



Manage virtual machines

ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere 9.13

NetApp
June 19, 2024

Table of Contents

- Manage virtual machines 1
 - Considerations for migrating or cloning virtual machines 1
 - Migrate traditional virtual machines to vVols datastores 2
 - Migrate virtual machines with older storage capability profiles 2
 - VASA cleanup 3

Manage virtual machines

Considerations for migrating or cloning virtual machines

You should be aware of some of the considerations while migrating existing virtual machines in your datacenter.

Migrate protected virtual machines

You can migrate the protected virtual machines to:

- Same vVols datastore in a different ESXi host
- Different compatible vVols datastore in same ESXi host
- Different compatible vVols datastore in a different ESXi host

If virtual machine is migrated to different FlexVol volume, then respective metadata file also gets updated with the virtual machine information. If a virtual machine is migrated to a different ESXi host but same storage then underlying FlexVol volume metadata file will not be modified.

Clone protected virtual machines

You can clone protected virtual machines to the following:

- Same container of same FlexVol volume using replication group

Same FlexVol volume's metadata file is updated with the cloned virtual machine details.

- Same container of a different FlexVol volume using replication group

The FlexVol volume where the cloned virtual machine is placed, the metadata file gets updated with the cloned virtual machine details.

- Different container or vVols datastore

The FlexVol volume where the cloned virtual machine is placed, the metadata file gets updated virtual machine details.

VMware presently does not support virtual machine cloned to a VM template.

Clone-of-Clone of a protected virtual machine is supported.

Virtual Machine Snapshots

Presently only virtual machine Snapshots without memory are supported. If virtual machine has Snapshot with memory, then the virtual machine is not considered for protection.

You also cannot protect unprotected virtual machine that has memory Snapshot. For this release, you are expected to delete memory snapshot before enabling protection for the virtual machine.

Migrate traditional virtual machines to vVols datastores

You can migrate virtual machines from traditional datastores to Virtual Volumes (vVols) datastores to take advantage of policy-based VM management and other vVols capabilities. vVols datastores enable you to meet increased workload requirements.

What you will need

You must have ensured that VASA Provider is not running on any of the virtual machines that you plan to migrate. If you migrate a virtual machine that is running VASA Provider to a vVols datastore, you cannot perform any management operations, including powering on the virtual machines that are on vVols datastores.

About this task

When you migrate from a traditional datastore to a vVols datastore, the vCenter Server uses vStorage APIs for Array Integration (VAAI) offloads when moving data from VMFS datastores, but not from an NFS VMDK file. VAAI offloads normally reduce the load on the host.

Steps

1. Right-click the virtual machine that you want to migrate, and then click **Migrate**.
2. Select **Change storage only**, and then click **Next**.
3. Select a virtual disk format, a VM Storage Policy, and a VVol datastore that matches the features of the datastore that you are migrating, and then click **Next**.
4. Review the settings, and then click **Finish**.

Migrate virtual machines with older storage capability profiles

If you are using the latest version of ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere, then you should migrate your virtual machines that are provisioned with the “MaxThroughput MBPS” or “MaxThroughput IOPS” QoS metrics to new VVol datastores that are provisioned with the “Max IOPS” QoS metrics of the latest version of ONTAP tools.

About this task

With the latest version of ONTAP tools, you can configure QoS metrics for each virtual machine or virtual machine disk (VMDK). The QoS metrics were earlier applied at the ONTAP FlexVol volume level and were shared by all of the virtual machines or VMDKs that were provisioned on that FlexVol volume.

Starting with the 7.2 version of ONTAP tools, the QoS metrics of one virtual machine is not shared with other virtual machines.



You must not modify the existing VM Storage Policy as the virtual machines might become non-compliant.

Steps

1. Create vVols datastores by using a new storage capability profile with the required “Max IOPS” value.

2. Create a VM Storage Policy, and then map the new VM Storage Policy with the new storage capability profile.
3. Migrate the existing virtual machines to the newly created VVol datastores by using the new VM Storage Policy.

VASA cleanup

Use the steps in this section to perform VASA cleanup.



it is recommended that you remove any vVols datastores before performing the VASA Cleanup.

Steps

1. Unregister the plugin by going into https://OTV_IP:8143/Register.html
2. Verify that the plugin is no longer available on the vCenter.
3. Shutdown the ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere VM
4. Delete the ONTAP tools for VMware vSphere VM

Copyright information

Copyright © 2024 NetApp, Inc. All Rights Reserved. Printed in the U.S. No part of this document covered by copyright may be reproduced in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or storage in an electronic retrieval system—without prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Software derived from copyrighted NetApp material is subject to the following license and disclaimer:

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY NETAPP "AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL NETAPP BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

NetApp reserves the right to change any products described herein at any time, and without notice. NetApp assumes no responsibility or liability arising from the use of products described herein, except as expressly agreed to in writing by NetApp. The use or purchase of this product does not convey a license under any patent rights, trademark rights, or any other intellectual property rights of NetApp.

The product described in this manual may be protected by one or more U.S. patents, foreign patents, or pending applications.

LIMITED RIGHTS LEGEND: Use, duplication, or disclosure by the government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (b)(3) of the Rights in Technical Data -Noncommercial Items at DFARS 252.227-7013 (FEB 2014) and FAR 52.227-19 (DEC 2007).

Data contained herein pertains to a commercial product and/or commercial service (as defined in FAR 2.101) and is proprietary to NetApp, Inc. All NetApp technical data and computer software provided under this Agreement is commercial in nature and developed solely at private expense. The U.S. Government has a non-exclusive, non-transferrable, nonsublicensable, worldwide, limited irrevocable license to use the Data only in connection with and in support of the U.S. Government contract under which the Data was delivered. Except as provided herein, the Data may not be used, disclosed, reproduced, modified, performed, or displayed without the prior written approval of NetApp, Inc. United States Government license rights for the Department of Defense are limited to those rights identified in DFARS clause 252.227-7015(b) (FEB 2014).

Trademark information

NETAPP, the NETAPP logo, and the marks listed at <http://www.netapp.com/TM> are trademarks of NetApp, Inc. Other company and product names may be trademarks of their respective owners.