

# Dell EMC + VMware Cloud Infrastructure Platform for NFV

VMware vCloud NFV 1.5 – Dell EMC ScaleIO and NFVI Installation Guide

Service Provider Solutions Group  
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# 1 Overview

This document provides guidance in deploying a cloud solution to run VNF workloads hosted on Dell EMC hardware virtualized with the help of VMware vCloud platform for NFV and using Dell EMC ScaleIO as a shared storage solution. In addition, the vCloud platform helps manage the virtualized resources and monitor the hardware and software health during post deployment operations.

# 2 How to use this guide

This document assists telecommunication and solution architects, sales engineers, field consultants, advanced services specialists and customers who are responsible for Telco cloud / NFV services, in building an infrastructure to maximize the benefits of using the Dell EMC ScaleIO with Dell EMC VMware NFV solution bundle.

# 3 Dell EMC Hardware Requirements

A complete up-to-date list of vCloud NFV-ScaleIO ready Dell EMC platforms for vCloud is available at: <http://www.vmware.com/resources/compatibility>

Dell EMC PowerEdge R730		9 (minimum)
Components	CPU	Intel Xeon® E5-2680v3 2.5Ghz 2 sockets, 12 cores
	RAM	192 GB (128 GB min)
	HDD	2x600G SAS (800 GB min)
	SSD	1x200G (1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of HDD min)
	SD cards	2x16
	NIC	8x10G 2P Intel X520 1x1G 2P Intel I350 or 1x1G 4P BCM5720
Dell EMC Networking S6010		4
Dell EMC Networking S4048		1

Table 1 Dell EMC Hardware components

# 4 Software Requirements

## 4.1 VMware

The table below lists all the mandatory components required.

Component	Version	ETSI Functional Block
VMWare ESXi	6.0 U2	NFVI
VMWare vCloud Director for Service Providers	8.10	VIM
VMWare Integrated OpenStack	2.0.3	VIM
VMWare vRealize Operations Advanced	6.2.1	NFVI Operations Management
VMWare vRealize Log Insight	3.3.1	NFVI Operations Management
VMWare vSphere Replication	6.1.1	NFVI
VMWare vSphere Data Protection	6.1.2	NFVI Operations Management
VMWare vCenter Server	6.0.U2	VIM
VMWare NSX for vSphere	6.2.4	NFVI & VIM
VMWare Site Recovery Manager	6.1.1	NFVI Operations Management

Table 2 VMware software components

## 4.2 Miscellaneous

Component	Version	Description/Function
ScaleIO	2.0.0.3	Any compatible version
Java	NA	Any compatible version
vSphere client	6	Any compatible version with ESXi 6
DHCP server	NA	Optional Preconfigured DHCP server to service IP requests for ESXi and other applications
DNS server	NA	DNS server to resolve various hosts, VMs and applications.
NTP server	NA	Optional to start deployment, best practice is to have a dedicated NTP server

Table 3 Miscellaneous software components

### 4.3 License Requirements

Application	Quantity
ESXi	Number of CPU sockets
VSAN	Number of CPU sockets
NSX	Number of CPU sockets
vCenter Server Appliance	Number of instances
vCloud Director	Number of VMs
vRealize Operations manager	Number of VMs
vRealize Log Insights	Number of CPU sockets
SQL Server Enterprise edition	SQL server license

Table 4 License requirements

# 5 Reference Architecture

## 5.1 Logical topology

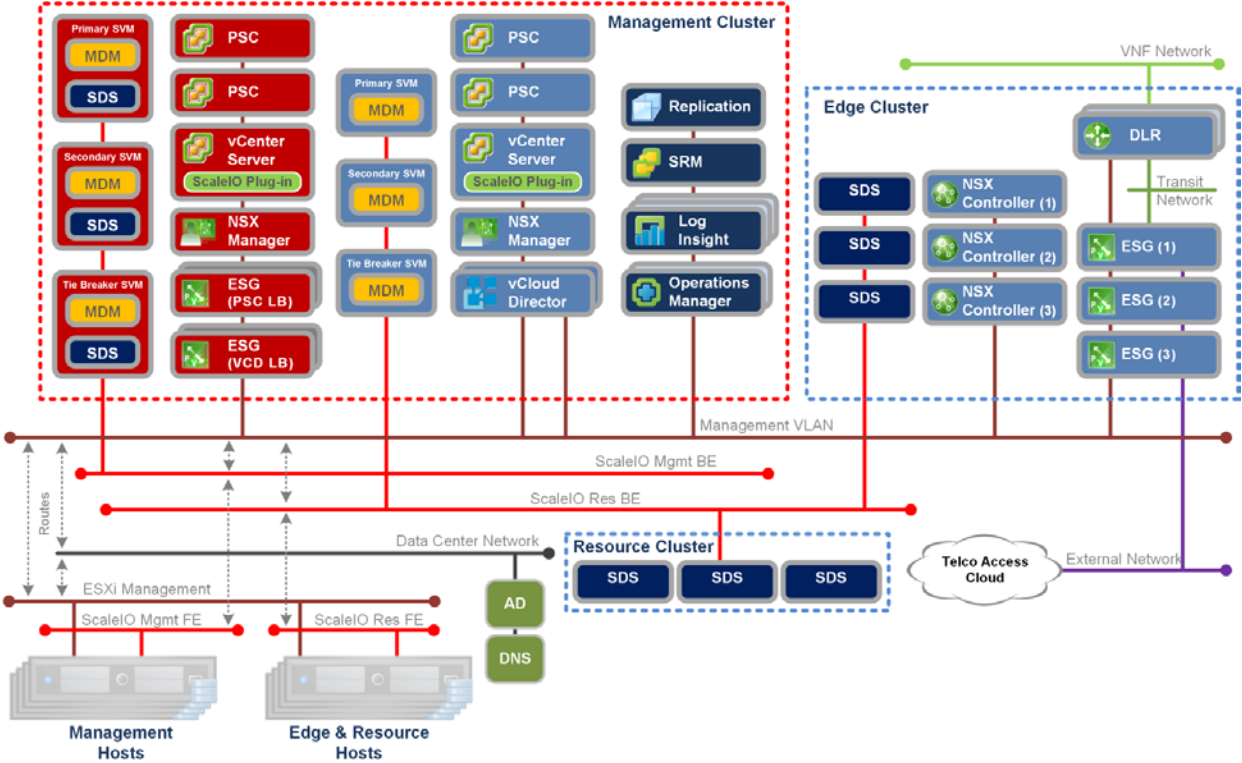


Figure 1 Logical topology

## 5.2 Physical Topology

- Legend:
- ISL: —
  - mgmt. IO: —
  - host IO: —

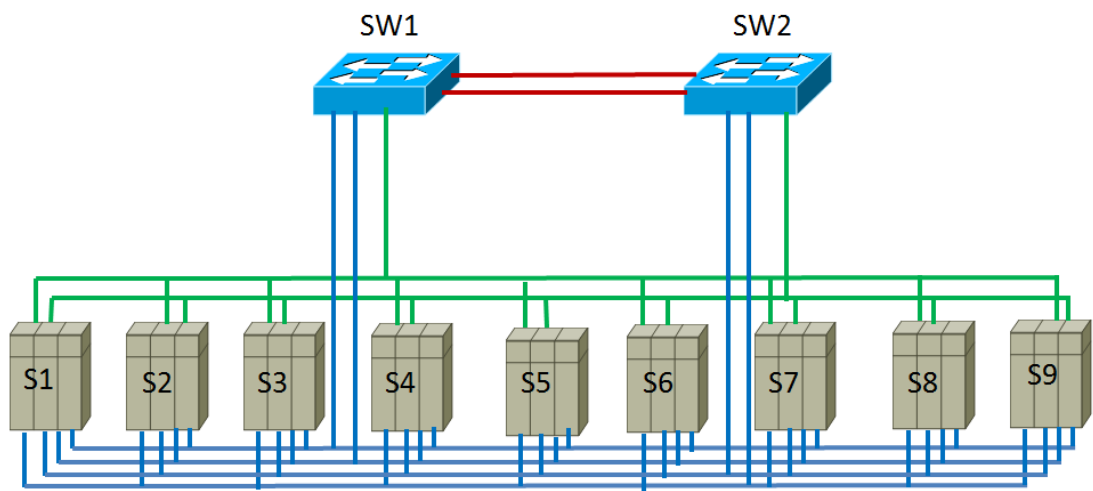


Figure 2 Physical topology

The Reference test bed sits in a rack comprised of one Dell Management Switch and pair of Dell Leaf/ToR Switches (virtualized to behave as a single Switch) alongside Dell R730 Servers. Each Server has four dual-port 10 GbE NICs configured to support bonded 40 GbE HostIO and 20 GbE Management and Fault-Tolerant ScaleIO networks. The Appendix section of this document captures additional details about the test bed. Table 5 shows the Bonding Map.

	NIC Port	Switch	SW Pport	Bond	
server1	p1p1	sw1	Te0/64	po64	
iDrac: 172.16.104.10	p1p2	sw2	Te0/64	po64	
	p2p1	sw1	Te0/65		SIO-1
	p2p2	sw2	Te0/65		SIO-2
	p4p1	sw1	Te0/80	po80	
	p4p2	sw2	Te0/80	po80	
	p5p1	sw1	Te0/81	po80	
	p5p2	sw2	Te0/81	po80	
server2	p1p1	sw1	Te0/66	po66	
iDrac: 172.16.104.11	p1p2	sw2	Te0/66	po66	
	p2p1	sw1	Te0/67		SIO-1
	p2p2	sw2	Te0/67		SIO-2
	p4p1	sw1	Te0/82	po82	
	p4p2	sw2	Te0/82	po82	
	p5p1	sw1	Te0/83	po82	
	p5p2	sw2	Te0/83	po82	
server3	p1p1	sw1	Te0/68	po68	
iDrac: 172.16.104.12	p1p2	sw2	Te0/68	po68	
	p2p1	sw1	Te0/69		SIO-1
	p2p2	sw2	Te0/69		SIO-2
	p4p1	sw1	Te0/84	po84	
	p4p2	sw2	Te0/84	po84	
	p5p1	sw1	Te0/85	po84	
	p5p2	sw2	Te0/85	po84	
server4	p1p1	sw1	Te0/70	po70	
iDrac: 172.16.104.13	p1p2	sw2	Te0/70	po70	
	p2p1	sw1	Te0/71		SIO-1
	p2p2	sw2	Te0/71		SIO-2
	p4p1	sw1	Te0/86	po86	
	p4p2	sw2	Te0/86	po86	
	p5p1	sw1	Te0/87	po86	
	p5p2	sw2	Te0/87	po86	
server5	p1p1	sw1	Te0/72	po72	
iDrac: 172.16.104.14	p1p2	sw2	Te0/72	po72	
	p2p1	sw1	Te0/73		SIO-1
	p2p2	sw2	Te0/73		SIO-2
	p4p1	sw1	Te0/88	po88	
	p4p2	sw2	Te0/88	po88	
	p5p1	sw1	Te0/89	po88	
	p5p2	sw2	Te0/89	po88	
server6	p1p1	sw1	Te0/74	po74	
iDrac: 172.16.104.15	p1p2	sw2	Te0/74	po74	
	p2p1	sw1	Te0/75		SIO-1
	p2p2	sw2	Te0/75		SIO-2
	p4p1	sw1	Te0/90	po90	
	p4p2	sw2	Te0/90	po90	
	p5p1	sw1	Te0/91	po90	
	p5p2	sw2	Te0/91	po90	
server7	p1p1	sw1	Te0/76	po76	
iDrac: 172.16.104.16	p1p2	sw2	Te0/76	po76	
	p2p1	sw1	Te0/77		SIO-1
	p2p2	sw2	Te0/77		SIO-2
	p4p1	sw1	Te0/92	po92	
	p4p2	sw2	Te0/92	po92	
	p5p1	sw1	Te0/93	po92	
	p5p2	sw2	Te0/93	po92	
server8	p1p1	sw1	Te0/78	po78	
iDrac: 172.16.104.17	p1p2	sw2	Te0/78	po78	
	p2p1	sw1	Te0/79		SIO-1
	p2p2	sw2	Te0/79		SIO-2
	p4p1	sw1	Te0/94	po94	
	p4p2	sw2	Te0/94	po94	
	p5p1	sw1	Te0/95	po94	
	p5p2	sw2	Te0/95	po94	
server9	p1p1	sw1	Te0/96	po96	
iDrac: 172.16.104.18	p1p2	sw2	Te0/96	po96	
	p2p1	sw1	Te0/97		SIO-1
	p2p2	sw2	Te0/97		SIO-2
	p4p1	sw1	Te0/98	po98	
	p4p2	sw2	Te0/98	po98	
	p5p1	sw1	Te0/99	po98	
	p5p2	sw2	Te0/99	po98	

Table 5     Bonding details

## 6 Steps to bring up the VMware virtualization platform

### 6.1 Install ESXi on Servers

ESXi Hypervisors need to be installed on a physical server hard disk. The hard disk on which ESXi hypervisors are installed cannot be used by storage clustering applications like VSAN. To avoid losing hundreds of GBs of standard disk storage for clustering, installing the hypervisors on the internal SD card (SATADOM) module is recommended.

#### 6.1.1 Verify the SD card module is present

Not all servers come with internal SD card modules. Therefore, before proceeding with the installation, make sure an internal SD card module is in the system. To verify this, launch iDRAC and enter system setup. Navigate to **System BIOS → Integrated Devices**.

Default iDRAC Username: *root* Password: *calvin*

Under Integrated Devices, verify the SD card related fields are present. If these fields are missing, the host does not have a SD card controller or a SD card is not inserted.

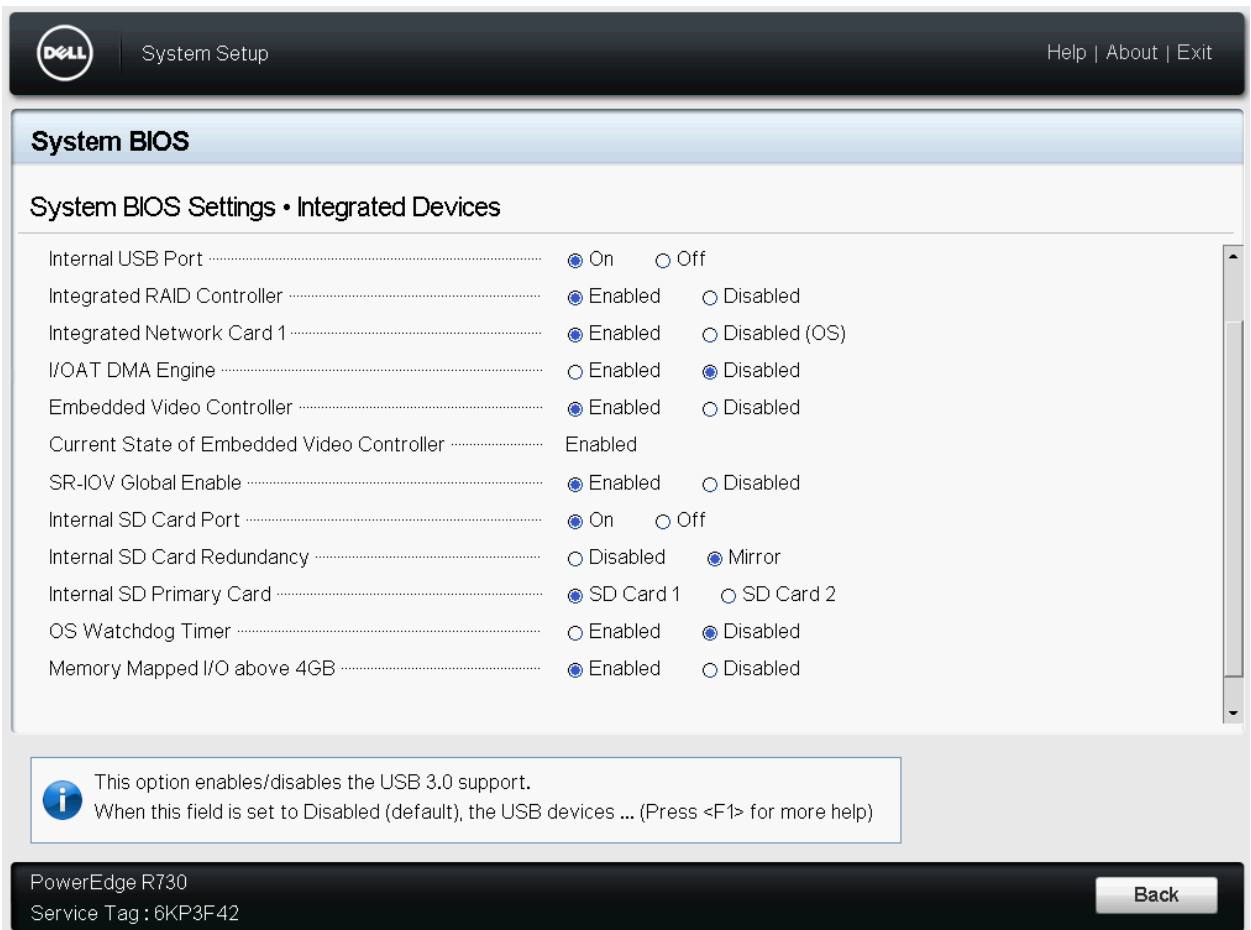


Figure 3 System BIOS – Integrated Devices

6.1.2 Set the boot sequence to boot the device from the SD card

By default, most systems are set to boot from the HDD or SSD drives and may not boot when ESXi is installed on a partition on the SD card in the system. Therefore, it is necessary to set the proper boot parameters under the **System BIOS → Boot setting → BIOS Boot Settings → Hard-Disk Drive Sequence**.

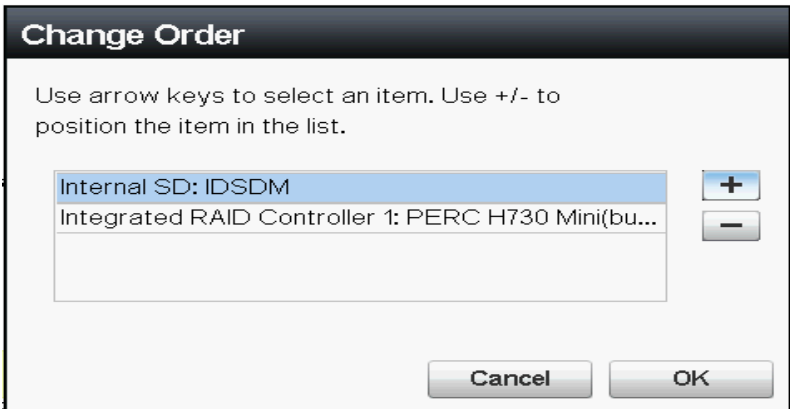


Table 6 Change Boot order

6.1.3 Use VMware ESXi installer to install the hypervisor

Either using the CD drive in the server or an ISO image, start the ESXi installation process. To use an ISO image, use the iDRAC option to connect virtual media and click **Map CD/DVD from the local drive**. Point to the local ISO image file and set the Next boot option to boot via virtual CD/DVD/ISO and reboot the system. Choose the installer option as shown below and continue with the installation process.

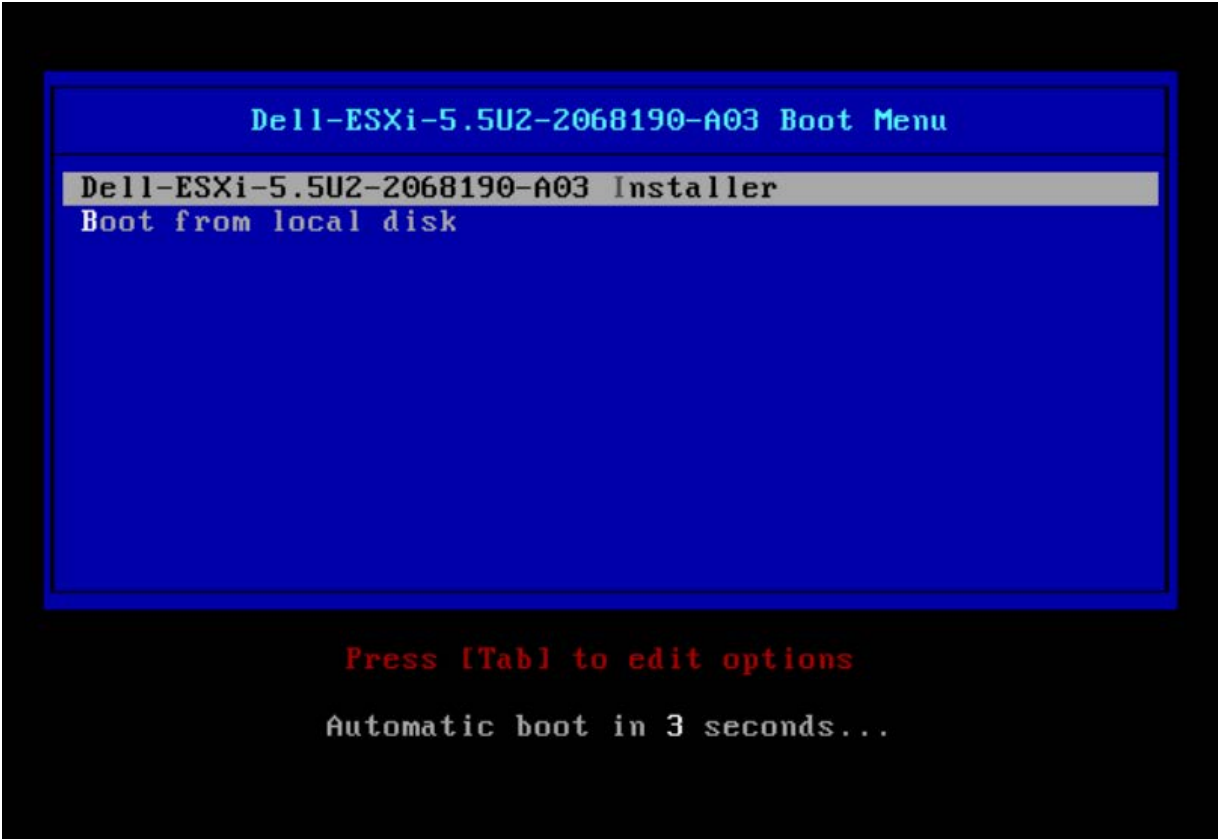


Figure 4 Installer option

**Note:** Make sure you are installing the ESXi hypervisor on the SD card in the server.

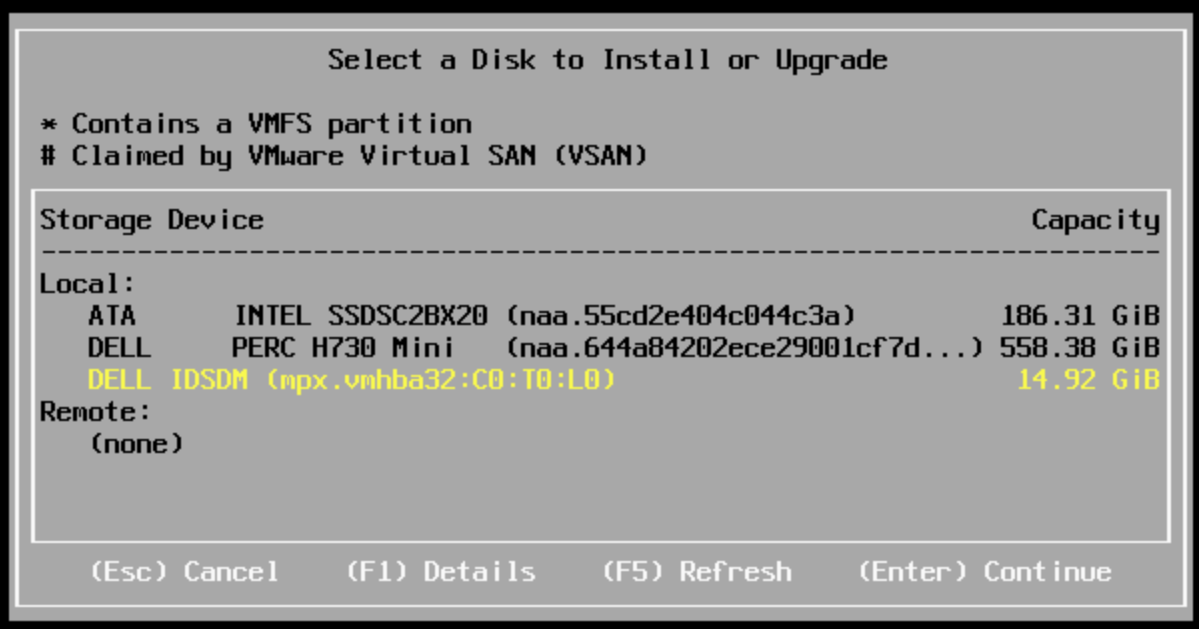


Figure 5 Select a Disk to Install

During the installation process, configure the root user password for the hypervisor of your choice. Be sure to configure the same password across all the ESXi installations, so the host can be added in vCenter with in a consistent manner.



Figure 6 Configure password

Repeat this process for all the servers in the setup.

6.1.4 Configure the management interface

Post installation, it is necessary to configure the management IP address for the hypervisors so they can be managed by the vSphere client. By entering the root username/password configured during installation, the user should be able to login and configure the hypervisors. Navigate to Configure Management Network under Network Adapters and choose the NIC interface, which will be acting as the management interface, from the list of available NICs. If no DHCP server is providing the IP address, choose static configuration and assign a management IP address to the server. Repeat the same process for all the servers.

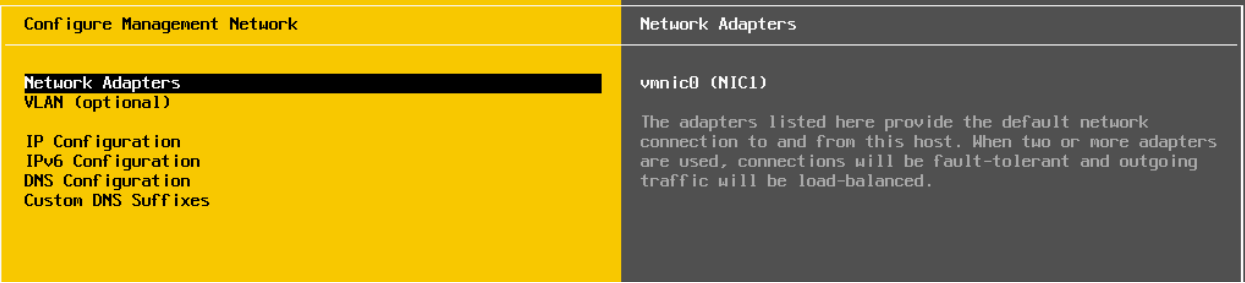


Figure 7 Configure Management Network





Click **Next** on the **Add Roles and Features Wizard Before you begin** pop up window. (If you previously checked **Skip this page by default**, this page will not appear.)

Select the installation type. For DNS servers, select the **Role-based or feature-based installation**.

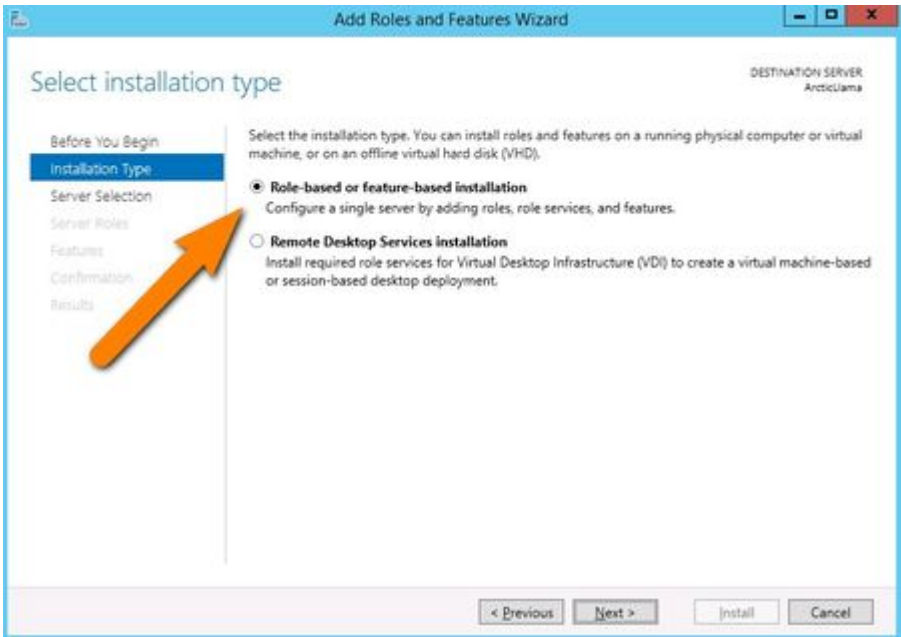


Figure 11 Select installation type

**Configure DNS Server:**

Next, choose which server to install the DNS server role from the server pool. Select the server, and click **Next**.

At this point, a pop-up window will open indicating that additional tools are required to manage the DNS Server. These tools do not necessarily have to be installed on the same server as the DNS role. If your organization only does remote administration, you do not have to install the DNS Server Tools.

However, in a crunch a user sitting at the server console or remotely using the console may need to manage the DNS Server directly. In this case, it is helpful to have the tools installed locally. Unless company policy forbids it, it is typically prudent to install the management tools on the server where the DNS will be housed.

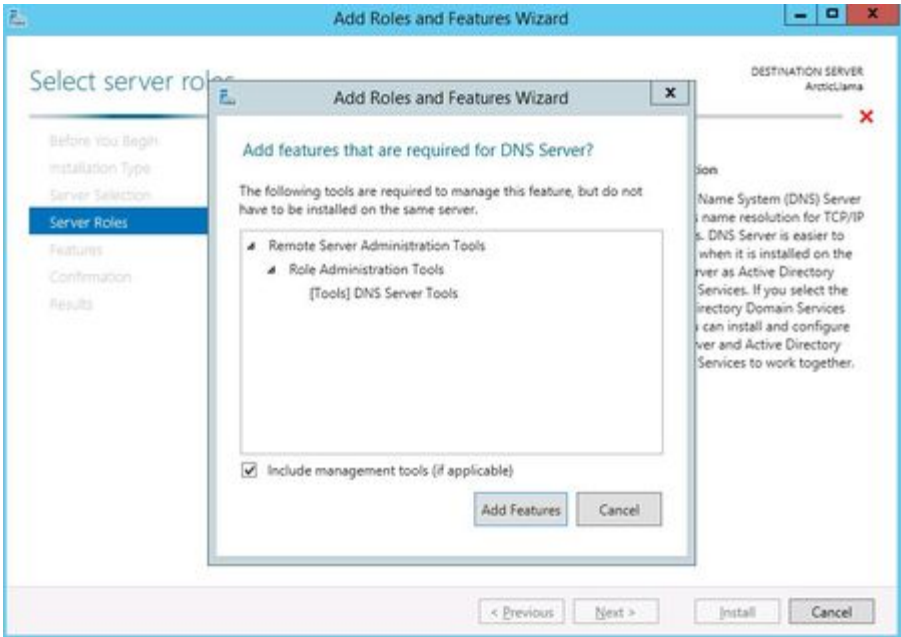


Figure 12 Add Roles and Features Wizard

Now the Features window should open. Click **Next** as no changes are needed here.

Next is an informational window about DNS Server and what it does, click **Next** to move on.

This is the final confirmation screen before installation completes. There is a check box to restart the destination server automatically. Installing the DNS Server does not require a restart, so unless downtime has been scheduled, keep this box unchecked.

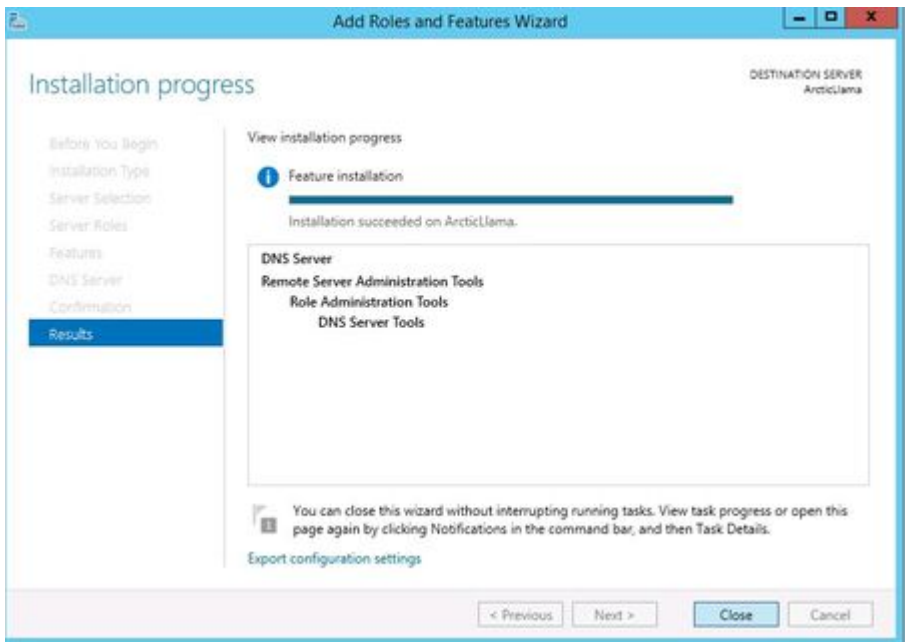


Figure 13 Installation progress

The DNS Server role should now be installed on the server. There should be a new DNS Role tile in Server Manager.

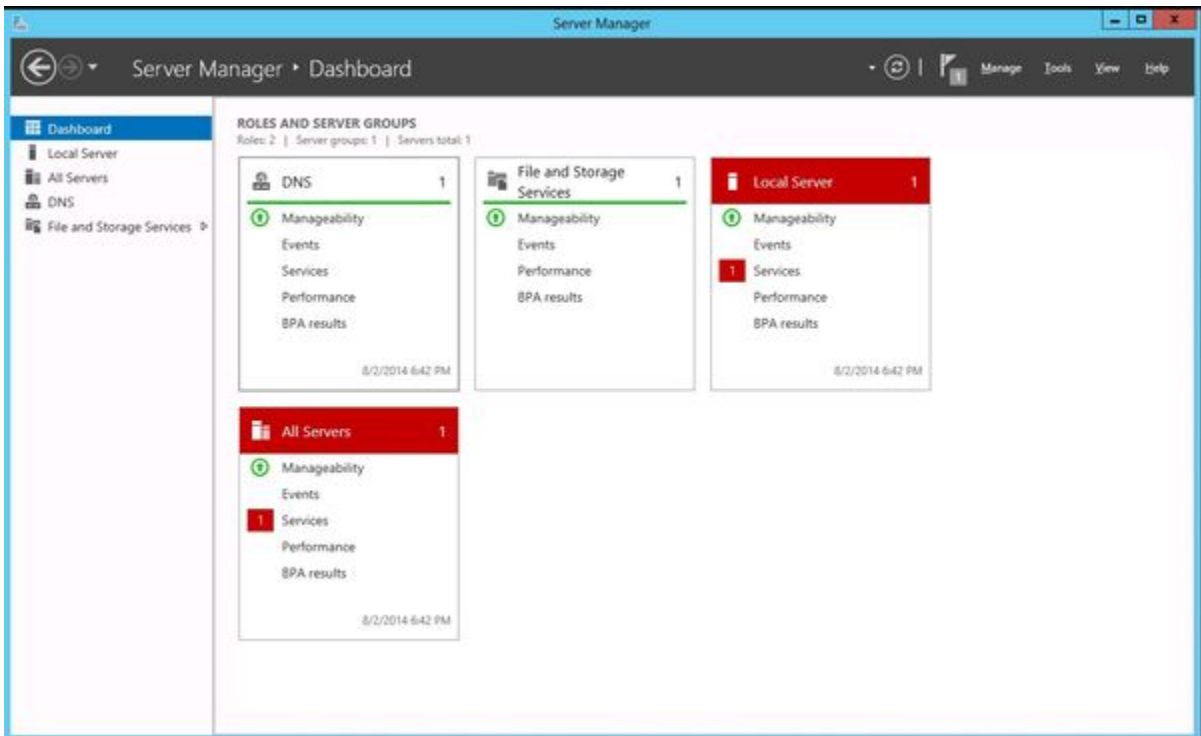


Figure 14 Server Manager – DNS tile

### 6.3 Install NTP server

Create a Windows VM and Install NTP Services as follows:

Run the following commands using PowerShell as admin:

```
w32tm /config /manualpeerlist:pool.ntp.org /syncfromflags:MANUAL
w32tm /config /reliable:yes
Stop-Service w32time
Start-Service w32time
w32tm /query /status
```

## 6.4 Install vCenter Server

Installation of vCenter server 6 is a two-step process. It is necessary to install External platform services controller (EPSC) and vCenter server appliance. EPSC is used for various backend services, all the user interactions to the vCenter go through the vCenter server appliance. As shown in the VM placement diagram, two sets of vCenter Server need to be deployed; one to manage VIM cluster and another to manage Compute and Edge cluster.

### 6.4.1 Mount VCSA ISO

Make sure you have access to the management IP addresses of the hypervisors from the system you are working on. In a virtual CD drive, load the 'VMware-VCSA-all-6.0.0-3040890' ISO image. Browse to the virtual CD drive and click **vcsa-setup.html**. If prompted for a missing plugin, install the plugin and restart the process. In the browser, click **Install**.



Figure 15 Install vCenter Server Appliance

### 6.4.2 Install External PSC

Enter the IP address of any one of the hosts that will be part of the VIM cluster. (Username/password is same as the ESXi root username/password) and click **Next**.

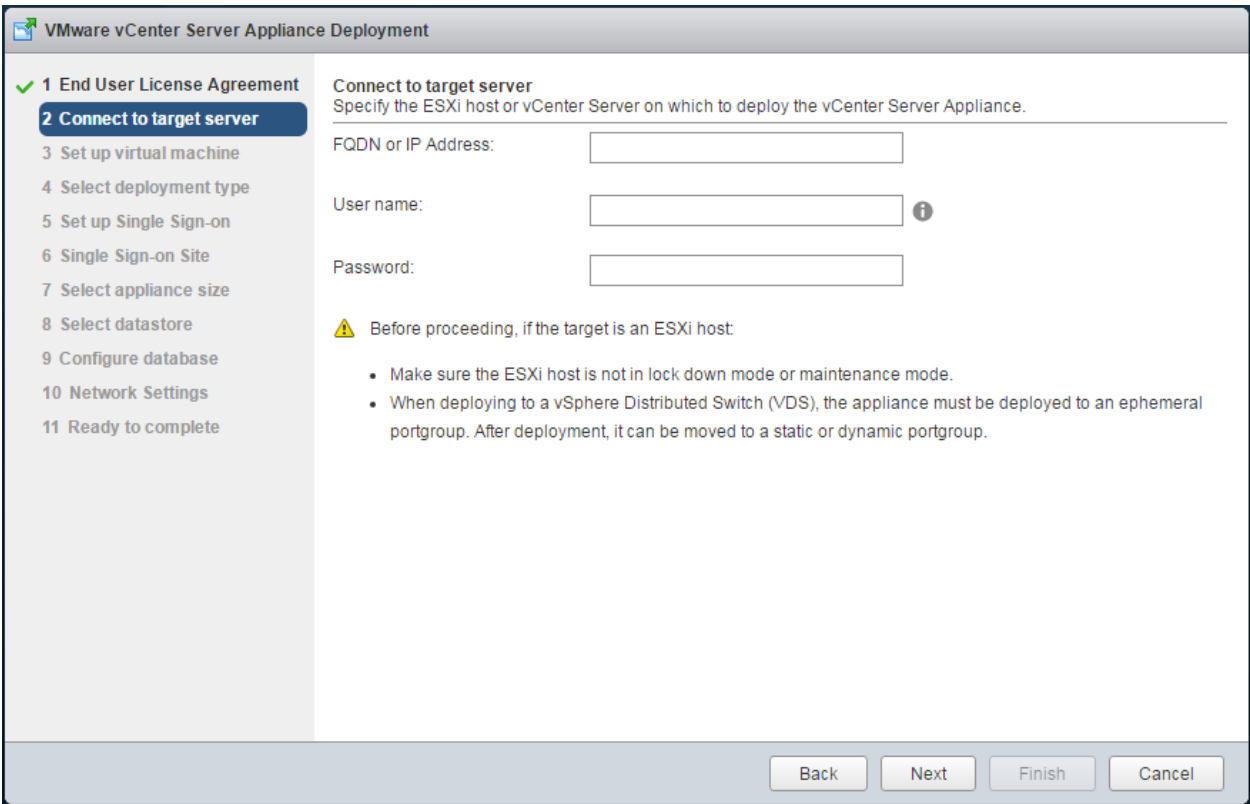


Figure 16 vCenter Server Appliance

First deployment - deploy EPSC/vCenter for Management Cluster.

Second installation - deploy EPSC/vCenter for Compute & Edge cluster.

Name the appliance and configure root password of your choice for each deployment.

Choose EPSC as show below.

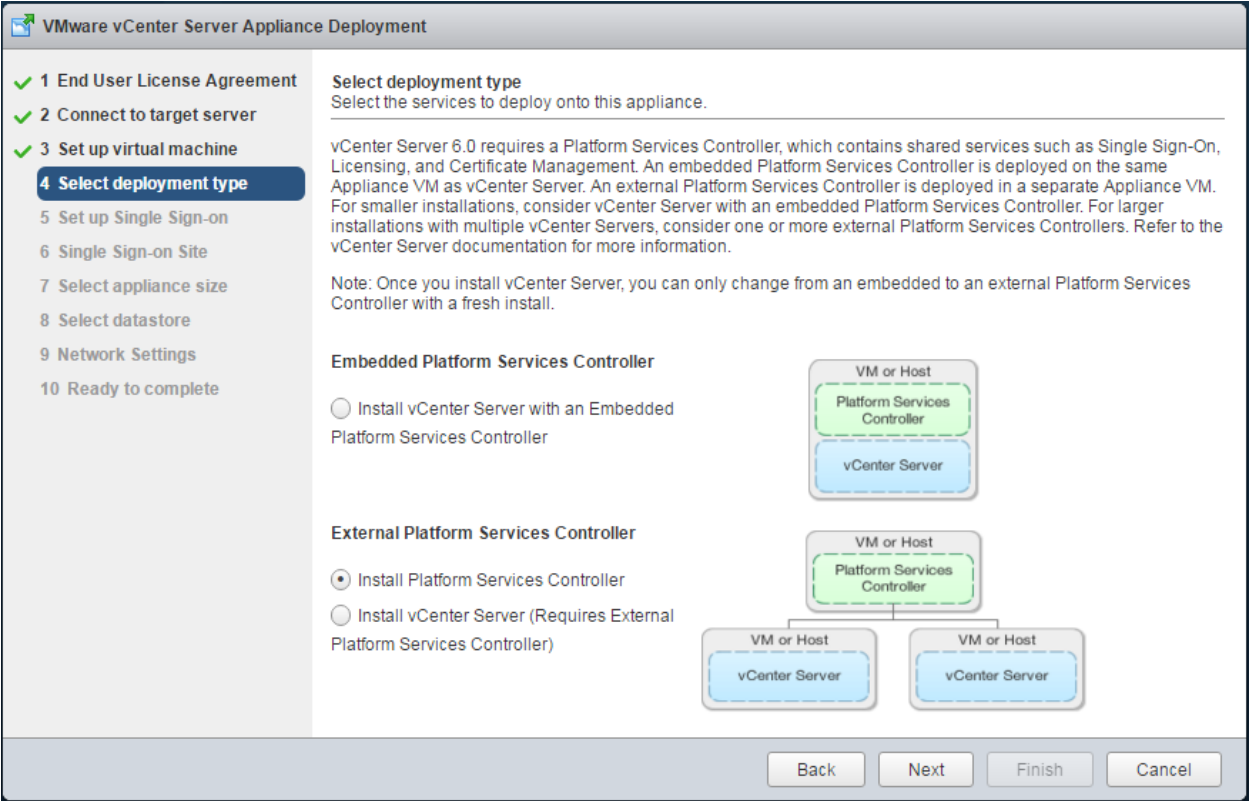


Figure 17 Select deployment type

Configure SSO with the authentication password of your choice, domain name and site name.

Select the host datastore in which the user wants to deploy the VM and click **Next**.

Configure the network settings for the vCenter server either using a static IP or using a DHCP server, system name (if a DNS server is already configured) and use the ESXi host to synchronize time if no NTP server is configured.

**Note:** Do not assign a system name without first configuring a DNS in the network.

Verify the configuration, click **Finish** and wait for the EPSC to deploy fully. Deploying the EPSC will take up to 10 minutes.

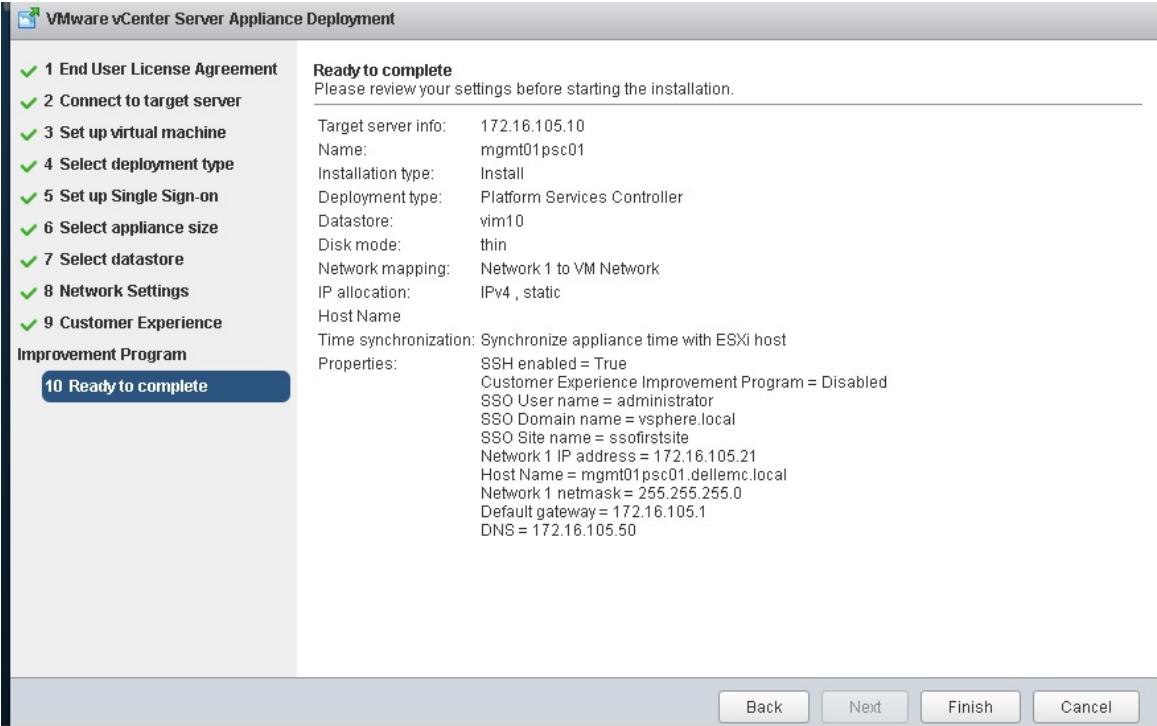


Figure 18 Ready to complete installation

6.4.3 Deploy the vCenter appliance

After the EPSC installation is complete, restart the installation to deploy vCenter server appliance.

Give a different host IP address in the management cluster to deploy vCenter. This is a best practice to ensure anti affinity, and is not a strict requirement.

Configure the vCenter appliance name.

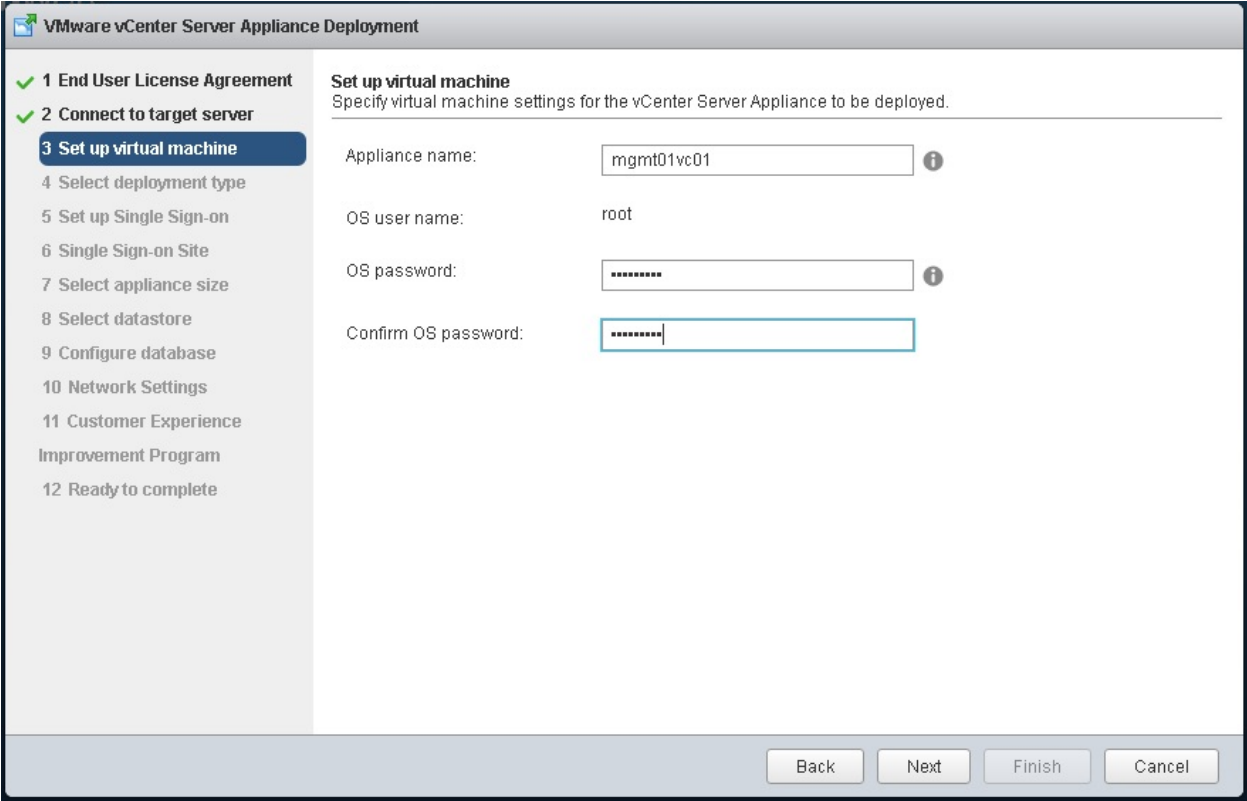


Figure 19 Set up virtual machine

After configuring the root password (typically same as ESPC) select the vCenter server install instead of PSC.

