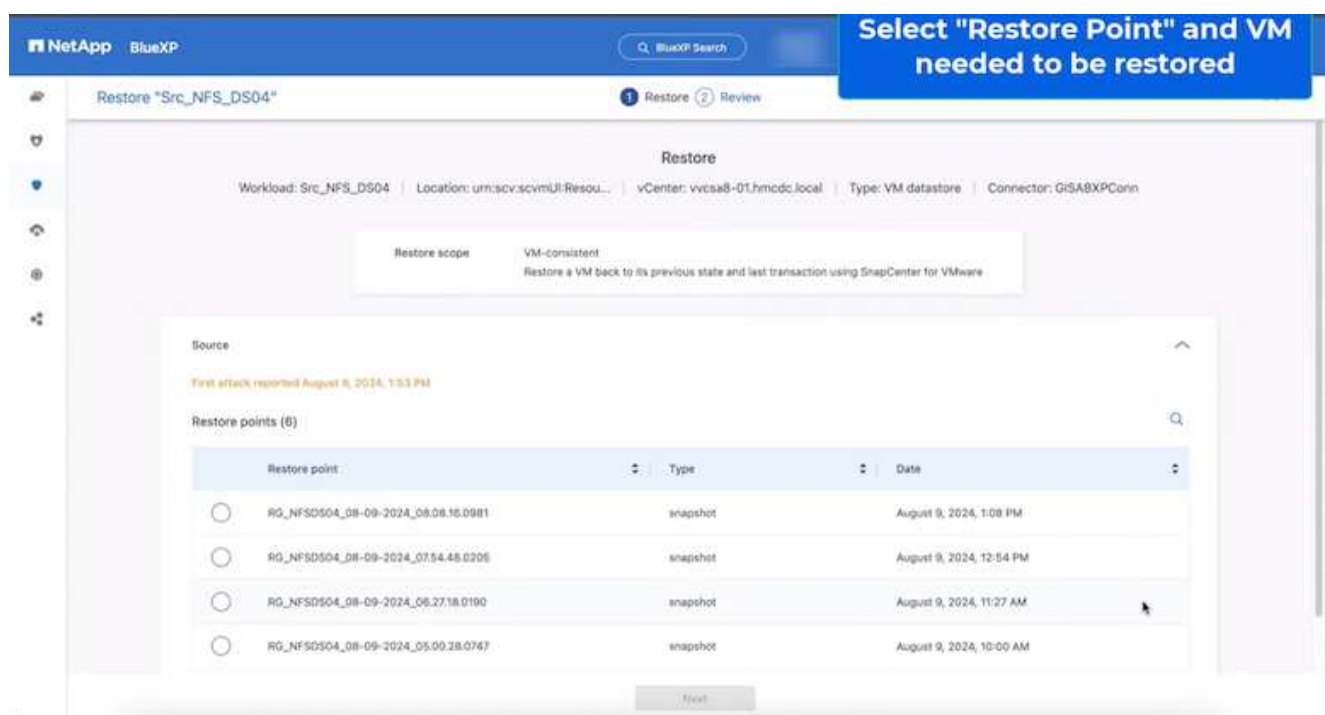


The alert can be dismissed if the incident turns out to be false positive.

4. Got to Recovery tab and review the workload information in the Recovery page and select the datastore volume that is in the "Restore needed" state and select Restore.



5. In this case, the restore scope is "By VM" (for SnapCenter for VMs, the restore scope is "By VM")



6. Choose the restore point to use to restore the data and select Destination and click on Restore.





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