

# **Configure guest operating systems**

ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere 9.11

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## Configure guest operating systems

## Configure guest operating system scripts

The ISO images of the guest operating system (OS) scripts are mounted on ONTAP® tools for VMware vSphere server. To use the guest OS scripts to set the storage timeouts for virtual machines, you must mount the scripts from the vSphere Client.

Operating System Type	60-second timeout settings	190-second timeout settings
Linux	https:// <appliance_ip>:8143/vsc/public/writable/linux_gos_timeout-install.iso</appliance_ip>	https:// <appliance_ip>:8143/vsc/pu blic/writable/linux_gos_timeout_190 -install.iso</appliance_ip>
Windows	https:// <appliance_ip>:8143/vsc/public/writable/windows_gos_timeout.iso</appliance_ip>	https:// <appliance_ip>:8143/vsc/pu blic/writable/windows_gos_timeout _190.iso</appliance_ip>
Solaris	https:// <appliance_ip>:8143/vsc/public/writable/solaris_gos_timeout-install.iso</appliance_ip>	https:// <appliance_ip>:8143/vsc/pu blic/writable/solaris_gos_timeout_1 90-install.iso</appliance_ip>

You should install the script from the copy of the VSC instance that is registered to the vCenter Server that manages the virtual machine. If your environment includes multiple vCenter Servers, you should select the server that contains the virtual machine for which you want to set the storage timeout values.

You should log in to the virtual machine, and then run the script to set the storage timeout values.

## Set timeout values for Windows guest operating systems

The guest operating system (OS) timeout scripts set the SCSI I/O timeout settings for Windows guest operating systems. You can specify either a 60-second timeout or a 190-second timeout. You must reboot the Windows guest OS for the settings to take effect.

#### What you will need

You must have mounted the ISO image containing the Windows script.

#### Steps

- 1. Access the console of the Windows virtual machine, and log in to an account with Administrator privileges.
- 2. If the script does not automatically start, open the CD drive, and then run the windows gos timeout.reg script.

The Registry Editor dialog is displayed.

3. Click Yes to continue.

The following message is displayed:

The keys and values contained in 'D:\windows\_gos\_timeout.reg' have been successfully added to the registry.`

- 4. Reboot the Windows guest OS.
- 5. Unmount the ISO image.

## Set timeout values for Solaris guest operating systems

The guest operating system (OS) timeout scripts set the SCSI I/O timeout settings for Solaris 10. You can specify either a 60-second timeout or a 190-second timeout.

#### What you will need

You must have mounted the ISO image containing the Solaris script.

#### **Steps**

- 1. Access the console of the Solaris virtual machine, and log in to an account with root privileges.
- 2. Run the solaris gos timeout-install.sh script.

For Solaris 10, a message similar to the following is displayed:

```
Setting I/O Timeout for /dev/s-a - SUCCESS!
```

3. Unmount the ISO image.

### Set timeout values for Linux guest operating systems

The guest operating system (OS) timeout scripts set the SCSI I/O timeout settings for versions 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Red Hat Enterprise Linux and versions 9, 10, and 11 of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. You can specify either a 60-second timeout or a 190-second timeout. You must run the script each time you upgrade to a new version of Linux.

#### What you will need

You must have mounted the ISO image containing the Linux script.

#### Steps

- 1. Access the console of the Linux virtual machine, and log in to an account with root privileges.
- Run the linux gos timeout-install.sh script.

For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 or SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9, a message similar to the following is displayed:

```
Restarting udev... this may take a few seconds.
```

```
Setting I/O Timeout (60s) for /dev/sda - SUCCESS!
```

For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 a message similar to the following is displayed:

```
patching file /etc/udev/rules.d/50-udev.rules
```

```
Hunk #1 succeeded at 333 (offset 13 lines).
```

```
Restarting udev... this may take a few seconds.
```

```
Starting udev: [ OK ]
```

```
Setting I/O Timeout (60s) for /dev/sda - SUCCESS!
```

For SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 or SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11, a message similar to the following is displayed:

```
patching file /etc/udev/rules.d/50-udev-default.rules
```

```
Hunk #1 succeeded at 114 (offset 1 line).
```

Restarting udev ...this may take a few seconds.

```
Updating all available device nodes in /dev: done
```

3. Unmount the ISO image.

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