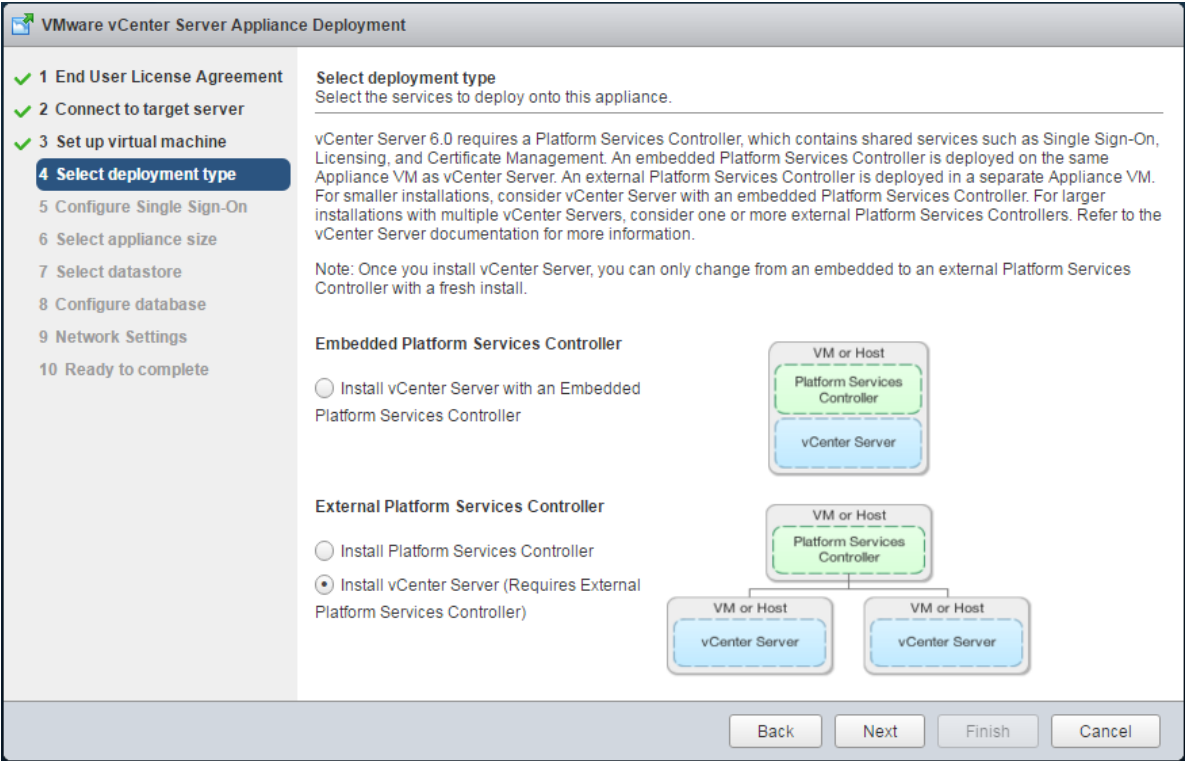


Figure 20 Select deployment type

Configure the EPSC SSO password to authenticate vCenter.

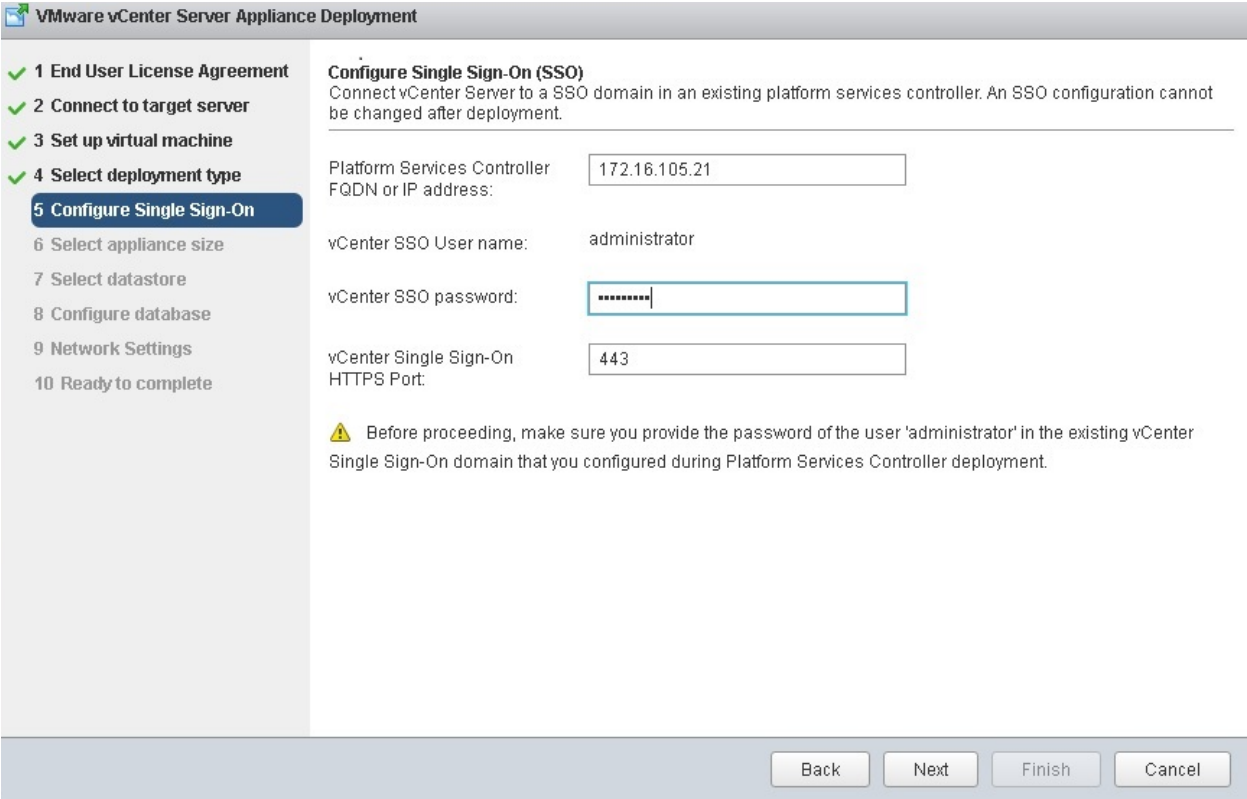


Figure 21 Configure Single Sign-On

Select the appliance size based on the deployment size.

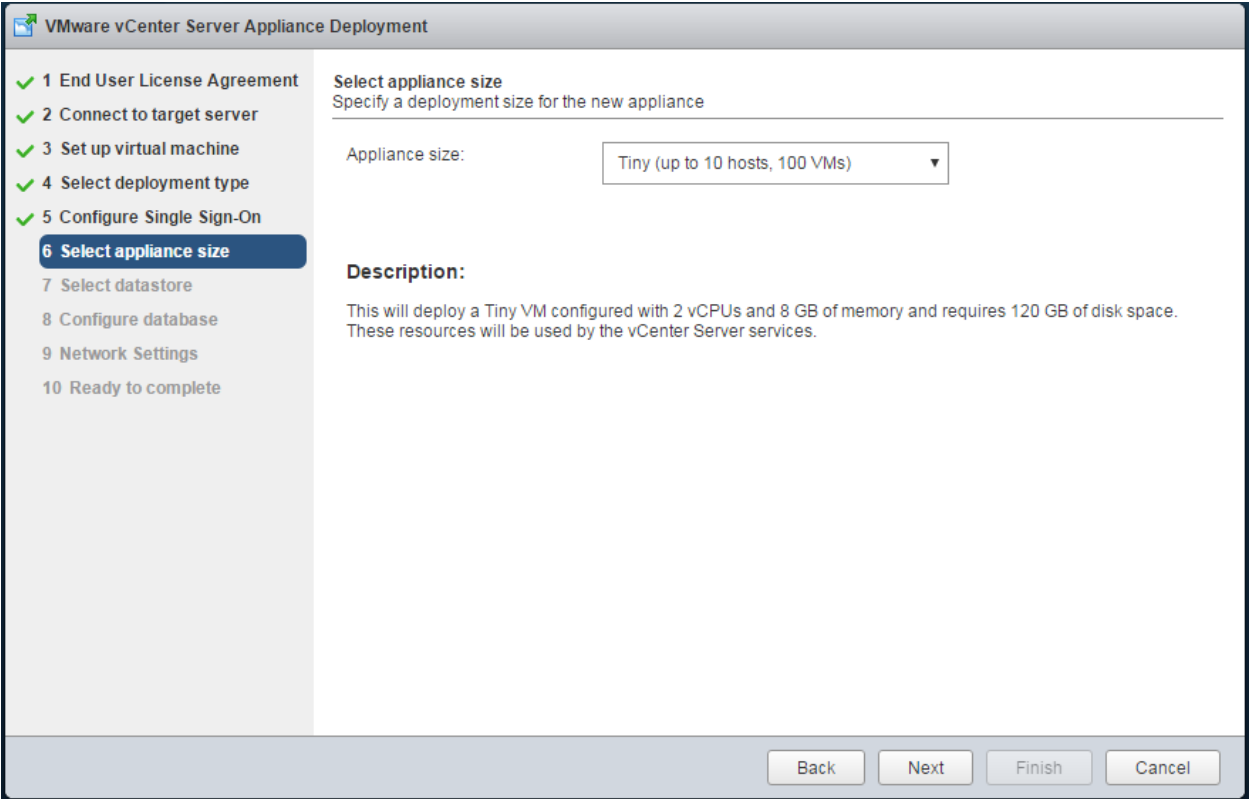


Figure 22 Select appliance size



Use the embedded database and configure the Network settings.

1 End User License Agreement

2 Connect to target server

3 Set up virtual machine

4 Select deployment type

5 Configure Single Sign-On

6 Select appliance size

7 Select datastore

8 Configure database

9 Network Settings

10 Ready to complete

Network Settings

Configure network settings for this deployment.

Choose a network:

VM Network

IP address family:

IPv4

Network type:

static

Network address:

172.16.105.22

System name [FQDN or IP address]:

mgmt01vc01.dellemc.local

Subnet mask:

255.255.255.0

Network gateway:

172.16.105.1

Network DNS Servers (separated by commas)

172.16.105.50

Configure time sync:

Synchronize appliance time with ESXi host

Use NTP servers (Separated by commas)

Back

Next

Finish

Cancel

Figure 23 Network Settings

Review the configurations and click **Finish**. Wait for vCenter appliance to deploy; this will take up to 10 minutes.

1 End User License Agreement

2 Connect to target server

3 Set up virtual machine

4 Select deployment type

5 Configure Single Sign-On

6 Select appliance size

7 Select datastore

8 Configure database

9 Network Settings

10 Ready to complete

Ready to complete

Please review your settings before starting the installation.

Target server info:

172.16.105.10

Name:

mgmt01vc01

Installation type:

Install

Deployment type:

vCenter Server

Deployment configuration:

Tiny (up to 10 hosts, 100 VMs)

Datastore:

vim10

Disk mode:

thin

Network mapping:

Network 1 to VM Network

IP allocation:

IPv4 , static

Host Name

Time synchronization:

Synchronize appliance time with ESXi host

Database:

embedded

Properties:

SSH enabled = True  
SSO User name = administrator  
Single Sign-On instance IP = 172.16.105.21  
SSO Domain name = vsphere.local  
Network 1 IP address = 172.16.105.22  
Host Name = mgmt01vc01.dellemc.local  
Network 1 netmask = 255.255.255.0  
Default gateway = 172.16.105.1  
DNS = 172.16.105.50

Back

Next

Finish

Cancel

Figure 24 Ready to complete



Once the installation is complete, it is possible to login to the vSphere web client using the URL given post installation.

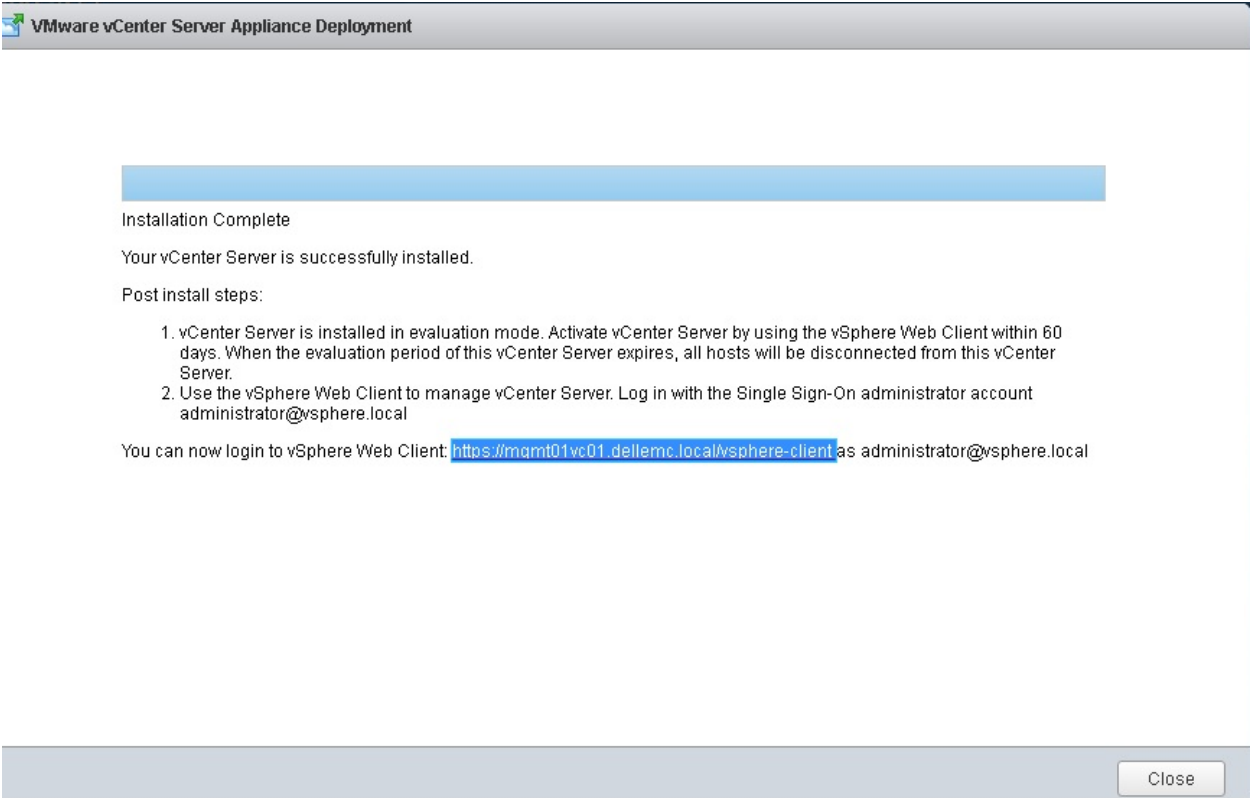


Figure 25 vSphere web client URL

6.4.4 Deploy second EPSC and vCenter

Once the first vCenter is fully deployed, restart the EPSC and vCenter installation to deploy the second instance of vCenter that will manage Compute and Edge clusters. Make sure to install the application on a different host that is part of the Management cluster.

Review the Compute EPSC and vCenter configuration before deployment.

Second EPSC Configuration

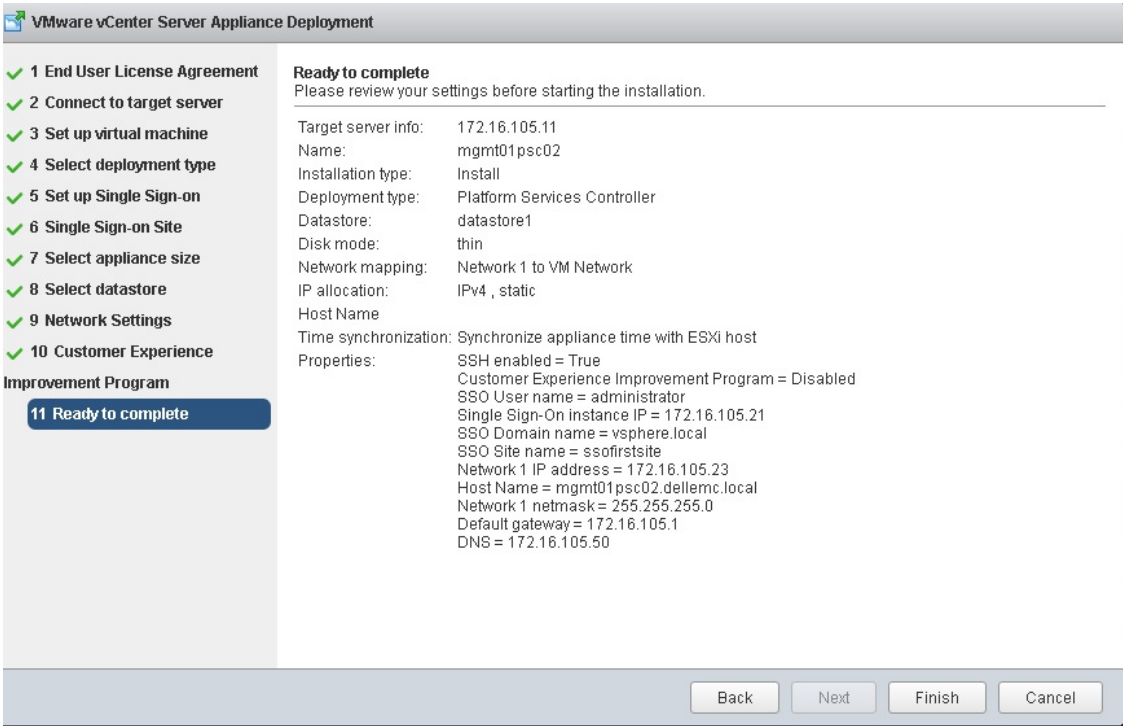


Figure 26 Second EPSC Configuration

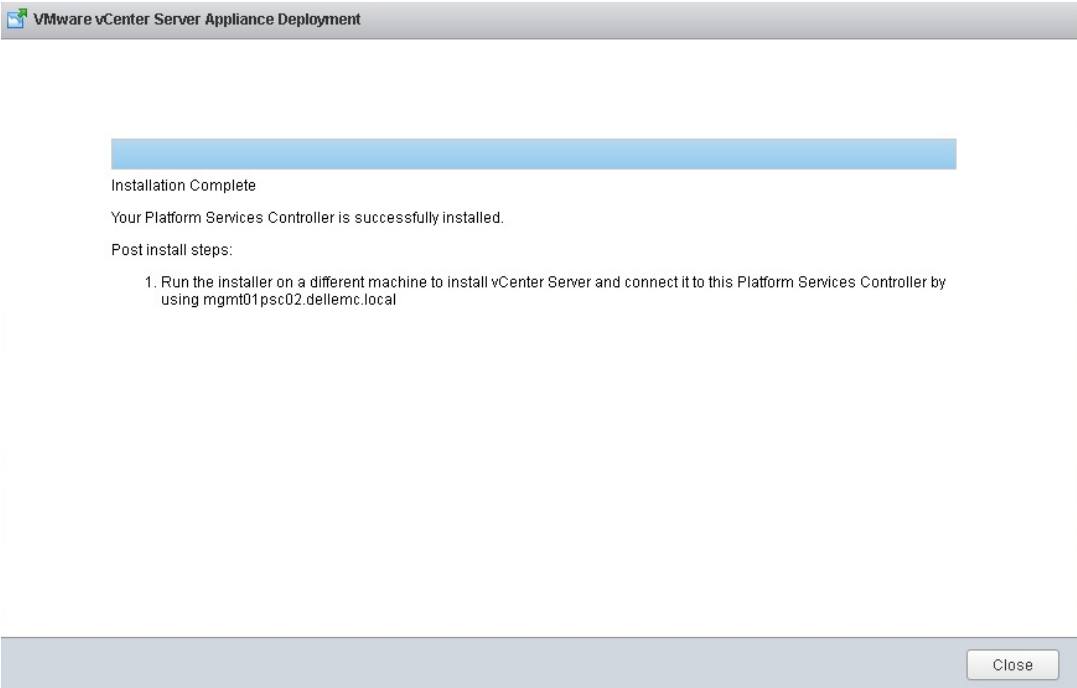


Figure 27 Installation Complete

Second VC Configuration

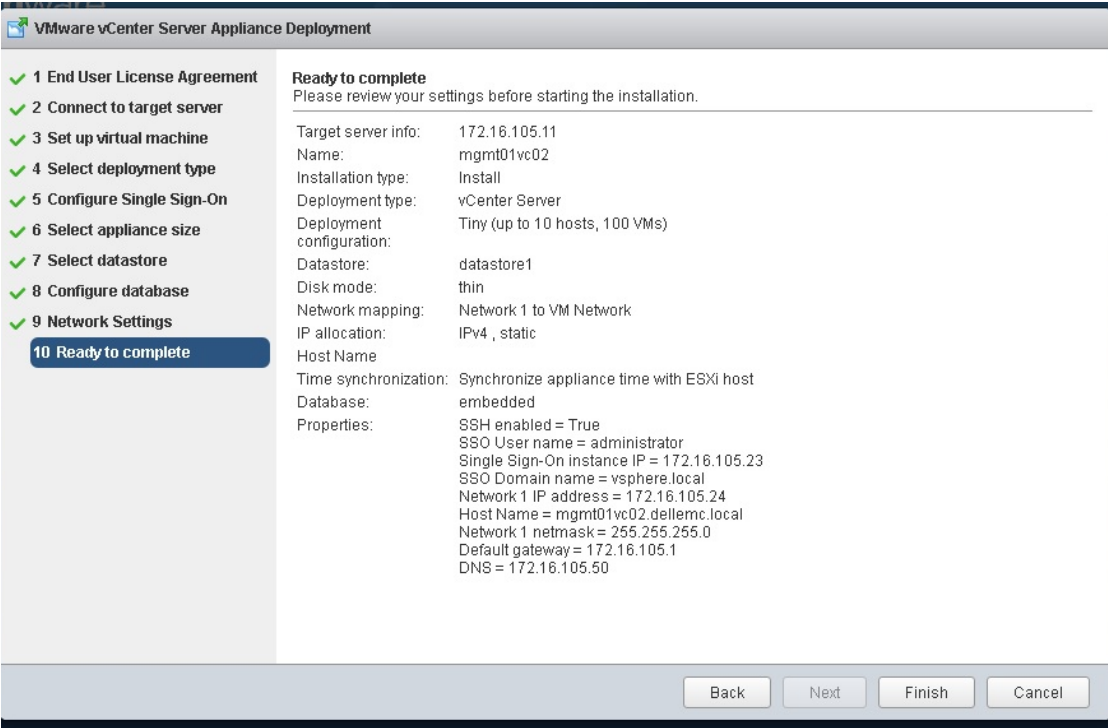


Figure 28 Second VC Configuration

6.5 Build datacenter

Once the vCenter appliance is deployed successfully, all the data center resource components (compute, storage and networking) can be managed using the VMware vSphere web client.

The URL for the web client is: <https://<vcenter-appliance>:9443/vsphere-client/>

Management VC: <https://172.16.105.22:9443/vsphere-client/>

Edge and Resource VC: <https://172.16.105.24:9443/vsphere-client/>

## 6.6 Add Licenses

Before adding the hosts to create the data center, add the following four licenses to vCenter application.

- vCenter license for the vCenter appliance
- vSphere Enterprise plus license for the total number of CPU cores that could be managed via vCenter
- NSX license for managing host
- VxLAN networking

To add the licenses, login to vCenter server, then from the home screen click **Administration** → **Licenses**. Under the License Keys tab, click on the (+) sign to add the License keys.

## 6.7 Create datacenter and clusters

Login to the management cluster vCenter appliance and navigate from the home screen tyo **vCenter** → **Host and clusters**.

Click the vCenter IP and create a new data center with the name of your choice.

Create the various clusters as needed. In the management vCenter only a management cluster should be created.

In the Compute vCenter, create two clusters: Compute and Edge. Do not enable vSphere HA and vSphere DRS in this step.

## 6.8 Add Hosts to clusters

Under each respective cluster, click on Add a host to add ESXi hypervisor installed hosts to the clusters.

Use the license keys installed earlier to the hosts when needed. Use the following process to add a host to a cluster.

1. Enter the IP address of the host
2. Enter the login credentials (Provided during ESXi installation)
3. Review Host summary page
4. Assign License
5. Lockdown mode (Leave this unchecked)
6. Ready to complete

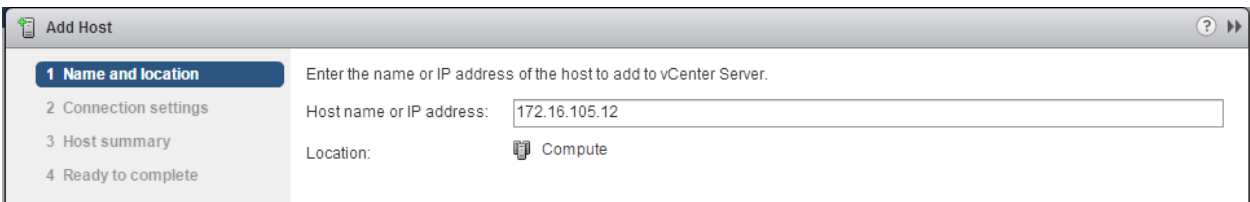


Figure 29 Host name or IP address

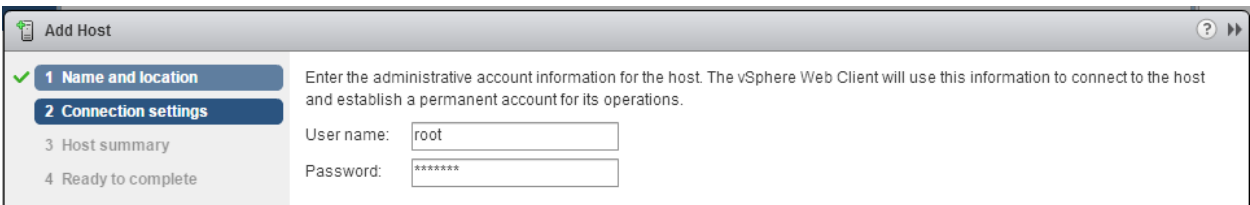


Figure 30 User name and Password

## 6.9 Configure host networking

Each host in each cluster typically needs to be configured with minimum of three different types of networks.

Configuring host networking using Distributed vSwitch (DvSwitch) is simple and effective way to manage networking uniformly.

Configuring DvSwitch is a three-step process.

1. Creating a distributed vSwitch (MTU/LLDP)
2. Configuring uplink link ports (LACP or NIC Teaming)
3. Configuring port groups (VLAN/VMkernel ports if necessary)

It is important to avoid single point failures in the uplink, so a minimum of two uplink ports per DvSwitch connecting to two different physical switches is the best practice.

### 6.9.1 Management Networking

By default, during ESXi installation in a host, vSwitch0 is created with the management port selected during ESXi installation as the Uplink port.

#### 6.9.1.1 VDS Installation

Log into the vSphere web client.

Click on the Networking tab as shown below.

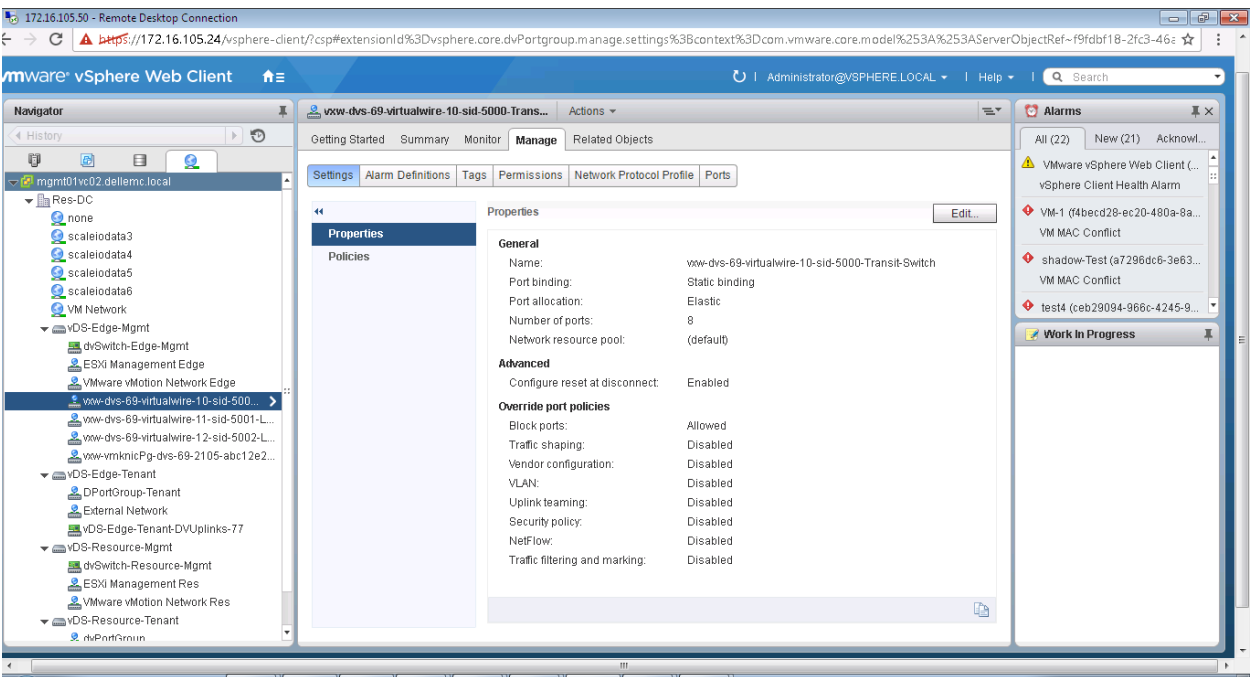


Figure 31 Networking tab

Right click the cluster (Res-DC in the screenshot) and click **New Distributed Switch** to create the switch.

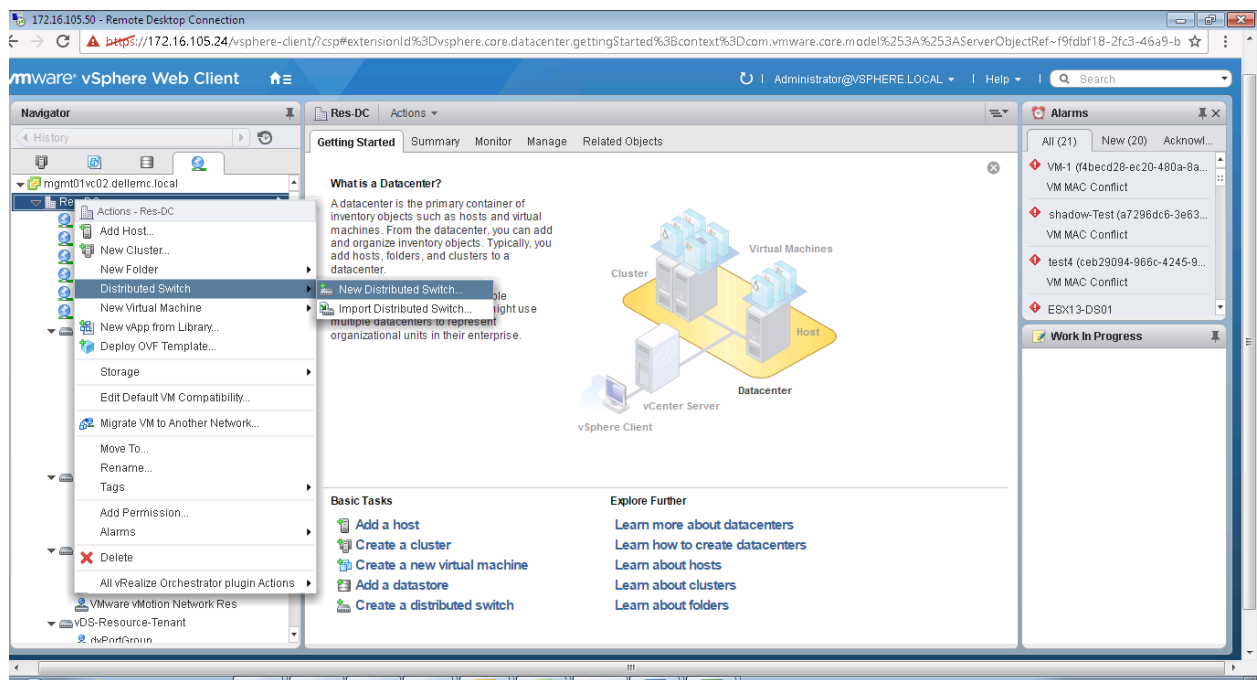


Figure 32 Create New Distributed Switch

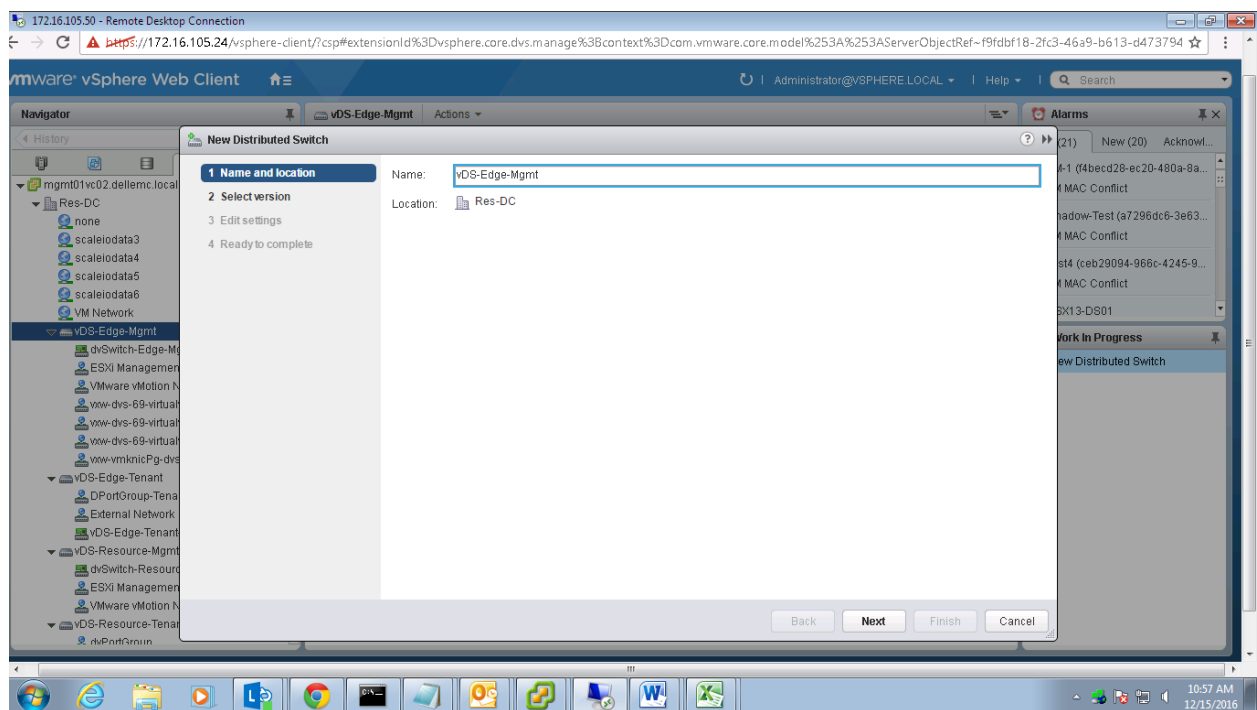


Figure 33 New Distributed switch

Give the distributed switch a name of your choice.

Select the version and click **Next**.

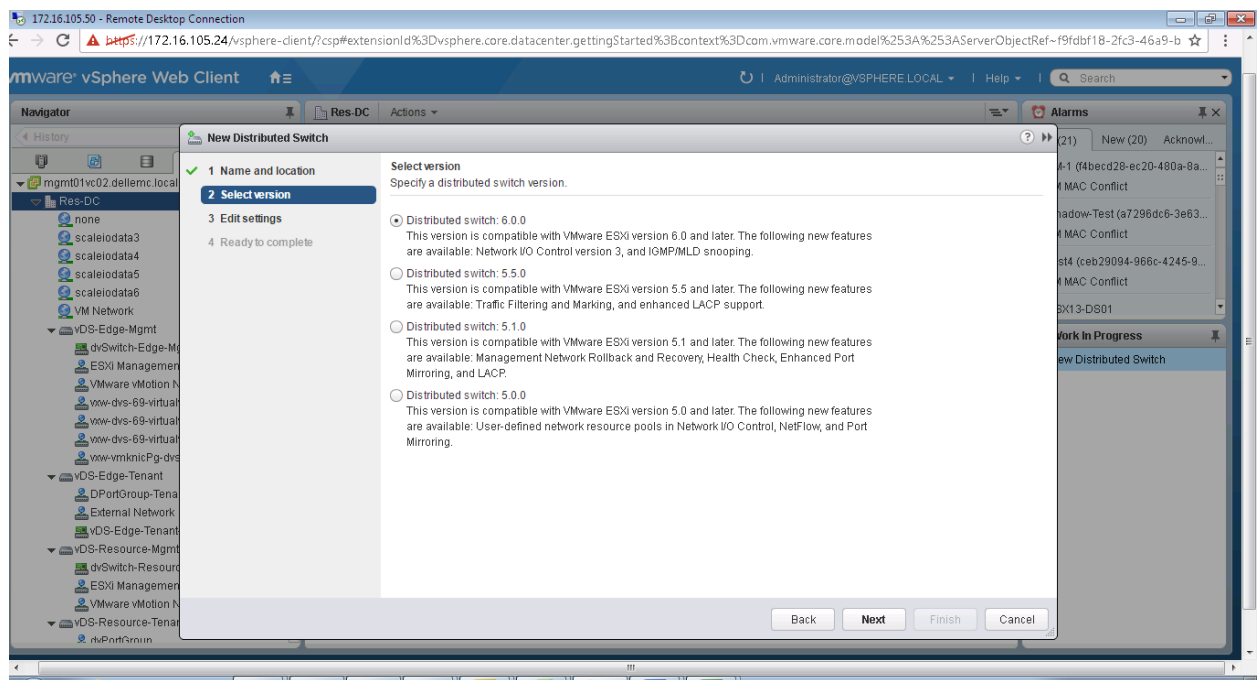


Figure 34 Select version for distributed switch

Select the number of uplinks and click **Next**.

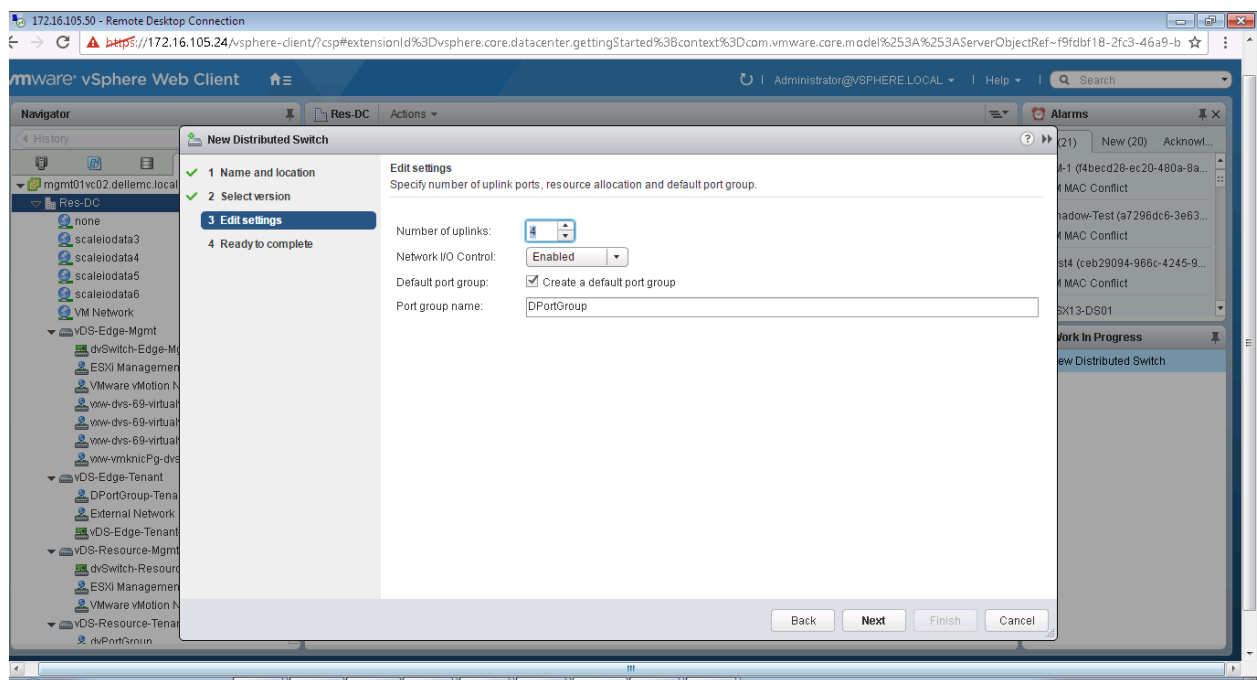


Figure 35 Select number of uplinks

Click **Finish** to complete.

Click **Switch**, select the Manage tab and click **LACP configuration**.

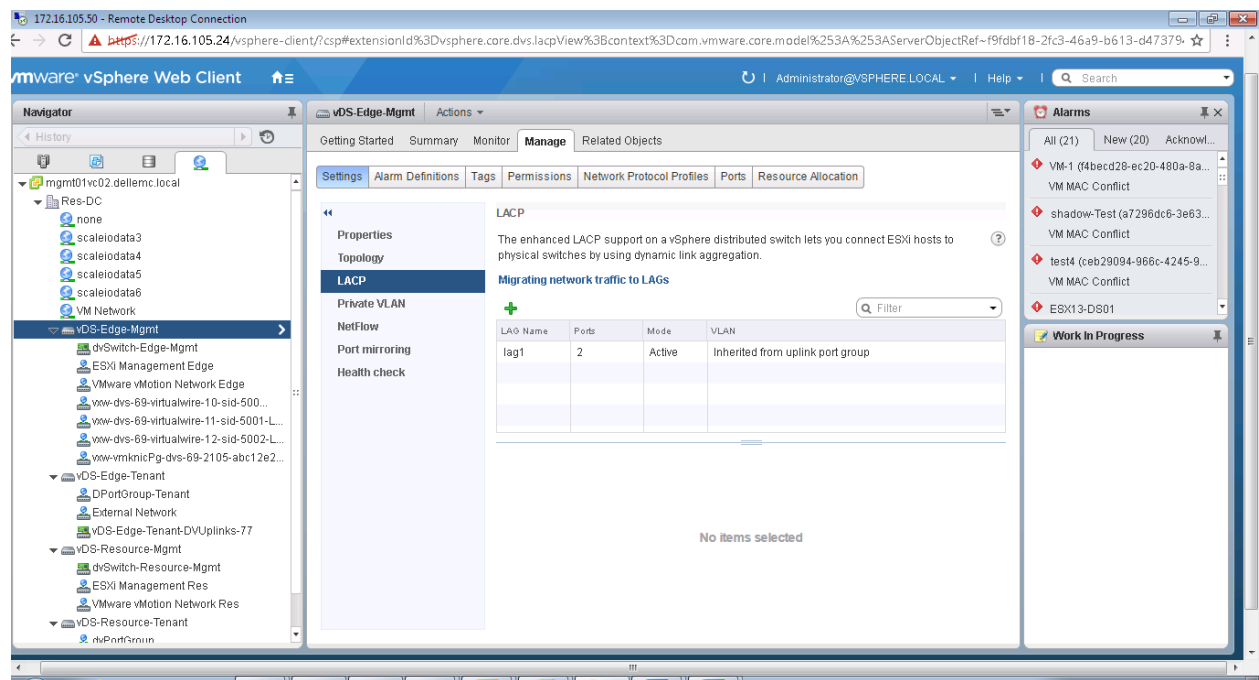


Figure 36 LACP configuration

Add lag1 with the configuration shown.

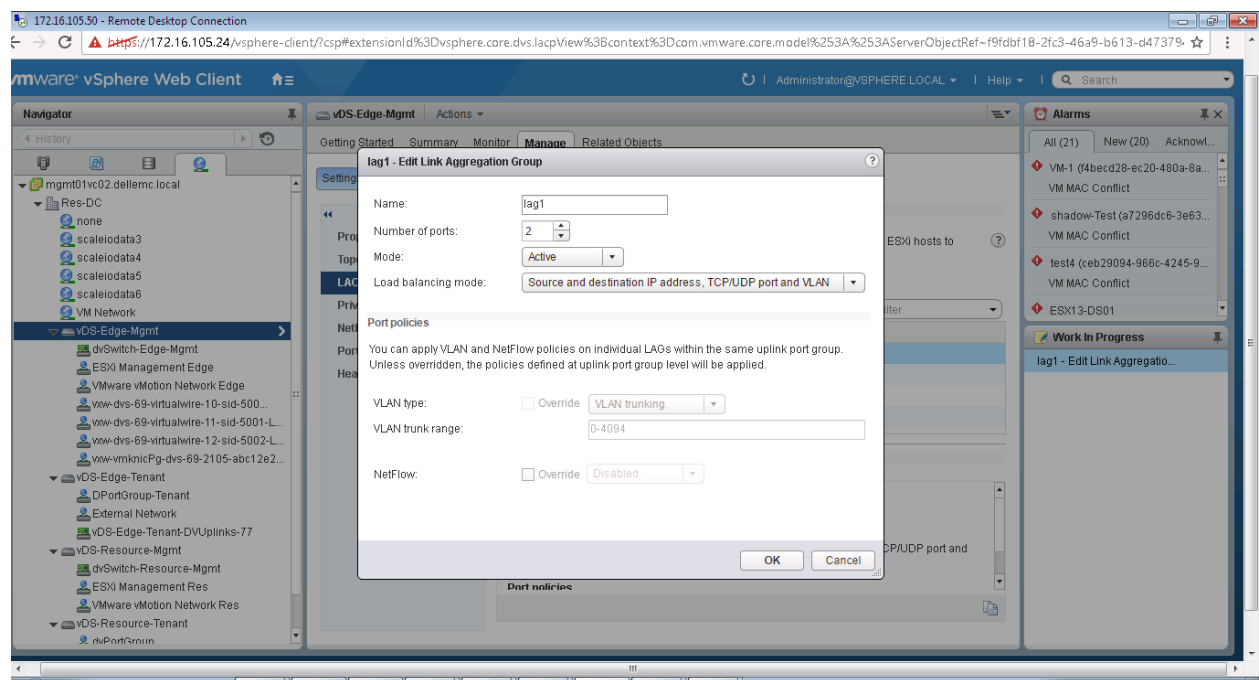


Figure 37 Lag1 configuration

Default port group will be created under the switch.



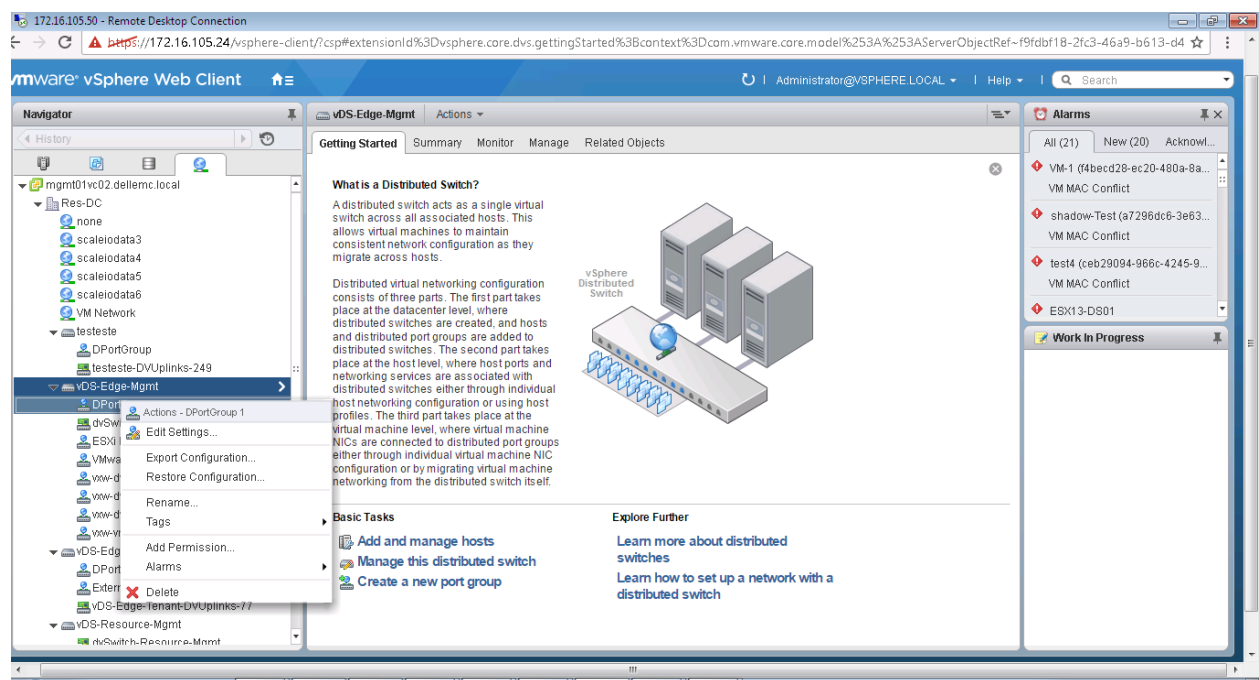


Figure 38 Default port group

Right Click and click **Edit Settings** and edit the port as required.

Name the port as required.

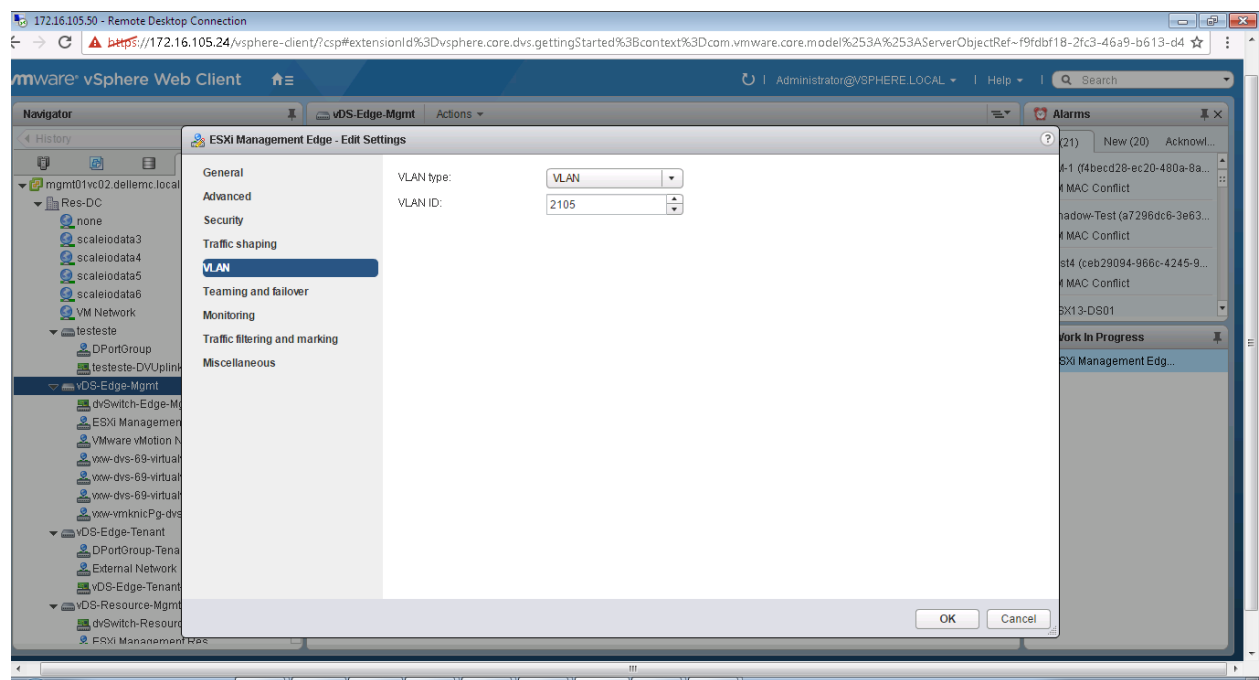


Figure 39 Configuring port group

Select the VLAN as per your design.

In the teaming and failover configuration, configure the settings as below. Please note lag1 should be under active uplinks.



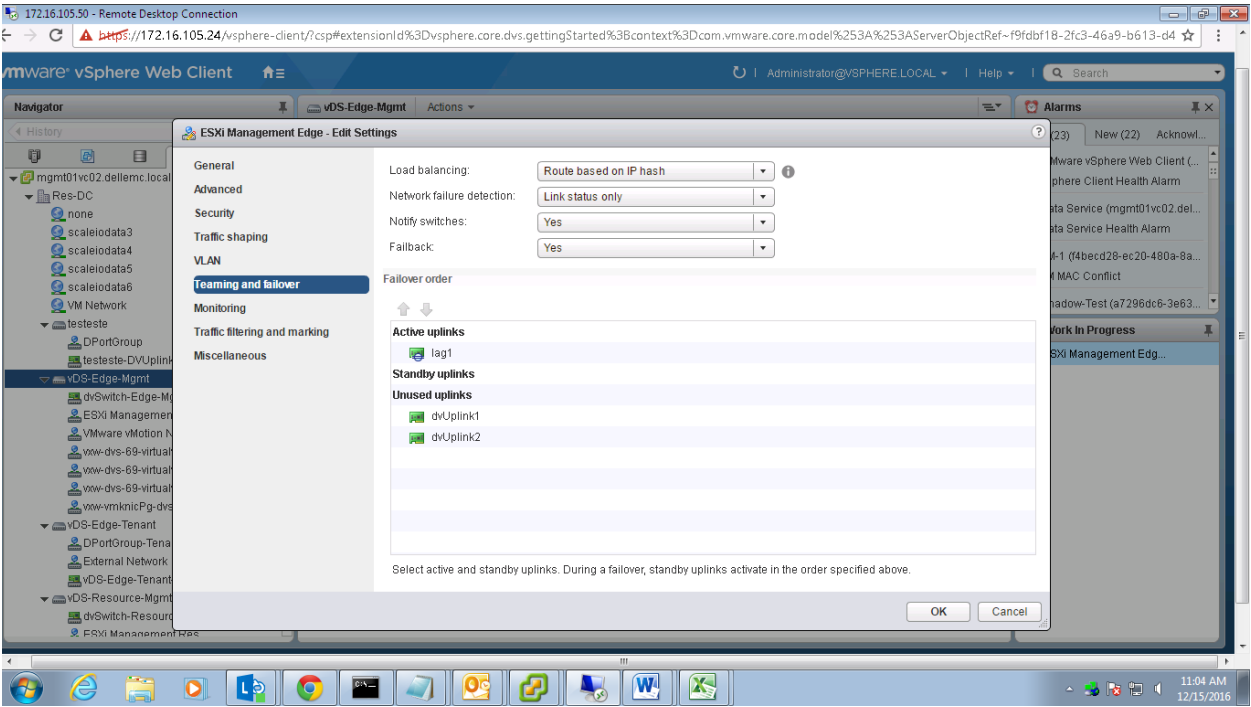


Figure 40    Teaming and failover configuration

The other settings should not be changed.

Right click the **vDS** and click **Add and Manage Hosts**.

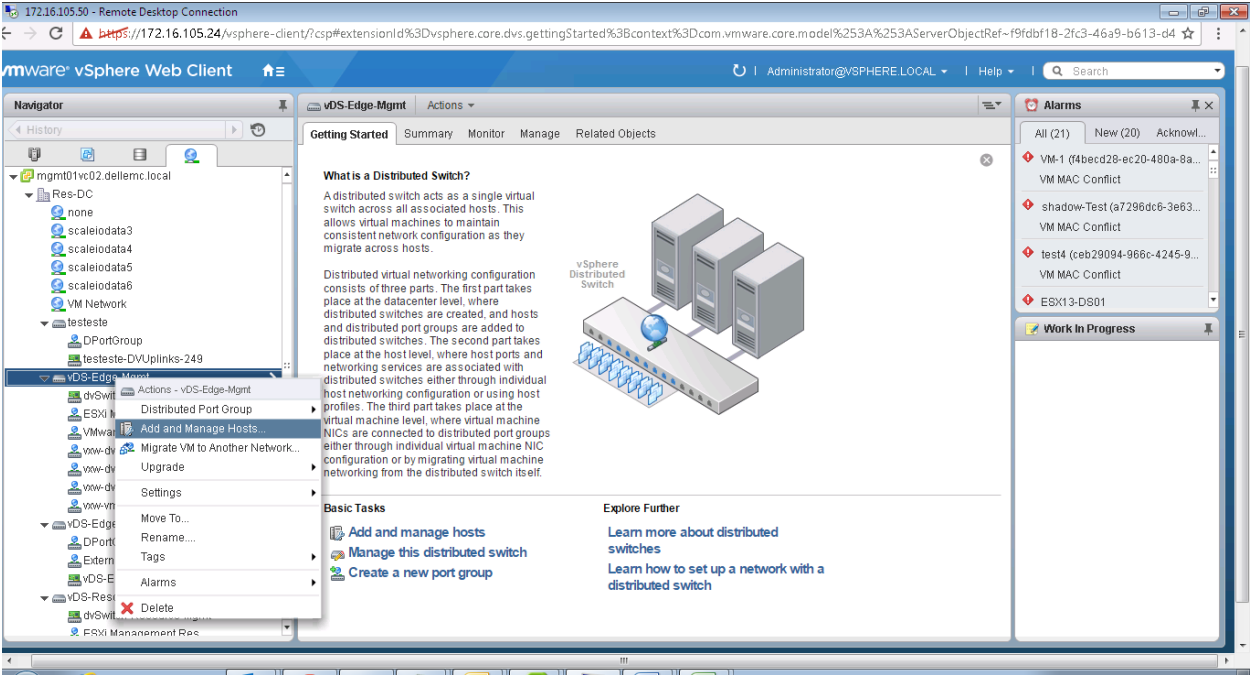


Figure 41    Add and Manage Hosts

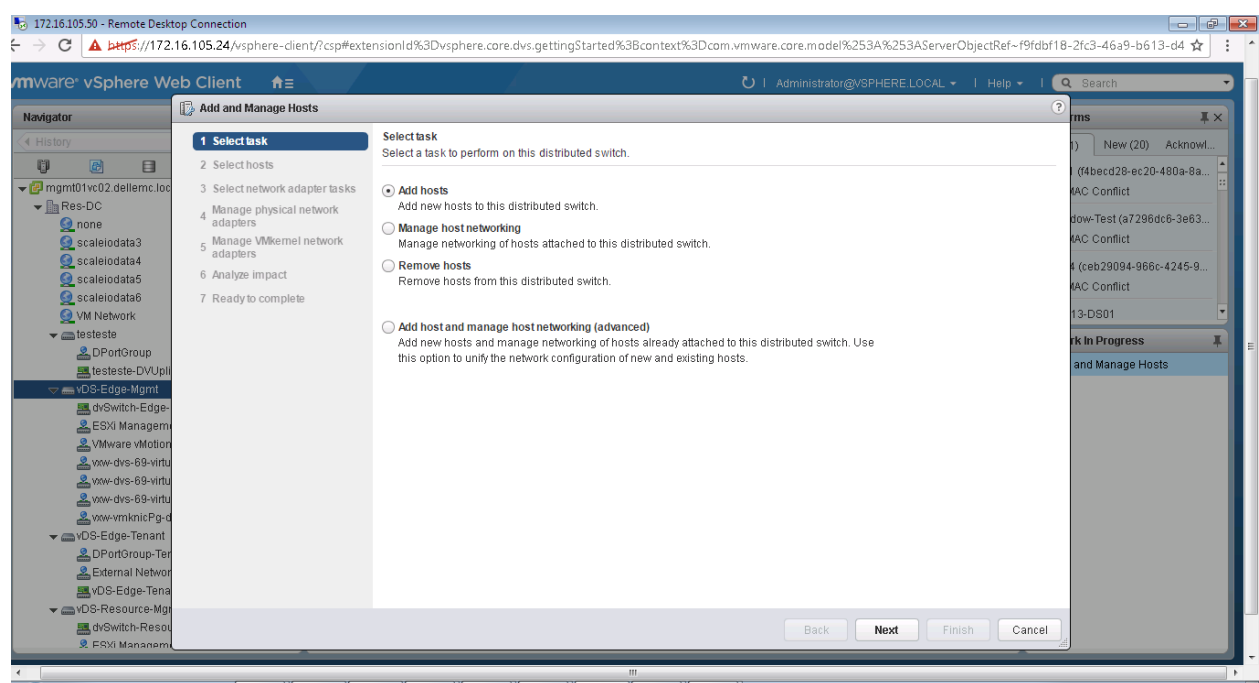


Figure 42 Add Hosts

Click **New Hosts**.

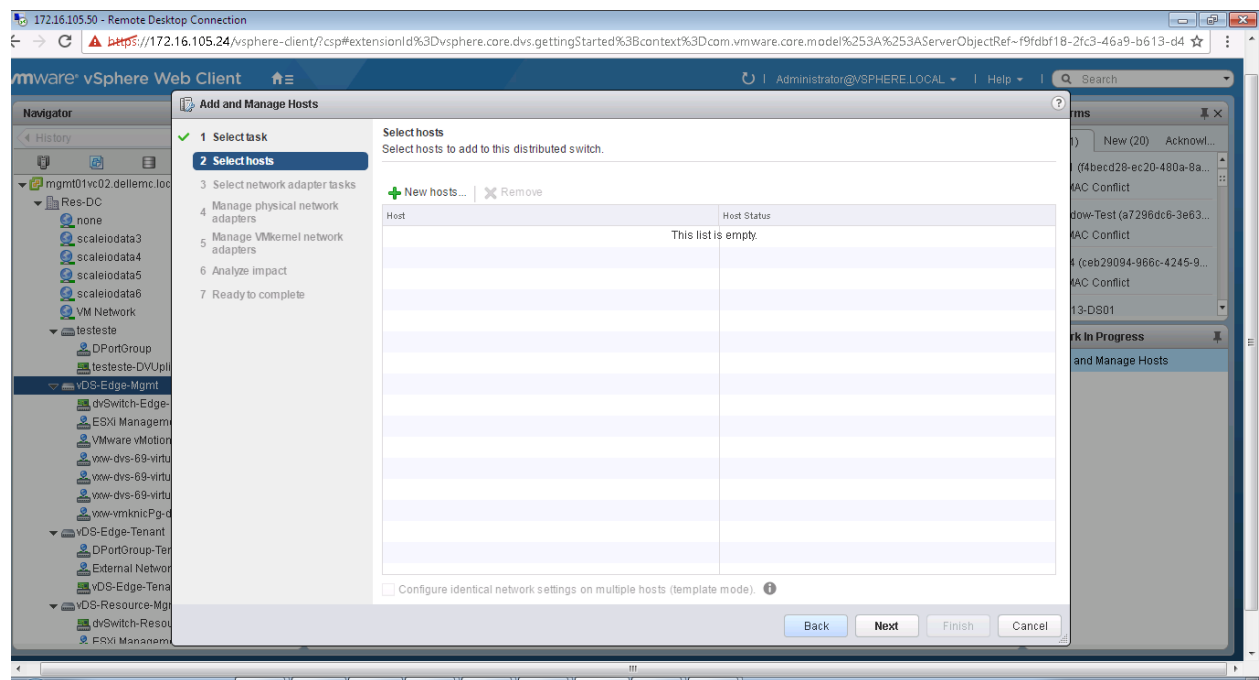


Figure 43 New Hosts

Select the host that will be attached. Do not select all hosts, they will be added one at a time.

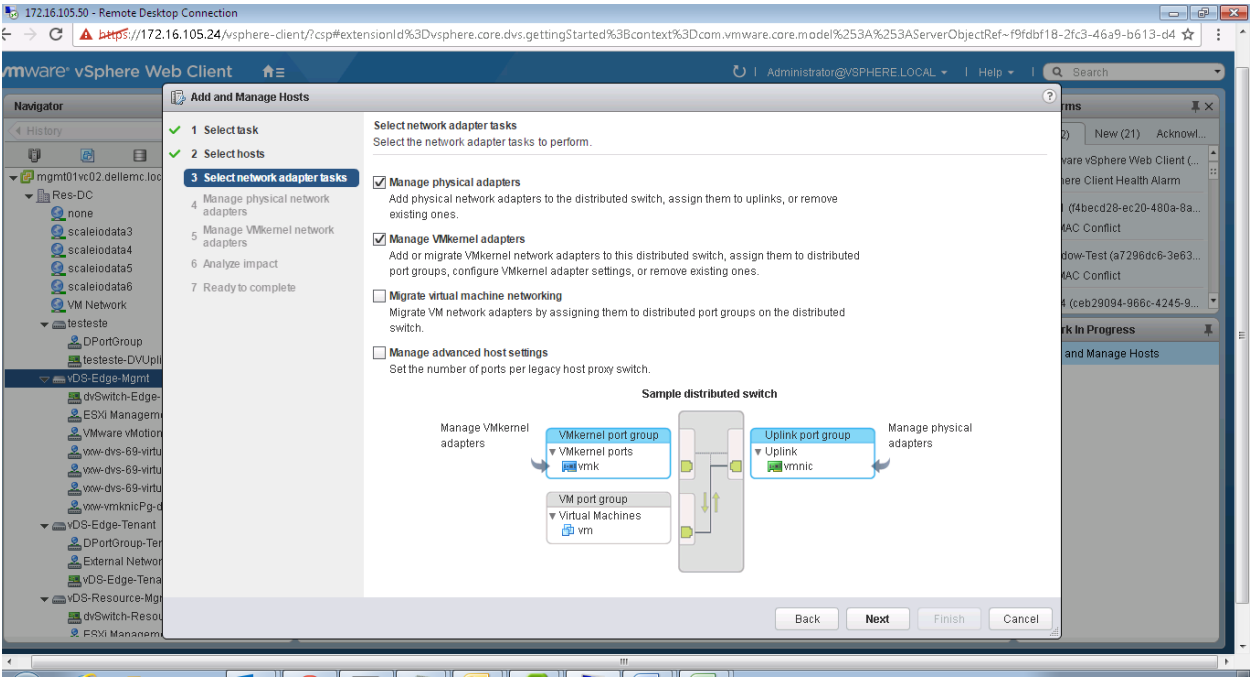


Figure 44 Select network adapter tasks

Click **Next** to manage the adapters.

Select the adapters from “On other switch” section and click **Assign Uplink**. Select lag1-0.

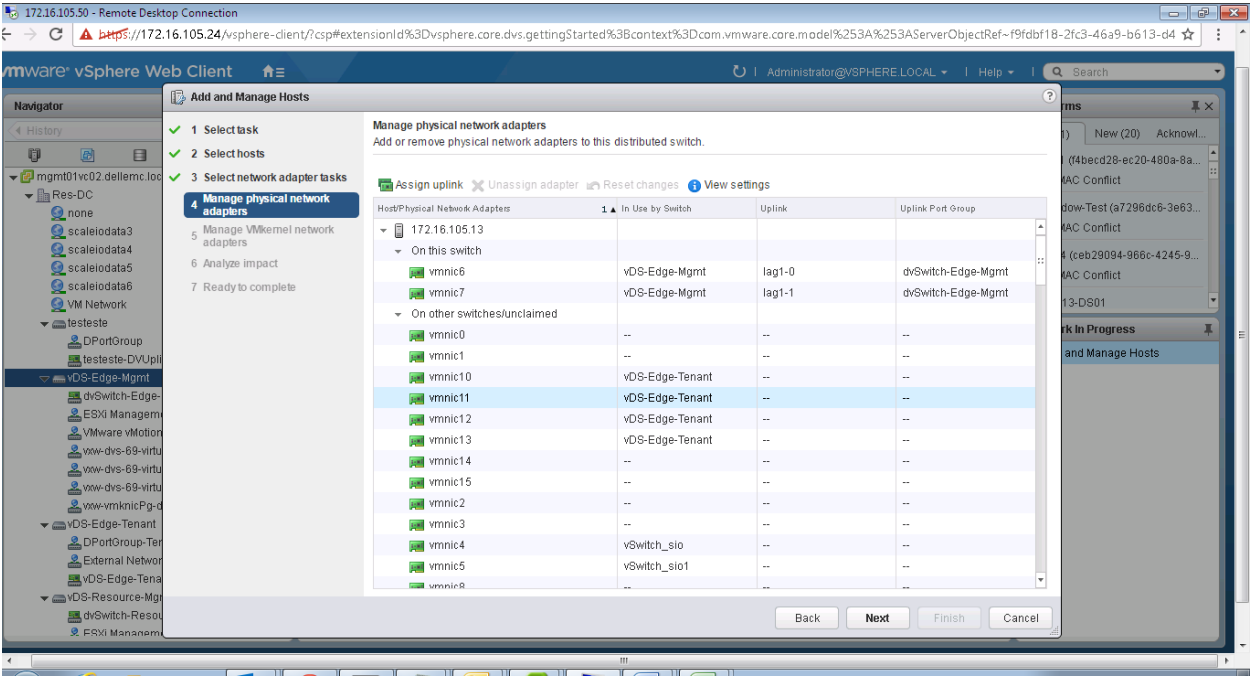


Figure 45 Select adapters

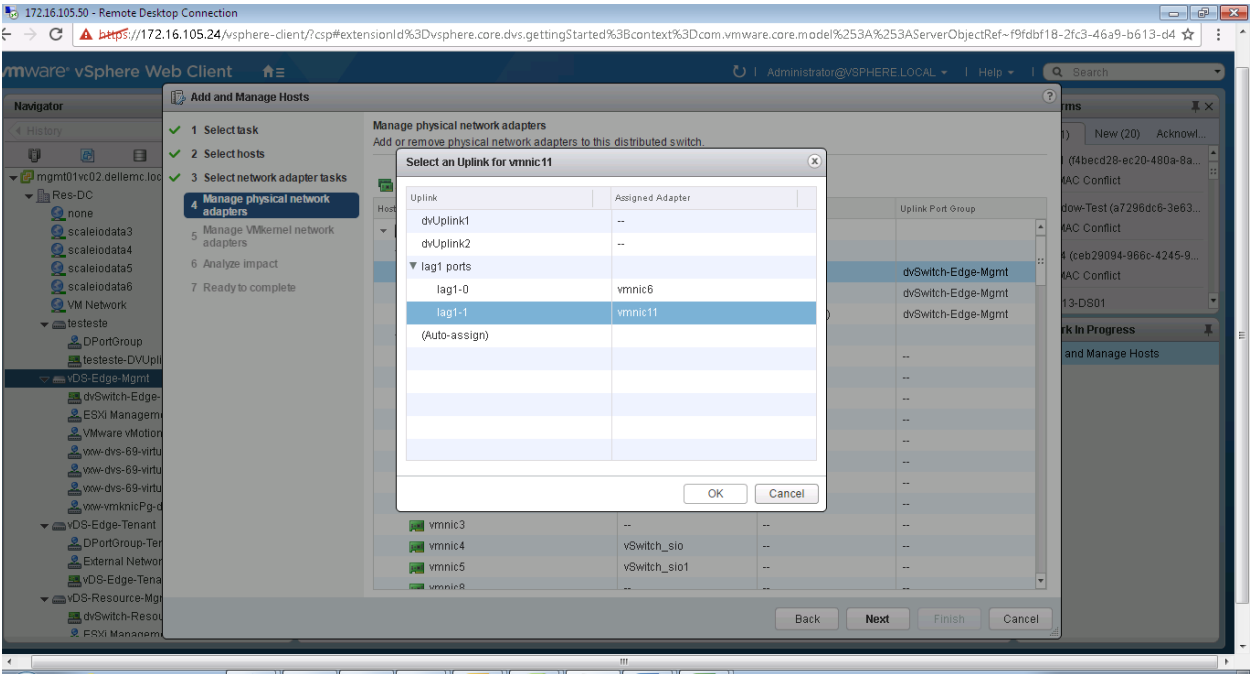


Figure 46 Select Uplink

Add a new adapter.

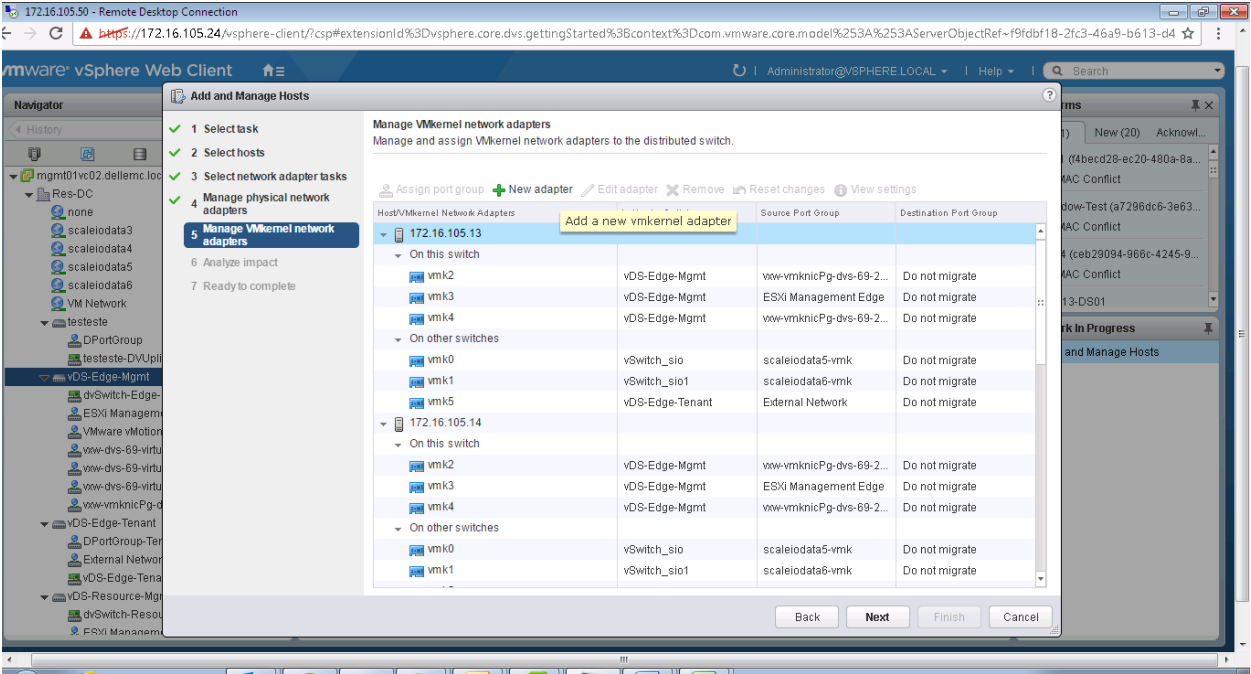


Figure 47 Add a new adapter

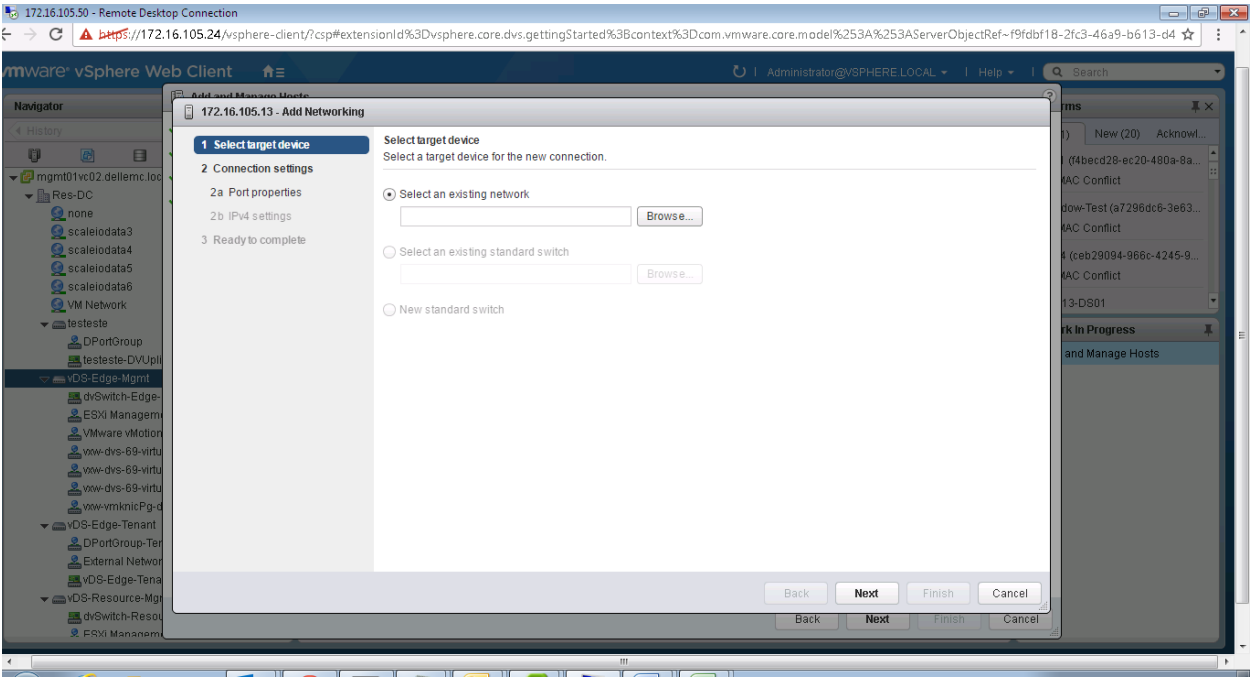


Figure 48 Select an existing network

Select the network by clicking **Browse**, the portgroup that was modified earlier should be listed.

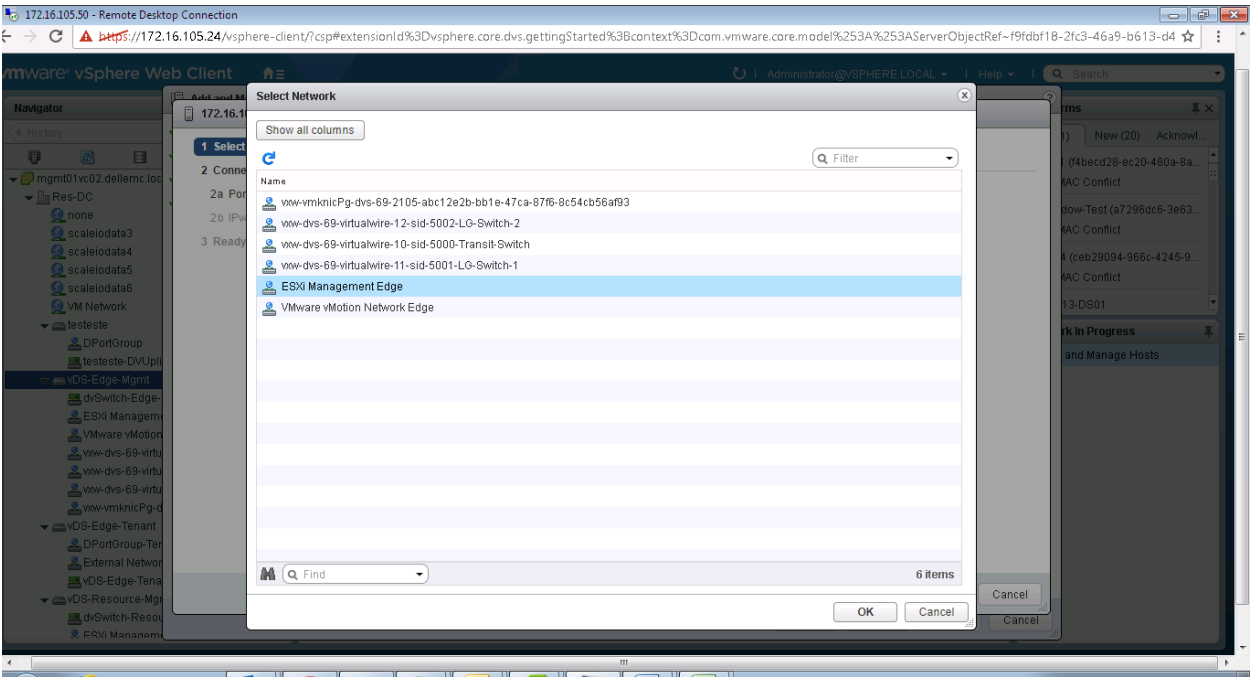


Figure 49 Select Network

Select the port group, click **OK** then click **Next**. Select vmotion and management traffic.

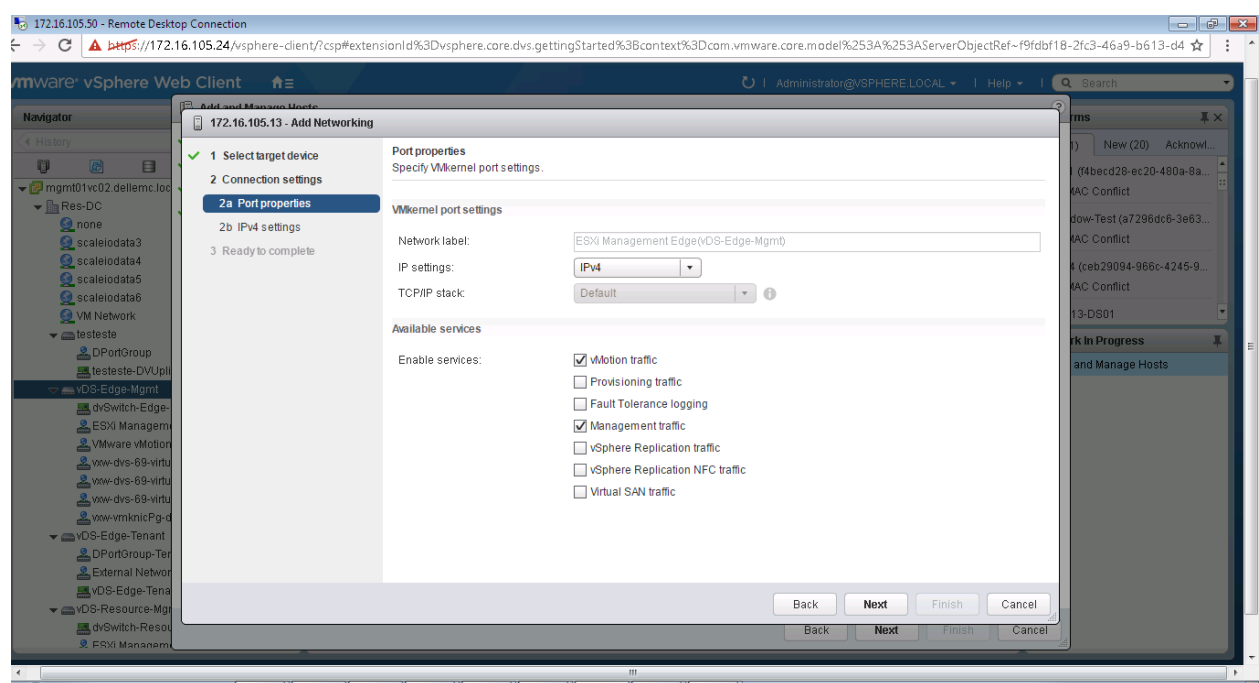


Figure 50 Port properties

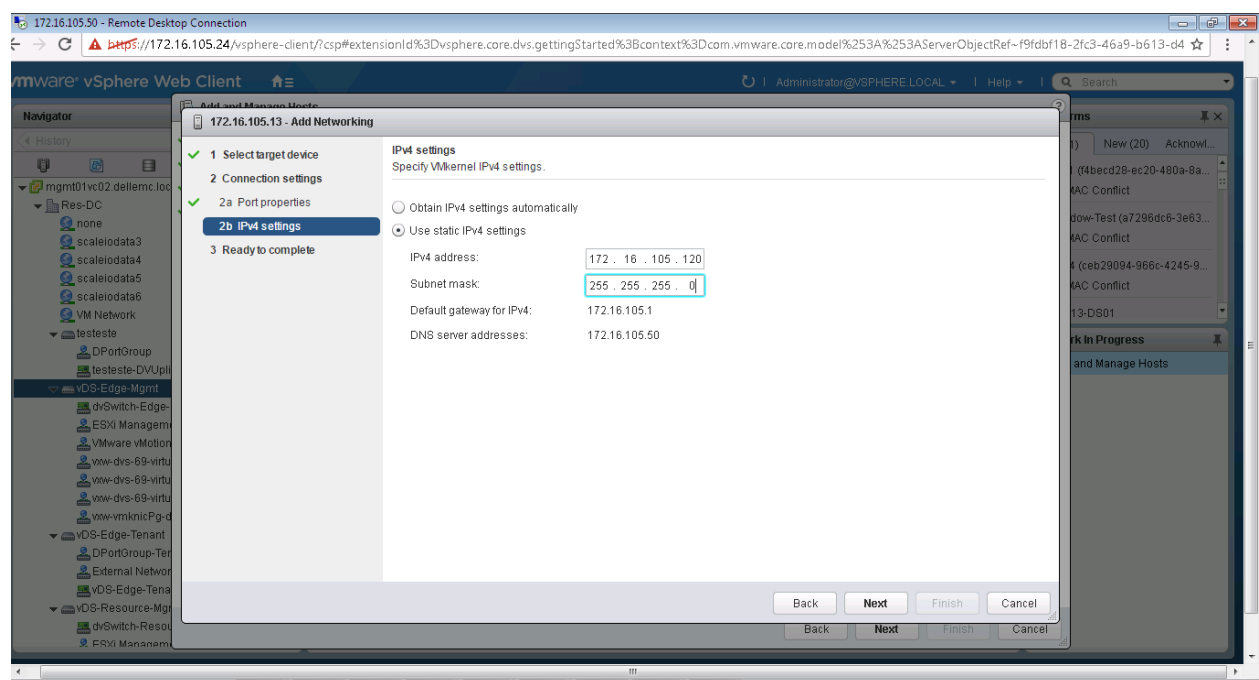


Figure 51 IPv4 settings

Provide an available IP address from your IP list, click **Next** and click **Finish** to complete the configuration. The IP address in the preceding figure is for reference, please use the IP from your IP list.

The VDS switch configuration is complete. Later migrate all the VMs to this new switch.

### 6.9.1.2 VDS Migration

Ensure the IP provided in the preceding figure can be pinged (172.16.105.120).

Login using the vSphere client using the IP address from the previous step. Once logged in click the configuration tab. The vSphere standard switch and vSphere distributed switch should be listed. Navigate to the vSphere standard switch and click **Remove** to remove this switch. Close vSphere client. Through the browser, access the iDRAC of the ESXI host on which the ports were configured.

Launch the ESXI host from the iDRAC browser using Launch option.

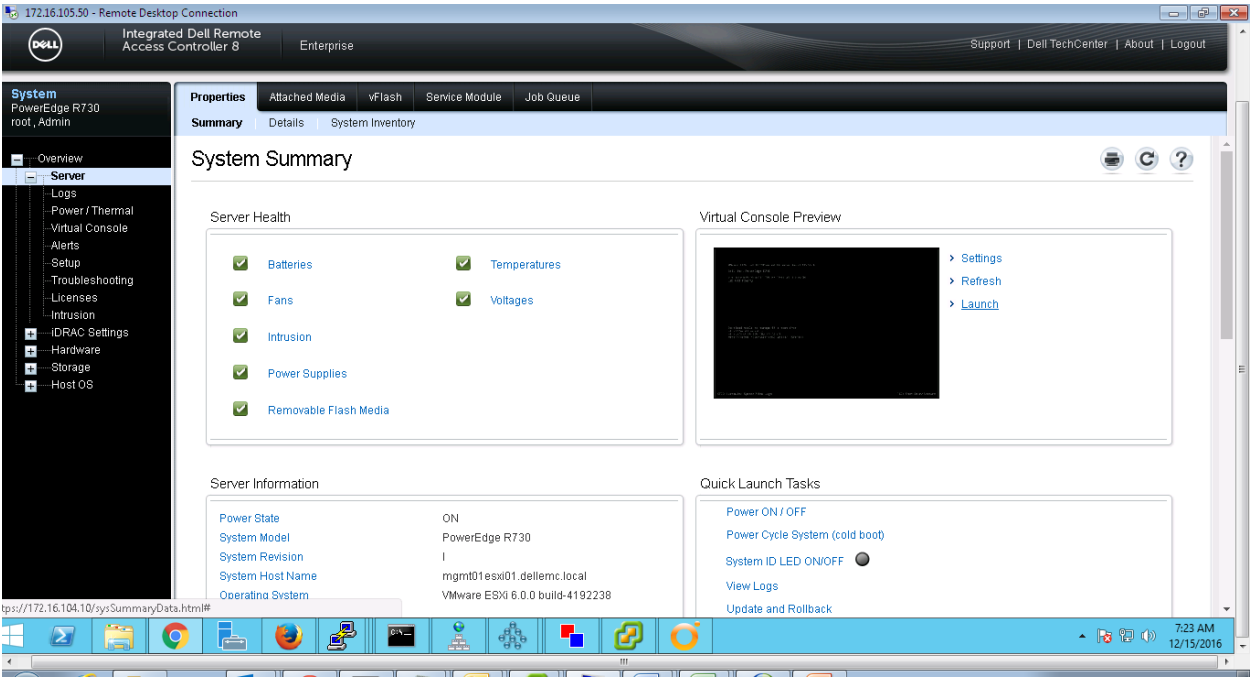


Figure 52 System summary

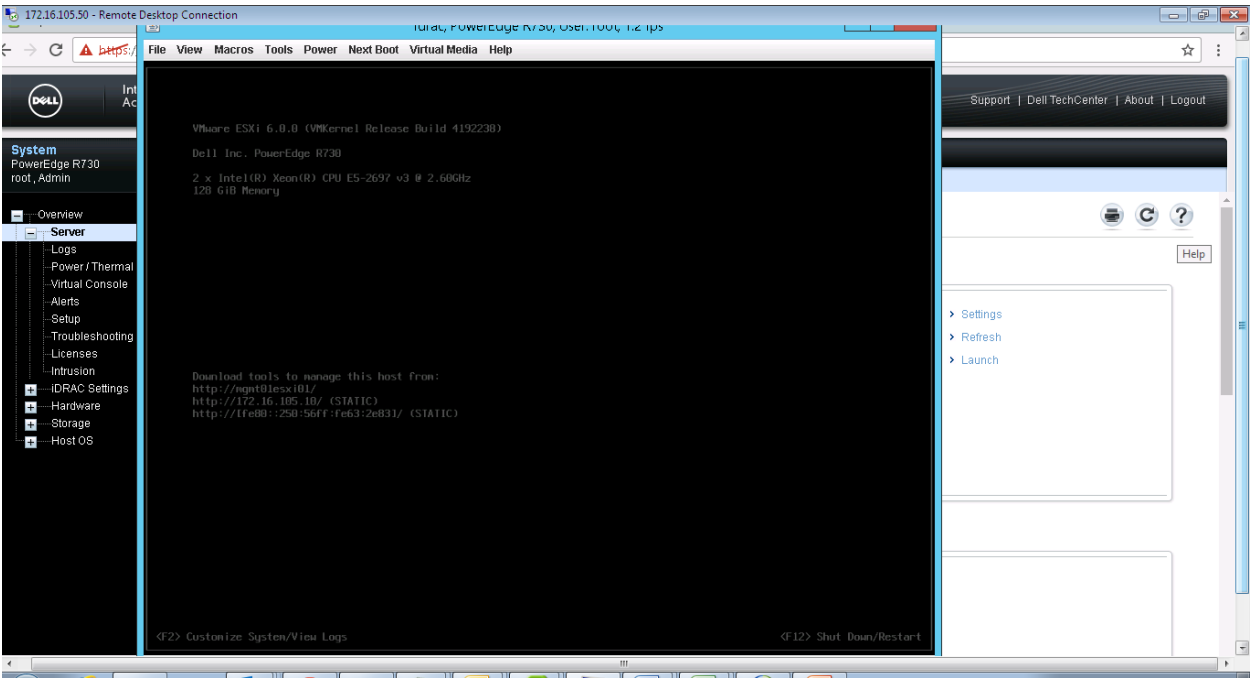


Figure 53 iDRAC browser

Click F2.

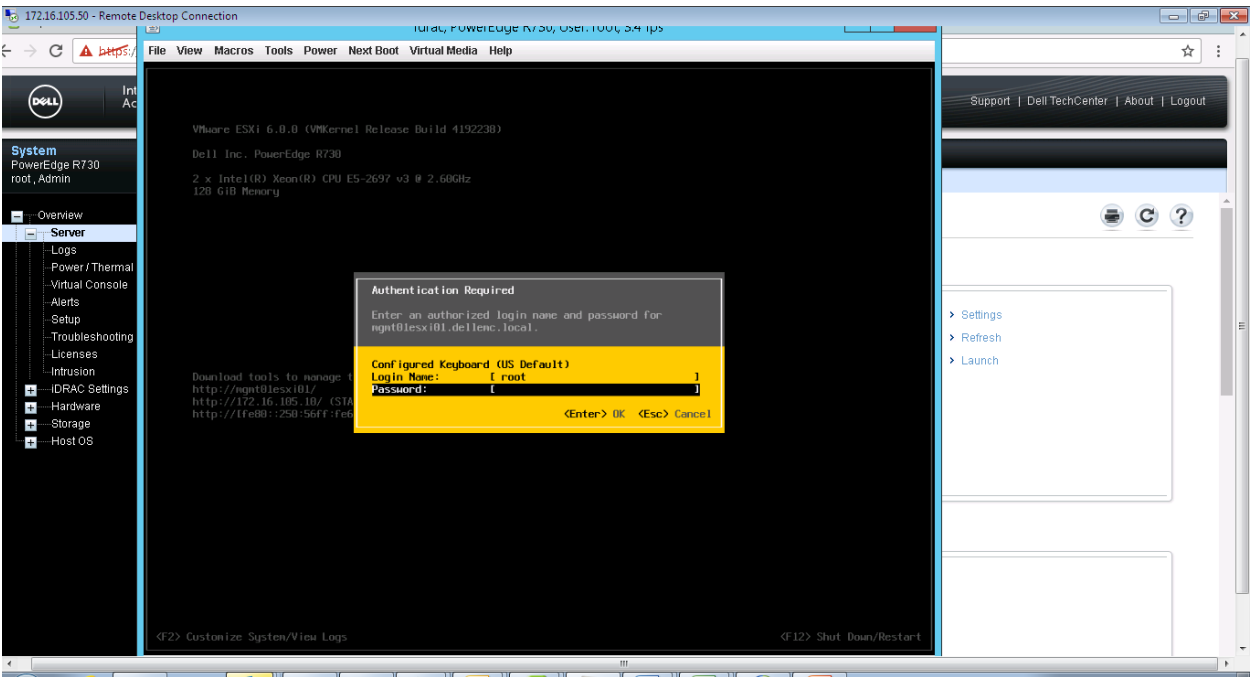


Figure 54 Authentication Required



Enter the password for root. The new IP should be listed as the IPV4 address as shown below. Change the IP address of this host to original IP address of the host.

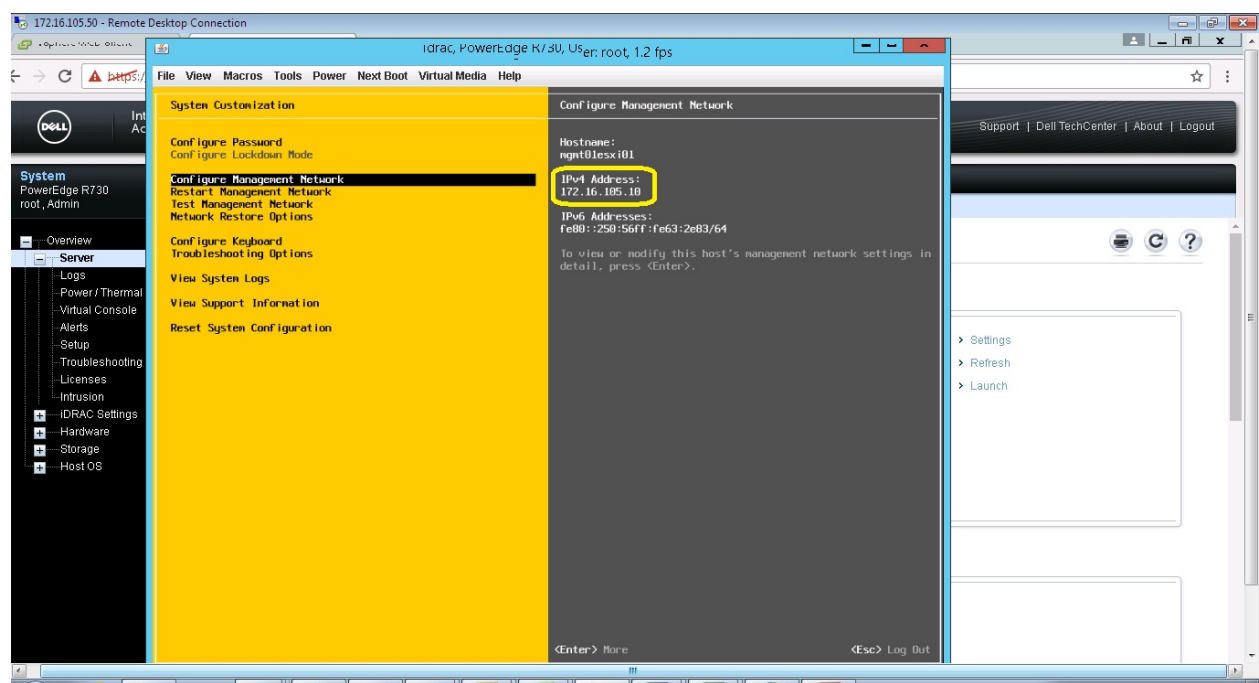


Figure 55 IPv4 Address

This completes the migration. If necessary, login to this host using the vSphere client and manually move the VMs from the VSS to VDS.

## 7 ScaleIO Installation and Configuration

### 7.1 Install Dell EMC ScaleIO

To install ScaleIO on ESXi the following is required:

- A Windows host (for PowerCLI)
- PowerCLI
- Java 1.8
- The ScaleIO software
- Three vSwitch port groups

#### 7.1.1 Register and Install ScaleIO Plugin

Download the latest ScaleIO version for VMware. In this solution, Version: **v.2.0.0.3** is used.

Download and install VMware vSphere PowerCLI in the webserver or host where the ScaleIO plugin is downloaded.

Extract the contents of downloaded ScaleIO software zip file (ScaleIO\_VMware\_v2.0.zip).

Using PowerCLI for VMware set to Run as Administrator, run the following command:

**Set-ExecutionPolicy AllSigned**

Run the script: **ScaleIOPluginSetup-2.0-7536.0.ps1**

```
PowerCLI
C:\ScaleIO_VMware_v2.0\ScaleIO_2.0.0.3_Complete_VMware_SW_Download\ScaleIO_2.0.0.3_vSphere_Plugin_Download\EMC-ScaleIO-vSphere-plugin-installer-2.0-753
6.0> .\ScaleIOPluginSetup-2.0-7536.0.ps1
```

Enter the vCenter address, username and password. When prompted:





```
VMware vSphere PowerCLI 6.3 Release 1
download\EMC-ScaleIO-vSphere-plugin-installer-2.0-7536.0\ScaleIOPluginSetup-2.0-7536.0.ps1:735 char:5
* Remove-Item $GWPath -Force -Recurse
*
* CategoryInfo          : WriteError: (C:\ScaleIO_UMwa...0\gatewayServer:String) [Remove-Item], PathTooLongException
* FullyQualifiedErrorId : RemoveItemIOError,Microsoft.PowerShell.Commands.RemoveItemCommand

verify protocol url : https://172.16.105.20:65101/resources/plugin
Waiting for internal server to load (attempt 1)...
Connecting to vCenter 172.16.105.24...
WARNING: There were one or more problems with the server certificate for the server
172.16.105.24:443:

* The X509 chain could not be built up to the root certificate.
* The certificate's CN name does not match the passed value.

Certificate: [Subject]
    C=US, CN=mgmt01vc02.dell EMC.local

[Issuer]
    OU=VMware, O=mgmt01psc02.dell EMC.local, S=California, C=US, DC=local, DC=vsphere, CN=CA

[Serial Number]
    00D08DB3AFE81A2F63

[Not Before]
    11/21/2016 2:16:41 AM

[Not After]
    11/16/2026 2:03:44 AM

[Thumbprint]
    000ED54F1D1FF55EAC211A775F9E68DE0A405722

The server certificate is not valid.

WARNING: THE DEFAULT BEHAVIOR UPON INVALID SERVER CERTIFICATE WILL CHANGE IN A FUTURE RELEASE. To
ensure scripts are not affected by the change, use Set-PowerCLIConfiguration to set a value for the
InvalidCertificateAction option.

Successfully connected to vCenter 172.16.105.24
Registering ScaleIO extension...

Log out, and then log back in to vSphere web client. The plugin is downloaded upon login to the vSphere
web client. After you have logged back in, press ENTER.

ERROR: The process "528" not found.
Disconnecting from the vCenter 172.16.105.24...

Choose mode:
1 - Register ScaleIO plug-in
2 - Unregister ScaleIO plug-in
3 - Create SUM template
4 - Exit the script
:
```

Figure 57 Run Script - ScaleIOPluginSetup-2.0-7536.0.ps1

Close any browser accessing the vCenter Web Client, and then reopen it. The plugin should be registered.

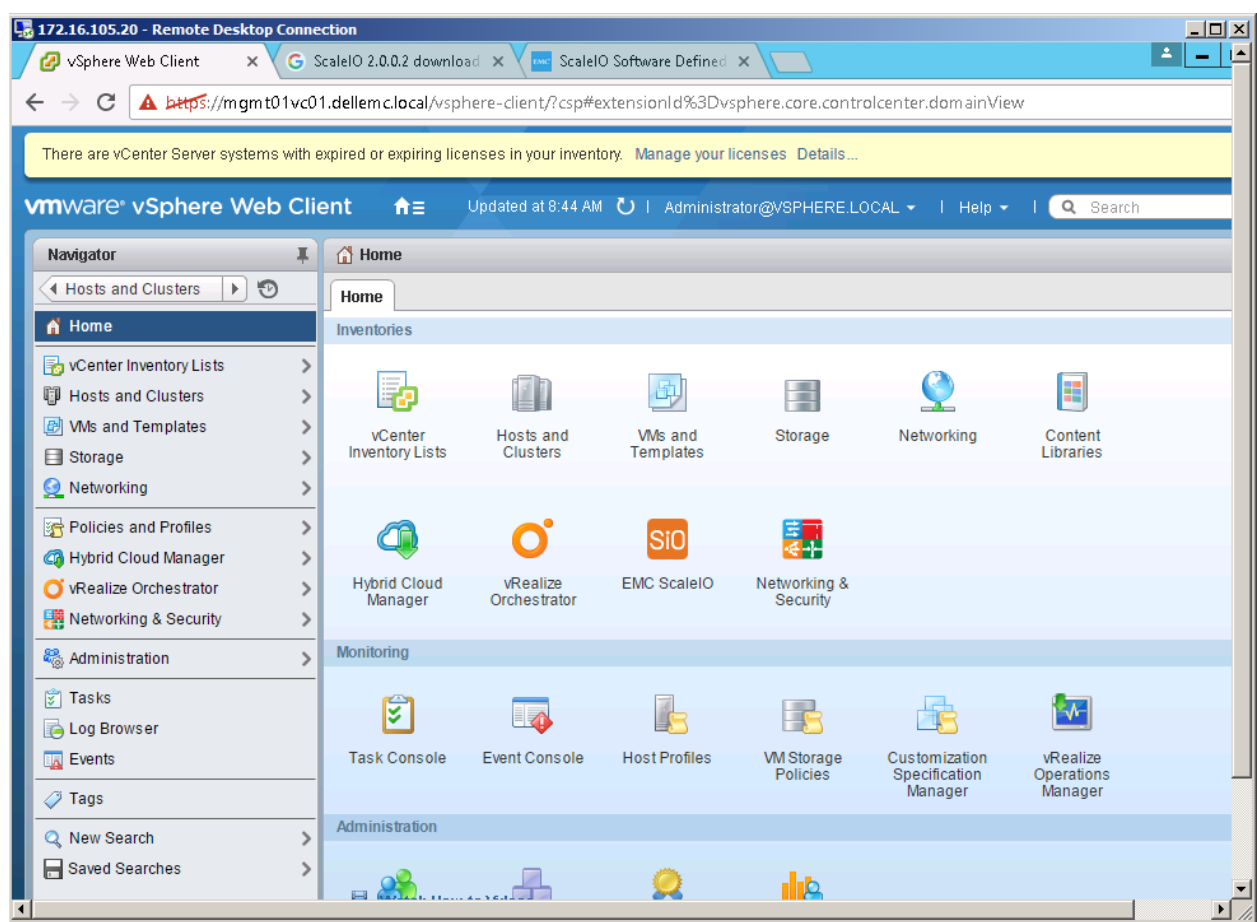


Figure 58 vCenter Web Client

At the PowerCLI prompt, press **Enter**.

### 7.1.2 Create a ScaleIO template

Run the .PS1 script again. Choose **3**.

Type the name of your vCenter datacenter.

Type the path to the **ScaleIOVM\_2nics\_2.0.7536.0.ova** OVA file.

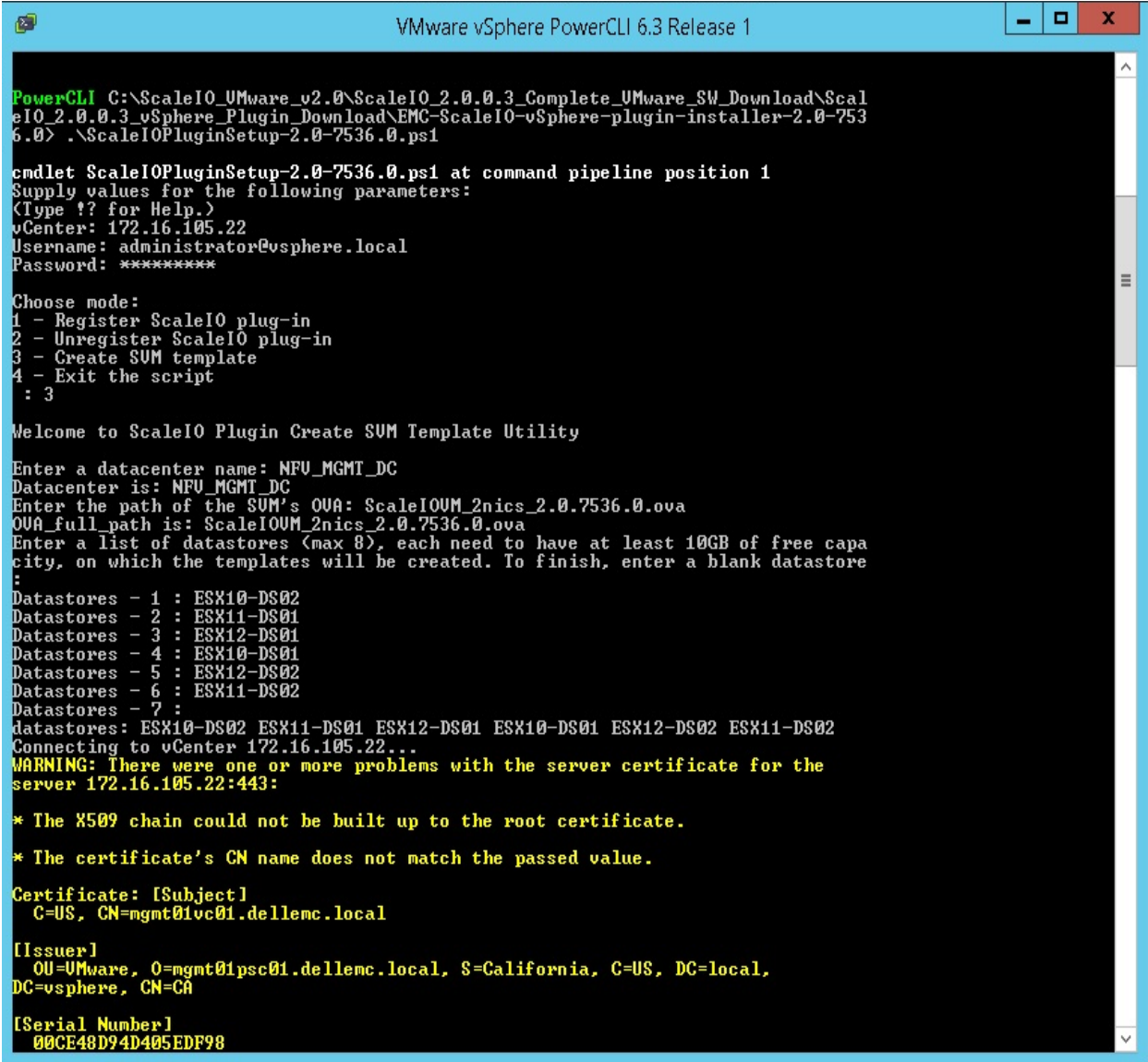


Figure 59 Enter datacenter name



```
VMware vSphere PowerCLI 6.3 Release 1

C=US, CN=mgmt01vc01.dellenc.local

[Issuer]
OU=VMware, O=mgmt01psc01.dellenc.local, S=California, C=US, DC=local,
DC=vsphere, CN=CA

[Serial Number]
00CE48D94D405EDF98

[Not Before]
11/14/2016 4:42:30 AM

[Not After]
11/9/2026 1:34:22 AM

[Thumbprint]
4B4B8A0ADD0083196BEFF8ECBCF6B52F166D930D

The server certificate is not valid.

WARNING: THE DEFAULT BEHAVIOR UPON INVALID SERVER CERTIFICATE WILL CHANGE IN A
FUTURE RELEASE. To ensure scripts are not affected by the change, use
Set-PowerCLIConfiguration to set a value for the InvalidCertificateAction
option.

Successfully connected to vCenter 172.16.105.22
Folder EMC ScaleIO (NFU_MGMT_DC) already exist
Creating Temp SUM from the provided ova on host 172.16.105.10...
Temp SUM was successfully created
OVA version is: 2.0.7536.0
Creating template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 1 from the temporary SU
M on host 172.16.105.10 and datastore ESX10-DS02
The template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 1 was successfully created
Creating template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 2 from the temporary SU
M on host 172.16.105.11 and datastore ESX11-DS01
The template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 2 was successfully created
Creating template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 3 from the temporary SU
M on host 172.16.105.12 and datastore ESX12-DS01
The template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 3 was successfully created
Creating template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 4 from the temporary SU
M on host 172.16.105.10 and datastore ESX10-DS01
The template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 4 was successfully created
Creating template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 5 from the temporary SU
M on host 172.16.105.12 and datastore ESX12-DS02
The template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 5 was successfully created
Creating template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 6 from the temporary SU
M on host 172.16.105.11 and datastore ESX11-DS02
The template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 6 was successfully created
Deleting temporary SUM...
Temporary SUM was successfully deleted

Choose mode:
```

Figure 60 Creating ScaleIO SVM Template

```
VMware vSphere PowerCLI 6.3 Release 1

Set-PowerCLIConfiguration to set a value for the InvalidCertificateAction
option.

Successfully connected to vCenter 172.16.105.22
Folder EMC ScaleIO (NFU_MGMT_DC) already exist
Creating Temp SUM from the provided ova on host 172.16.105.10...
Temp SUM was successfully created
OVA version is: 2.0.7536.0
Creating template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 1 from the temporary SU
M on host 172.16.105.10 and datastore ESX10-DS02
The template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 1 was successfully created
Creating template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 2 from the temporary SU
M on host 172.16.105.11 and datastore ESX11-DS01
The template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 2 was successfully created
Creating template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 3 from the temporary SU
M on host 172.16.105.12 and datastore ESX12-DS01
The template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 3 was successfully created
Creating template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 4 from the temporary SU
M on host 172.16.105.10 and datastore ESX10-DS01
The template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 4 was successfully created
Creating template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 5 from the temporary SU
M on host 172.16.105.12 and datastore ESX12-DS02
The template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 5 was successfully created
Creating template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 6 from the temporary SU
M on host 172.16.105.11 and datastore ESX11-DS02
The template EMC ScaleIO SUM Template (v2.0.7536.0) 6 was successfully created
Deleting temporary SUM...
Temporary SUM was successfully deleted

Choose mode:
1 - Register ScaleIO plug-in
2 - Unregister ScaleIO plug-in
3 - Create SUM template
4 - Exit the script
: 4
The following exception occurred while retrieving the string: "The object has
already been deleted or has not been completely created"
At C:\ScaleIO_VMware_v2.0\ScaleIO_2.0.0.3_Complete_VMware_SW_Download\ScaleIO_2
.0.0.3_vSphere_Plugin_Download\EMC-ScaleIO-vSphere-plugin-installer-2.0-7536.0\
ScaleIOPluginSetup-2.0-7536.0.ps1:843 char:1
+ Disconnect-vCenter ($Server)
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : NotSpecified: (:) [], ExtendedTypeSystemExceptio
n
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : ToStringPSObjectBasicException

PowerCLI C:\ScaleIO_VMware_v2.0\ScaleIO_2.0.0.3_Complete_VMware_SW_Download\Scal
eIO_2.0.0.3_vSphere_Plugin_Download\EMC-ScaleIO-vSphere-plugin-installer-2.0-753
6.0> -
```

Figure 61 Register ScaleIO with vCenter

**Note:** In this solution, the ScaleIO template will be installed on three of the management cluster ESXi hosts. So, provide the datacenter name of each ESXi host to create a ScaleIO template.

Observe the template is created (The example shows six templates, but only four are required for each vCenter).

**Management VC ScaleIO templates:**

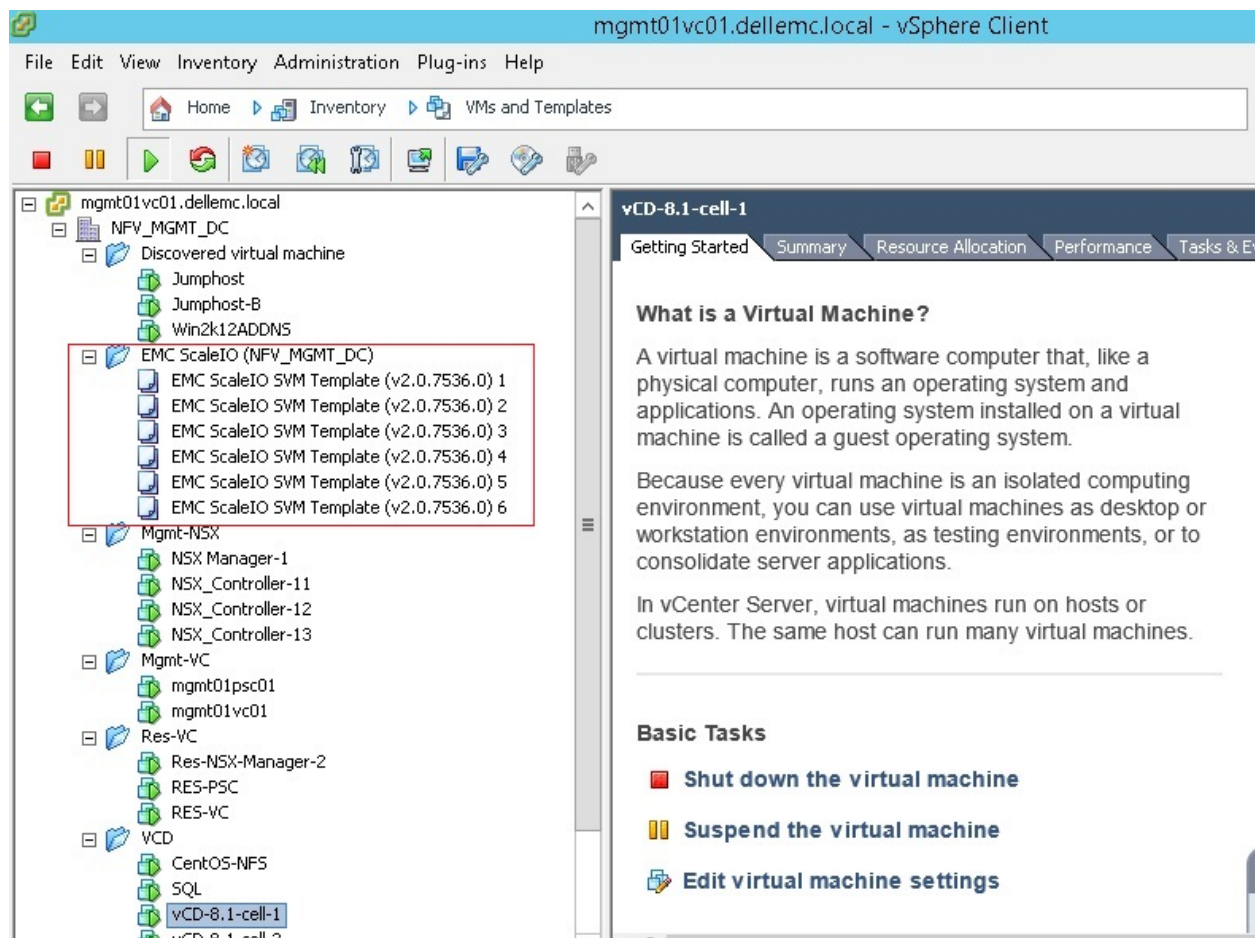


Figure 62 Management VC ScaleIO templates

Follow the similar procedure mentioned in Section 1.1.1 and Section 1.1.2 of ScaleIO User’s Guide to register the ScaleIO plugin and create the ScaleIO template on the second vCenter Server (The Edge and Resource VC)

**Resource & Edge VC ScaleIO templates:**

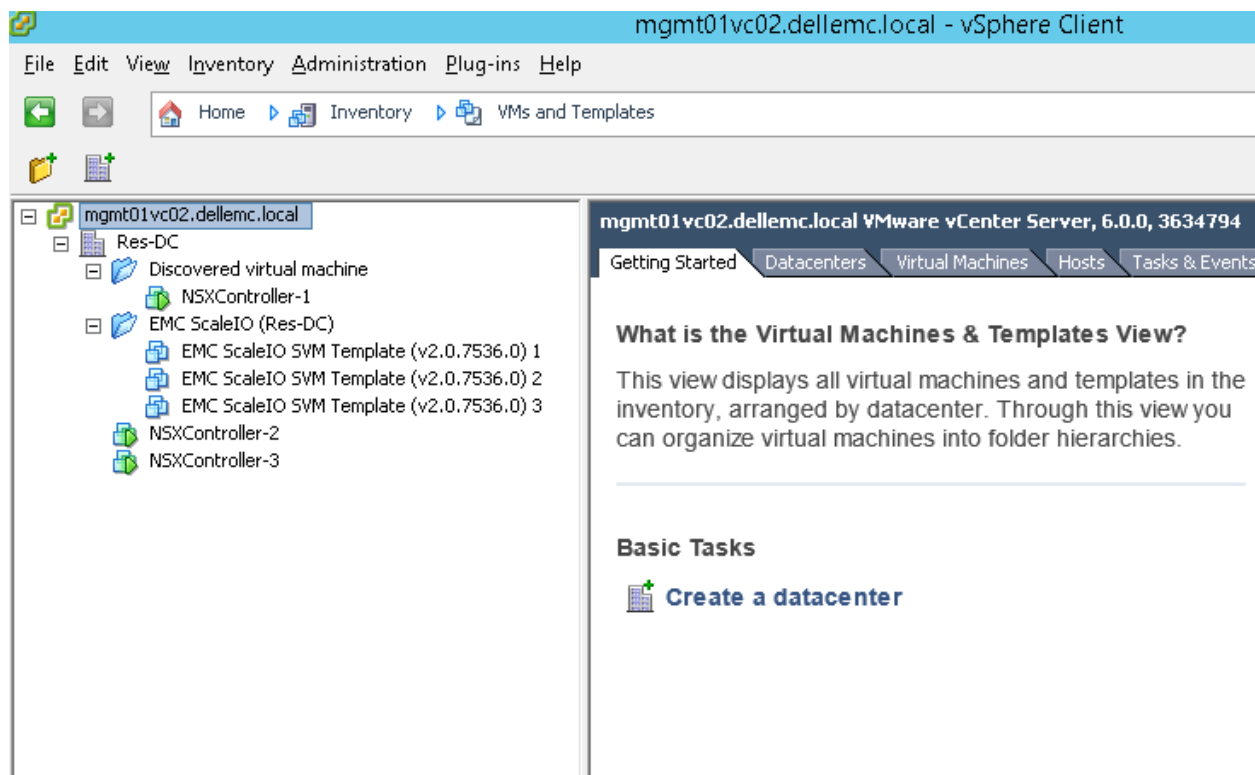


Figure 63 Resource & Edge VC ScaleIO templates

7.1.3 Configure a ScaleIO cluster

In the vCenter Web Client, click **ScaleIO** on the home screen:

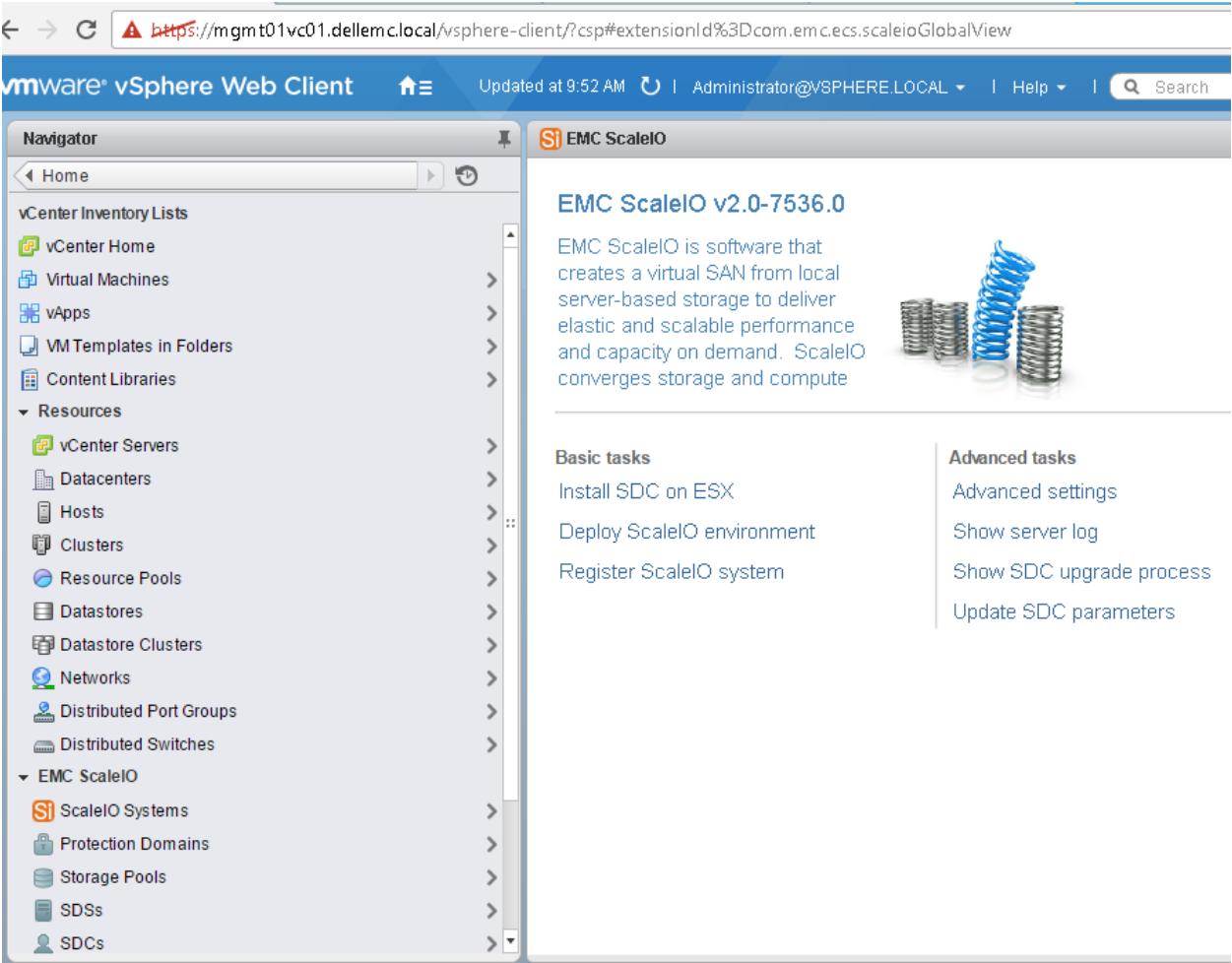


Figure 64 Configure ScaleIO cluster

Click **Install SDC on ESX**:

Select the hosts on which SDC will be installed. For each one, type the root password in the box provided, then click **Install**.

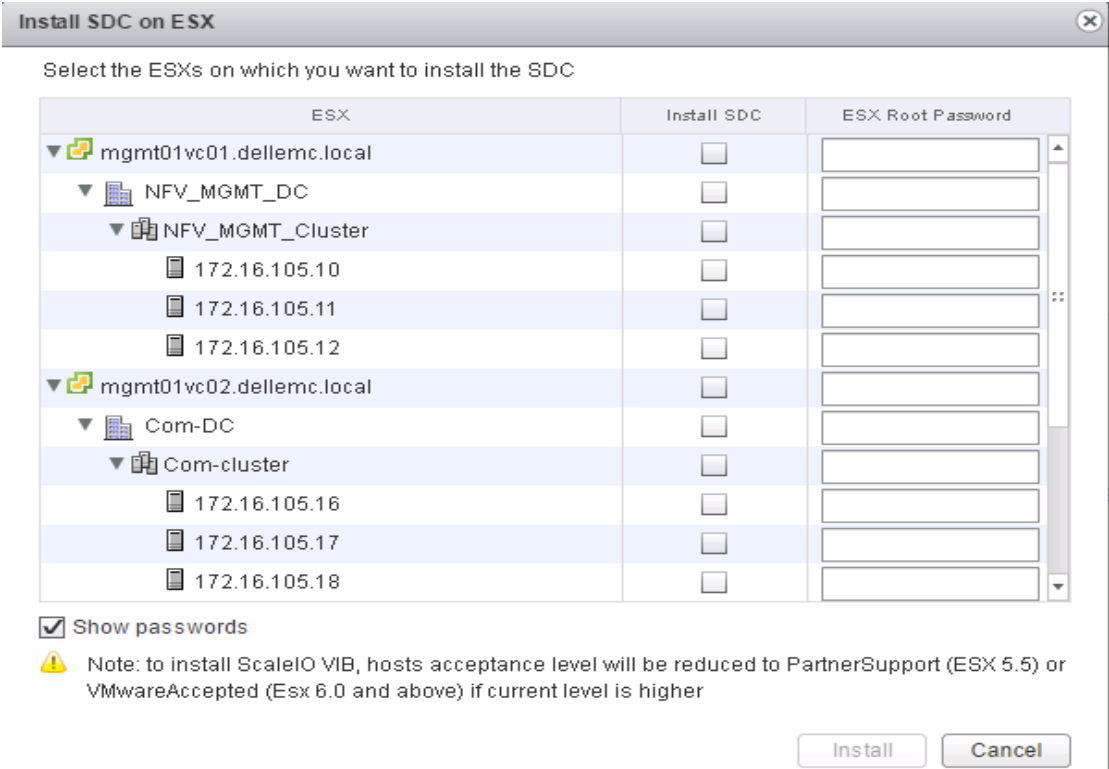


Figure 65 Select hosts to install SDC

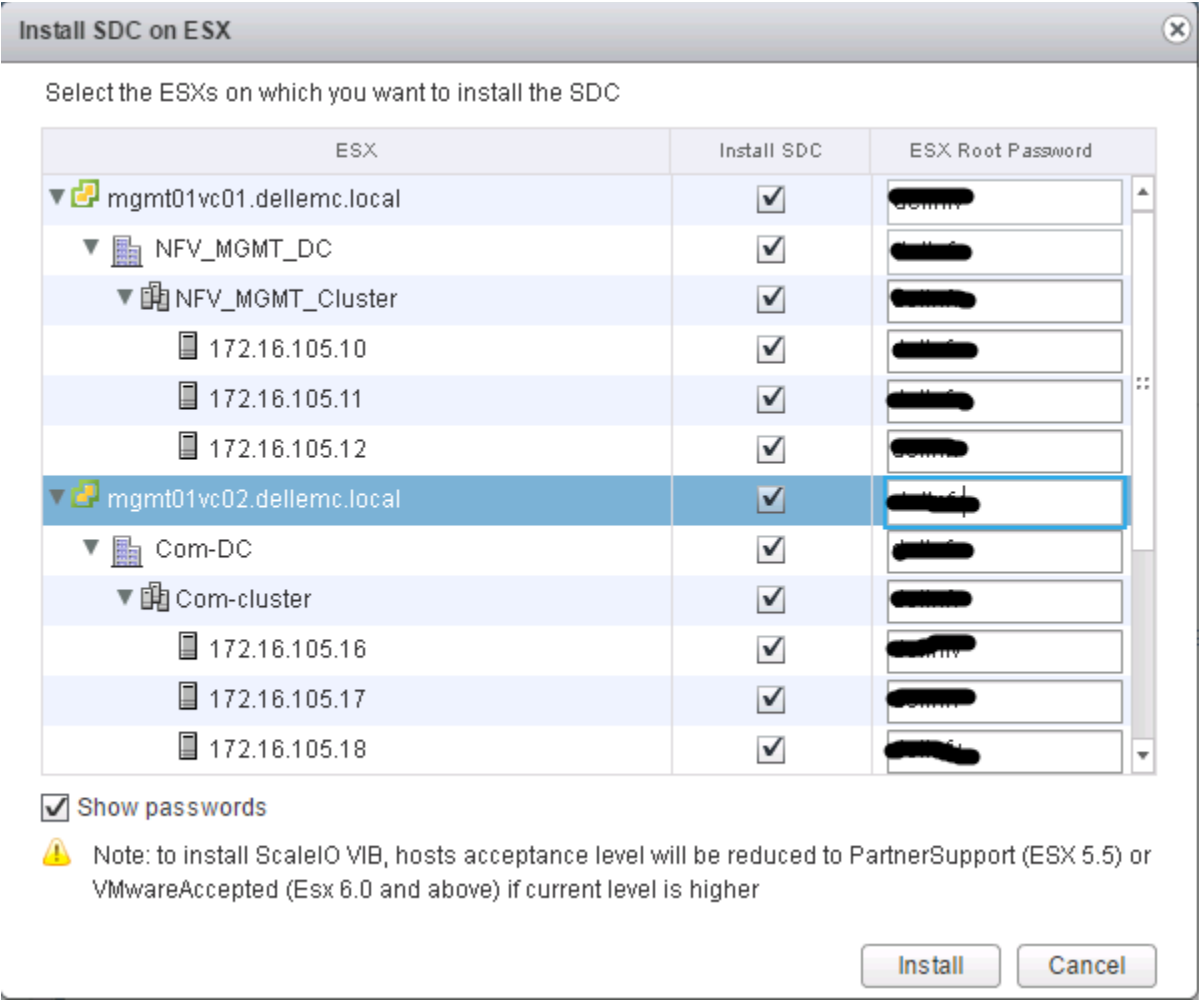


Figure 66 Enter ESX Password

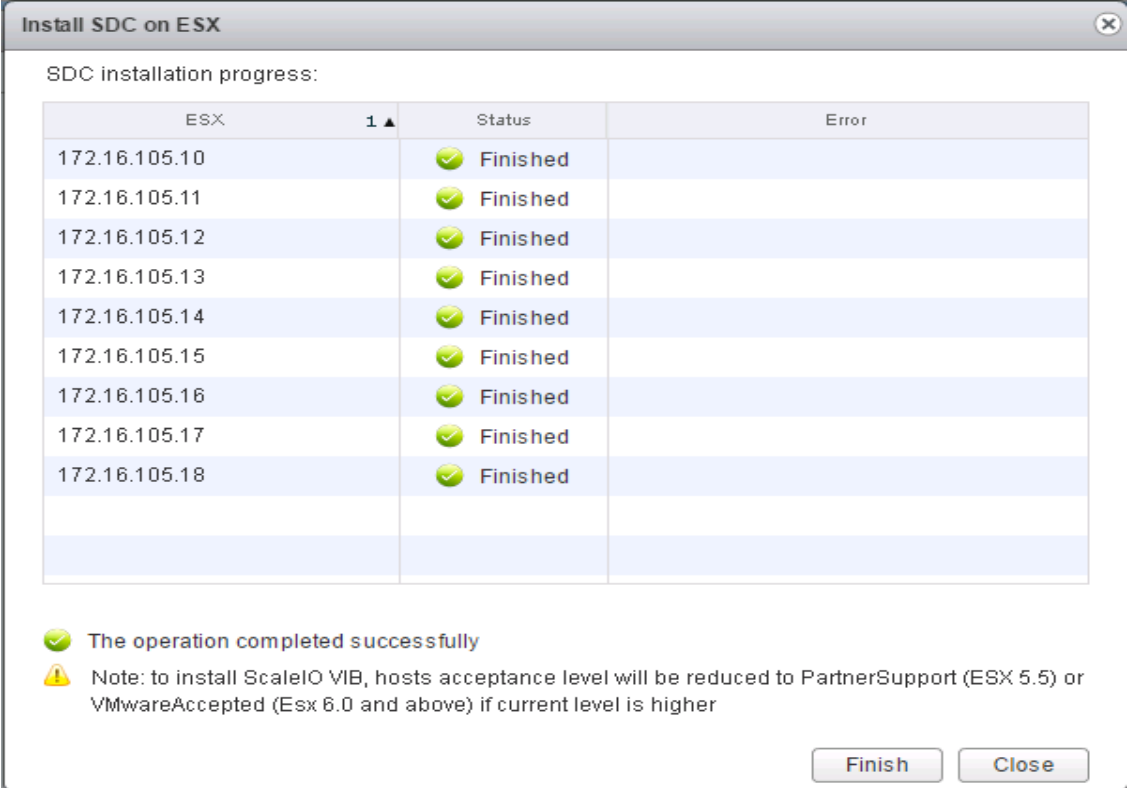


Figure 67 Installing SDC on ESX

Click **Finish** and reboot each host.



## 7.2 Configuring ScaleIO

Once the hosts have been rebooted, log back into the vCenter Web Client and click **ScaleIO**.

Before deploying the ScaleIO environment, select the **Enable VMDK Creation** option from the Advanced Settings.

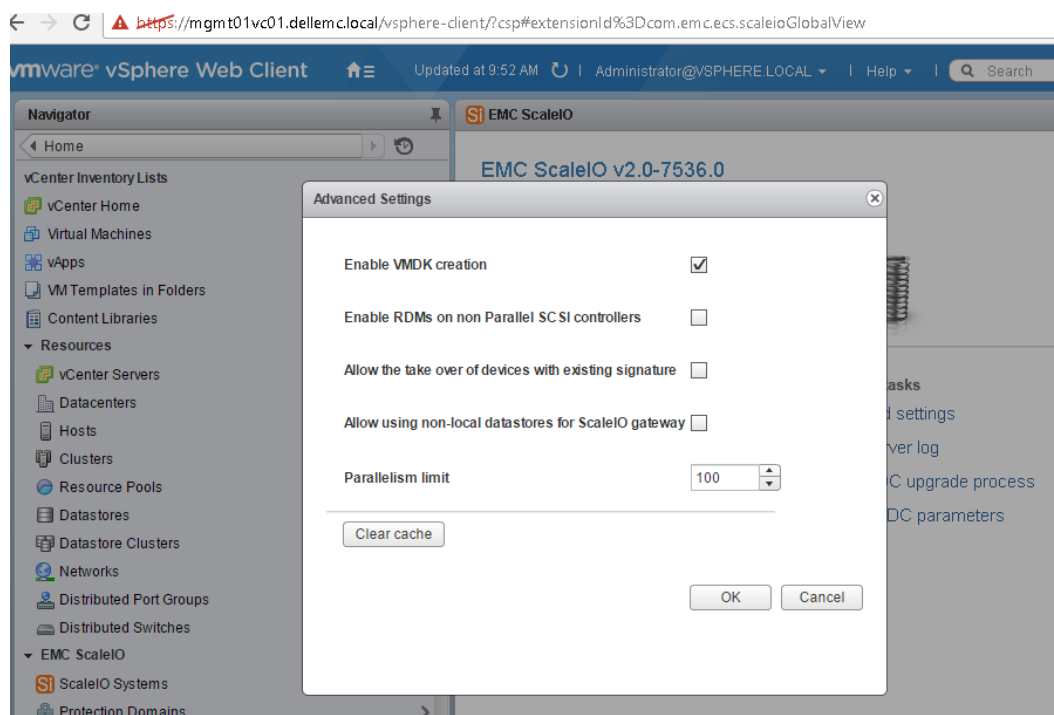


Figure 68 Enable VMDK Creation

### 7.2.1 Create New Scale IO System

Click **Deploy ScaleIO environment**.

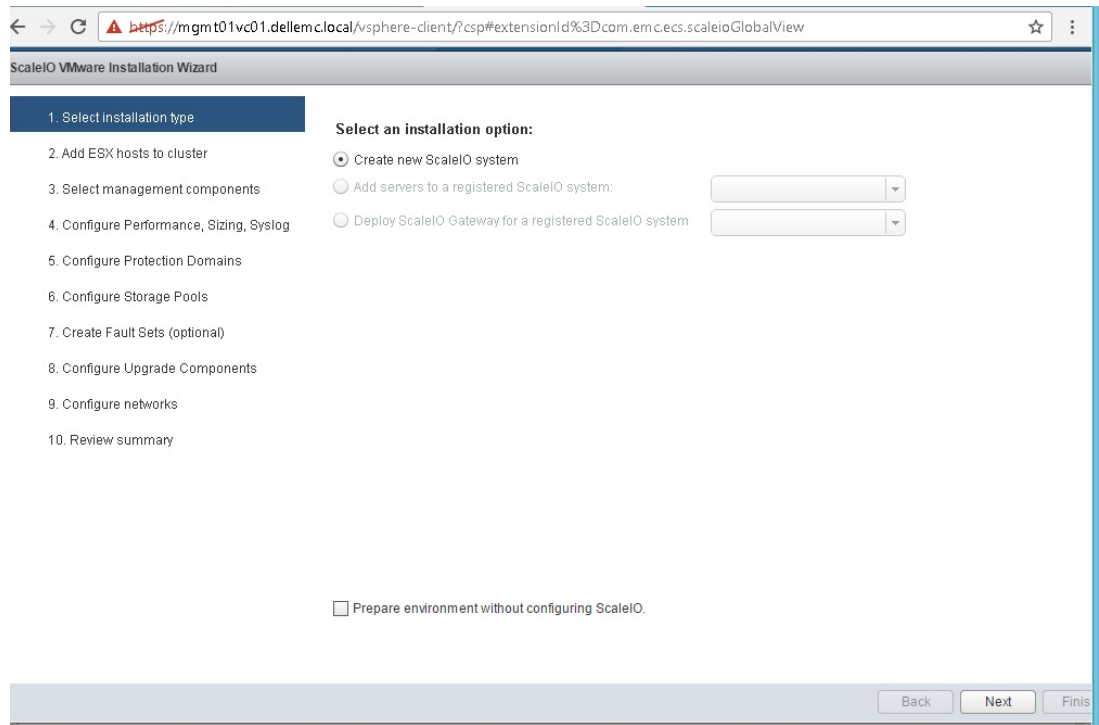


Figure 69 Deploy ScaleIO environment

Enter a system name and password for the admin account. Click **Next**.

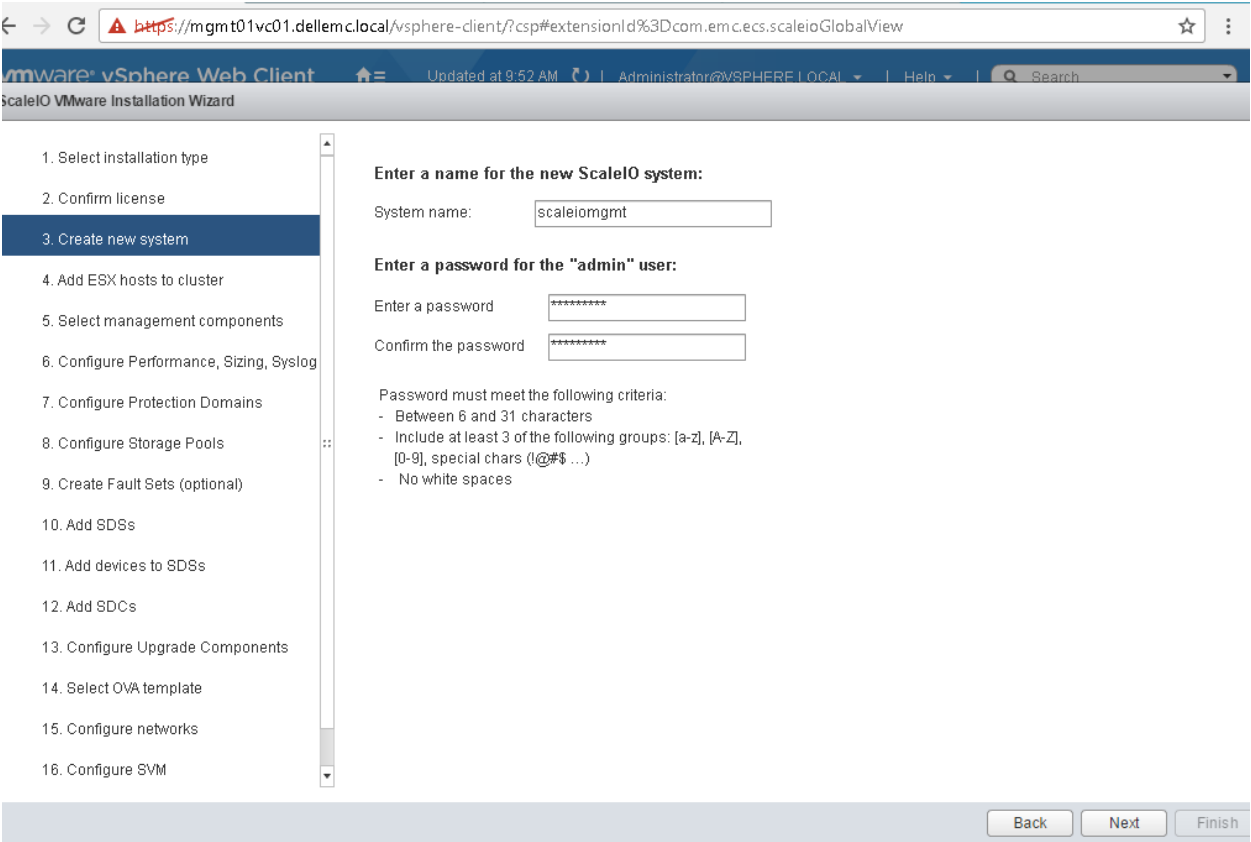


Figure 70 Enter System Name

### 7.2.2 Select ESX hosts for the ScaleIO System

From the drop-down box, select your vCenter.

Select the hosts you wish to configure and click **Next**.

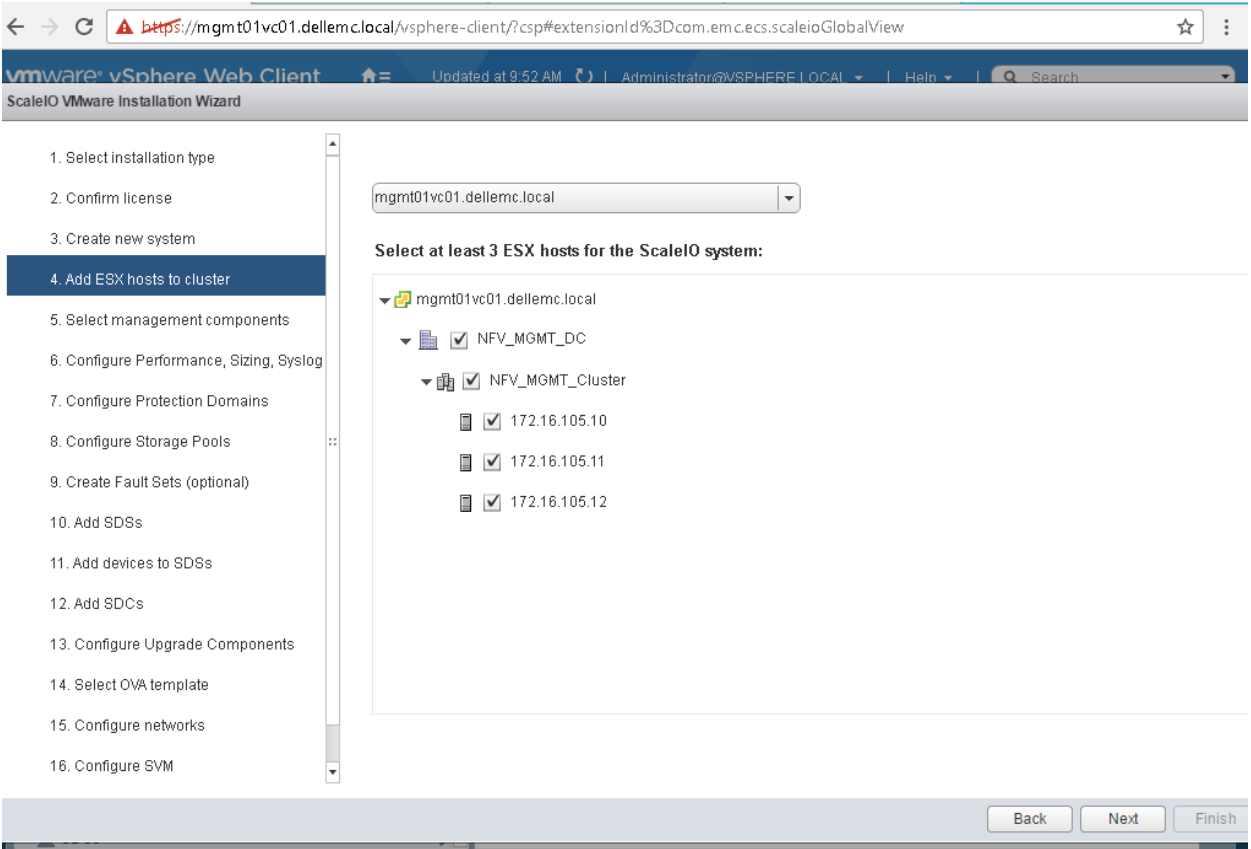


Figure 71 Select ESX hosts for the ScaleIO System

### 7.2.3 Add MDM hosts

Select which system should host a Meta-Data Manager (MDM) or tiebreaker. The management cluster has only three nodes or ESXi hosts.

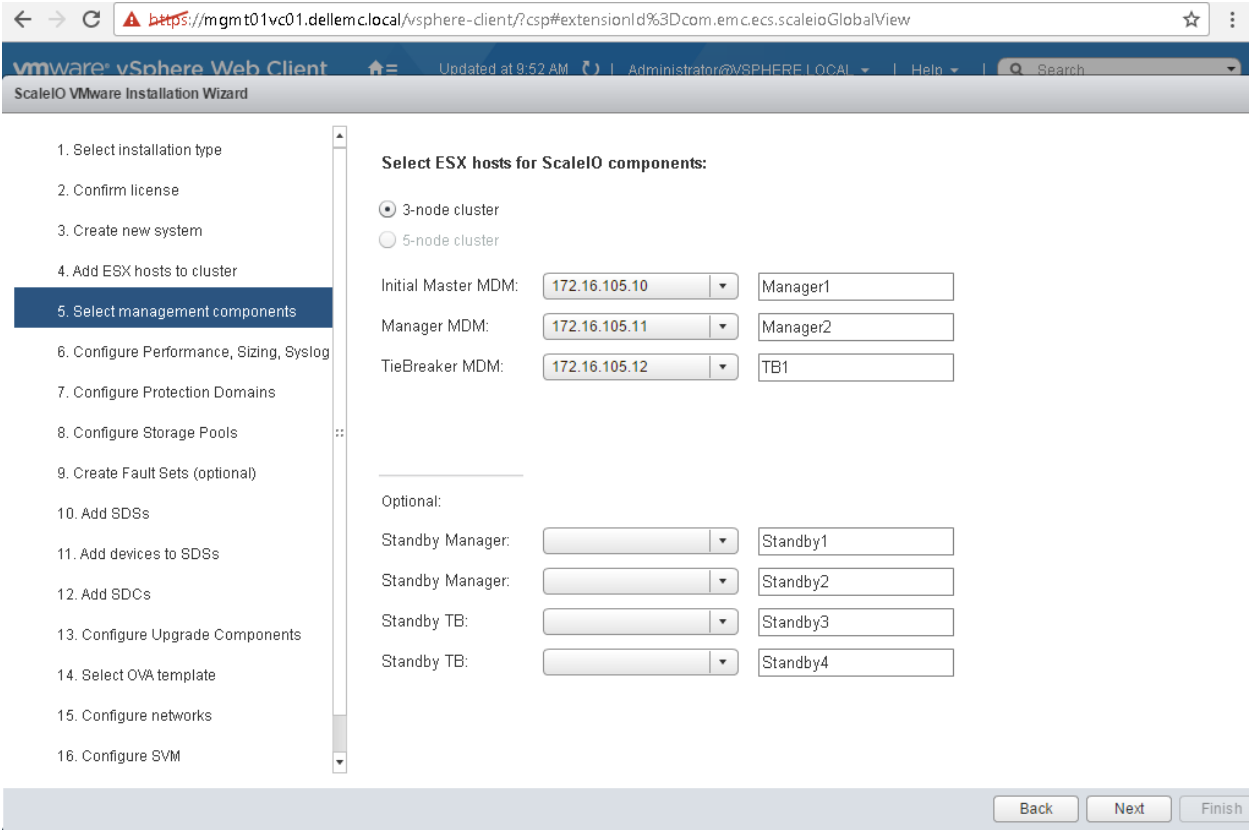


Figure 72 Meta-Data Manager

Click **Next**.

Select **MDM**, **SDS** and **SDC** check boxes and then click **Next**.

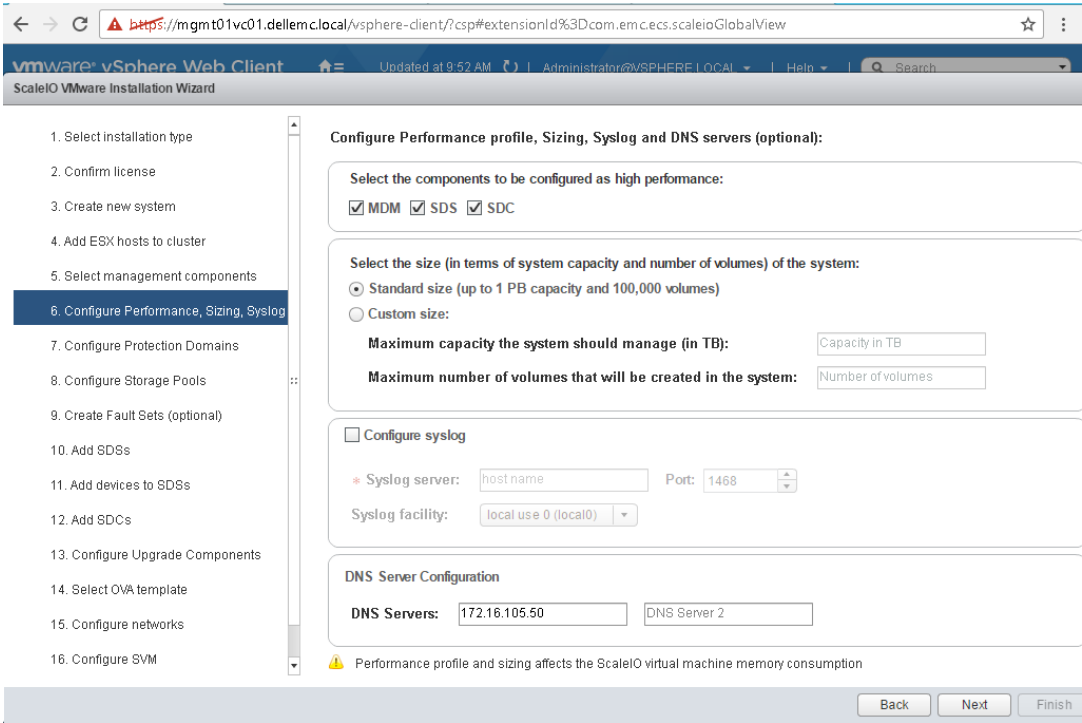


Figure 73 Select MDM, SDS, SDC check boxes

### 7.2.4 Add Protection Domain

Enter a Name for the new Protection Domain, click **Add** and then click **Next**.

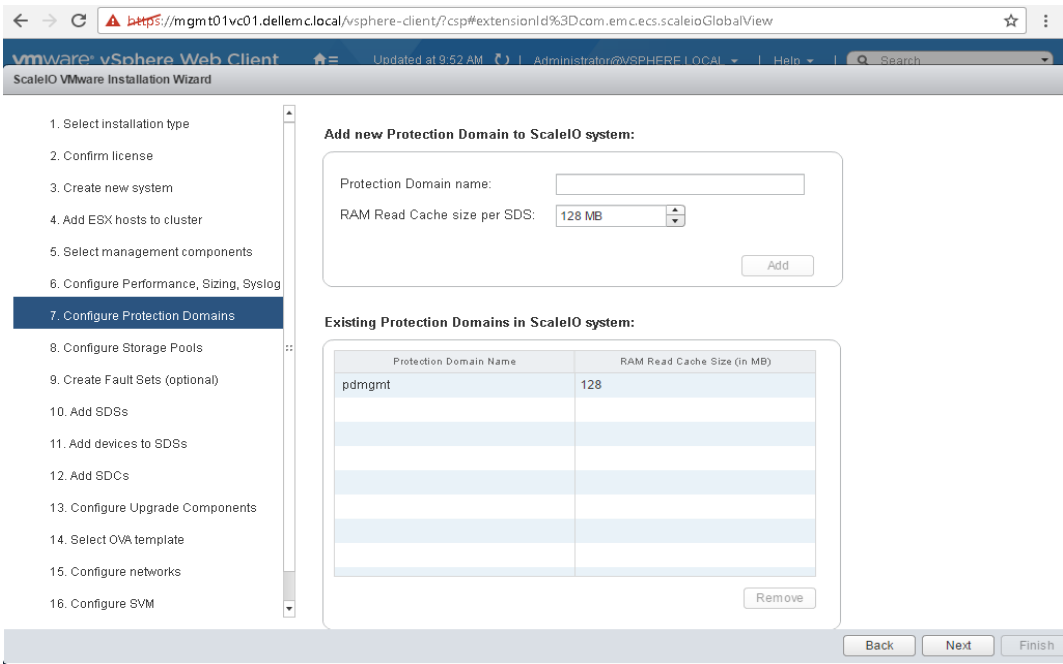


Figure 74 Protection Domain name

### 7.2.5 Add Storage Pools

In this environment two storage pools have been created; sphdd (low performance pool with HDDs) and spssd (high performance pool with SSDs).

Type a name for the Storage Pool and click Add, followed by **Next**.

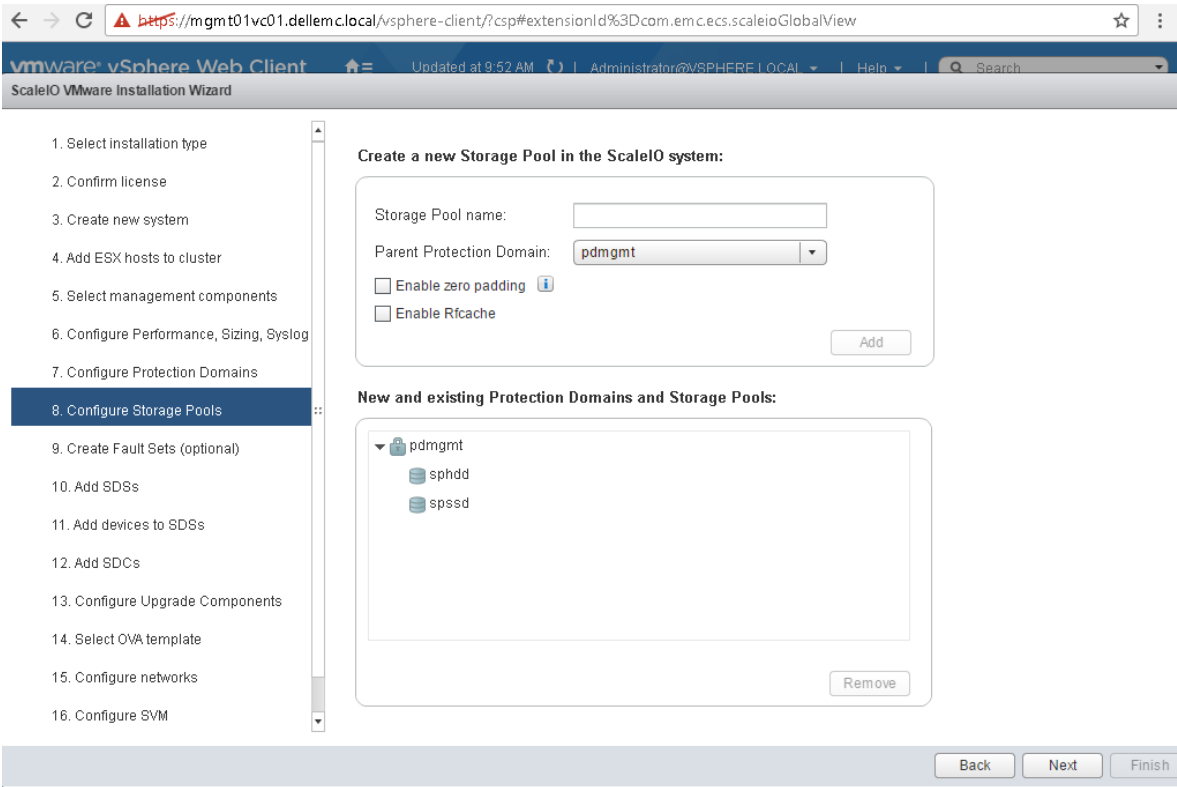


Figure 75 Storage Pool name

Click **Next**.

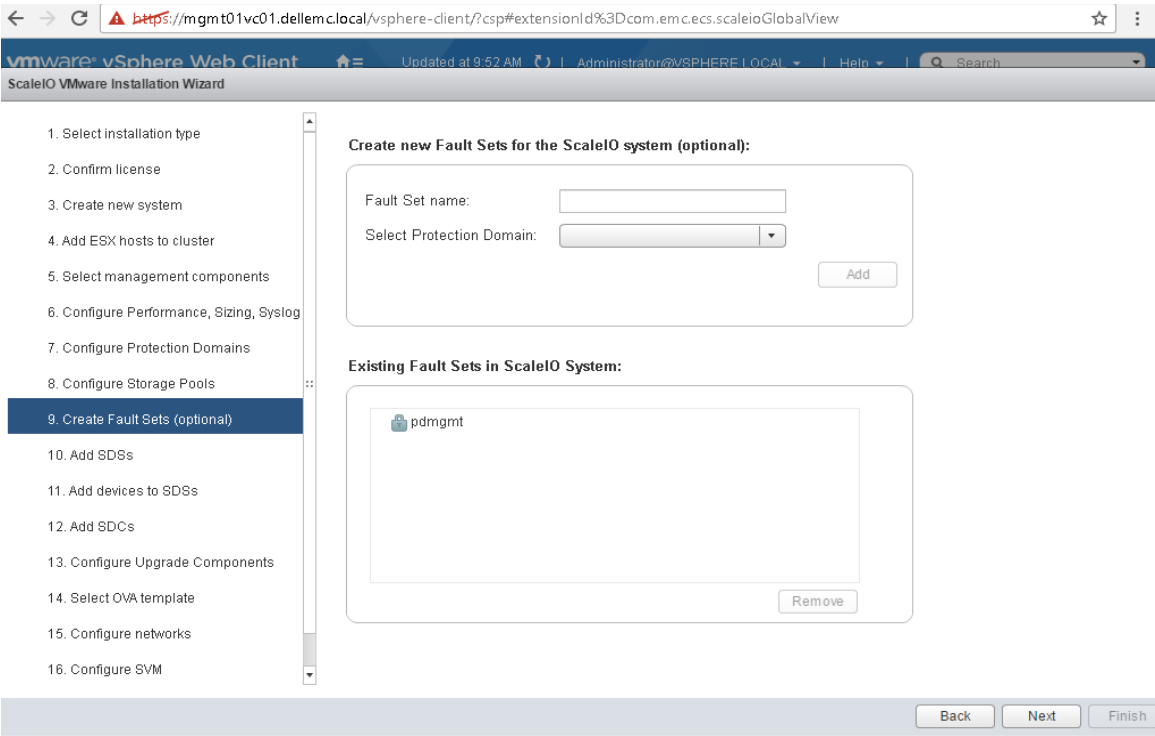


Figure 76 Fault Sets

7.2.6 Add SDS Hosts

A ScaleIO Data Server (SDS) resides on each host that contributes storage. In this case, an SDS will exist on each ESXi host.

Select all hosts and click **Next**.

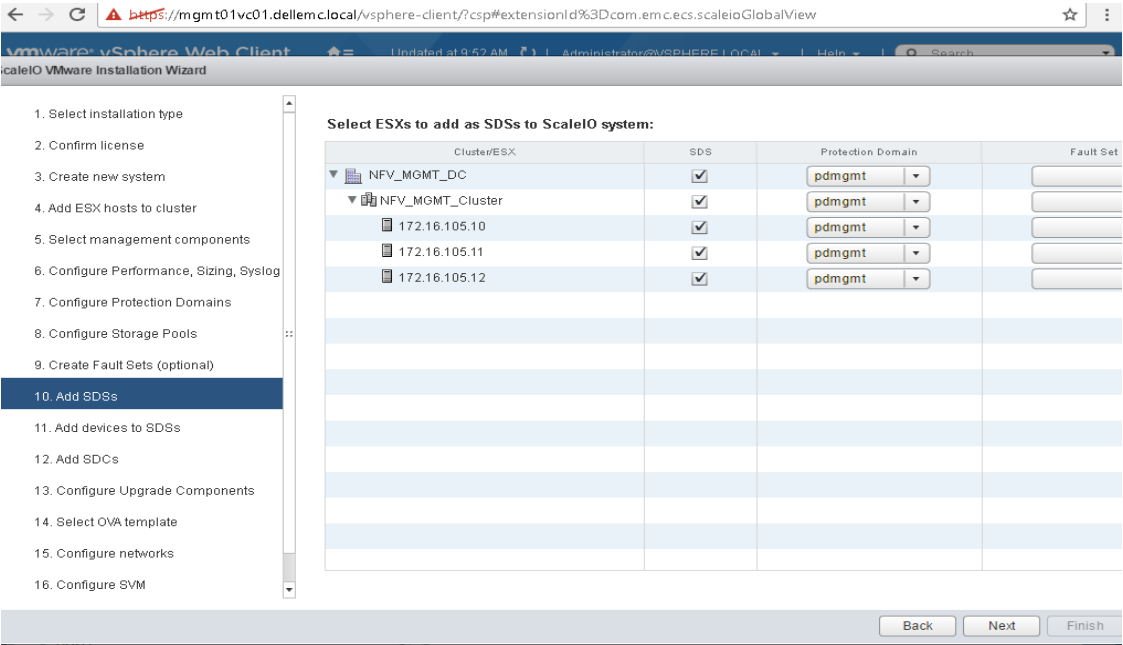


Figure 77 Select all hosts

Select the disks you would like to use and their respective storage pool. Click **Next**.

7.2.7 Add Devices from SDSs for Storage

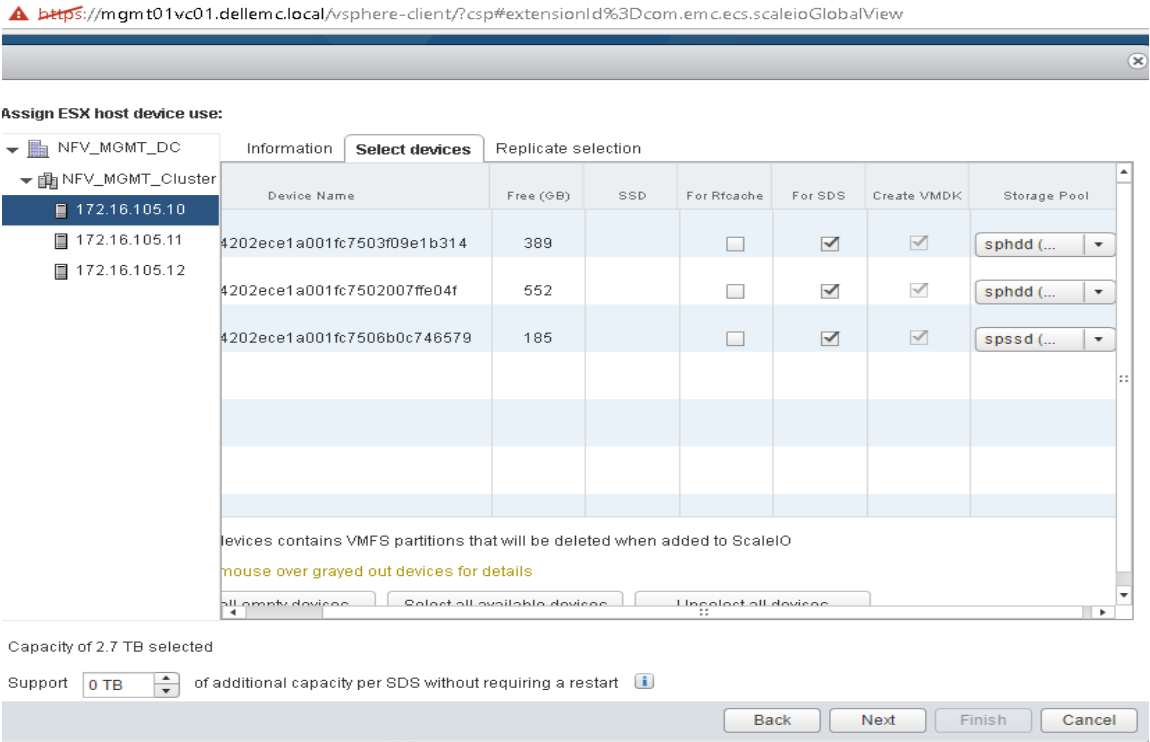


Figure 78 Select disks to use for storage pool

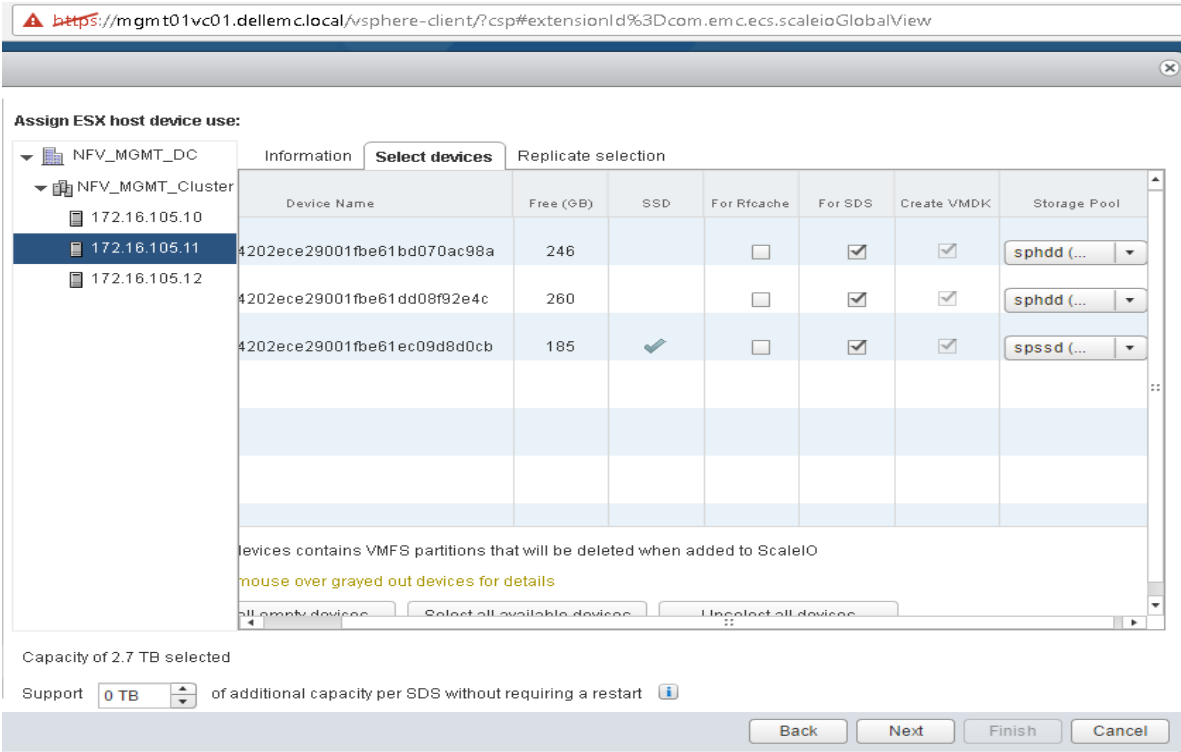


Figure 79 Select disks to use for storage pool

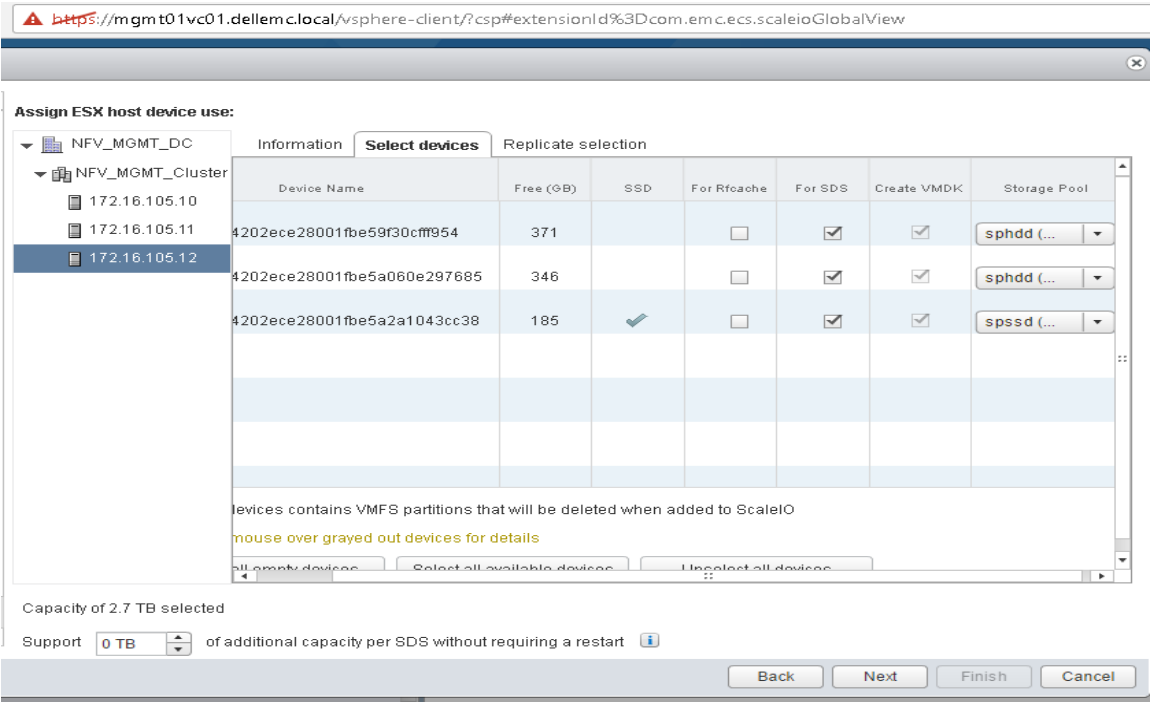


Figure 80 Select disks to use for storage pool

7.2.8 Select SDCs

The ScaleIO Data Client (SDC) sits on each host that needs to access data served by the SDS. As there are only three nodes in this example, each host utilizes an SDC.

Select each host and type the root password in the box provided, followed by **Next**. From the drop-down box, select **Disable**, followed by **Next**.

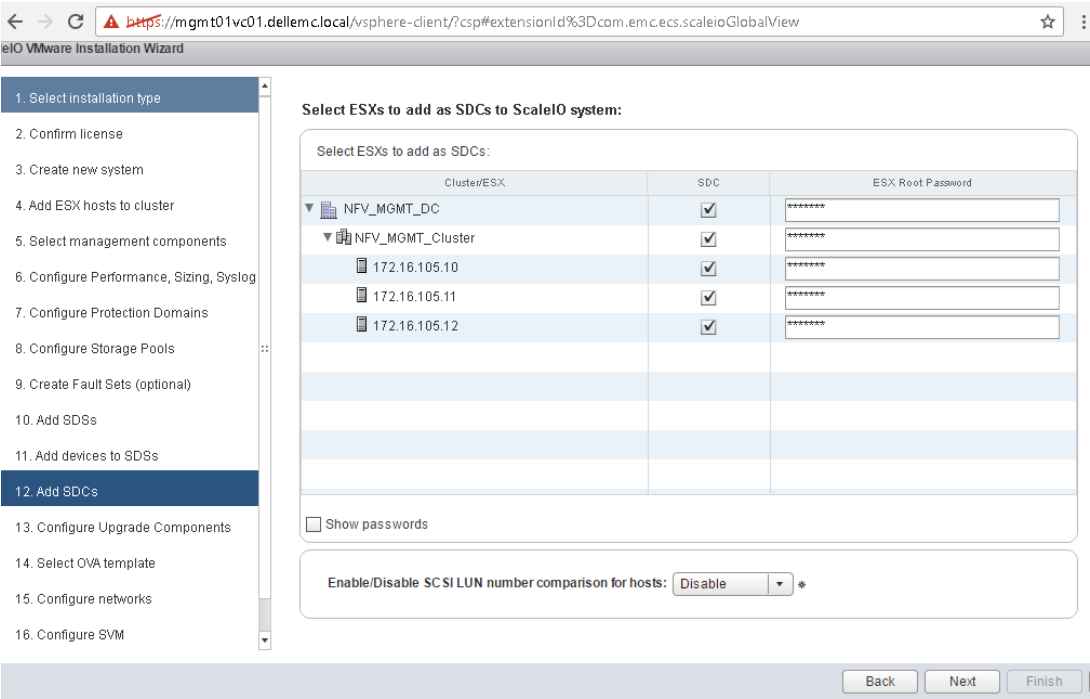


Figure 81 Select SDCs

Choose a host to run the ScaleIO Gateway, and type a password in the box provided, followed by **Next**.

The screenshot shows the 'ScaleIO Gateway configuration' step in the VMware installation wizard. The left sidebar lists steps 1 through 16, with '13. Configure Upgrade Components' highlighted. The main panel contains the following text and form elements:

**ScaleIO Gateway configuration:**

The ScaleIO Gateway is used to collect logs and upgrade ScaleIO components.

Select an ESX host for the ScaleIO Gateway virtual machine: Automatic

Enter a password for the Gateway admin user:

Confirm the password:

**LIA Configuration**

The LIA is installed on the SVMs to enable communication with the ScaleIO Gateway.

The LIA password must be the same across all ScaleIO components in the same ScaleIO system.

Enter a password:

Confirm the password:

Password must meet the following criteria:

- Between 6 and 31 characters
- Include at least 3 of the following groups: [a-z], [A-Z], [0-9], special chars (!@# \$ % ...)
- No white spaces

At the bottom right, there are 'Back', 'Next', and 'Finish' buttons.

Figure 82 Enter password for ScaleIO Gateway

A ScaleIO virtual machine will be deployed from each template to each ESXi host. Each VM will run a SDS for serving storage and a MDM for managing storage. The SDC, which will consume the storage, is embedded directly into ESXi.

Type a password in the box provided. This will be the admin password for each ScaleIO virtual machine once it has been deployed.

The screenshot shows the 'Select OVA template' step in the VMware installation wizard. The left sidebar lists steps 1 through 16, with '14. Select OVA template' highlighted. The main panel contains the following text and form elements:

**Select an existing template for the ScaleIO virtual machines (SVM):**

Multiple items selected

You must change the root password:

Enter a password:

Confirm the password:

At the bottom right, there are 'Back', 'Next', and 'Finish' buttons.

Figure 83 Enter password for ScaleIO virtual machine



7.2.9 Select ScaleIO Template for SVM

From the drop-down box, select each template and click **Next**.

Select an existing template for the ScaleIO virtual machines (SVM):

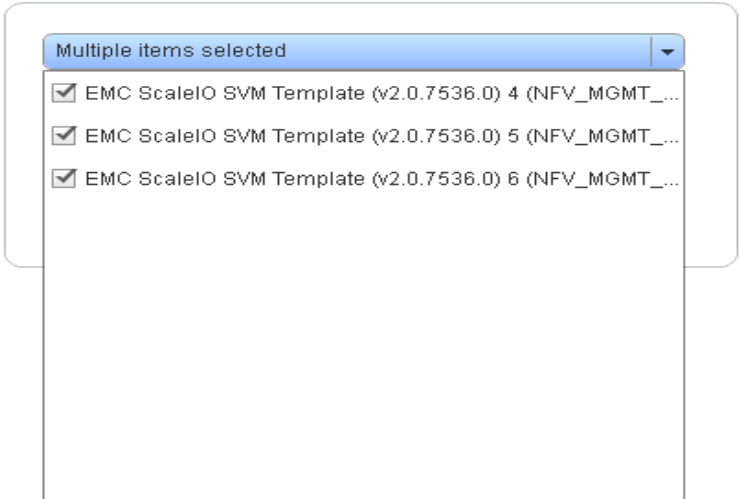


Figure 84 Select a template for SVM

7.2.10 Configure ScaleIO Network

ScaleIO Network Configuration

For each network, use the drop-down box to select the appropriate network. In the following example, three port groups are created on the distributed vSwitch.

Click **Next**.

Configure each IP subnet as desired. When complete, click **Next**.

ScaleIO Data Network 1:

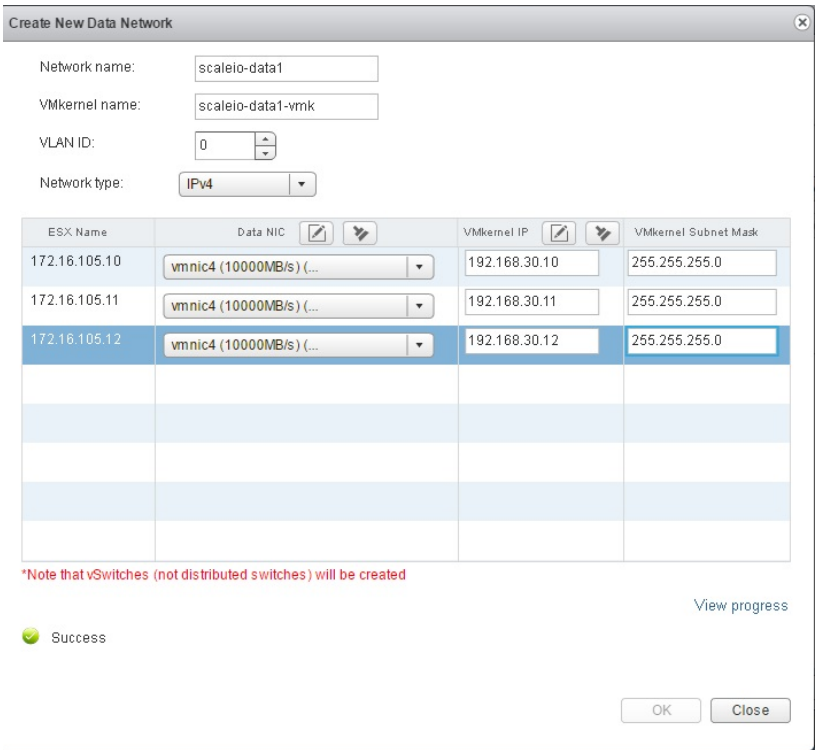


Figure 85 ScaleIO Data Network 1

ScaleIO Data Network 2:

Create New Data Network

Network name:scaleio\_data2

VMkernel name:scaleio-data2-vmk

VLAN ID:0

Network type:IPv4

ESX Name	Data NIC	VMkernel IP	VMkernel Subnet Mask
172.16.105.10	vmnic5 (10000MB/s) (...)	192.168.40.10	255.255.255.0
172.16.105.11	vmnic5 (10000MB/s) (...)	192.168.40.11	255.255.255.0
172.16.105.12	vmnic5 (10000MB/s) (...)	192.168.40.12	255.255.255.0

\*Note that vSwitches (not distributed switches) will be created

OK

Cancel

Figure 86 ScaleIO Data Network 2

Provide the appropriate VLAN IDs for the above networks.

ware Installation Wizard

lect installation type

onfirm license

reate new system

d ESX hosts to cluster

lect management components

onfigure Performance, Sizing, Syslog

onfigure Protection Domains

onfigure Storage Pools

reate Fault Sets (optional)

dd SDSs

dd devices to SDSs

dd SDCs

onfigure Upgrade Components

lect OVA template

onfigure networks

onfigure SVM

Select networks that will be used on ScaleIO VMs:

IPv4

Management network label: DPortGroup 1 (...)

IPv4

Data network label: scaleio-data1

Create new network

IPv4

2nd data network label: scaleio\_data2

Create new network

\*Note that "Create new network" dialog will create vSwitches (not distributed switches)

Back

Next

Finish

Cancel

Figure 87 Provide VLAN IDs

### 7.2.11 Configure SVMs

[illegible]

Figure 88 Configure SVMs

Click **Next**. Review the Configuration and click **Finish** to complete the ScaleIO Deployment.

1. Select installation type

2. Confirm license

3. Create new system

4. Add ESX hosts to cluster

5. Select management components

6. Configure Performance, Sizing, Syslog

7. Configure Protection Domains

8. Configure Storage Pools

9. Create Fault Sets (optional)

10. Add SDSs

11. Add devices to SDSs

12. Add SDCs

13. Configure Upgrade Components

14. Select OVA template

15. Configure networks

16. Configure SVM

Please review configuration summary before installation begins:

Number of SDSs:3

Number of SDCs:3

Number of ESXs:3

Number of SDS devices:9

Number of RFCache devices:0

Number of Protection Domains:1

Number of Storage Pools:2

Total capacity (TB):2.67

Click Finish to begin deployment or Back to make changes.

Back

Next

Finish

**Figure 89** Review the configuration

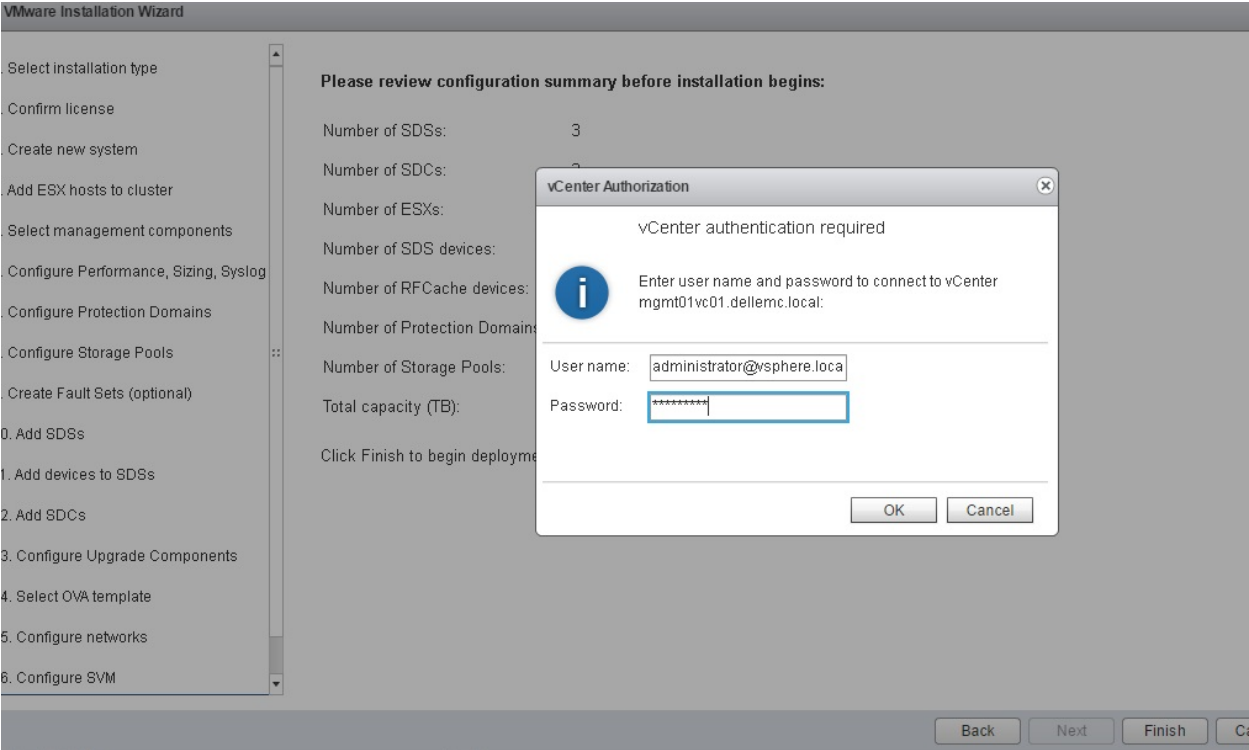


Figure 90 Enter Authentication

The Deployment Progress screen appears.

The ScaleIO Deployment is completed.

7.3 Creating and Mapping ScaleIO Volumes

Using the vSphere Web Client, select **EMC ScaleIO** from the home page.

In the left-hand pane, click **Storage Pools**. Any pools that have been created will be listed. Right-click a pool and select **Create Volume**.



Figure 91 Select ESXs

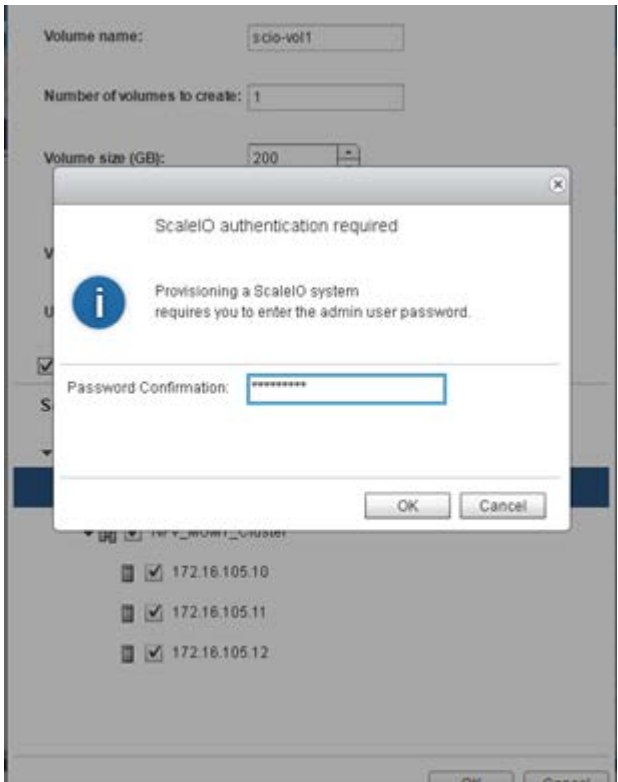


Figure 92 ScaleIO authentication

Give the volume a name, configure the size, and select the SDCs (ESXi hosts) that will make up the volume.

Click **OK**.

Click **Close**.



Figure 93 Volume successful created

The ScaleIO Volume is created successfully and mapped to the respective ESXi hosts.

Create a VMware datastore on ESXi hosts to access the ScaleIO Volume that was previously created.

## 8 Install NSX

With NSX, virtualization delivers for networking what it has already delivered for compute and storage. Three major components need to be installed in a vSphere environment to make NSX fully operational. The components are

- NSX manager
- NSX controllers
- NSX edge gateway services

For additional information, please check the following:

[http://pubs.vmware.com/NSX-62/topic/com.vmware.ICbase/PDF/nsx\\_62\\_install.pdf](http://pubs.vmware.com/NSX-62/topic/com.vmware.ICbase/PDF/nsx_62_install.pdf)

## 8.1 Deploy NSX manager

Even though NSX has various components and completing the installation requires multiple steps, similar to vCenter appliance, all the NSX components can be deployed from the NSX manager virtual appliance. This makes the installation process simple and straightforward.

Locate the host machine in which to install NSX manager and select **Deploy OVF template**.

Locate the NSX manager appliance OVA file and click **Next**, Select the check box: **Accept extra configuration options** and click **Next**.

Provide the IP address according to your environment.

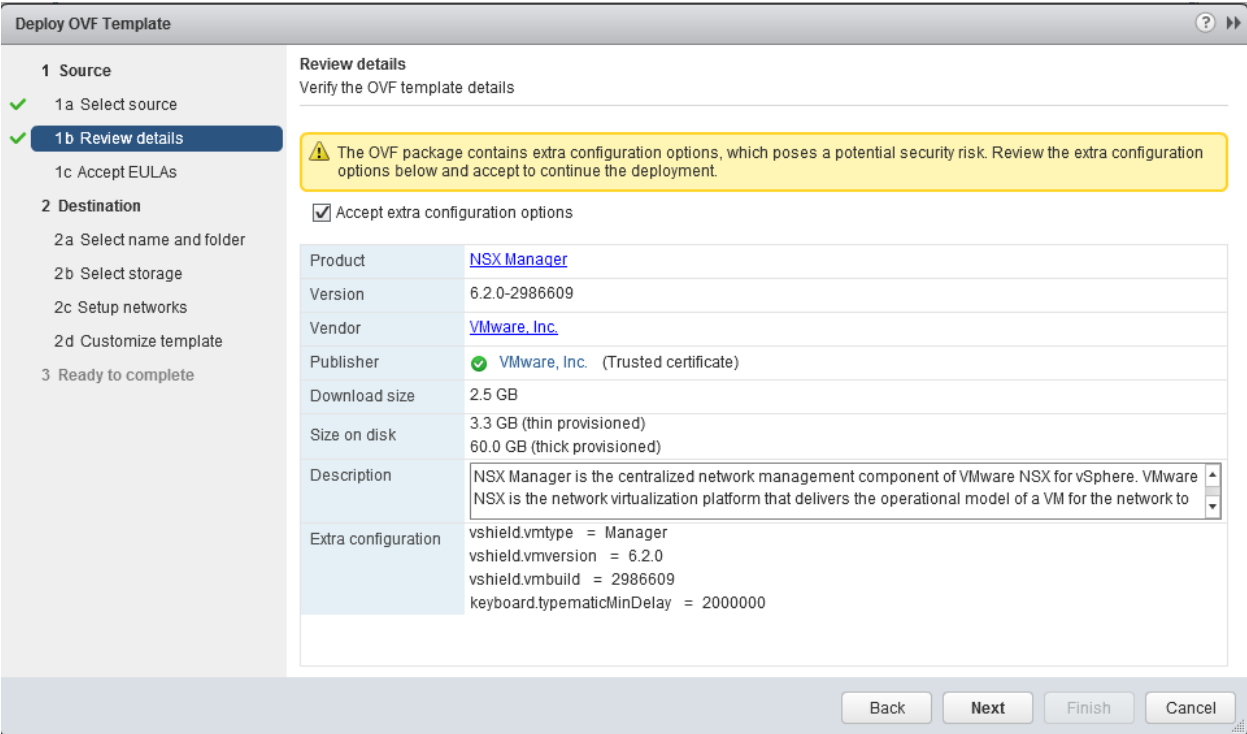


Figure 94 Review the OVF template details

Follow the installation instructions and steps in Setup Networks; ensure NSX manager is deployed in the same port group that contains the vCenter appliance.

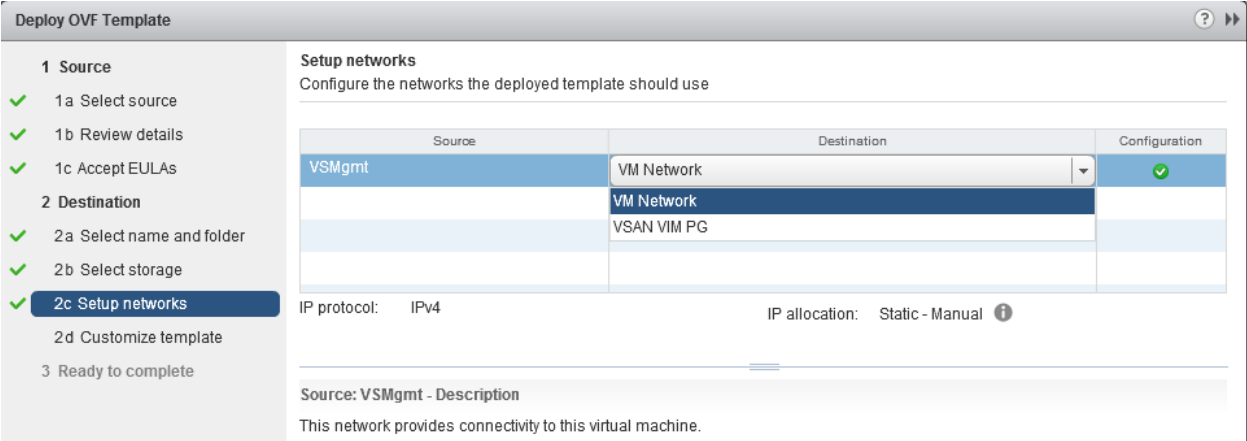


Figure 95 Setup networks

Configure the admin user password and CLI privilege mode password of your choice.

All properties have valid values

Show next...

Collapse all...

User must visit Web UI or CLI of NSX Manager to confirm the configuration.	2 settings
CLI "admin" User Password	<div>The password for default CLI user for this VM.</div> <div>Enter password<div>*****</div></div> <div>Confirm password<div>*****</div></div>
CLI Privilege Mode Password	<div>The password for CLI privilege mode for this VM.</div> <div>Enter password<div>*****</div></div> <div>Confirm password<div>*****</div></div>

Figure 96 Configure passwords

Click **Show Next** to configure the Host name, management IP address, mask and gateway. Make sure to enable SSH service at the bottom of the page as well.

Network properties (When DNS, IP address, etc are left blank, these properties will be supplied by DHCP server (LESS SECURE))	7 settings
Hostname	<div>The hostname for this VM.</div> <div>NSX Manager</div>
Network 1 IPv4 Address	<div>The IPv4 Address for this interface.</div> <div>172.16.105.21</div>
Network 1 Netmask	<div>The netmask for this interface.</div> <div>255.255.255.0</div>
Default IPv4 Gateway	<div>The default gateway for this VM.</div> <div>172.16.105.1</div>

Figure 97 Configure network properties

Verify all configurations are properly configured, select **Turn on VM**.

## 8.2 Register NSX manager with vCenter

Open NSX manager by entering the NSX manager IP in a browser and use the login credentials that were configured during the NSX manager deployment. Select **Manage vCenter Registration**.

NSX Manager Virtual Appliance Management

View Summary

Manage Appliance Settings

Manage vCenter Registration

Download Tech Support Log

Backup & Restore

Upgrade

Figure 98 NSX Manager Virtual Appliance Management

Click vCenter server **Edit** button and give the vCenter server IP, username and password, Click **Yes** when you are prompted to trust the certificate.

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Dell EMC + VMware Cloud Infrastructure Platform for NFV  
VMware vCloud NFV 1.5 – Dell EMC ScaleIO and NFVI Installation Guide

Dell EMC

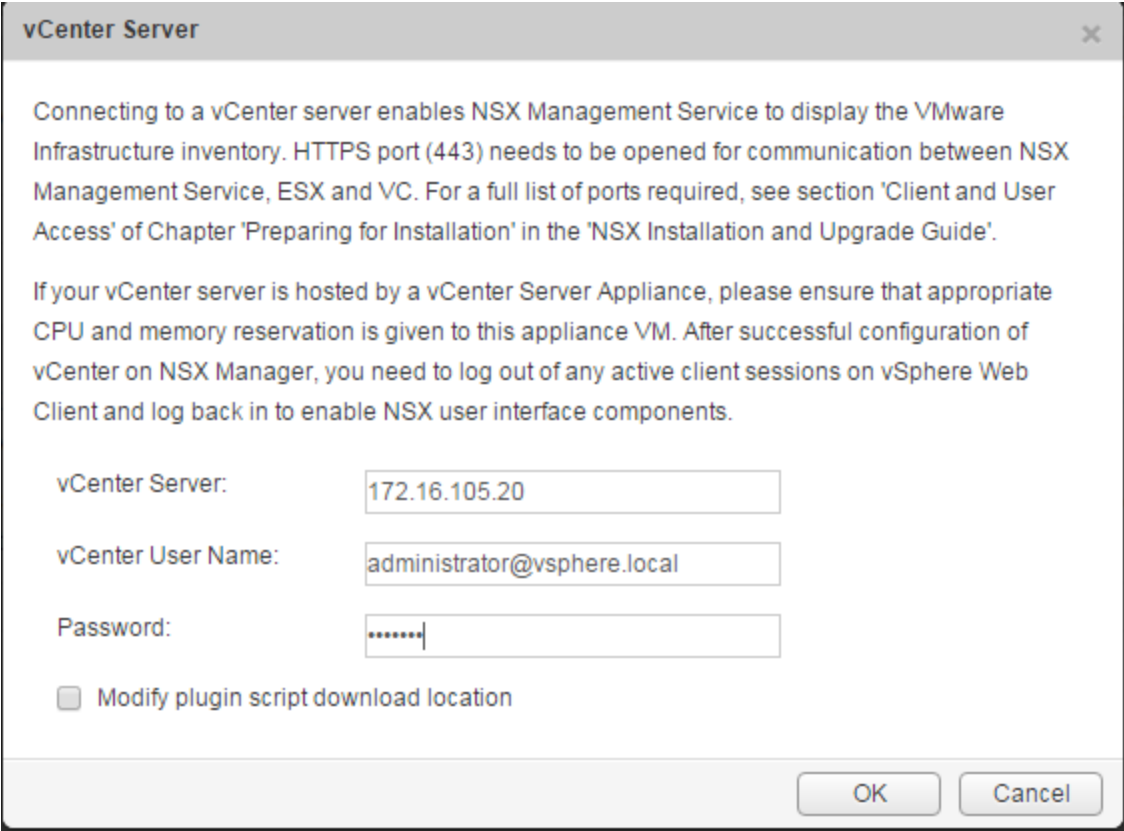


Figure 99 vCenter Server authentication

Logout and Login to the VMware vSphere web client. A new Icon appears as shown below confirming the NSX registration is successful.

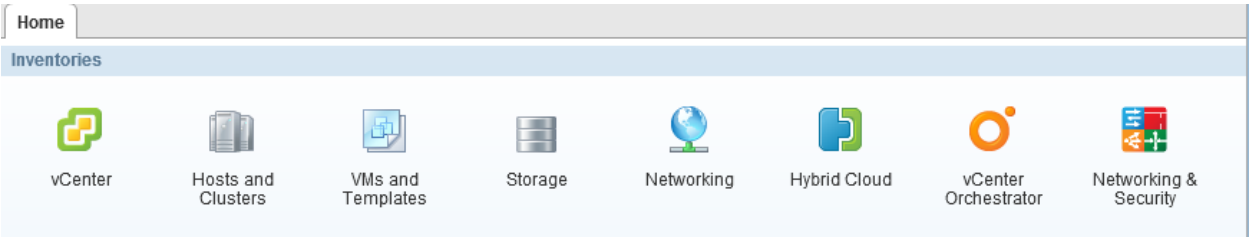


Figure 100 Successful NSX registration

### 8.3 Deploy NSX controllers

To deploy the NSX controllers navigate to Home → Networking & Security → Installation and select Management tab. Click on (+) sign under NSX controller nodes. Fill out all the details in the Add Controller dialog box.

**Note:** Decide on a pool of 10 IP addresses to assign to NSX controllers



Add Static IP Pool

Name:

\*

Controllers

Gateway:

\*

172.16.105.1

A gateway can be any IPv4 or IPv6 address.

Prefix Length:

\*

24

Primary DNS:

Secondary DNS:

DNS Suffix:

Static IP Pool:

\*

172.16.105.31-172.16.105.40

for example 192.168.1.2-192.168.1.100 or  
abcd:87:87::10-abcd:87:87::20

OK

Cancel

Figure 101 Add static IP pool

Add Controller

NSX Manager:

\*

172.16.105.21

Datacenter:

\*

MWC EPC Demo DC

Cluster/Resource Pool:

\*

VIM

Datastore:

\*

datastore\_10

Host:

172.16.105.10

Folder

Discovered virtual machi...

Connected To:

\*

VM Network

Change

Remove

IP Pool:

\*

Controllers

Select

Password:

\*

\*\*\*\*\*

Confirm password:

\*

\*\*\*\*\*

OK

Cancel

Figure 102 Add controller

NSX Controller nodes

Actions

Filter

Controller IP Address	ID	Status	Software Version	NSX Manager
172.16.105.31	controller-1	Deploying	6.2.44780	172.16.105.21

Figure 103 Deployed NSX controller

Once the first controller is deployed, continue this process two more times to deploy three NSX controllers.

NSX Controller nodes

Actions

Filter

Controller IP Address	ID	Status	Software Version	NSX Manager
172.16.105.33	controller-3	Normal	6.2.44780	172.16.105.21
172.16.105.32	controller-2	Normal	6.2.44780	172.16.105.21
172.16.105.31	controller-1	Normal	6.2.44780	172.16.105.21

Figure 104 Deploy additional NSX controllers

**Note:** Sometimes the deployment may fail, simply retry the process and it will succeed.

## 8.4 Exclude VMs from Firewall

It is recommended that the vCenter VM be excluded from firewall protection. To do this, navigate from **Home → Networking & Security → NSX Managers → Manage → Exclusion list**. Click on the (+) symbol and add the vCenter VM to the exclusion list.

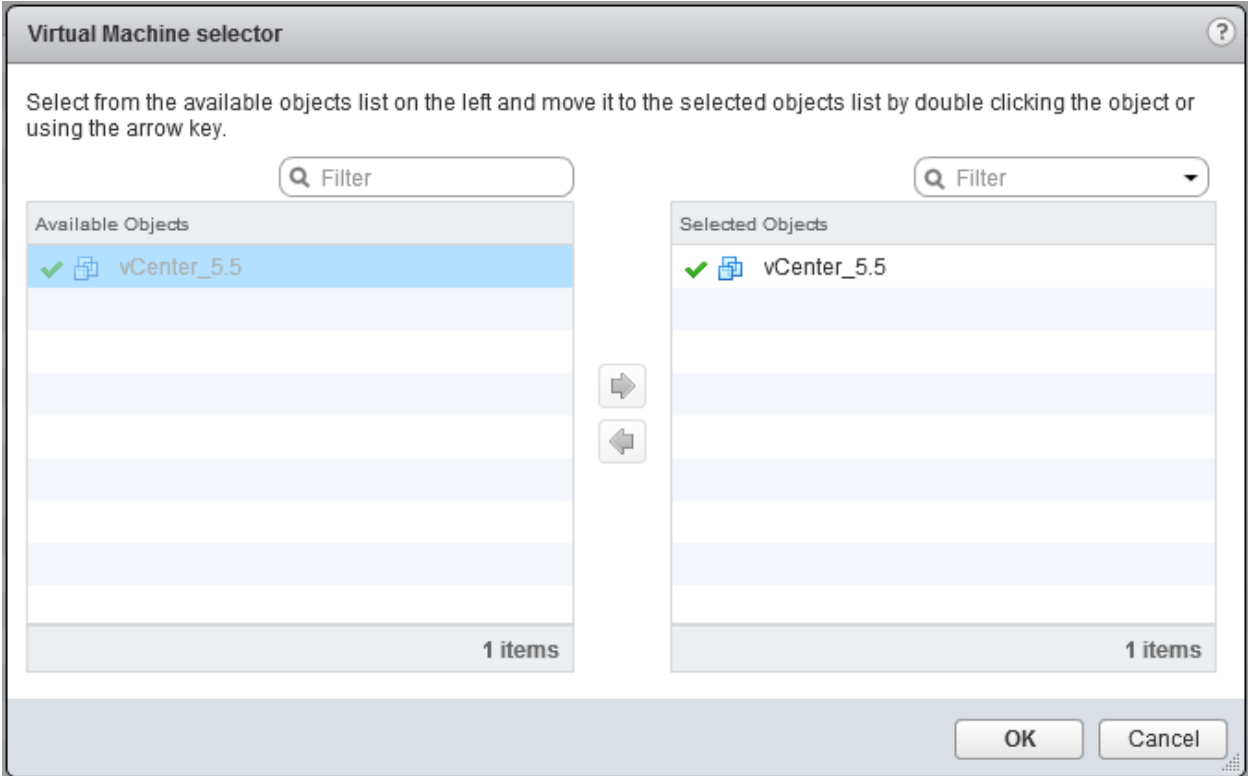


Figure 105 Exclude the vCenter VM from firewall protection

## 8.5 Install NSX Kernel Modules

The host preparation process installs NSX kernel modules in the ESXi hosts that are members of vCenter clusters and builds NSX control plane and management-plane fabric. To start this process navigate to **Home → Networking & Security → Installations → Host Preparation → Actions** and select **Install** for all the necessary clusters.

NSX Component Installation on Hosts			
Actions			
Install	Installation Status	Firewall	VXLAN
▶ Compute	✓ 6.2.0	✓ Enabled	Not Configured
▶ VIM	Not Installed	Not Configured	Not Configured

Figure 106 NSX component installation

## 8.6 Configure VXLAN

Determine the Vlan and Pool of IP address for VXLAN VTEPs. Navigate to **Home → Networking & Security → Installations → Host Preparation**. Under the VXLAN column, select **Configure VXLAN**. Create a pool similar to the NSX controller for VTEPs and assign the pool here.

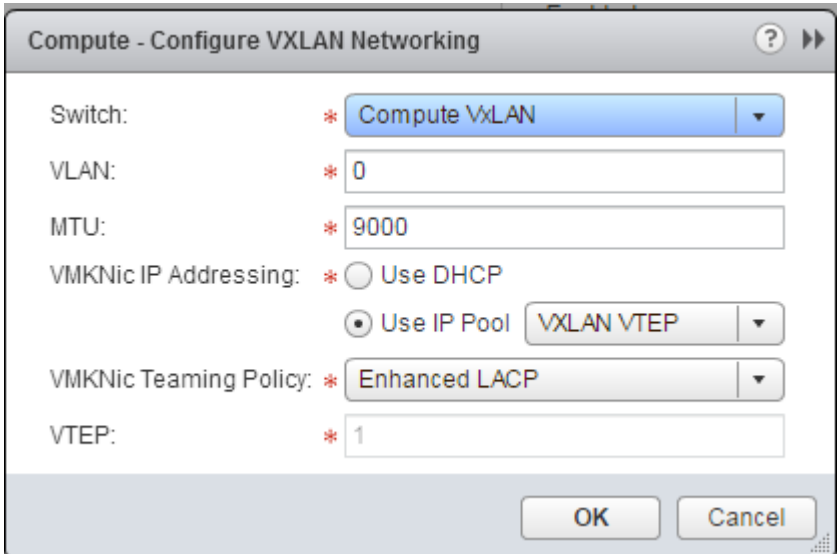
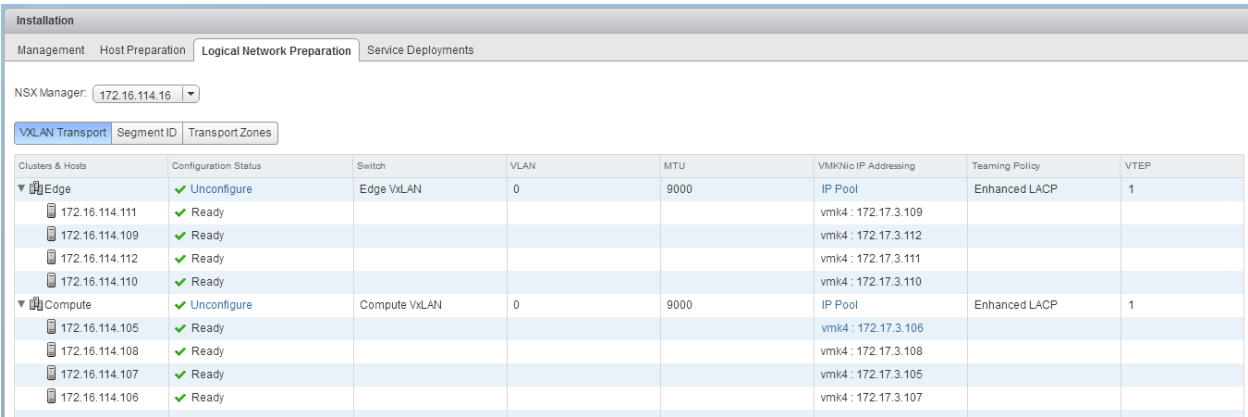


Figure 107 Configure VXLAN



Clusters & Hosts	Configuration Status	Switch	VLAN	MTU	VMKNic IP Addressing	Teaming Policy	VTEP
▼ Edge	Unconfigure	Edge VxLAN	0	9000	IP Pool	Enhanced LACP	1
172.16.114.111	Ready				vmk4 : 172.17.3.109		
172.16.114.109	Ready				vmk4 : 172.17.3.112		
172.16.114.112	Ready				vmk4 : 172.17.3.111		
172.16.114.110	Ready				vmk4 : 172.17.3.110		
▼ Compute	Unconfigure	Compute VxLAN	0	9000	IP Pool	Enhanced LACP	1
172.16.114.105	Ready				vmk4 : 172.17.3.106		
172.16.114.108	Ready				vmk4 : 172.17.3.108		
172.16.114.107	Ready				vmk4 : 172.17.3.105		
172.16.114.106	Ready				vmk4 : 172.17.3.107		

Figure 108 VXLAN preparation

## 8.7 Assign segment ID

The segment ID determines the total number of logical switches that can be created in a given port group. NSX limits this number to 10,000 per port group and practically having 1000 segments is enough. To configure this, navigate to **Home → Networking & Security → Installations → Logical Network Preparation → Segment ID** and click **Edit**.

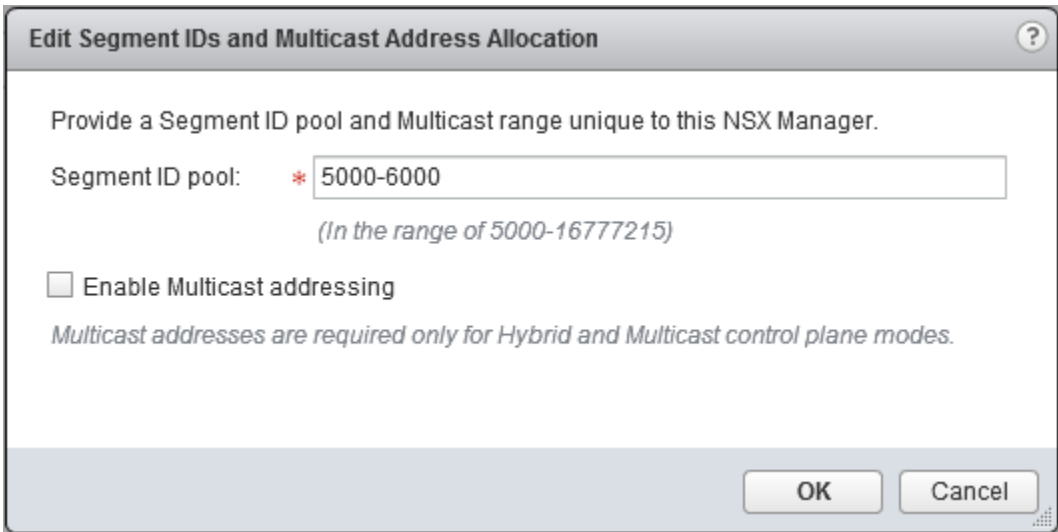


Figure 109 Edit Segment IDs

## 8.8 Add a Transport Zone

The transport zone controls which hosts can be reached by a logical switch. Transport zones can reach across clusters. DLR and ESG can only do routing within logical switch in a single transport zone. The transport zone should be designed with this in mind. In this setup, the transport zone is spanned across both Compute and VIM.

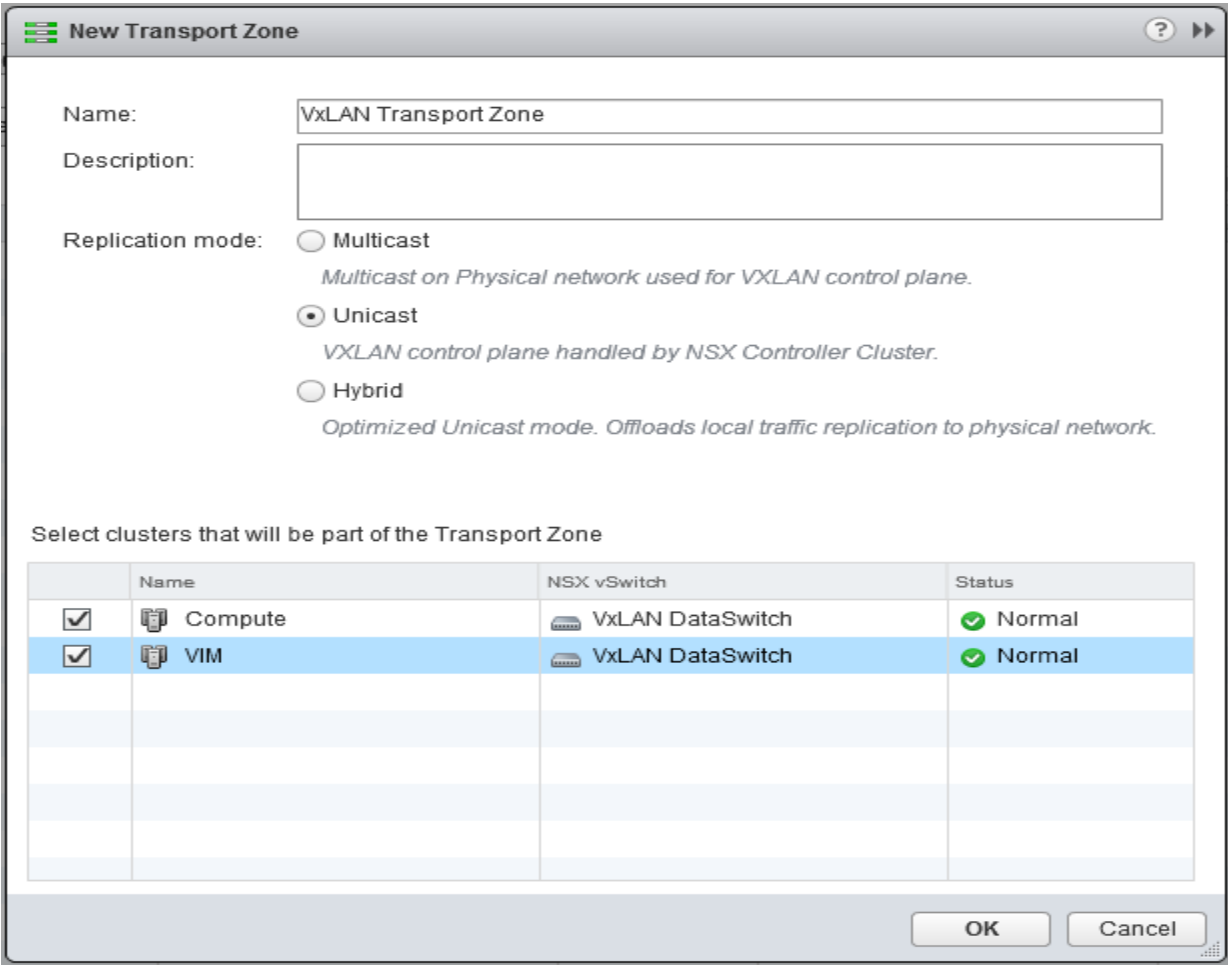


Figure 110 New transport zone

## 8.9 Create logical switch

A logical switch reproduces switching functionality in a virtual environment completely decoupled from underlying hardware. When we have two logical switches as part of two different logical networks, we need a distributed logical router to communicate between the logical networks. To demonstrate logical switch functionality create two VMs with a single NIC in each one of them.

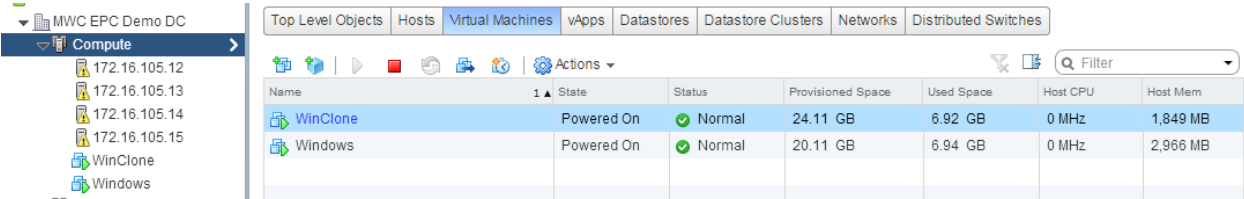


Figure 111 Create logical switch

**Navigate to Home → Networking & Security → Logical Switches** and select the (+) sign to add a logical switch. Configure a name for the Logical switch and assign it to a transport zone create and enable IP Discovery and MAC learning as needed.

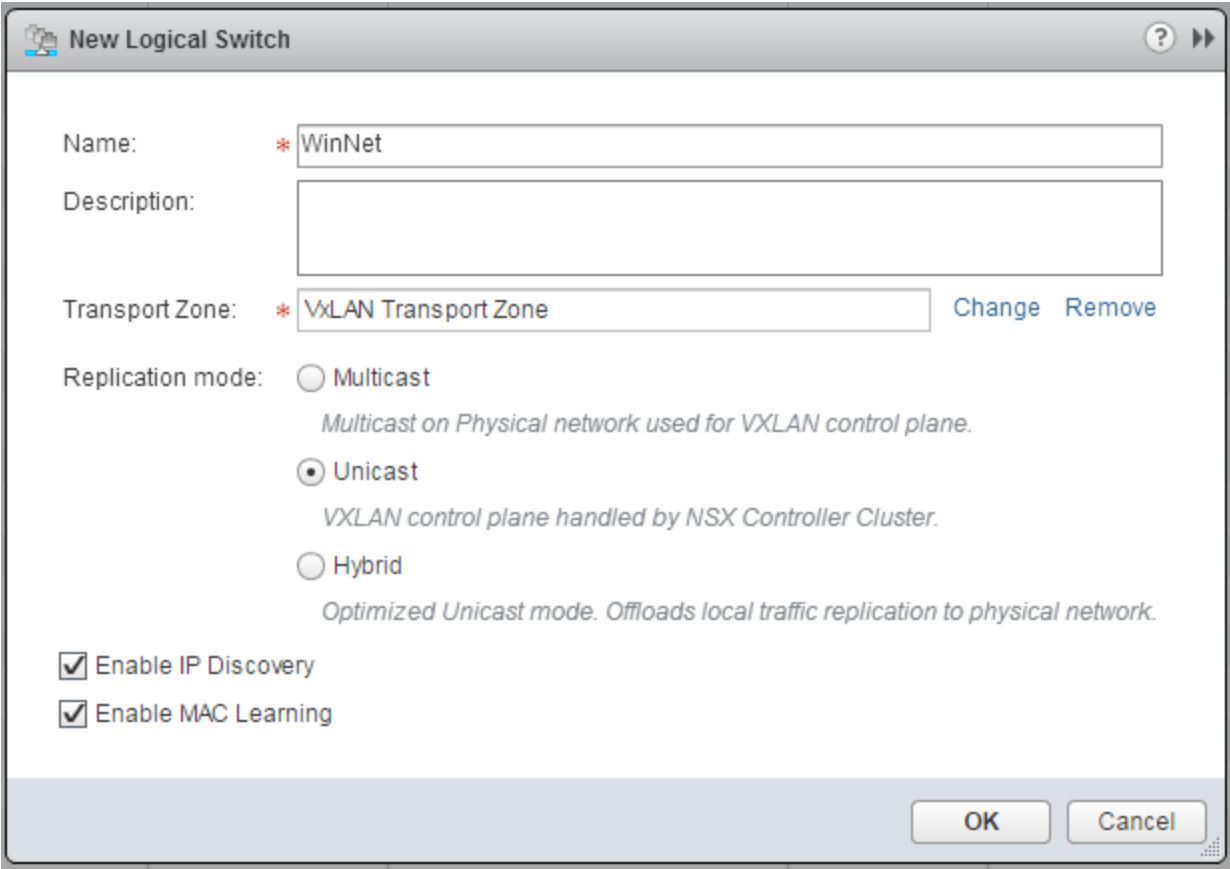


Figure 112 Create a new logical switch

NSX Manager: 172.16.105.21

Name	Status	Transport Zone	Scope	Segment ID	Control Plane Mode	Description	Tenant
CloneNet	Normal	VxLAN TransportZone	Global	5001	Unicast		virtual wire tenant
WinNet	Normal	VxLAN TransportZone	Global	5000	Unicast		virtual wire tenant

Figure 113 New logical switch (WinNet)

Click on add Virtual machine to assign the logical network to respective VM NIC ports.

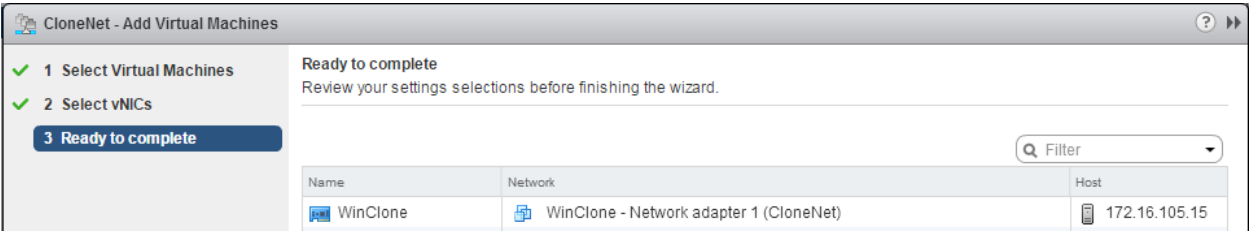


Figure 114 Assign logical network to VM NIC ports

Once the VM to logical switch assignment is done, the distributed vSwitch portgroup will look as follows.

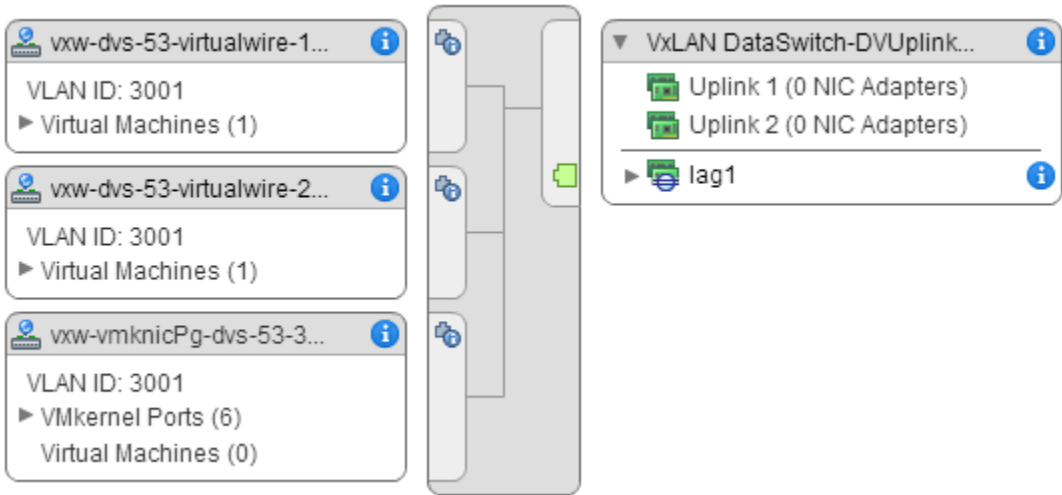


Figure 115 Distributed vSwitch portgroup

8.10 Deploy and configure Distributed Logical Router

A Distributed Logical Router (DLR) is a virtual appliance that is deployed through the NSX manager that contains the routing control plane. The DLR control plane function relies on

NSX controller cluster to push routing updates to kernel modules. To deploy a DLR, navigate to **Home → Networking & Security → NSX Edges** and select (+).

The screenshot shows the 'New NSX Edge' configuration window. On the left is a sidebar with a list of steps: 1 Name and description (highlighted), 2 Settings, 3 Configure deployment, 4 Configure interfaces, 5 Default gateway settings, and 6 Ready to complete. The main area is titled 'Name and description'. It contains the following fields and options:

- Install Type:** Two radio buttons. The first is 'Edge Services Gateway' with a description: 'Provides common gateway services such as DHCP, Firewall, VPN, NAT, Routing and Load Balancing.' The second is 'Logical (Distributed) Router' (selected) with a description: 'Provides Distributed Routing and Bridging capabilities.'
- Name:** A text box containing 'DLR'.
- Hostname:** A text box containing 'DLR'.
- Description:** An empty text box.
- Tenant:** An empty text box.
- Deploy Edge Appliance:** A checked checkbox with a description: 'Deploys NSX Edge Appliance to support Firewall and Dynamic routing.'
- Enable High Availability:** An unchecked checkbox with a description: 'Enable HA, for enabling and configuring High Availability.'

Figure 116 Deploy Distributed Logical Router

Fill out the password for the DLR (*Hint: Configure same password as NSX controllers for easy management*).

The screenshot shows the 'New NSX Edge' configuration window, now on Step 2: Settings. The sidebar highlights '2 Settings'. The main area is titled 'Settings' and contains the following fields and options:

- CLI credentials will be set on the NSX Edge appliance(s). These credentials can be used to login to the read only command line interface of the appliance.**
- User Name:** A text box containing 'admin'.
- Password:** A text box containing '\*\*\*\*\*'.
- Confirm password:** A text box containing '\*\*\*\*\*'.
- Enable SSH access:** A checked checkbox.
- Edge Control Level Logging:** A dropdown menu showing 'EMERGENCY'.
- Set the Edge Control Level Logging**

Figure 117 Configure password for DLR

Select the Cluster/Host in which the DLR needs to be deployed.

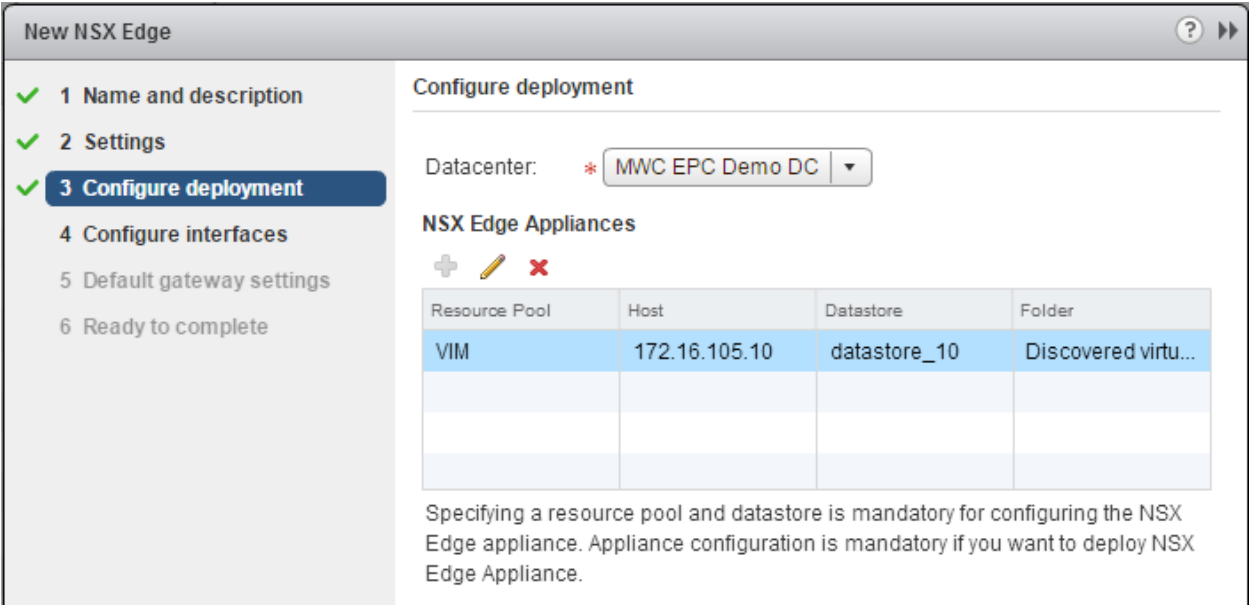


Figure 118 Configure deployment

Select the port group through which the DLR can be reached, and configure the connected interface of the DLR. The connected interface IP is the gateway IP of the VMs in the given logical switch.

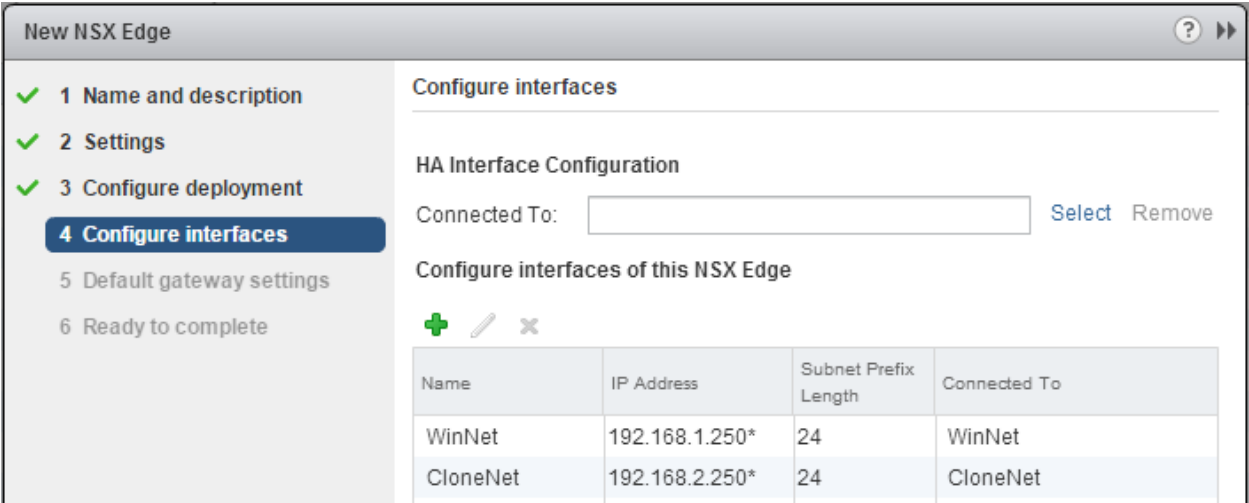


Figure 119 Configure interfaces

This completes the DLR deployment and configuration. Now the VMs across logical switches will be able to communicate.

## 8.11 Deploy Edge services gateway

To deploy an Edge Services Gateway, certain prerequisites need to be satisfied, these included creating a logical switch to connect DLR with ESG, creating a virtual distributed switch in hosts for non-VXLAN traffic to communicate with the outside world and deploying the actual ESG appliance.

### 8.11.1 Create a logical switch

A logical switch needs to be created to establish connectivity between the DLR uplink and ESG internal link.

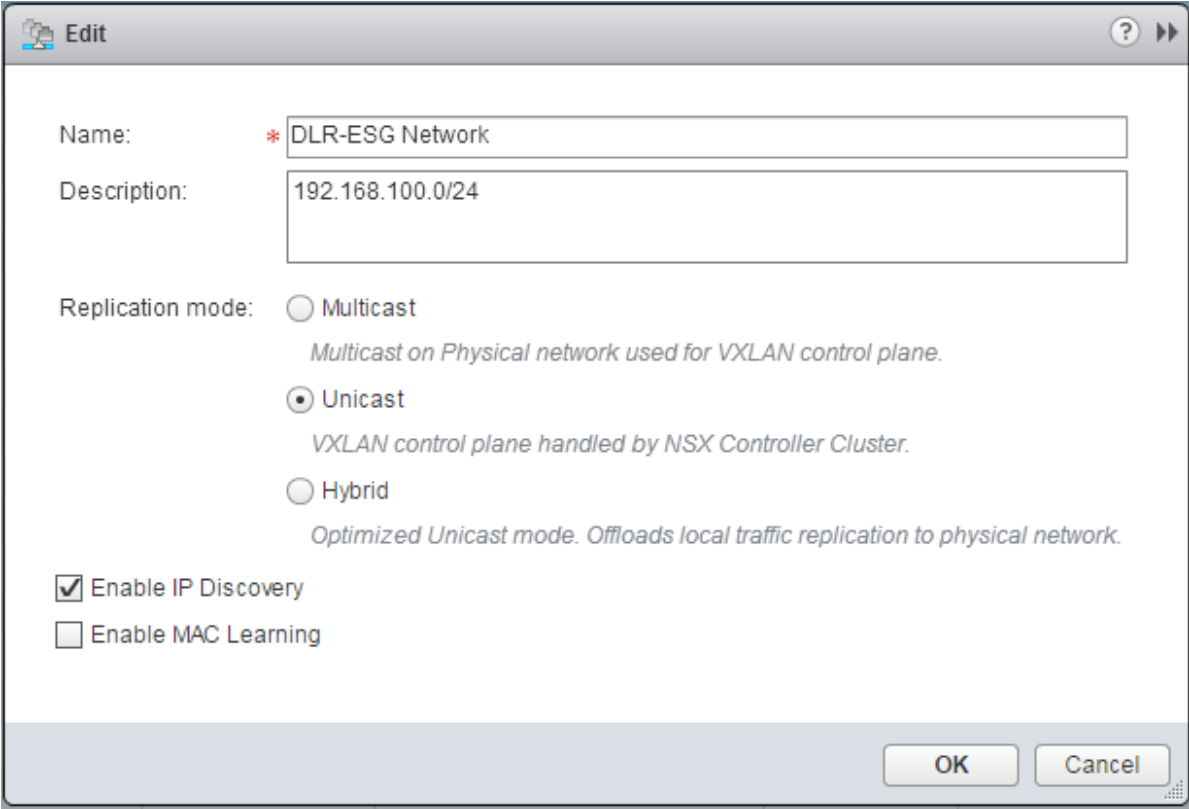


Figure 120 Create a logical switch

8.11.2 Create a distributed switch

On the VIM cluster hosts, a vSphere distributed switch needs to be created to enable the ESG appliance to communicate to the outside world. Follow the previous distributed switch creation example and create a new one with uplinks from VIM cluster as shown in the diagram.

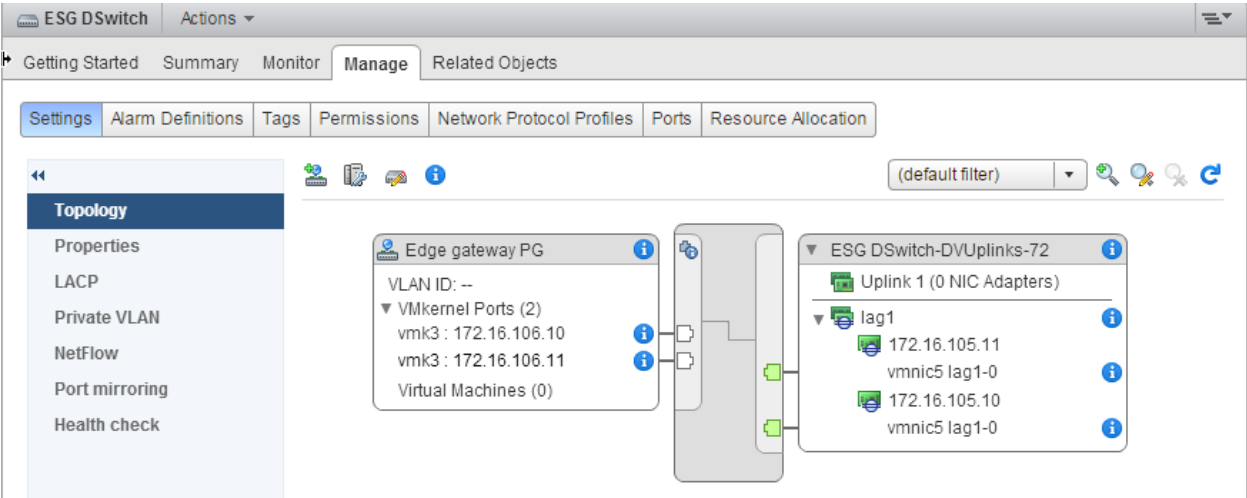


Figure 121 Create a distributed switch



8.11.3 Create uplink port in DLR

When initially created, DLR had only two links to enable routing between the logical switch networks. In this step, we will create an uplink port to connect to ESG and configure ESG IP as default gateway. Navigate to **Home → Networking & Security → NSX Edges → DLR → Manage → Settings → Interfaces** and select the (+) sign.

**Edit Logical Router Interface**

Name: \* DLR ESG link

Type: ☐ Internal ☒ Uplink

Connected To: DLR-ESG Network Change Remove

Connectivity Status: ☒ Connected ☐ Disconnected

Configure Subnets:

+ ✎ ✖ Filter

Primary IP Address	Subnet Prefix Length
192.168.100.1	24

MTU: 1500

OK Cancel

Figure 122 Edit logical router interface

Navigate to **Routing → Global Configuration → Default Gateway** and select the **Edit** button to configure the default gateway.

**Edit Default Gateway**

Interface: DLR ESG link i

Gateway IP: \* 192.168.100.250

MTU: \* 1500

Admin Distance: \* 1

Description:

OK Cancel

Figure 123 Configure default gateway

8.11.4 Add an ESG

With all the necessary configurations completed, the ESG appliance can be deployed. To deploy, Navigate to **Home → Networking & Security → NSX Edges** and select (+).

New NSX Edge

1 Name and description

2 Settings

3 Configure deployment

4 Configure interfaces

5 Default gateway settings

6 Firewall and HA

7 Ready to complete

Name and description

Install Type:

Edge Services Gateway

Provides common gateway services such as DHCP, Firewall, VPN, NAT, Routing and Load Balancing.

Logical (Distributed) Router

Provides Distributed Routing and Bridging capabilities.

Name:

\* ESG-1

Hostname:

Description:

Tenant:

☒ Deploy NSX Edge

Select this option to create a new NSX Edge in deployed mode. Appliance and interface configuration is mandatory to deploy the NSX Edge.

☐ Enable High Availability

Enable HA, for enabling and configuring High Availability.

Figure 124 Deploy ESG appliance

Configure the SSH access password and click **Next**. Under the configure deployment section select the **Compact** Appliance size and place the appliance in the VIM cluster.

New NSX Edge

1 Name and description

2 Settings

3 Configure deployment

4 Configure interfaces

5 Default gateway settings

6 Firewall and HA

7 Ready to complete

Configure deployment

Datcenter:

\* MWC EPC Demo DC

Appliance Size:

Compact

Large

X-Large

Quad Large

NSX Edge Appliances

+ / ✕

Resource Pool	Host	Datastore	Folder
VIM	172.16.105.10	datastore_10	Discovered virtu...

Specifying a resource pool and datastore is mandatory for configuring the NSX Edge appliance.

Figure 125 Configure ESG deployment

Configure the internal and uplink interfaces for the ESG.

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**Add NSX Edge Interface**

vNIC#: 0

Name: \* DLR ESG link

Type: ☒ Internal ☐ Uplink

Connected To: DLR-ESG Network [Change](#) [Remove](#)

Connectivity Status: ☒ Connected ☐ Disconnected

[+](#) [✎](#) [✖](#)

Primary IP Address	Secondary IP Address	Subnet Prefix Length
192.168.100.250		24

MAC Addresses:

You can specify a MAC address or leave it blank for auto generation. In case of HA, two different MAC addresses are required.

MTU:

Options: ☒ Enable Proxy ARP ☒ Send ICMP Redirect

Reverse Path Filter:  [v](#)

Fence Parameters:

Example: ethernet0.filter1.param1=1

[OK](#) [Cancel](#)

Figure 126 Add internal interface

**Add NSX Edge Interface**

vNIC#: 1

Name: \* To DvSwitch

Type: ☐ Internal ☒ Uplink

Connected To: Edge gateway PG [Change](#) [Remove](#)

Connectivity Status: ☒ Connected ☐ Disconnected

[+](#) [✎](#) [✖](#)

Primary IP Address	Secondary IP Address	Subnet Prefix Length
172.16.106.10		

MAC Addresses:

You can specify a MAC address or leave it blank for auto generation. In case of HA, two different MAC addresses are required.

MTU:

Options: ☒ Enable Proxy ARP ☒ Send ICMP Redirect

Reverse Path Filter:  [v](#)

Fence Parameters:

Example: ethernet0.filter1.param1=1

[OK](#) [Cancel](#)

Figure 127 Add uplink interface

Under the Default Gateway Settings, configure the uplink physical port gateway IP to reach the outside world.

**New NSX Edge**

- 1 Name and description
- 2 Settings
- 3 Configure deployment
- 4 Configure interfaces
- 5 Default gateway settings**
- 6 Firewall and HA
- 7 Ready to complete

**Default gateway settings**

☒ **Configure Default Gateway**

vNIC: \* To DvSwitch

Gateway IP: \* 172.16.106.1

MTU: 1500

Figure 128 Default gateway settings

Make sure to enable Firewall with Default Traffic policy by checking **Accept** and then **Next**.

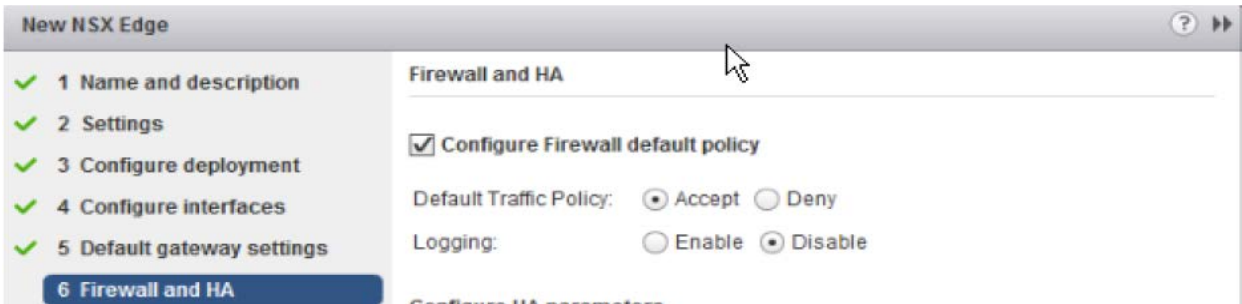


Figure 129 Enable Firewall default policy

Review the configured options and click **Finish**.

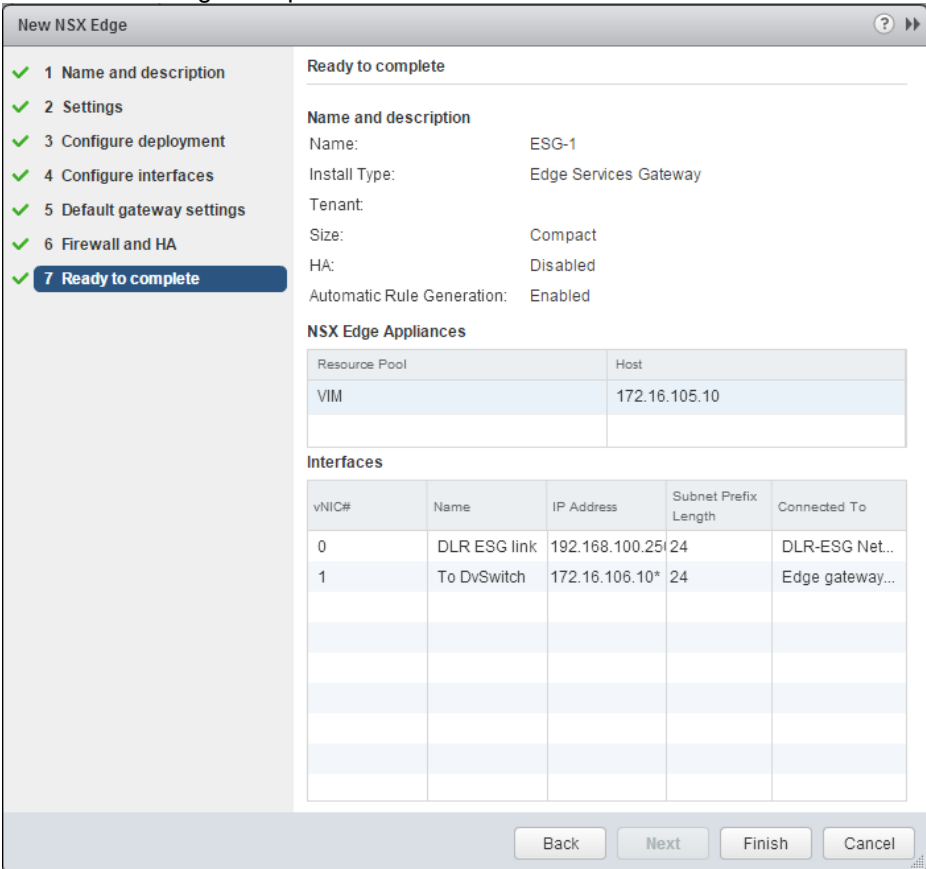


Figure 130 Complete the configuration

### 8.11.5 Configure OSPF on DLR

The link between ESG and DLR is a router-to-router connection. For ESG to reach logical networks connected to DLR, we need to enable routing protocols to enable reachability. To enable OSPF, navigate to **Home → Networking & Security → NSX Edges → DLR → Manage → Routing → Global Configuration** and assign a Router ID for Dynamic Routing Configuration.

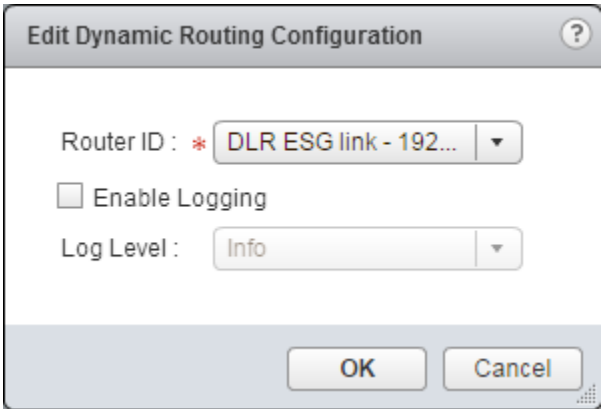
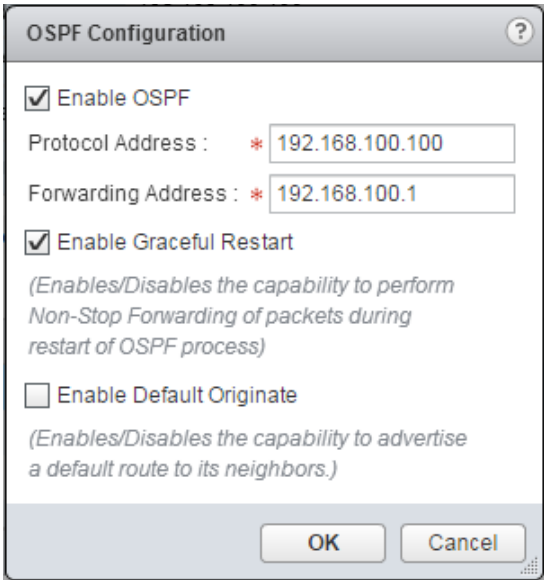


Figure 131 Dynamic routing configuration

Navigate to the OSPF section, Configure the Forwarding address to be the same as the Uplink interface IP and a unique unused IP address in the same subnet as the uplink interface.



**OSPF Configuration**

☒ Enable OSPF

Protocol Address : \* 192.168.100.100

Forwarding Address : \* 192.168.100.1

☒ Enable Graceful Restart

*(Enables/Disables the capability to perform Non-Stop Forwarding of packets during restart of OSPF process)*

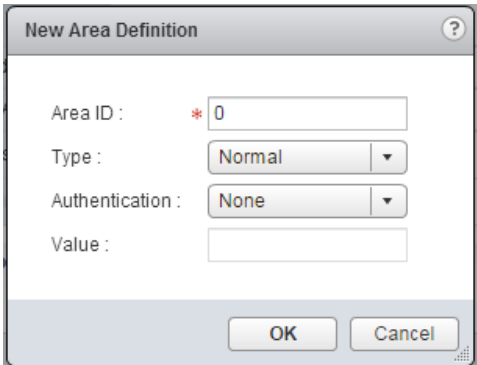
☐ Enable Default Originate

*(Enables/Disables the capability to advertise a default route to its neighbors.)*

OK Cancel

Figure 132 OSPF configuration

Under Area definitions, remove the default NSSA Type Area 51 and configure Normal Type Area 0.



**New Area Definition**

Area ID : \* 0

Type : Normal

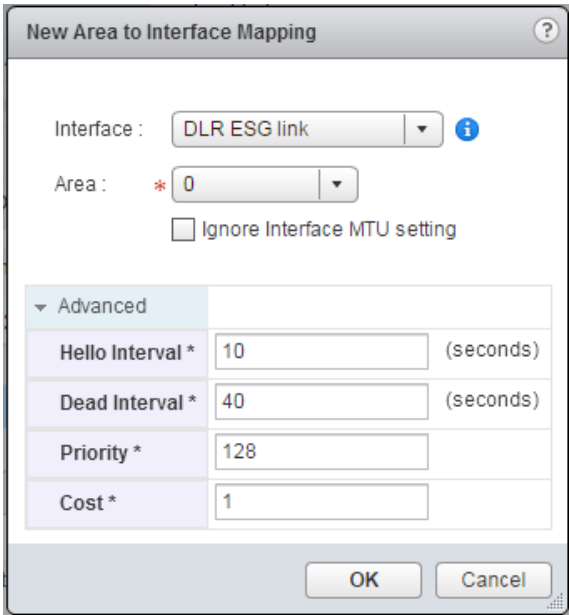
Authentication : None

Value :

OK Cancel

Figure 133 Area definitions

Assign the configured Area to DLR – ESG link under Area to Interface Mapping.



**New Area to Interface Mapping**

Interface : DLR ESG link

Area : \* 0

☐ Ignore Interface MTU setting

Advanced

Hello Interval *	10	(seconds)
Dead Interval *	40	(seconds)
Priority *	128	
Cost *	1	

OK Cancel

Figure 134 Area to interface mapping

Review all the changes and click on publish changes.

SettingsFirewallRoutingBridgingDHCP Relay

Global ConfigurationStatic RoutesOSPFBGPRoute Redistribution

OSPF Configuration :

EditDelete

Status :	Enabled
Protocol Address :	192.168.100.100
Forwarding Address :	192.168.100.1
Graceful Restart :	Enabled
Default Originate :	Disabled

Area Definitions :

+✎✖

Filter

Area ID	Type	Authentication
0	Normal	None

1 items

Area to Interface Mapping :

+✎✖

Filter

Interface	Area ID	Hello Interval (sec...)	Dead Interval (sec...)	Priority	Cost
DLR ESG link	0	10	40	128	1

1 items

Figure 135 Review OSPF configuration

8.11.6 Route redistribution and firewall configuration

Even though OSPF is enabled in the uplink port of DLR, the internal links are not part of OSPF database yet. To bring internal links to OSPF, select **Route Redistribution** and make sure the connected routes are part of route redistribution table.

Route Redistribution table :

+✎✖

Filter

Learner	From	Prefix	Action
OSPF	Connected	Any	Permit

Figure 136 Route redistribution

Configure a firewall filter for SSH to logical router protocol address as well.

3	ssh	User	any	<div>Compute</div> <div>VIM</div> <div>192.168.100.100</div>	any
---	-----	------	-----	--	-----

Figure 137 Configure firewall filter

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Dell EMC

### 8.11.7 Configure OSPF on ESG

Configuring OSPF in ESG is similar to DLR. Configure the router ID, under OSPF configuration when enabling the OSPF protocol, make sure to enable Default Originate to propagate the default route down to DLR.

OSPF Configuration :

Edit

Delete

Status :	✔ Enabled
Graceful Restart :	✔ Enabled
Default Originate :	✔ Enabled

Area Definitions :

+

✎

✖

Q

Filter

Area ID	Type	Authentication
0	Normal	None

1 items

Area to Interface Mapping :

+

✎

✖

Q

Filter

vNIC	Area ID	Hello Interval (sec...	Dead Interval (sec...	Priority	Cost
DLR ESG link	0	10	40	128	1

Figure 138 Configure OSPF on ESG

Redistribute the connected interfaces of ESG to OSPF database similar DLR.

## 9 Install vCloud Director

### 9.1 Install and Bring up Windows VM

To host a SQL server like Windows SQL server 2012, bring up a Windows VM with four CPUs, 16 GB RAM and 100GB HD. The VM requires only one NIC, and must be part of the management network.



## 9.2 Install SQL Server in Windows VM

VCD 8.0 and SQL Express editions are not compatible. Make sure to use a licensed edition such as SQL Server Enterprise 2012. Mount the ISO image in the VM CD drive and double click on Setup to start the installation process. Select **All Features with Defaults** under setup role.

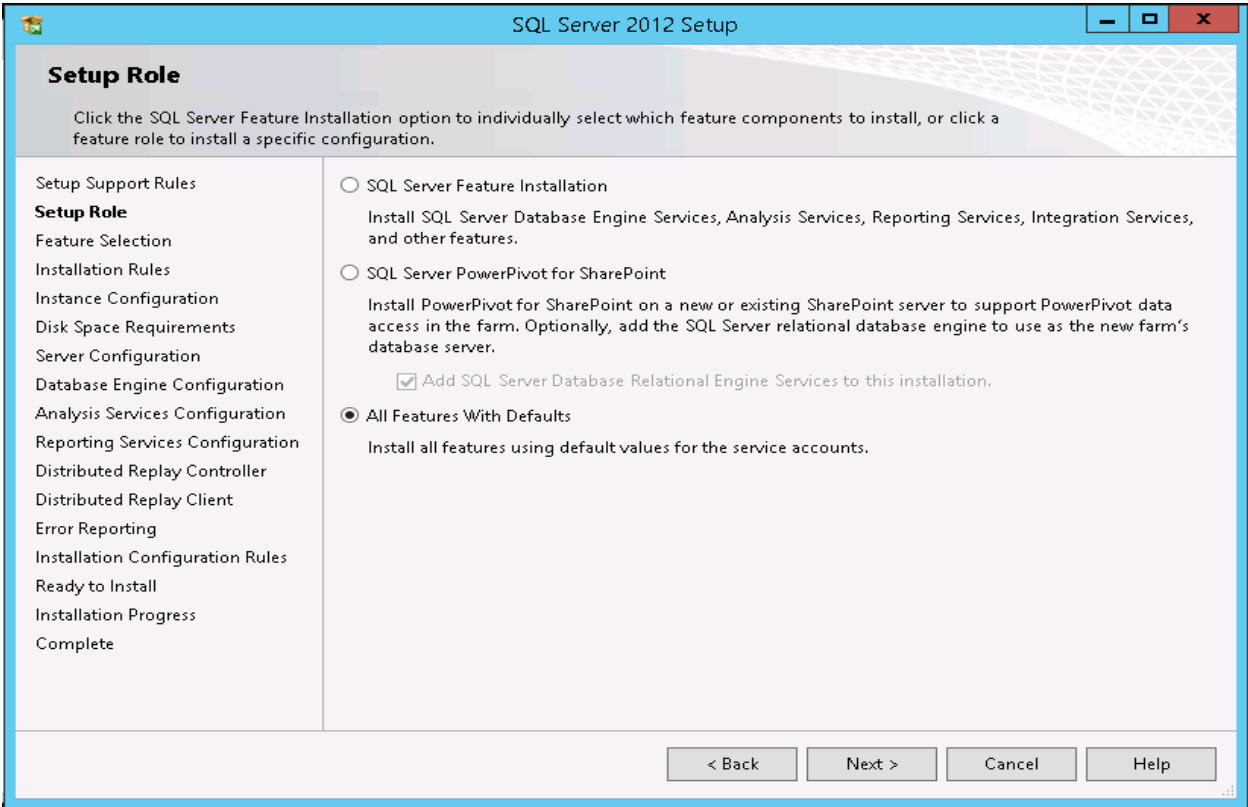


Figure 139 Installing SQL

Create a named instance of your choice.

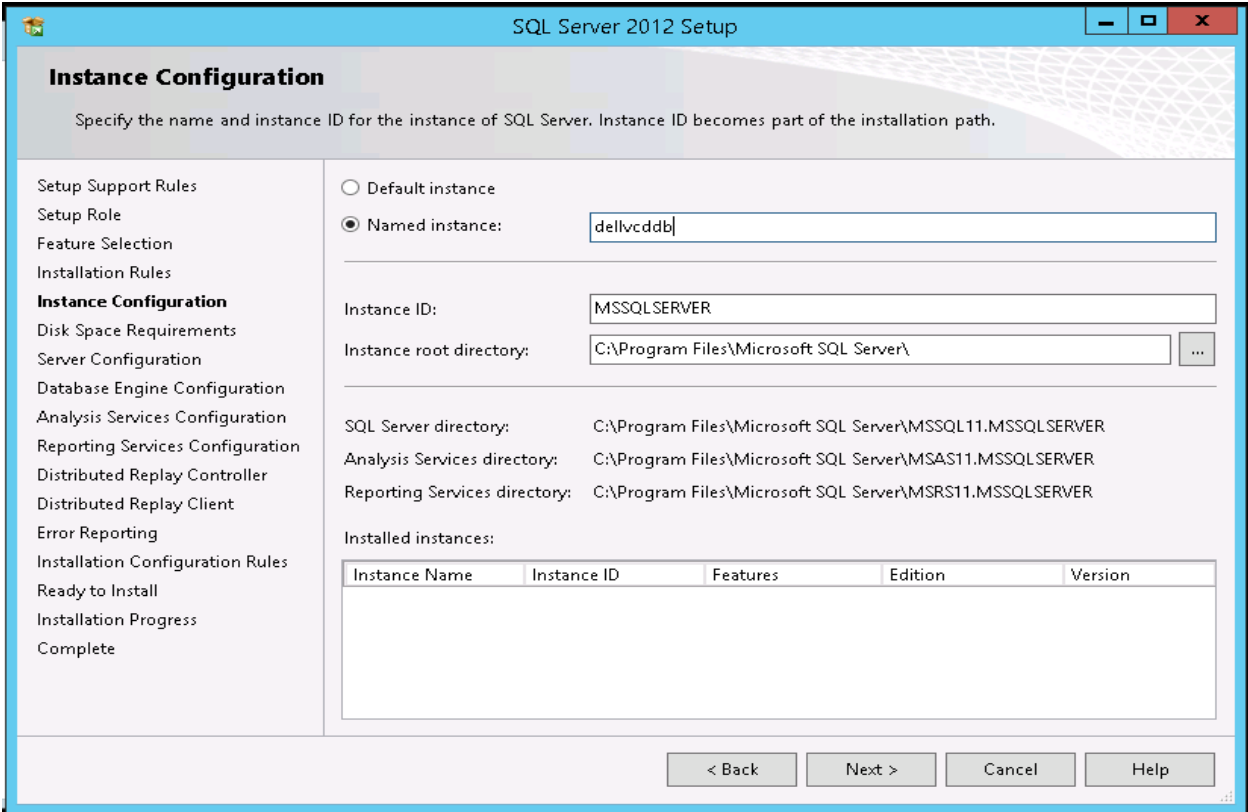


Figure 140 Name the instance

Continue to click **Next**. During the Database engine configuration, configure a password for the administrator by choosing **Mixed Mode** and clicking **Next**.

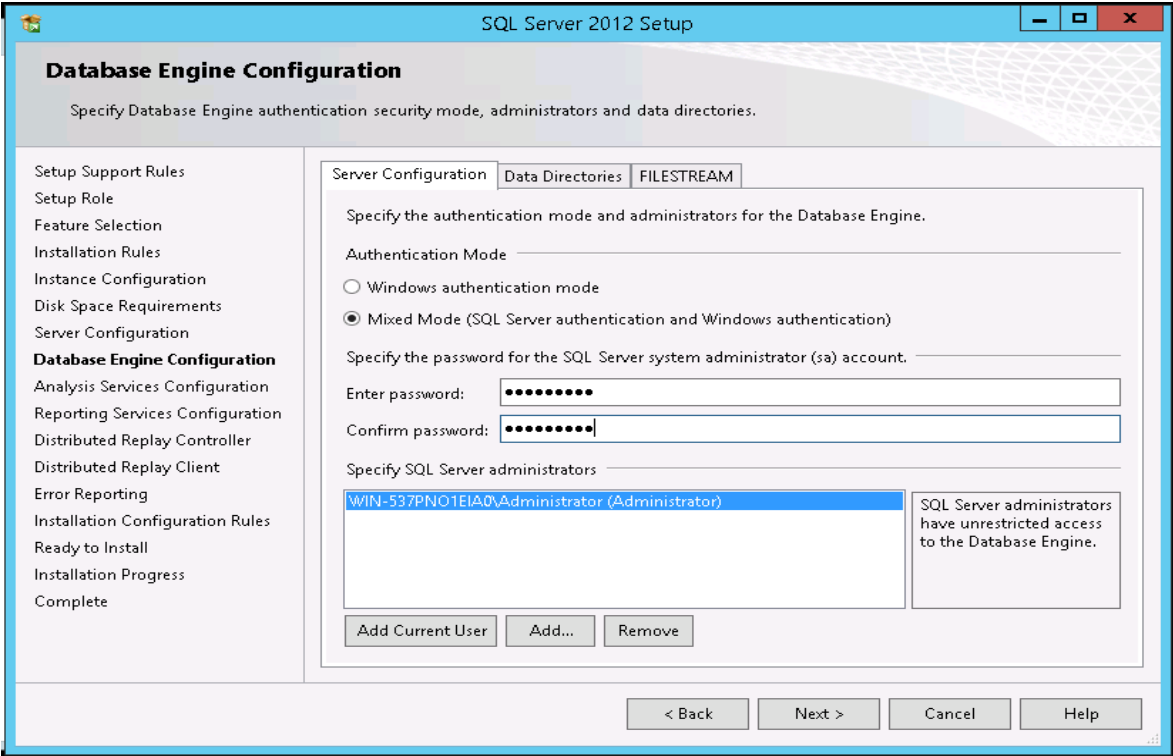


Figure 141 Configure password

Do not configure any other services. Click **Install** to install SQL.

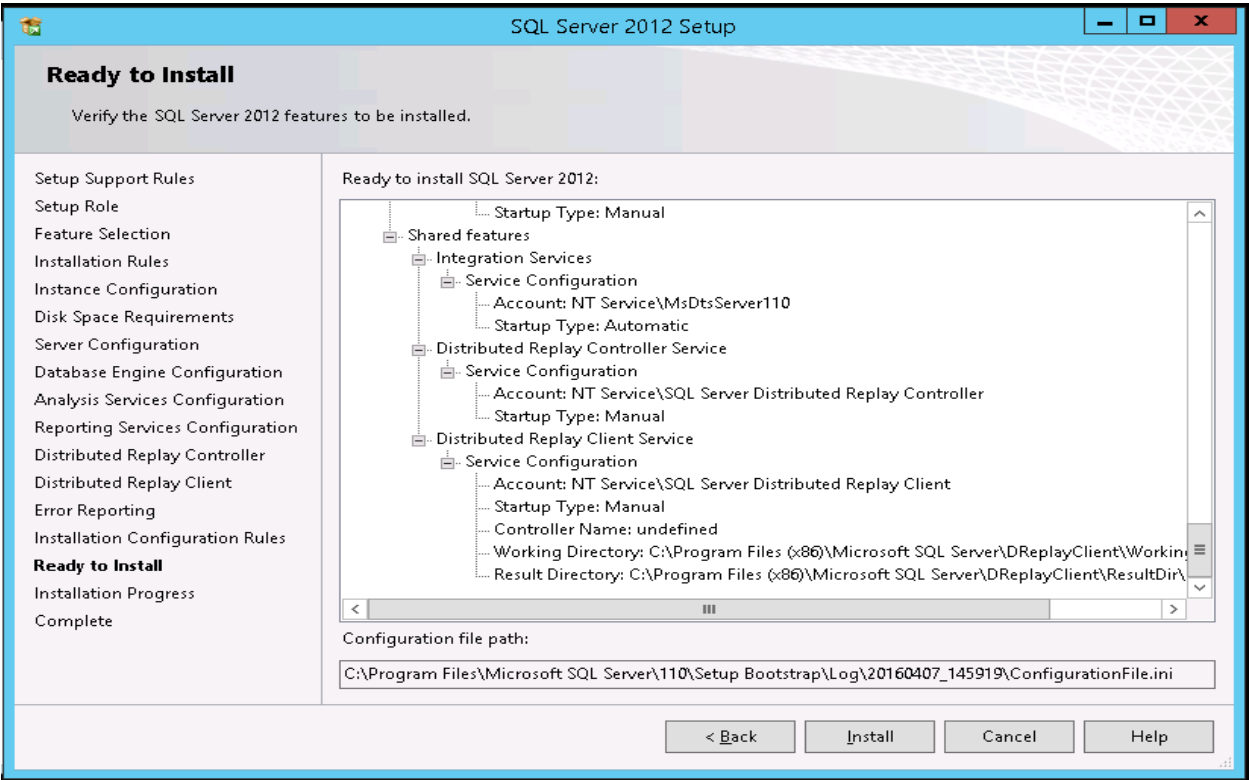


Figure 142 Click Install

### 9.3 Configure the SQL Server

Open Microsoft SQL Server Studio and login using mixed mode with username 'sa' and the password created during installation

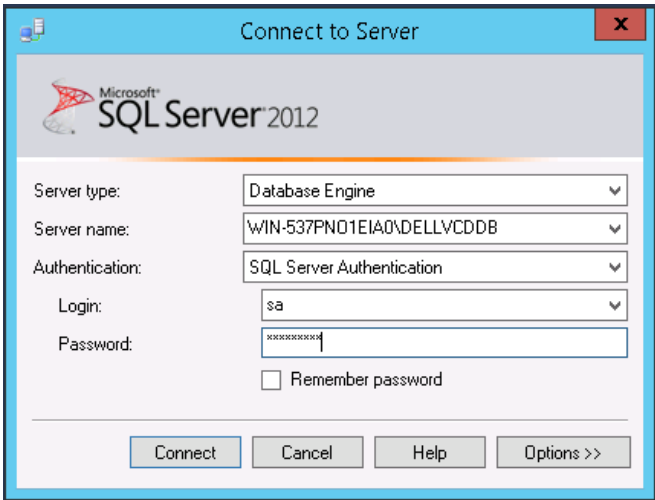


Figure 143 Log in to SQL Server Studio

#### 9.3.1 Create a new user for vCloud

Right click on **Security** to create a new login for the SQL server, uncheck **Enforce password expiration**.

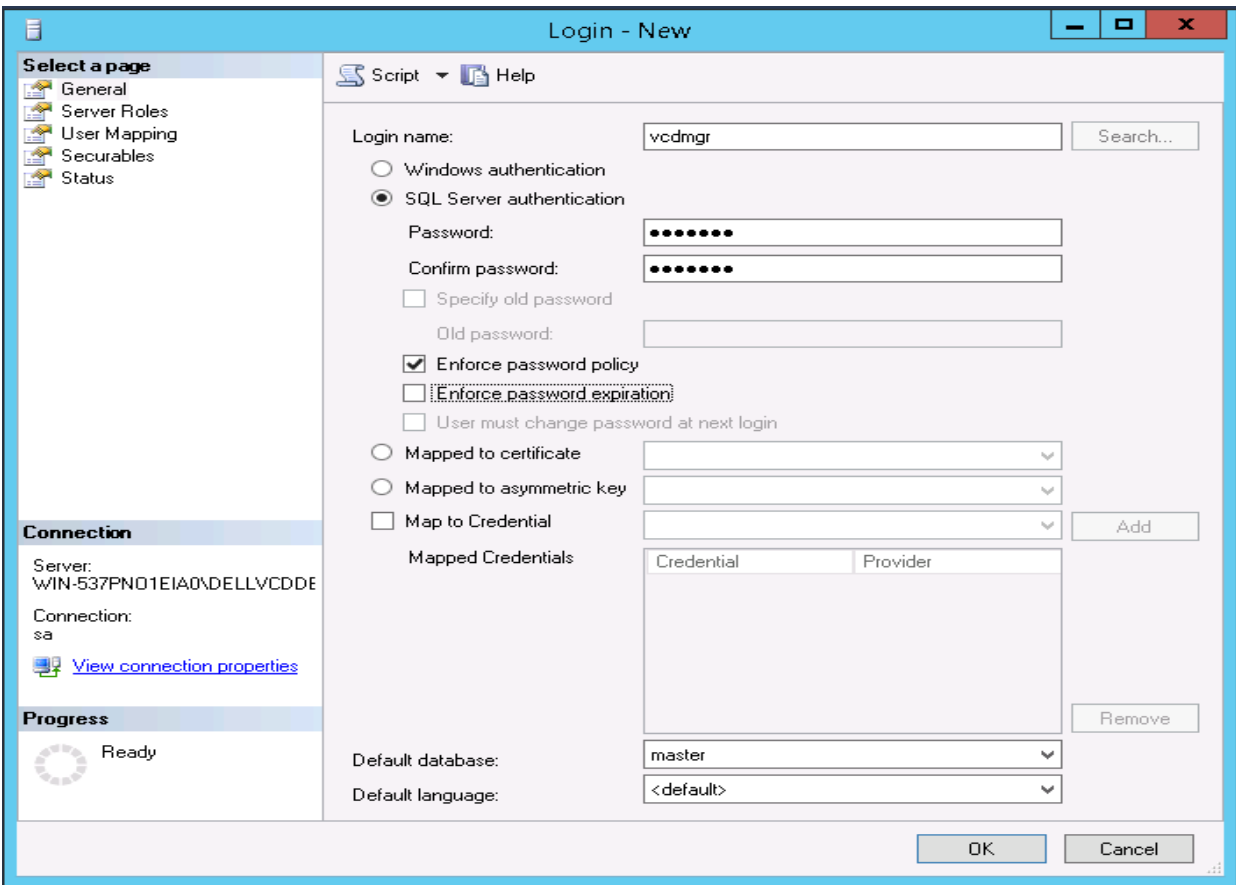


Figure 144 Create a new login for SQL

#### 9.3.2 Create a new Database

Create a new database for vCloud and assign the new user, which was just created as the owner. Change the Initial size of row data and Log file size to 1024 and 128 and Autogrowth to 512 MB and 128 MB with limited growth to 2000MB as shown below.  
**Do not click Ok.**

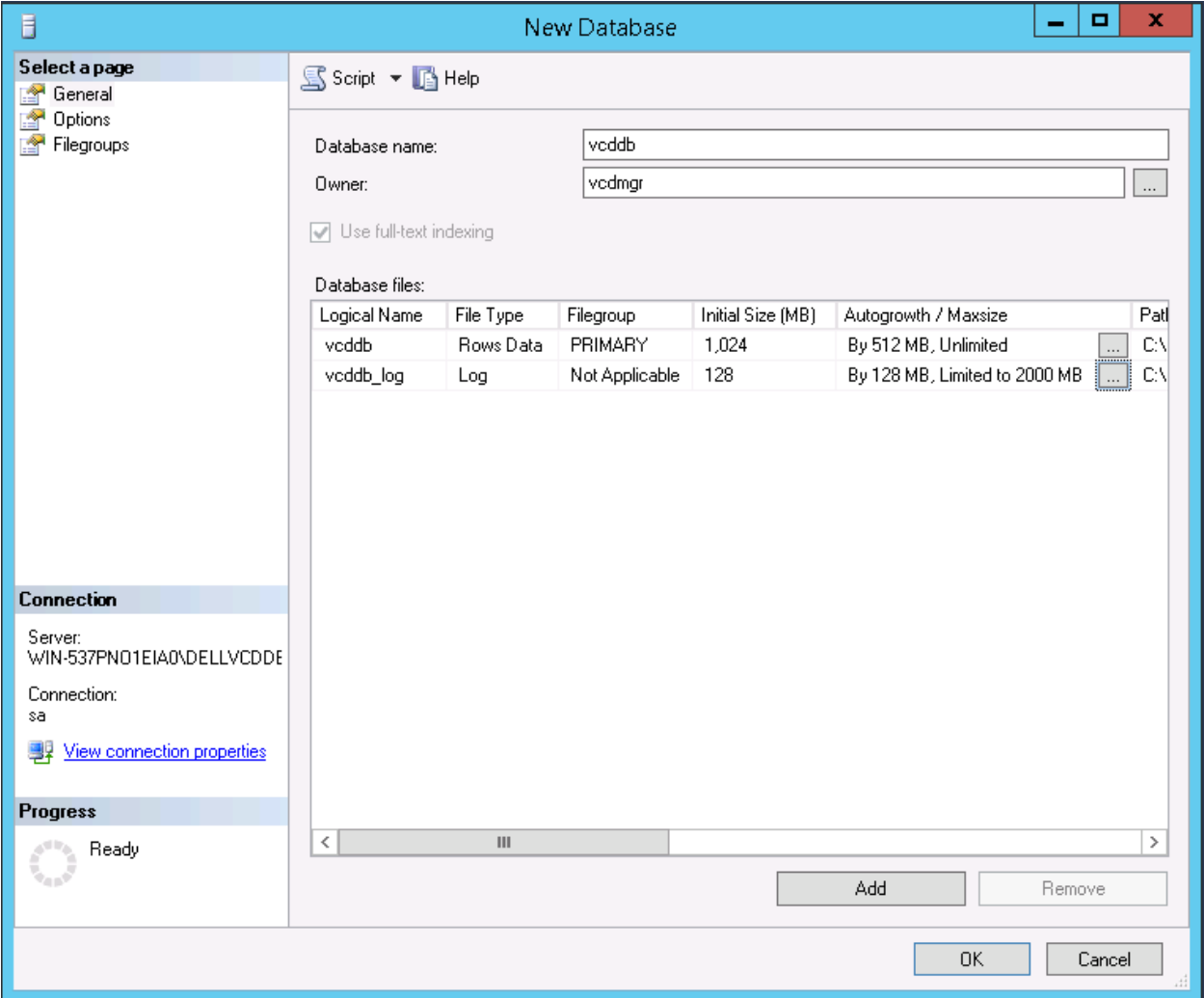


Figure 145 Create a new database

Navigate to options and configure the Collation from the default to **Latin1\_General\_CS\_AS** and Recovery model to **Simple** and Click **OK**.

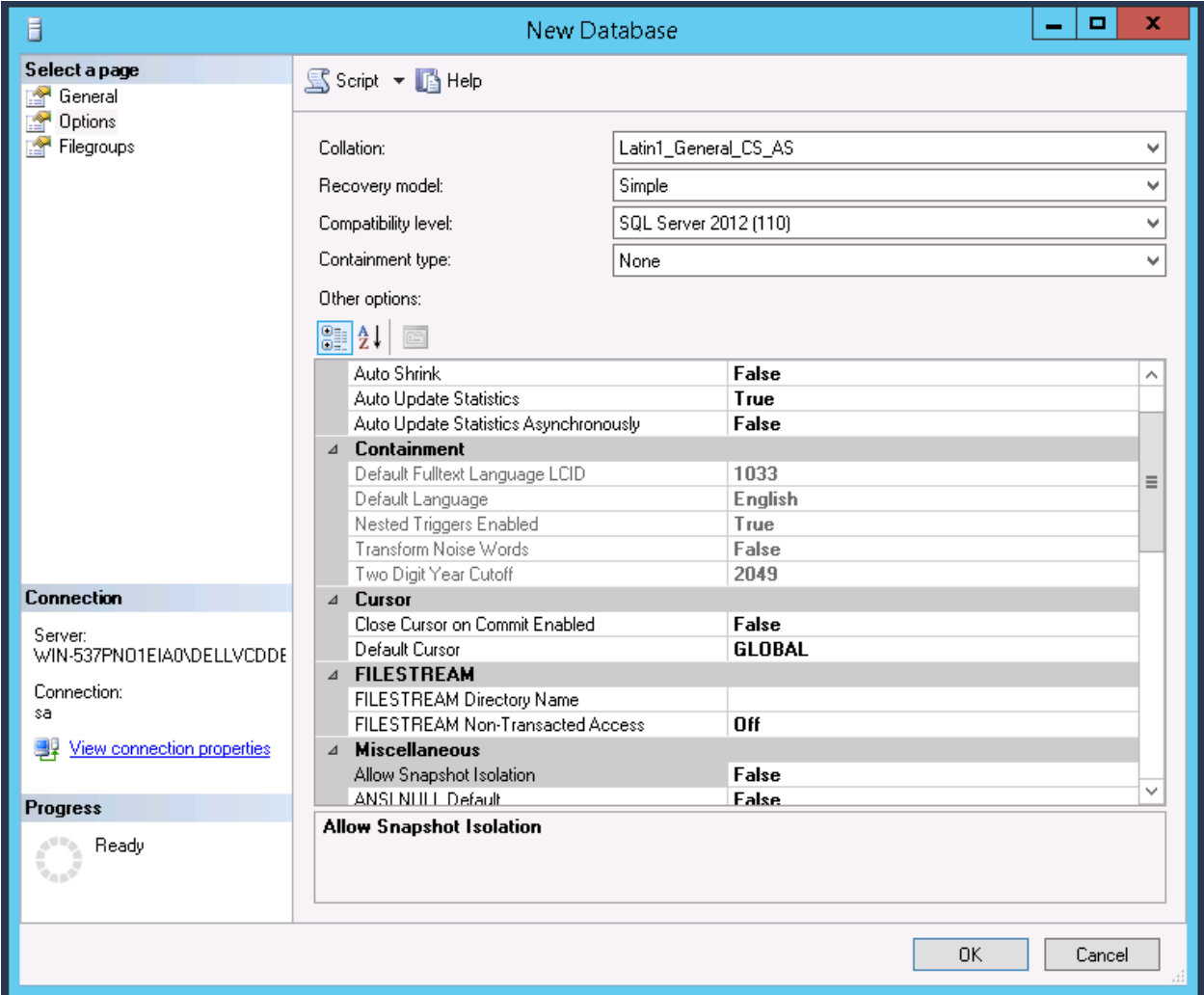


Figure 146 Configure the database

### 9.3.3 Configure the database

Copy the script below or from the vCloud installation guide and select new query. Change the name [] bracket to the name of the DB that was created in previous step and click **Execute**.

```
USE [vcddb]

GO

ALTER DATABASE [vcddb] SET RECOVERY SIMPLE;

ALTER DATABASE [vcddb] SET SINGLE_USER WITH ROLLBACK IMMEDIATE;

ALTER DATABASE [vcddb] SET ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON;

EXEC sp_addextendedproperty @name = N'ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION', @value = 'ON';

ALTER DATABASE [vcddb] SET READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON WITH NO_WAIT;

EXEC sp_addextendedproperty @name = N'READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT', @value = 'ON';

ALTER DATABASE [vcddb] SET MULTI_USER;

GO
```

### 9.3.4 Setup DNS server and add entries

**Note:** This is an important step in the vCloud director installation. Setting up the DNS server with wrong hostname of RHEL VM will result in failure to start the vCloud director application.

In the windows VM, enable DNS server using server manager. Navigate to **Tools → DNS** to launch DNS manager. Create a forward lookup zone with the name Dell EMCnfv.com and continue clicking **Next**, then click **Finish**. If you have a dedicated DNS server in your setup, the following steps should be done on that DNS server.

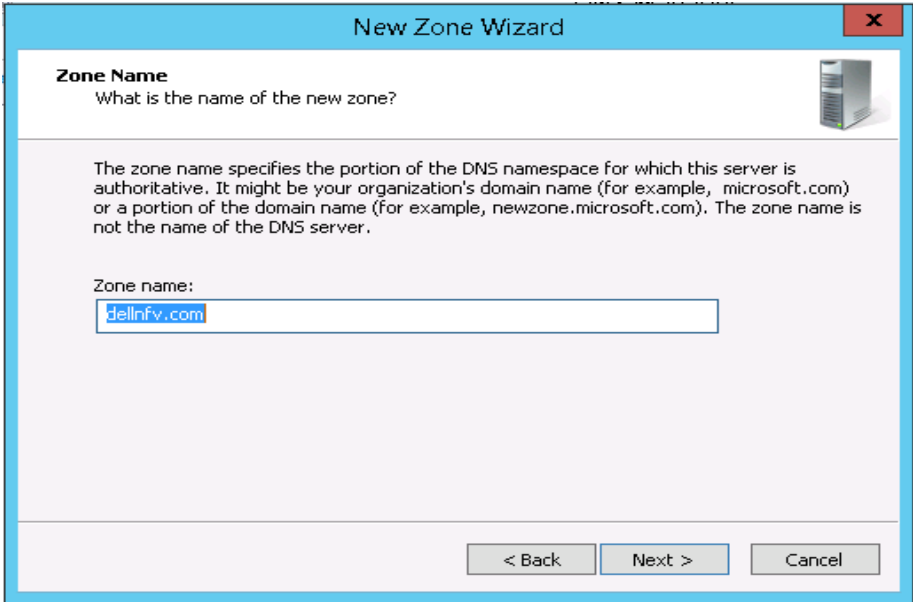


Figure 147 New Zone Wizard

Create a reverse lookup zone with the Network ID of the management subnet of the given deployment. Continue clicking **Next** and then click **Finish**.

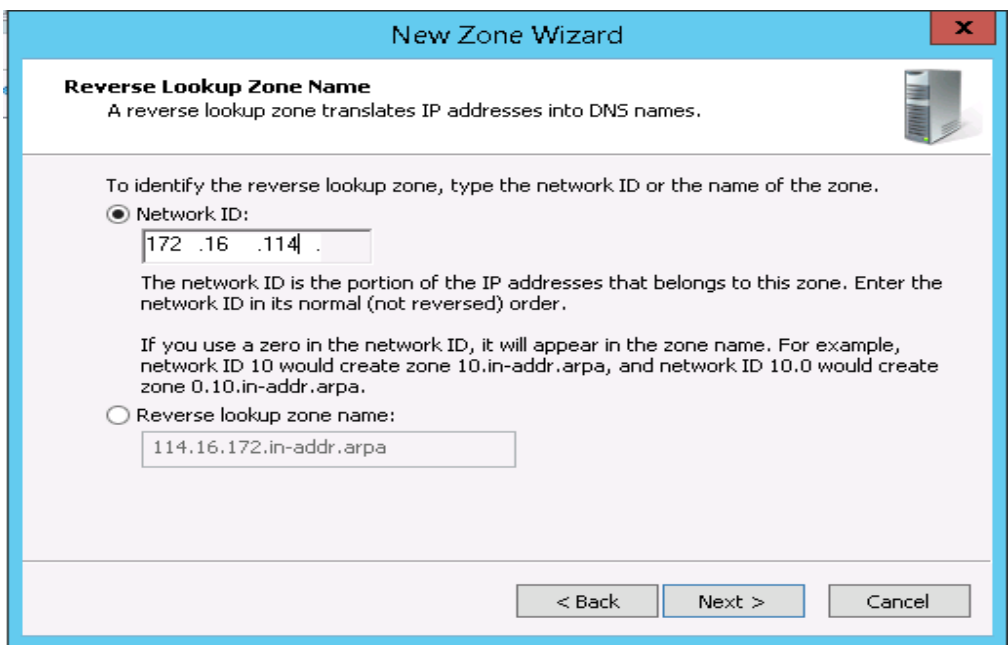


Figure 148 Create a Reverse Lookup Zone

Right-click on **Forward Lookup Zones** → **Dell EMCnfv.com** → **New Host (A or AAAA)** and add a new entry for vCloud director.

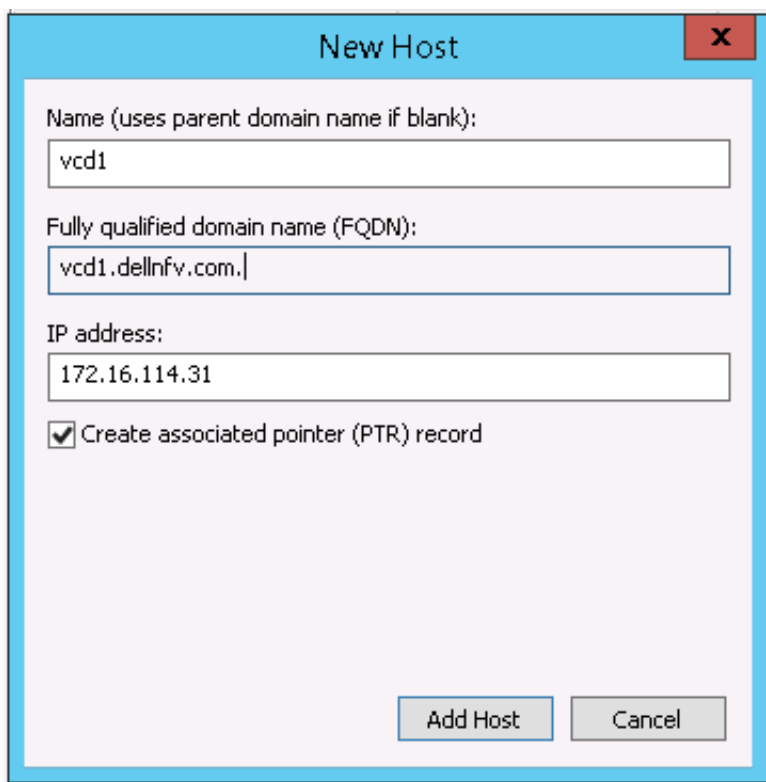


Figure 149 New Host

**Note:** The FQDN and the IP address configured in this step and this same name and IP address should be used while creating the RH VM in the next step.

### 9.3.5 Install and Bring up Red Hat Enterprise Linux VM

Create a VM with four CPUs, 4 GB RAM, 20GB HDD and two NICs. Make sure to configure both NICs in the management network DvSwitch. Follow the steps here in case there are any doubts in creating the RHEL VM. Configure the hostname during installation by replacing 'localhost.localdomain' with 'vcd1.Dell EMCnfv.com' as configured in the DNS server. Configure the NIC1 IP same as the IP configured in the DNS server. Configure your RHEL login to subscribe to download the updates and applications.

<http://www.kendrickcoleman.com/index.php/Tech-Blog/how-to-install-vcloud-director-on-rhel-62-no-gui.html>

### 9.3.5.1 Configure Firewall rules in RH

Configure the iptables as below. These rules are based on this [article](#)

```
# Begin listing vCloud Director Ports Needed
# vCloud WebServices
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -i eth0 -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 443
-j ACCEPT
# vCloud Optional
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -i eth0 -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 80
-j ACCEPT
# SSH
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -i eth1 -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 22
-j ACCEPT
# vCloud Remote Console
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -i eth1 -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 902
-j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -i eth1 -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 903
-j ACCEPT
#NFS Trasfer Service from other vCD Cells - Add for every vCD Cell
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_vCD-Cell -i eth0 -m state --state NEW -m tcp
-p tcp --dport 111 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_vCD-Cell -i eth0 -m state --state NEW -m udp
-p udp --dport 111 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_vCD-Cell -i eth0 -m state --state NEW -m tcp
-p tcp --dport 920 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_vCD-Cell -i eth0 -m state --state NEW -m udp
-p udp --dport 920 -j ACCEPT
#NFS Transfer Service NFS Datastore
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp
--dport 111 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp
--sport 111 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m udp -p udp
--dport 111 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m udp -p udp
--sport 111 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp
--dport 920 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp
--sport 920 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m udp -p udp
--dport 920 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m udp -p udp
--sport 920 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp
--dport 2049 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp
--sport 2049 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp
--dport 32803 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m udp -p udp
--dport 32769 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp
--dport 892 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m udp -p udp
--dport 892 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp
--dport 875 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m udp -p udp
--dport 875 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp
--dport 662 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NFS_Server -m state --state NEW -m udp -p udp
--dport 662 -j ACCEPT
#DNS - Configure for every DNS Server
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_DNS_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp
--dport 53 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_DNS_Server -m state --state NEW -m udp -p udp
--dport 53 -j ACCEPT
#NTP - Configure for every NTP Server
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NTP_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp
--dport 123 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_NTP_Server -m state --state NEW -m udp -p udp
--dport 123 -j ACCEPT
#LDAP - Confiugre for every LDAP Server
```



```

-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_LDAP_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p
tcp --dport 389 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_LDAP_Server -m state --state NEW -m udp -p
udp --dport 389 -j ACCEPT
#SMTP - Configure for every SMTP Server
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_SMTP_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p
tcp --dport 25 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_SMTP_Server -m state --state NEW -m udp -p
udp --dport 25 -j ACCEPT
#Syslog - Configure for every Syslog Server
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_Syslog_Server -m state --state NEW -m udp -p
udp --dport 514 -j ACCEPT
#vCenter & ESX the simple way
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 443 -j
ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 902 -j
ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 903 -j
ACCEPT
#vCenter & ESX - Configure for every vCenter & ESXi_Server
#-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_vCenter&ESXi_Server -m state --state NEW -m
tcp -p tcp --dport 443 -j ACCEPT
#-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_vCenter&ESXi_Server -m state --state NEW -m
tcp -p tcp --dport 902 -j ACCEPT
#-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_vCenter&ESXi_Server -m state --state NEW -m
tcp -p tcp --dport 903 -j ACCEPT
#Default Microsoft SQL Connections
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_SQL_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp
--dport 1433 -j ACCEPT
#Default Oracle Port Connections
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_Oracle_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p
tcp --dport 1521 -j ACCEPT
#AMQP Messaging for task extensions (if Server exists)
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_AMQP_Server -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p
tcp --dport 5672 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_AMQP_Server -m state --state NEW -m udp -p
udp --dport 5672 -j ACCEPT
#ActiveMQ between vCD Cells
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_vCD-Cell -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp -
dport 61611 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_vCD-Cell -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp -
dport 61616 -j ACCEPT
#ActiveMQ to Server
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_ActiveMQ -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp -
dport 61611 -j ACCEPT
-A RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -d IP_of_ActiveMQ -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp -
dport 61616 -j ACCEPT
# End listing vCloud Director Ports Needed

```

### 9.3.5.2 Install VMware public keys

The installation file for vCloud Director is digitally signed to secure your environment. To install the product, you must verify the signature by downloading and installing the VMware public key in your environment.

```

cd /install/
wget http://packages.vmware.com/tools/keys/VMWARE-PACKAGING-GPG-DSA-KEY.pub
wget http://packages.vmware.com/tools/keys/VMWARE-PACKAGING-GPG-RSA-KEY.pub
rpm --import /install/VMWARE-PACKAGING-GPG-DSA-KEY.pub
rpm --import /install/VMWARE-PACKAGING-GPG-RSA-KEY.pub

```

### 9.3.6 Start and Stop vCloud director

Download the vCloud director binary and copy the file to location /install. Change the permission using the following command to make the binary executable. Execute the binary and when prompted to proceed further, press n to stop the installation.

```

cd /install
chmod u+x vmware-vcloud-director-5.1.1-868405.bin
./vmware-vcloud-director-5.1.1-868405.bin
n

```

### 9.3.6.1 Create SSL certificate

Enter the following command to create SSL certificate. The commands are based on this [article](#).

```
/opt/vmware/vcloud-director/jre/bin/keytool -genkey -keystore  
/opt/vmware/vcloud-director/data/transfer/certificates.ks -storetype JCEKS -  
storepass passwd -keyalg RSA -validity 731 -alias http
```

```
/opt/vmware/vcloud-director/jre/bin/keytool -genkey -keystore  
/opt/vmware/vcloud-director/data/transfer/certificates.ks -storetype JCEKS -  
storepass passwd -keyalg RSA -validity 731 -alias consoleproxy
```

### 9.3.6.2 Continue with the installation

Navigate to '/opt/vmware/vcloud-director/bin' directory and continue with the installation.

Based on the SQL server installation documented earlier.

- Database name           vcddb
- Database instance      Dell EMCvcddb
- Username               vcdmgr
- Password               <passwd>

```
[root@vcd1 bin]# ./configure  
Welcome to the vCloud Director configuration utility.
```

You will be prompted to enter a number of parameters that are necessary to configure and start the vCloud Director service.

Please indicate which IP address available on this machine should be used for the HTTP service and which IP address should be used for the remote console proxy.

The HTTP service IP address is used for accessing the user interface and the REST API. The remote console proxy IP address is used for all remote console (VMRC) connections and traffic.

Please enter your choice for the HTTP service IP address:

1. 172.16.114.26
2. 172.16.114.27
3. 127.0.0.1
4. [fe80:0:0:0:250:56ff:fe8e:631]
5. [fe80:0:0:0:250:56ff:fe8e:f2f2]
6. [0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1]

Choice [default=1]:

Using default value "172.16.114.26" for HTTP service.

Please enter your choice for the remote console proxy IP address:

1. 172.16.114.27
2. 127.0.0.1
3. [fe80:0:0:0:250:56ff:fe8e:631]
4. [fe80:0:0:0:250:56ff:fe8e:f2f2]
5. [0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1]

Choice [default=1]:

Using default value "172.16.114.27" for remote console proxy.

Please enter the path to the Java keystore containing your SSL certificates and

private keys: /opt/vmware/vcloud-director/data/transfer/certificates.ks

Please enter the password for the keystore:

If you would like to enable remote audit logging to a syslog host please enter

the hostname or IP address of the syslog server. Audit logs are stored by vCloud Director for 90 days. Exporting logs via syslog will enable you to preserve them for as long as necessary.

Syslog host name or IP address [press Enter to skip]:

No syslog host was specified, disabling remote audit logging.

```

generating new UUID: 52fd4b99-570b-4ca5-9bd7-9c05acb0d156
The following database types are supported:
  1. Oracle
  2. Microsoft SQL Server
  3. vPostgres
Enter the database type [default=1]: 2
Enter the host (or IP address) for the database: 172.16.114.25
Enter the database port [default=1433]:
Using default value "1433" for port.

Enter the database name [default=vcloud]: vcddb
Enter the database instance [Press enter to use the server's default
instance]: Dell EMCvcddb
Enter the database username: vcdmgr
Enter the database password:
Connecting to the database:
jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://172.16.114.25:1433/vcddb;socketTimeout=90;instance=Dell
EMCvcddb;prepareSQL=2
...../Database configuration complete.

vCloud Director configuration is now complete.

Once the vCloud Director server has been started you will be able to
access the first-time setup wizard at this URL:
  https://172.16.114.26

Would you like to start the vCloud Director service now? If you choose not
to start it now, you can manually start it at any time using this command:
service vmware-vcd start

Start it now? [y/n] y

Starting vmware-vcd-watchdog:          [ OK ]
Starting vmware-vcd-cell              [ OK ]

The vCD service will be started automatically on boot. To disable this,
use the following command: chkconfig --del vmware-vcd

[root@vcd1 ~]# service vmware-vcd status
vmware-vcd-watchdog is running
vmware-vcd-cell is running
[root@vcd1 ~]#

```

## 10 Install vRealize Operations Manager (vROps)

Deploy the OVF template of the vROps in any of the ESXi host.

After successful deployment of the OVF deployment, open a browser with the IP address or FQDN of the vROps appliance.

After accepting the exception, you will be presented with three options for the initial setup. In this guide's environment, **New Installation** is selected.

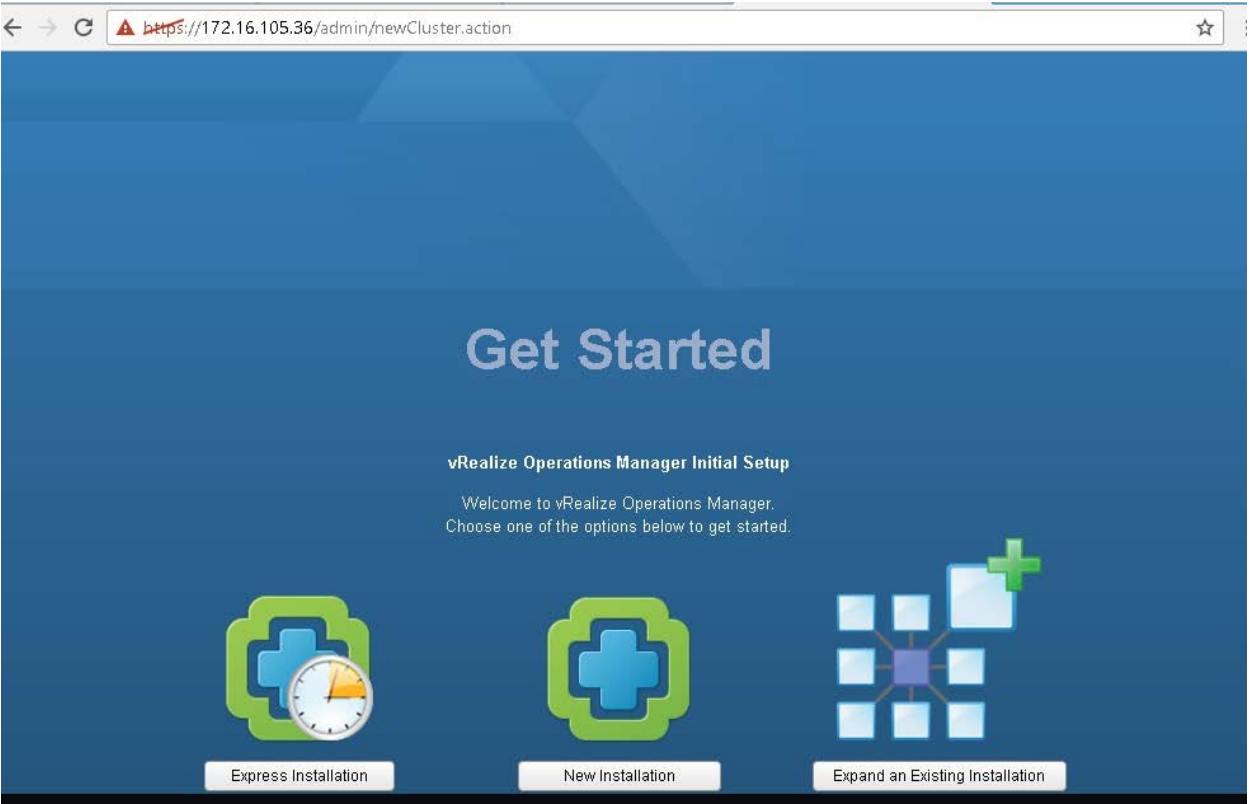


Figure 150 Install vRealize Operations Manager

As this is the first appliance, a warning message will be displayed. Click **Yes**.  
Click **Next**.

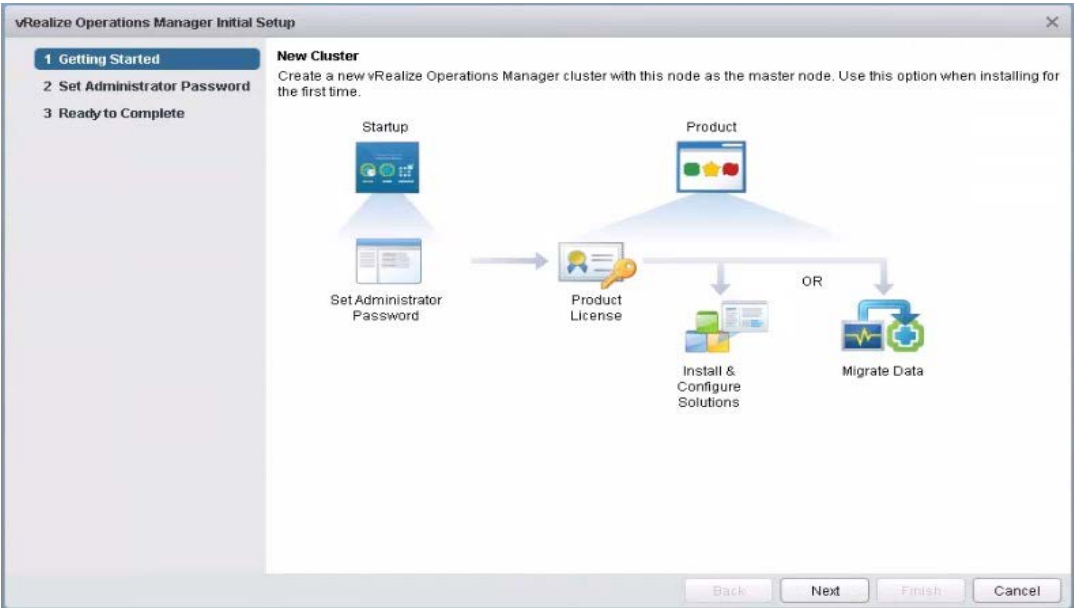


Figure 151 Install vRealize Operations Manager initial setup

Choose the Certificate. In this guide, default is selected. If you have a CA or self-Signed certificate available, it can be installed. Click **Next**.  
Provide the Cluster Node Name and the NTP Server for your Environment. Click **Next**.  
Click **Finish**.

After Clicking **Finish**, you will be redirected to the administration portal of vROps appliance. The vRealize operation cluster status needs to be started by clicking the **Start vRealize Operation Manager**. As this is the first appliance, a warning message will be presented. Click **Yes**, It will take 5-10 minutes complete setup and start the appliance services.



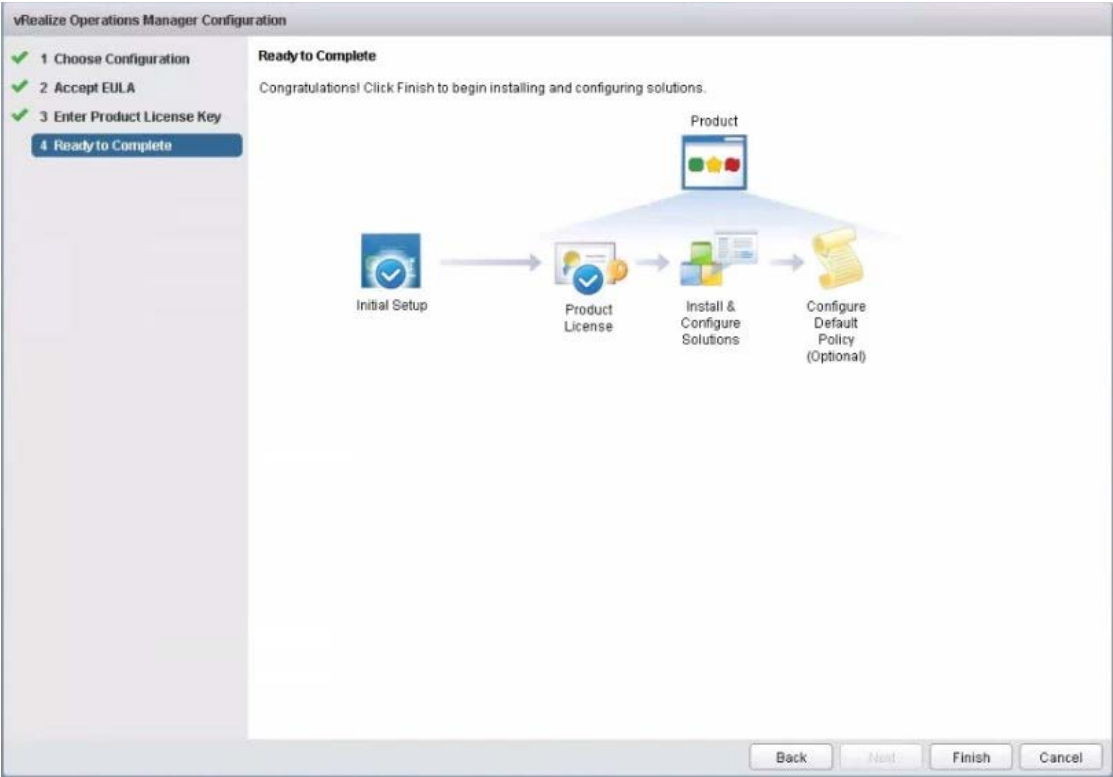


Figure 154 Ready to complete vROps

The Solutions tab opens so the VMware vSphere can be configured by clicking the setting icon (highlighted in the following figure).

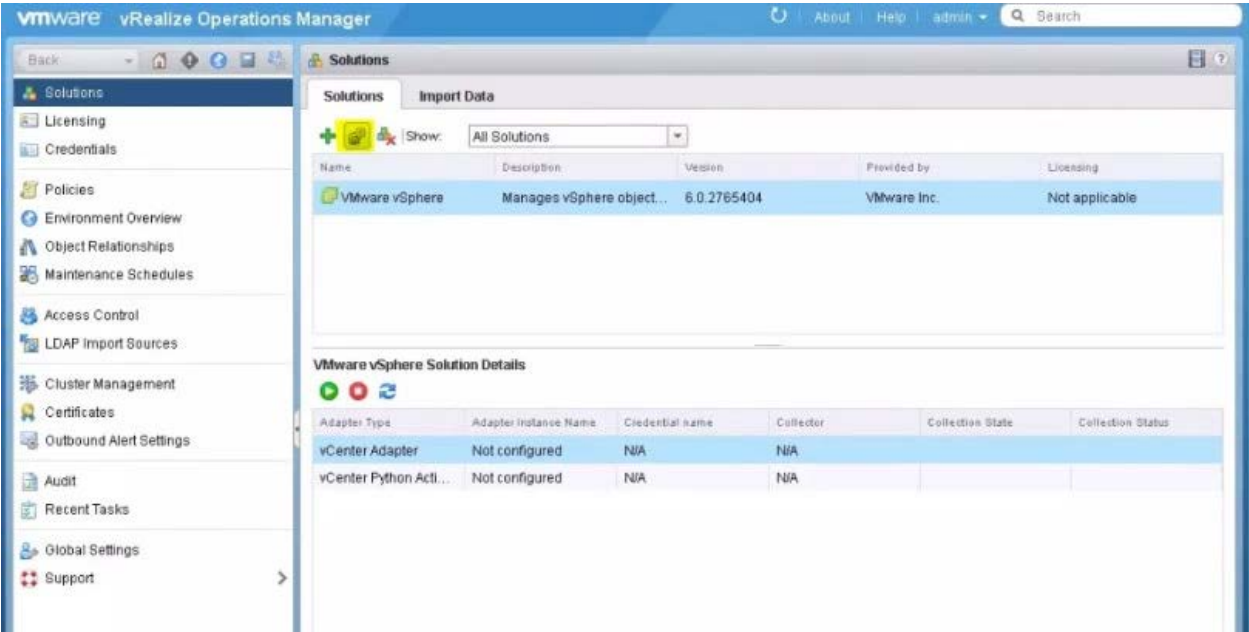


Figure 155 Setting icon to configure VMware vSphere

The following information for vCenter needs to be entered here: Display name, Description, vCenter Server, Credential etc.

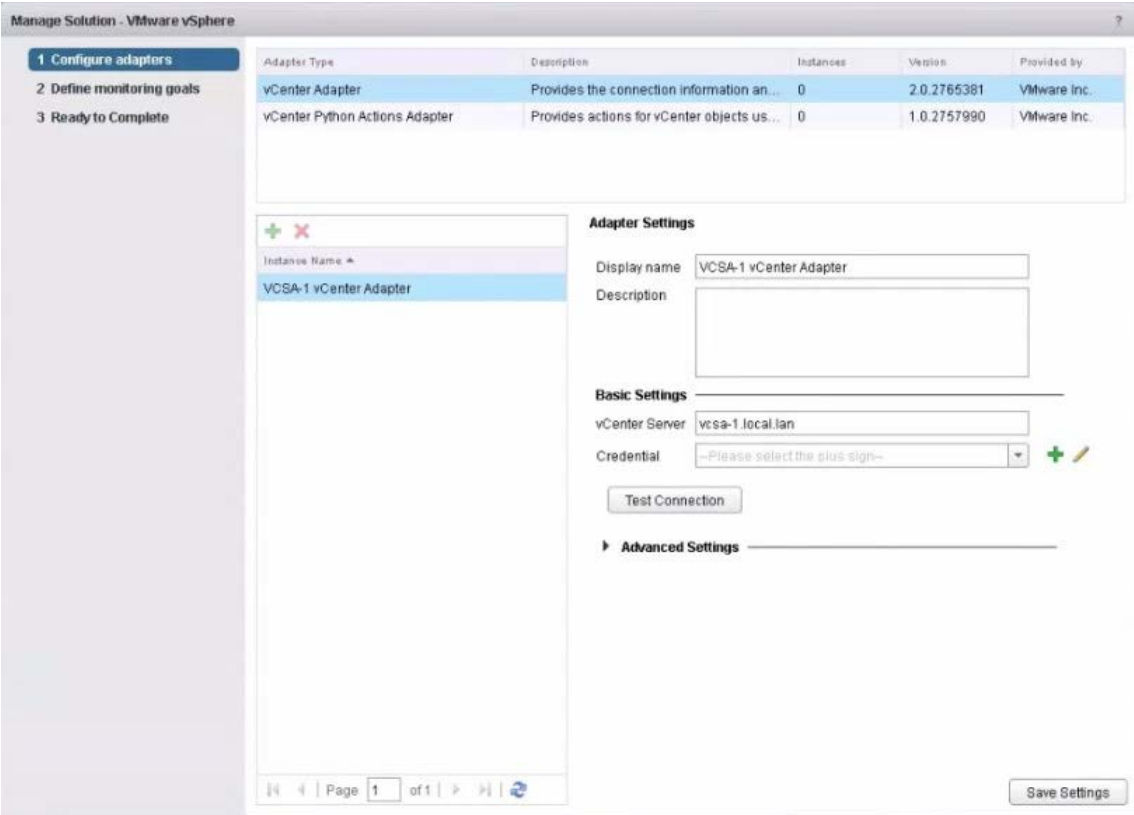


Figure 156 Configure adapters

Input the credential after clicking on the credential plus icon.



Figure 157 Input credential

Once all the information is entered, click **Test Connection** and it will communicate with vCenter and match the thumbprint and certificate. Click **OK**.

Click **OK** on Test Connection Successful.



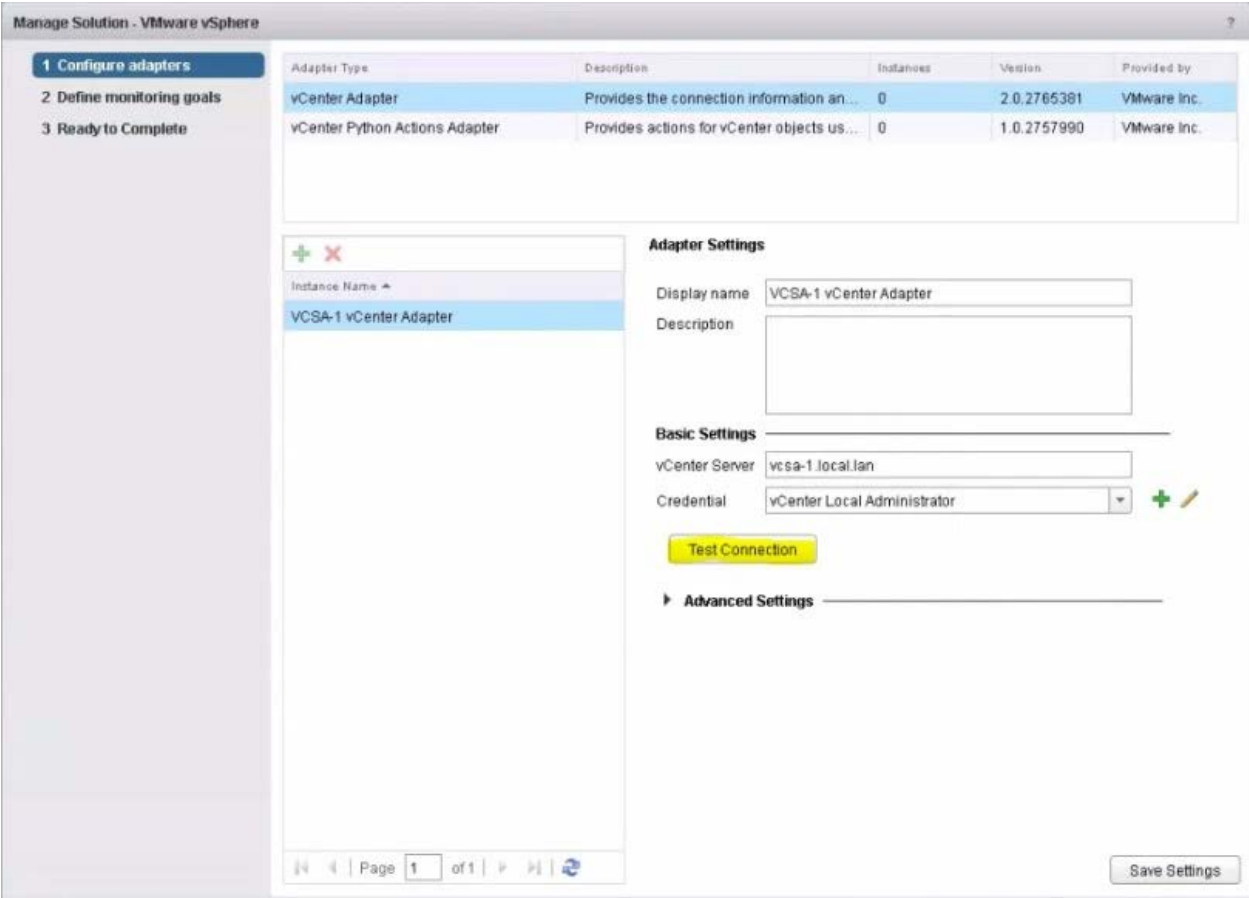


Figure 158 Test Connection

Click on **Save Settings** and select **Next**.

The Monitoring goal will be displayed with the default configuration page, select **Next**.

Click **Finish**.

The collection status now shows as Collecting in the collecting state column.

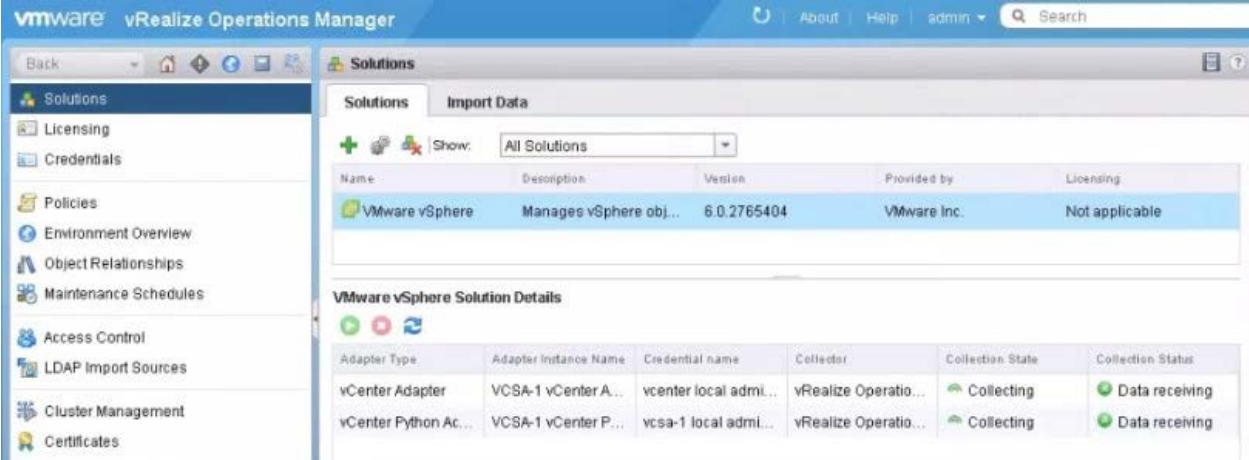


Figure 159 VMware vSphere solution details

Click on the home button at the top of the page to see the first Collection and Dashboards.



Figure 160 Dashboards

10.1 Install vROps Replica

Deploy another vRealize Operations Manager data node in the management cluster and convert it to a replica node vropseplca to form the vRealize Operations Manager cluster.

Connect both instances (vROps master and Replica) to the Management VLAN network.

Register a FQDN for both VMs in the DNS.

For detailed configuration steps, refer to the [VMware vRealize Operations Manager 6.2 Help guide \(https://www.vmware.com/support/pubs/vrealize-operations-manager-pubs.html\)](https://www.vmware.com/support/pubs/vrealize-operations-manager-pubs.html)

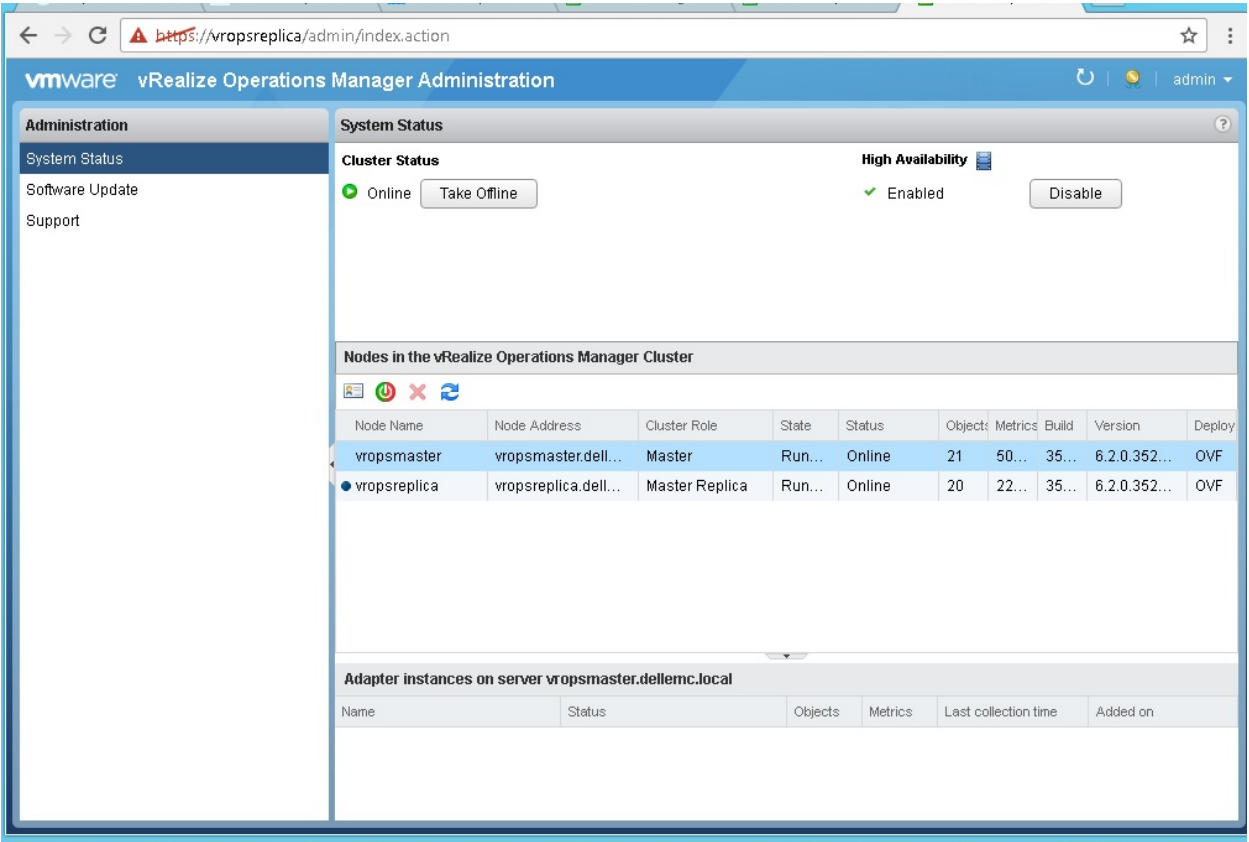


Figure 161 Install vROps Replica

11 Install VMware vRealize Log Insight

11.1 Installation

Deploy vRealize Log Insight instance VRLImaster into the management cluster in standalone mode.

Deploy two more vRealize Log Insight instances as worker nodes VRLIworker1 and VRLIworker2 in management cluster NFV\_MGMT\_CLUSTER and add it to VRLImaster to form the vRealize Log Insight HA cluster.

Connect all instances to the Management VLAN network.

Register the FQDN for both VMs in the DNS.

Configure integrated load balancer between all instances.

For detailed installation steps, refer to the [VMware vRealize Log Insight Information Center](https://www.vmware.com/support/pubs/log-insight-pubs.html).  
( <https://www.vmware.com/support/pubs/log-insight-pubs.html>)

### 11.1.1 Configuration

Deploy the OVF template of Log Insight.

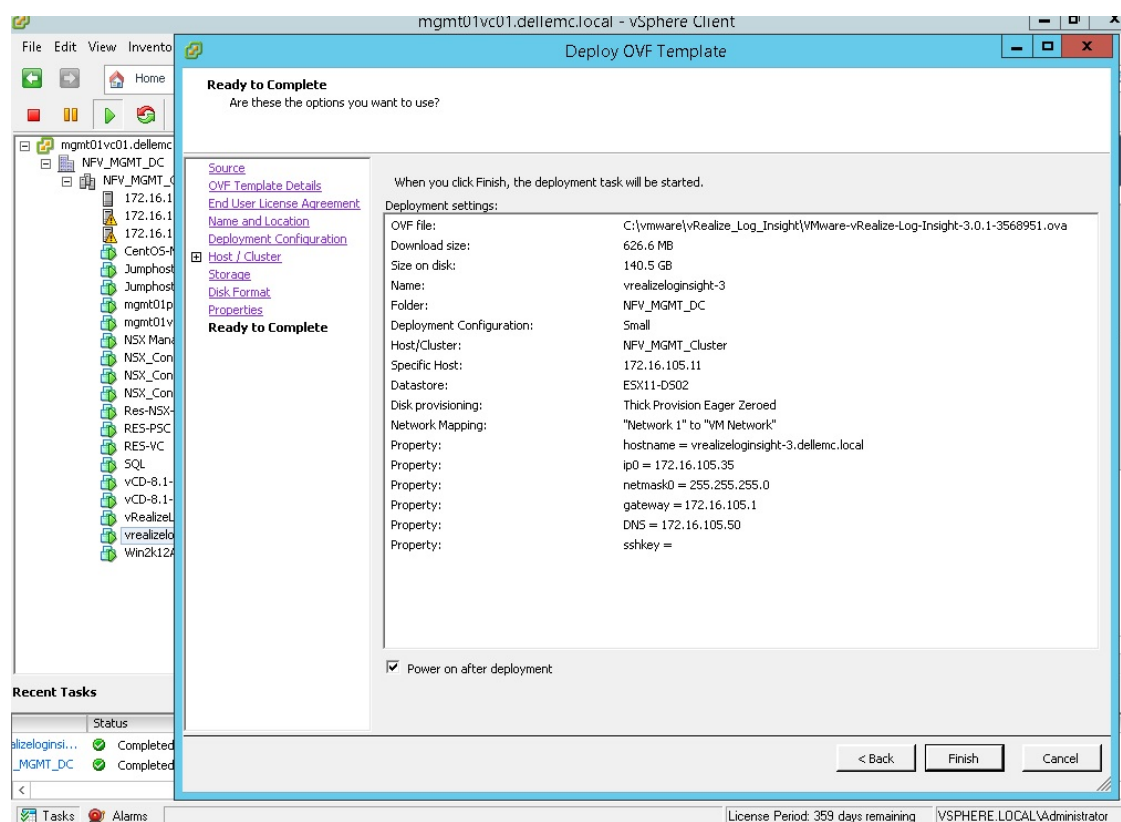


Figure 162 Deploy the OVF template of Log Insight

Once the VM has fully booted and the welcome screen opens on the VM console, the appliance can be configured.

Point a browser to the IP address or FQDN of the Log Insight appliance.

The vRealize Log Insight welcome screen should open. Click **Next**.

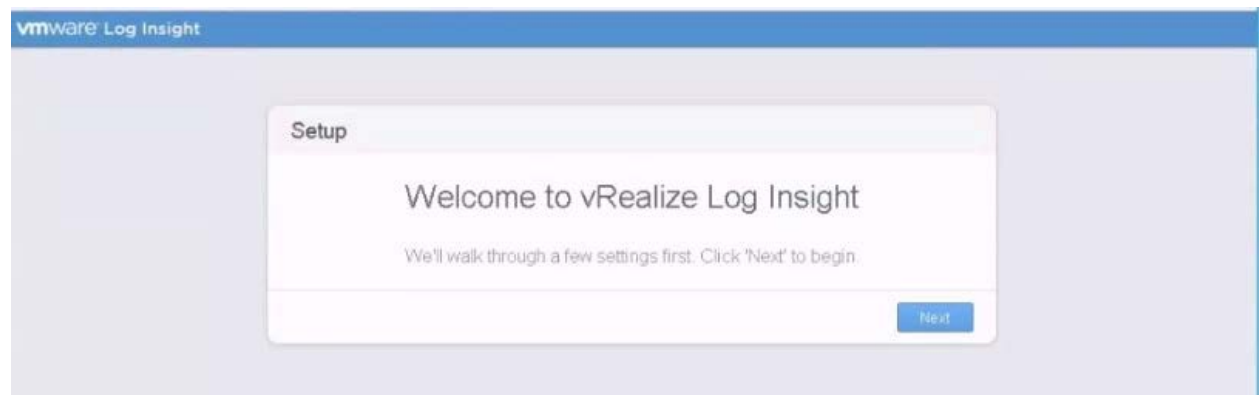


Figure 163 vRealize welcome screen

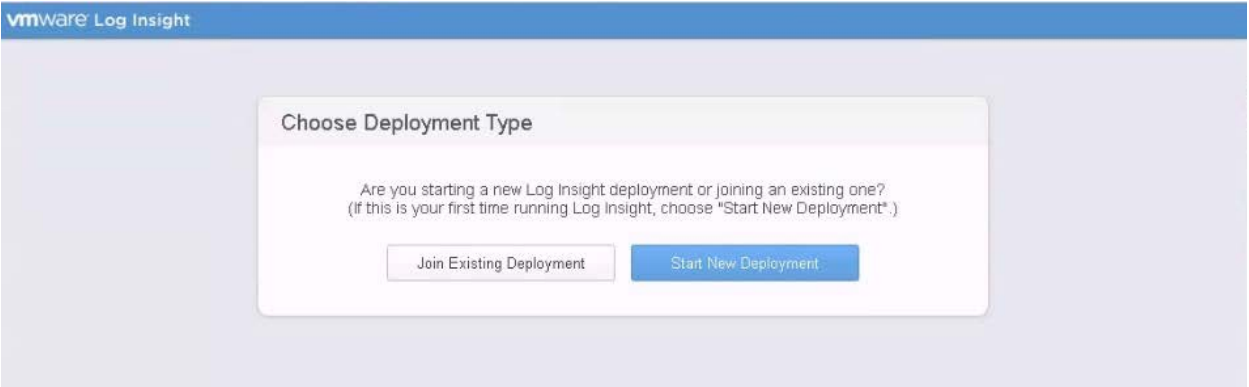


Figure 164 vRealize Deployment type

Provide an email address for the admin user. Provide a password for the built-in admin user. Click **Save** and **Continue**.

Enter the license key and click Add License Key.

If the license key is valid, you will be able to proceed. Click **Continue**.

Enter a valid email address for system notifications. Note that these will be alerts related to the health of the Log Insight appliance itself, such as disk full alerts. If you wish to take part in the VMware Customer Experience Improvement Program, check the box. Click **Save** and **Continue**.

It is recommended that you synchronize server time with the same NTP servers used by the rest of your vSphere infrastructure. If an NTP server is not available (as in the example show in this guide), you can choose to synchronize time with the underlying ESXi host. Click **Save** and **Continue**.

If required, configure SMTP settings for sending emails alerts. Click **Save** and **Continue**. At this stage, initial setup is nearly complete. Click **Finish**

The Configure vSphere Integration link splash screen is now presented.

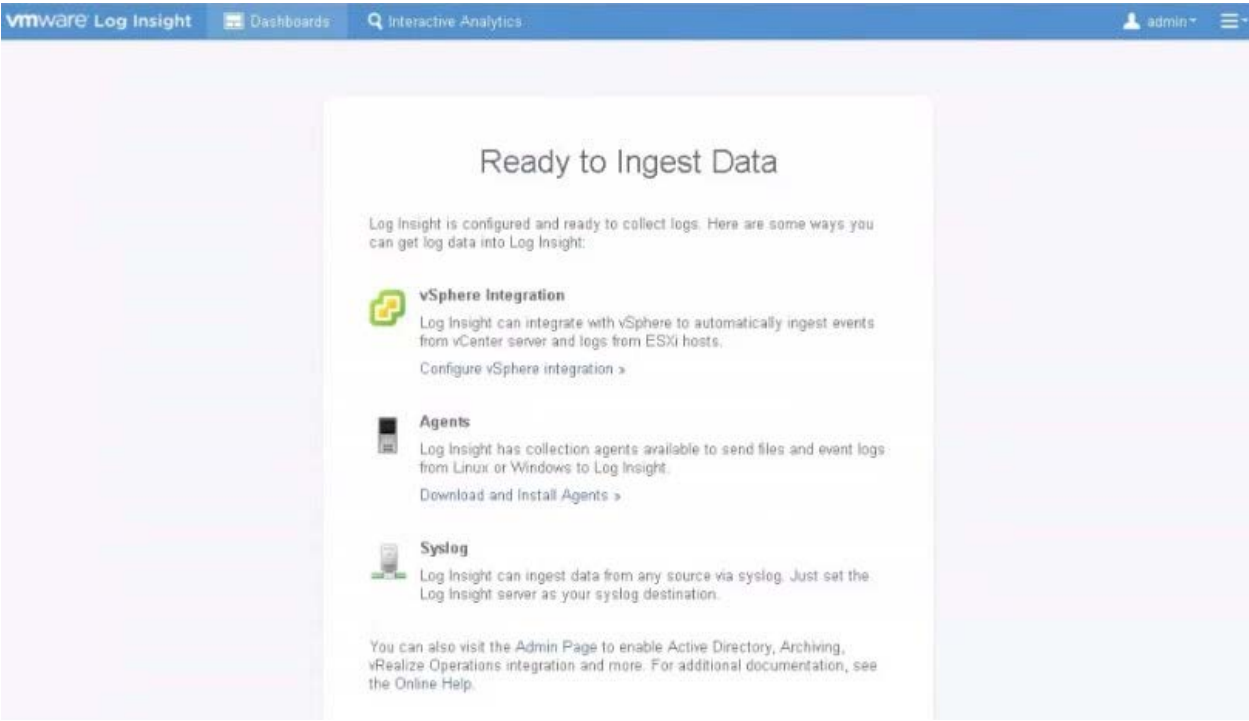


Figure 165 Ready to Ingest Data

Under the Integration section on the left hand side, make sure the vSphere section is selected. Provide the FQDN of the vCenter server along with a user account and password with administrator rights to the vCenter object. Click **Test Connection**. If the test is successful, make sure that both boxes for collecting from vCenter and the ESXi hosts are checked and click **Save**.

All hosts managed by the specified vCenter server will be configured to send their logs to the Log Insight server.

Once the configuration of ESXi hosts has completed click **OK**.

**Next**, we will need to configure integration with vRealize Operations Manager. On the left hand side under Integration, click on **vRealize Operations**.

Provide the FQDN of the vRealize Operations manager server along with a local user account and password (The default vROps admin account is used in this guide). If the test is successful, make sure that both boxes for alerts integration and launch in context are checked and click **Save**.

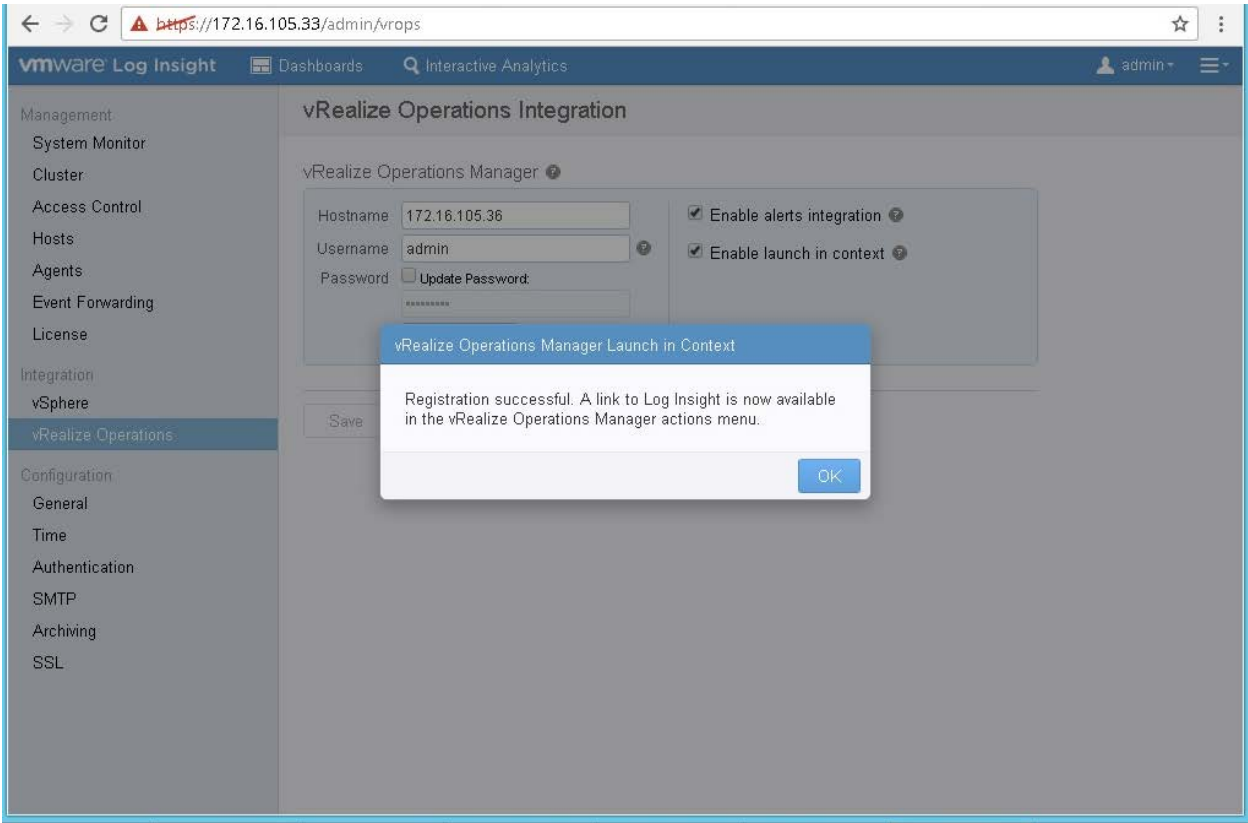


Figure 166 Registration Successful

Registering with vRealize Operations Manager can take a while.



Figure 167 Registering with vRealize Operations Manager

Once the following Registration Successful message appears, click **OK**.



Figure 168 Registration Successful



Click on the Interactive Analytics link at the top of the page and the events being gathered by Log Insight should be seen.

Now to complete the integration with vROps install and configure the Log Insight Management Pack.

Log in to vROps and go to the Solutions section of the administration page. Click on the green plus sign to add a new management pack.

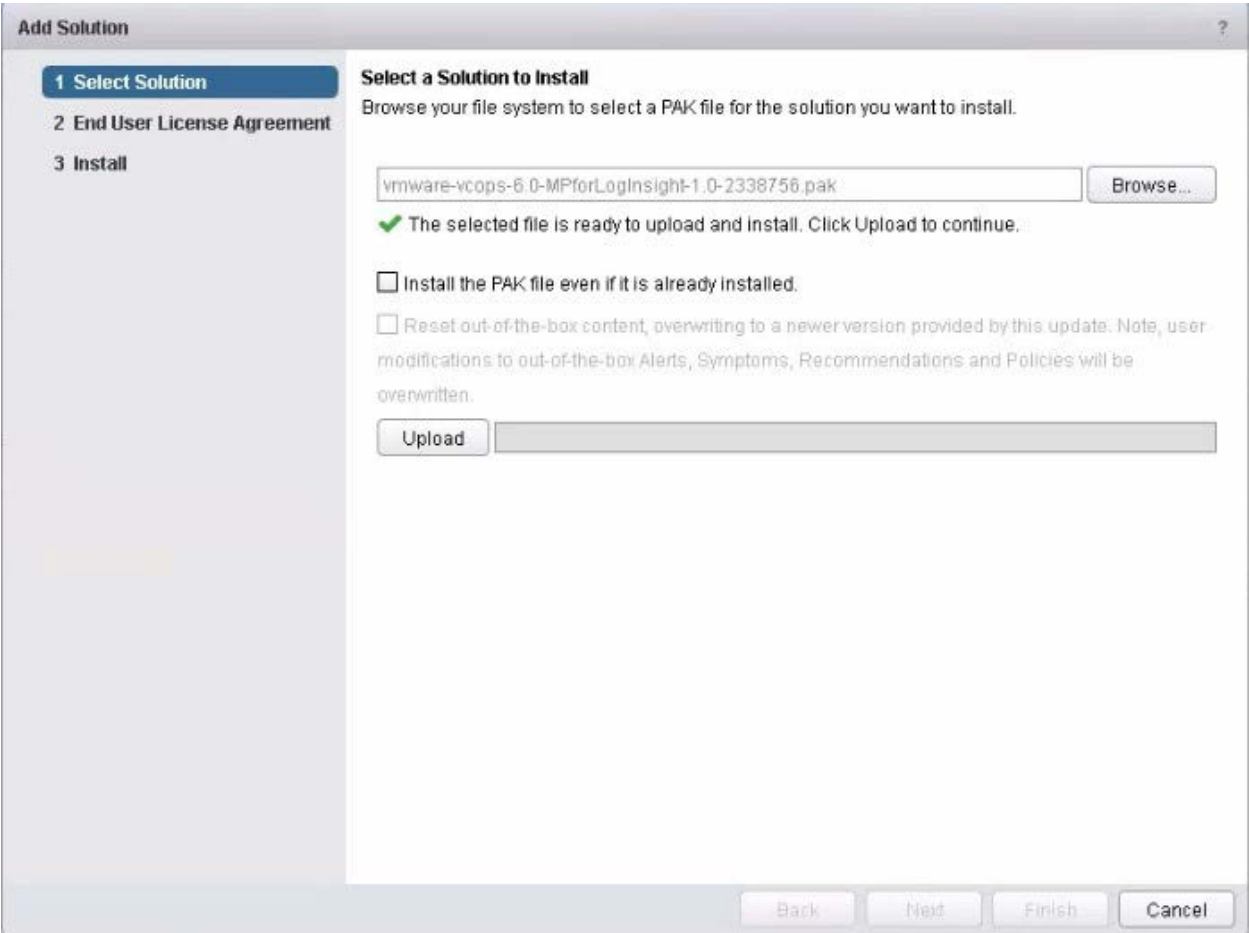


Figure 169 Select a solution to install

A new management pack is now listed under Solutions. No configuration of the vRealize Log Insight Adapter is needed.

To test that the integration between vROps and Log Insight is working, go to the Environment section of vROps and drill down to a cluster, host or virtual machine object. Clicking on the Actions drop-down menu above the Summary page for this object, you should now have an additional option – Search for logs in vRealize Log Insight. Click on this option.

Deploy two more vRealize Log Insight instances as worker nodes.

For Worker nodes, select **Join Existing Deployment**.

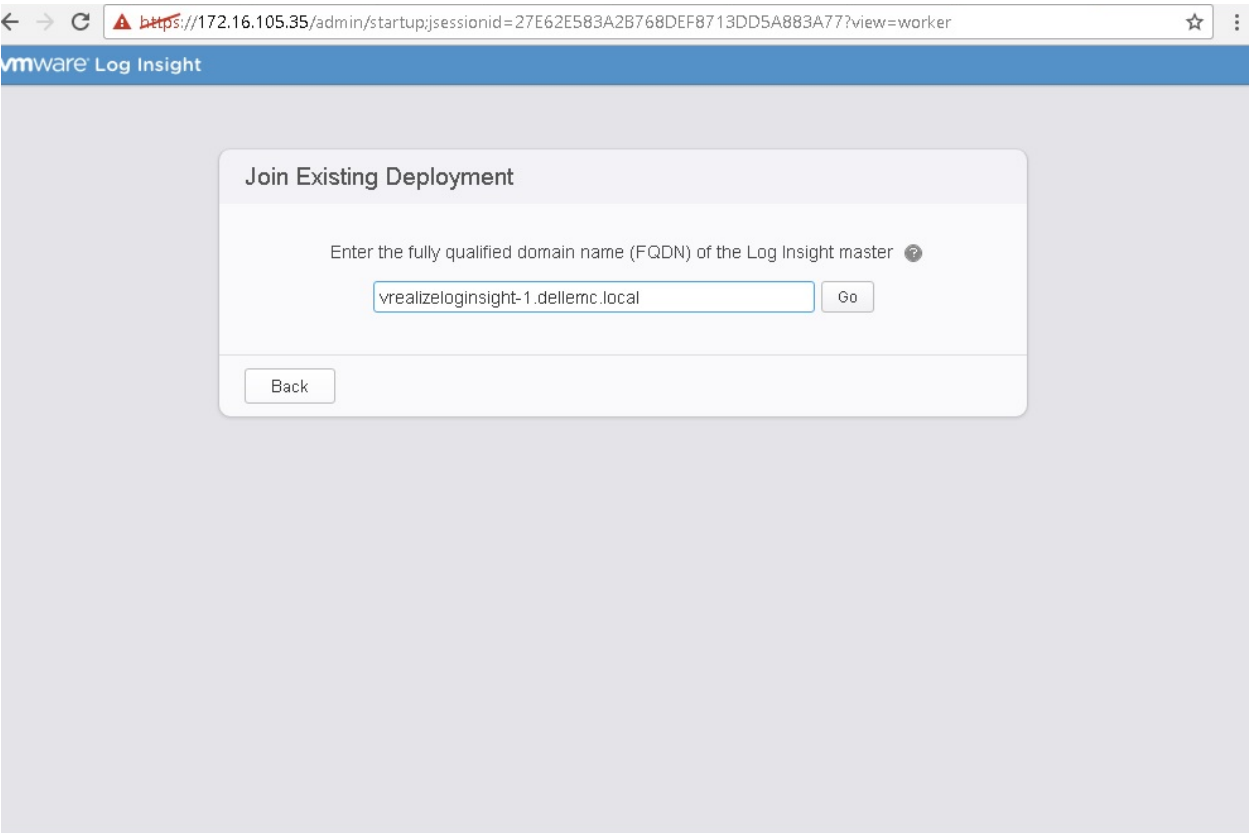


Figure 170 Join existing deployment

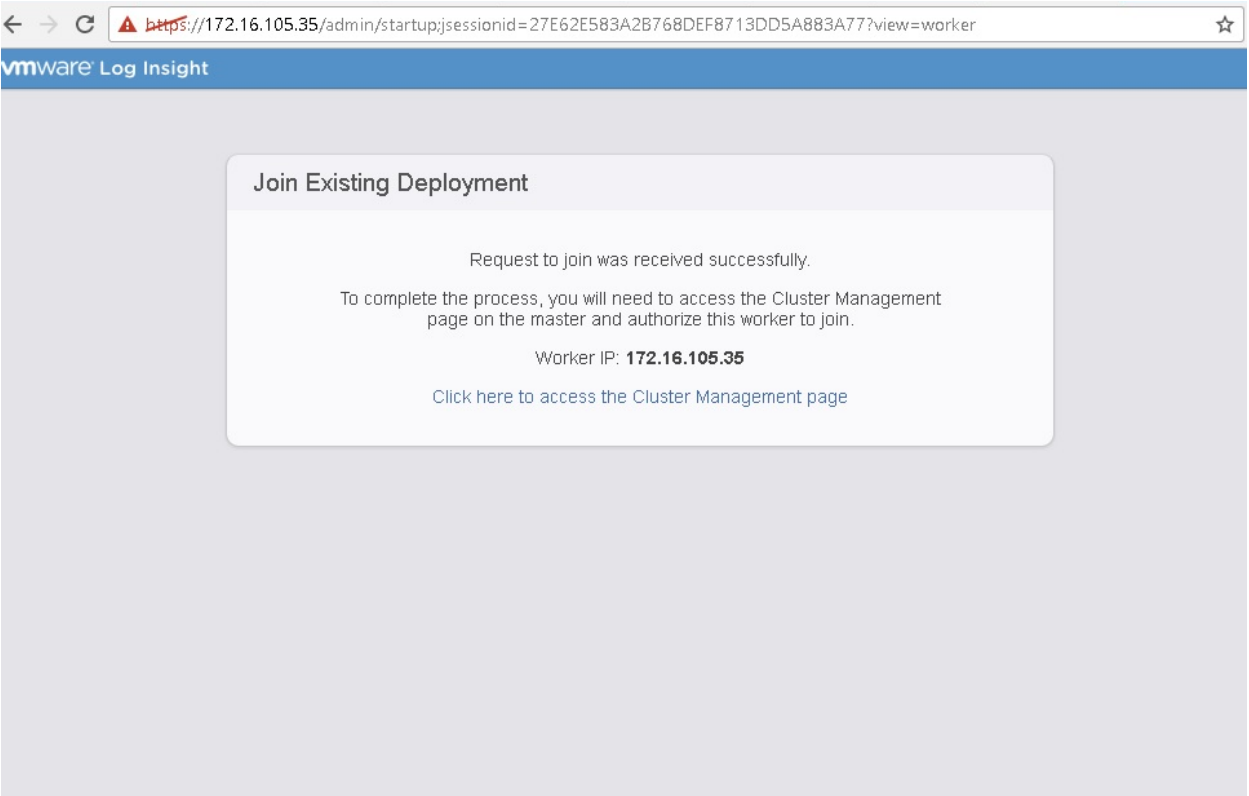


Figure 171 Successful join request



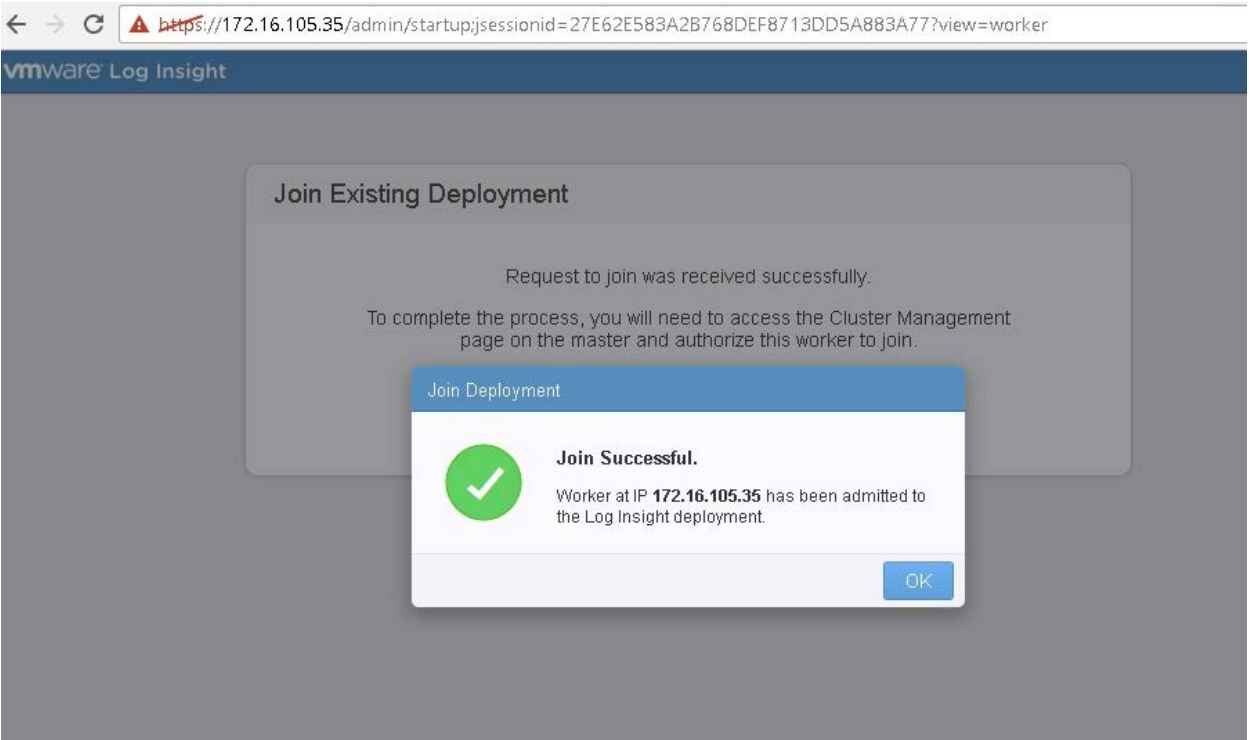


Figure 172 Join Successful

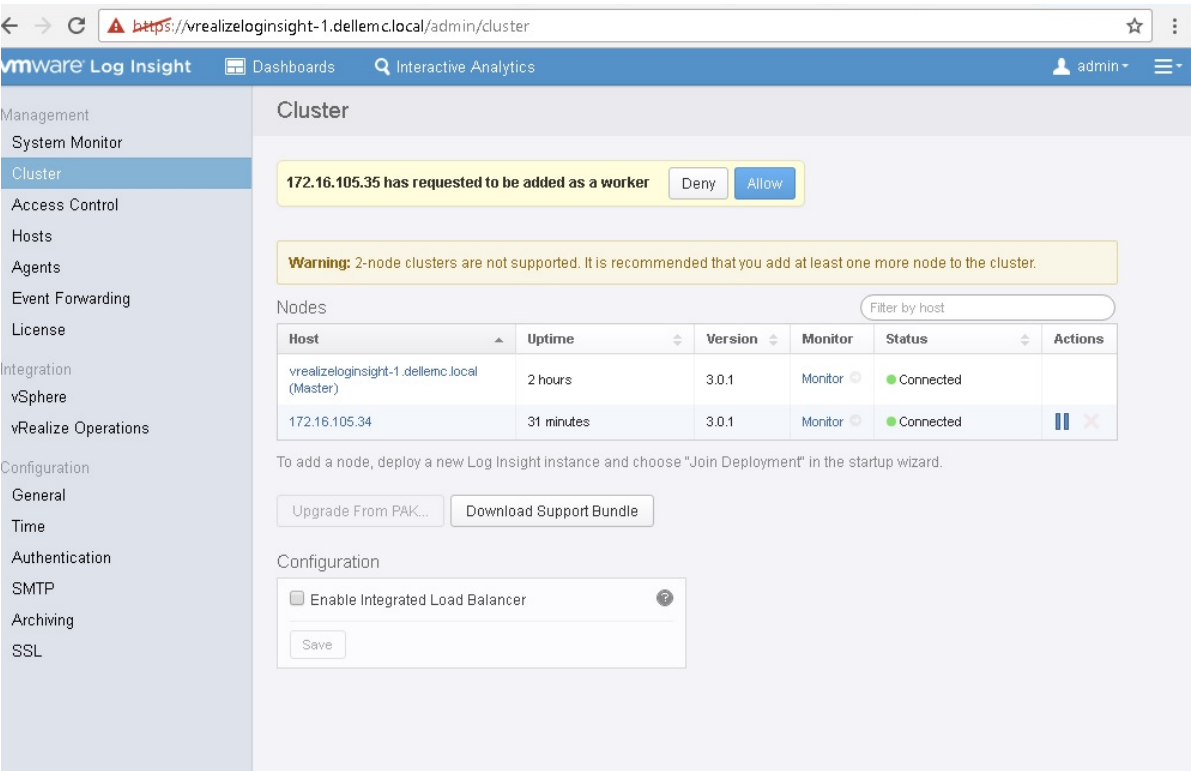


Figure 173 Allow worker to be added to the cluster

Both the worker nodes are joined successfully.

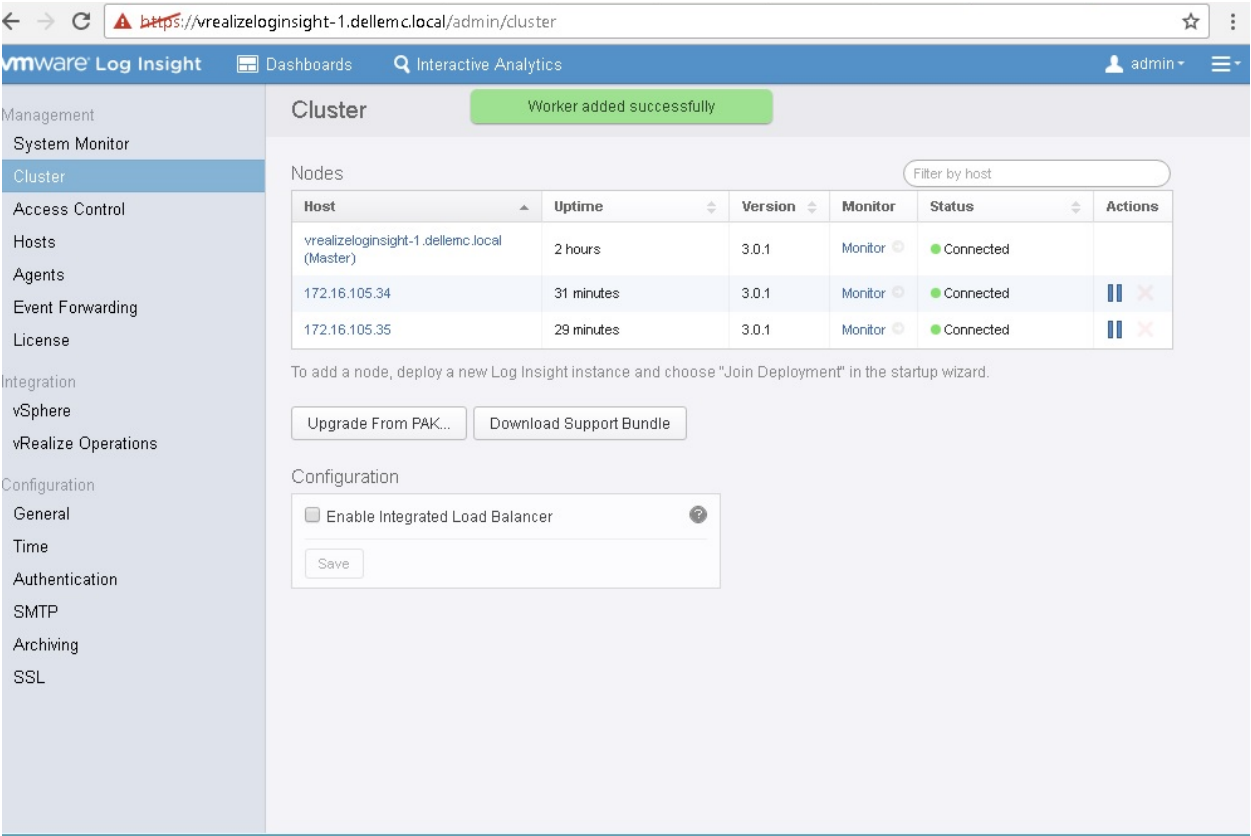


Figure 174 Deploy the OVF template of Log Insight

## 12 Install VMware vSphere Data Protection (VDP)

### 12.1 Installation

Before you deploy vSphere Data Protection (VDP), you must add forward and reverse lookup entry to the DNS server for the VDP appliance’s IP address and Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDN).

VDP leverages VMware Tools to synchronize time through NTP. All vSphere hosts and the vCenter server must have NTP configured properly. The VDP appliance gets the correct time through vSphere and must not be configured with NTP.

Create a separate shared data store VDP\_Datastore visible to all hosts in NFV\_MGMT\_CLUSTER for the deployment of the VDP appliance. Data store size should be greater than 6TB.

VDP\_Datastore can also be used to store the backup data or an external storage may be used for backup data.

Download the vSphere Data Protection appliance OVA file and deploy it in cluster NFV\_MGMT\_CLUSTER on VDP\_Datastore.

Assign a static IP address from the Management VLAN network.

Refer to the deploying the OVF Template in the Administrators Guide for detailed steps

Refer to the vSphere Data Protection Administrators Guide for more details.

### 12.2 Configuration

After the appliance is deployed and powered on, in a browser window open [https://<IP\\_address\\_VDP\\_appliance>:8543/vdp-configure/](https://<IP_address_VDP_appliance>:8543/vdp-configure/)

Follow the steps under Initial Configuration in the vSphere Data Protection Administrators Guide.

Register vCenter mgmt. with the appliance.

Create new storage of 6TB (min 0.5 TB) in the **Create New Storage** step.

Create backup data partition on a separate dedicated external storage device than the Virtual SAN datastore on which the management components are deployed.

To manage the backups, log in to the vSphere Web client of vCentermgmt and select vSphere Data Protection from the navigation menu after selecting the vSphere Data Protection Appliance.

Test the backup and restore.

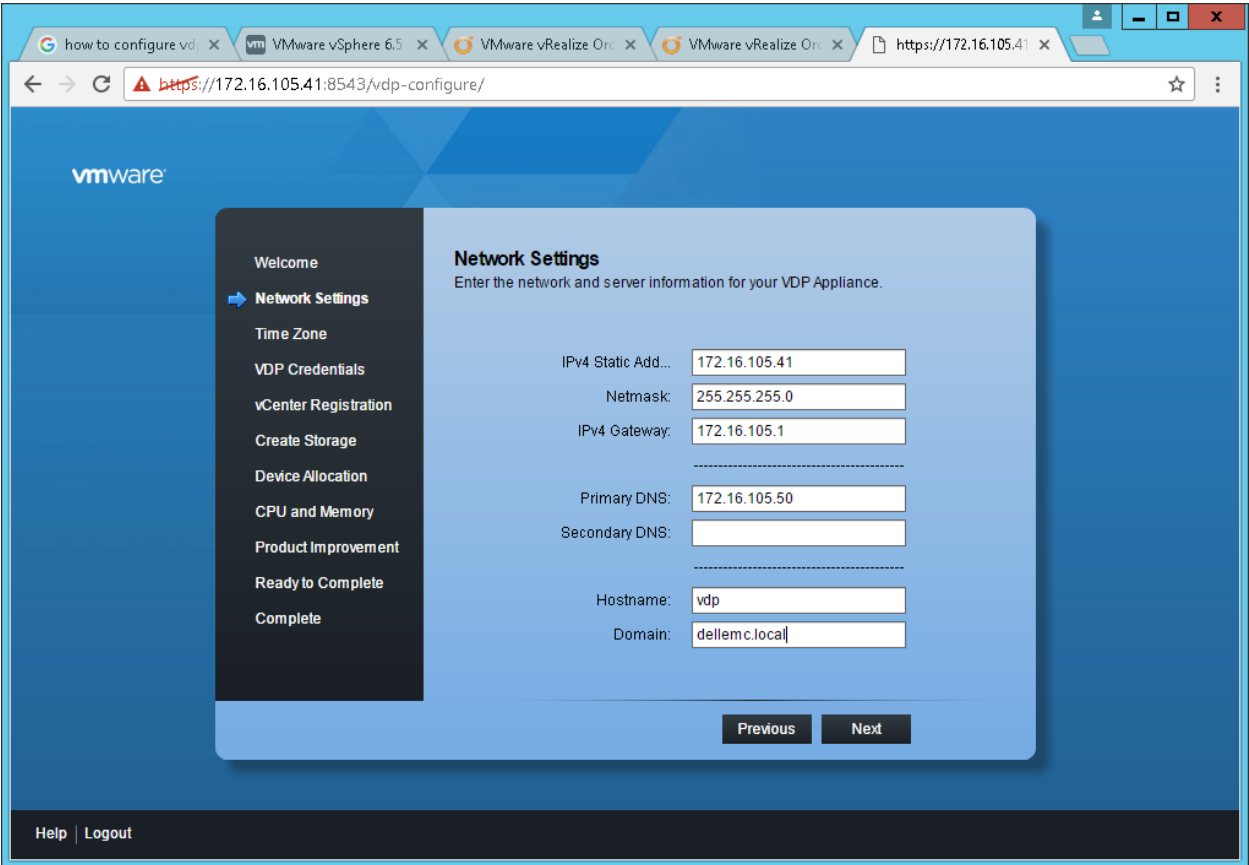


Figure 175 Network Settings

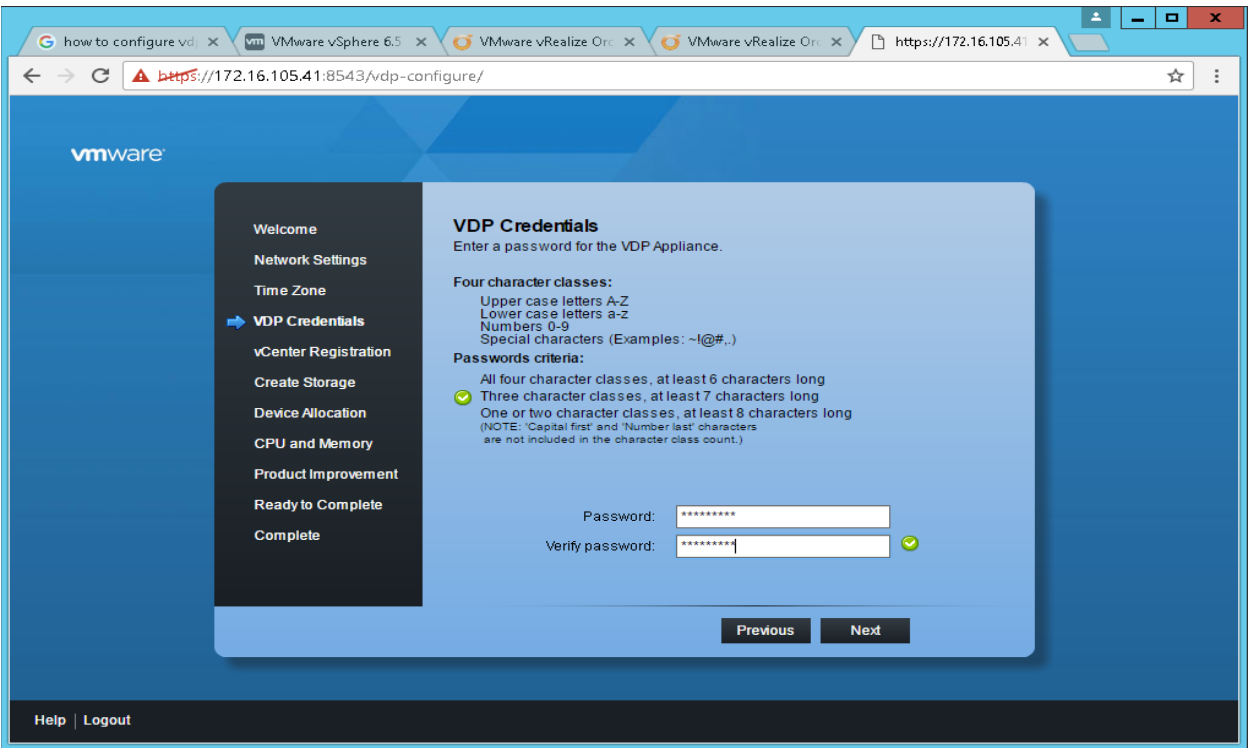


Figure 176 VDP Credentials

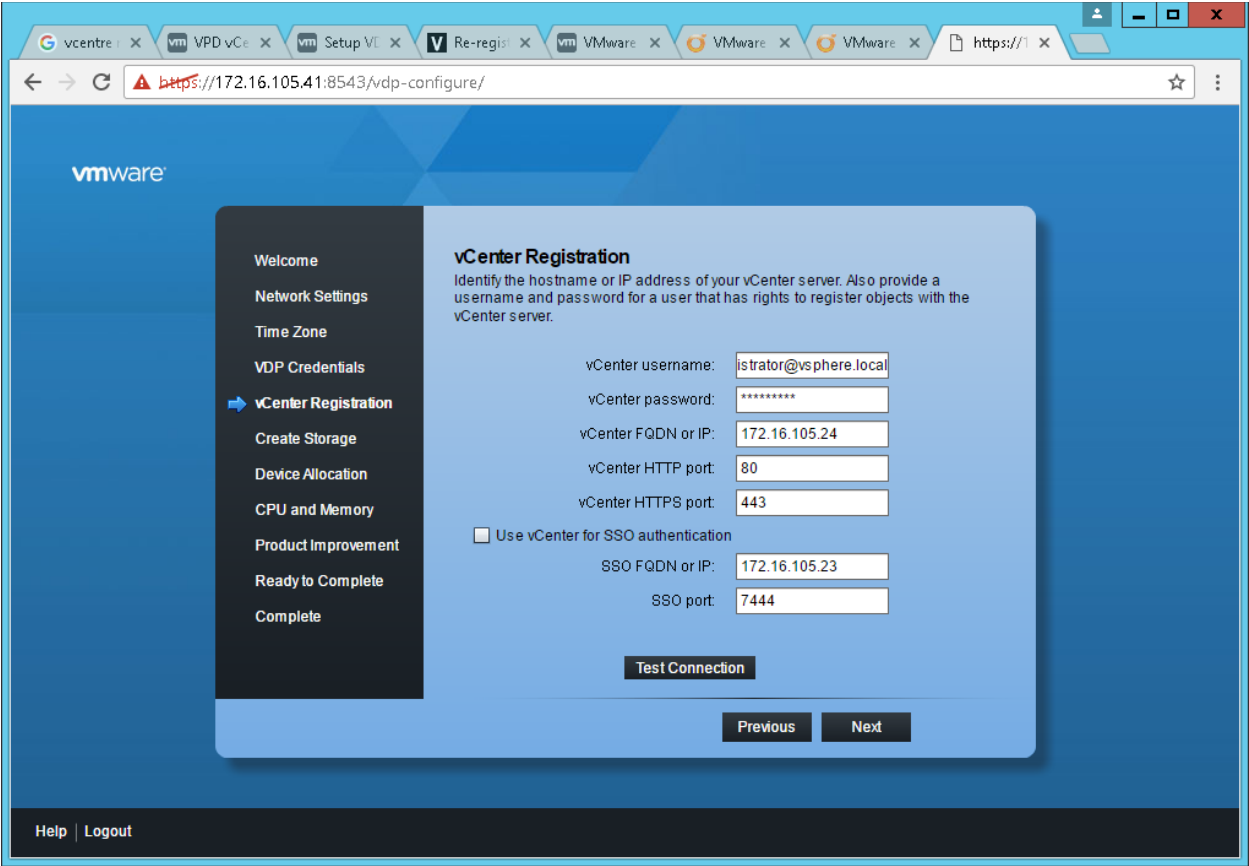


Figure 177 vCenter Registration

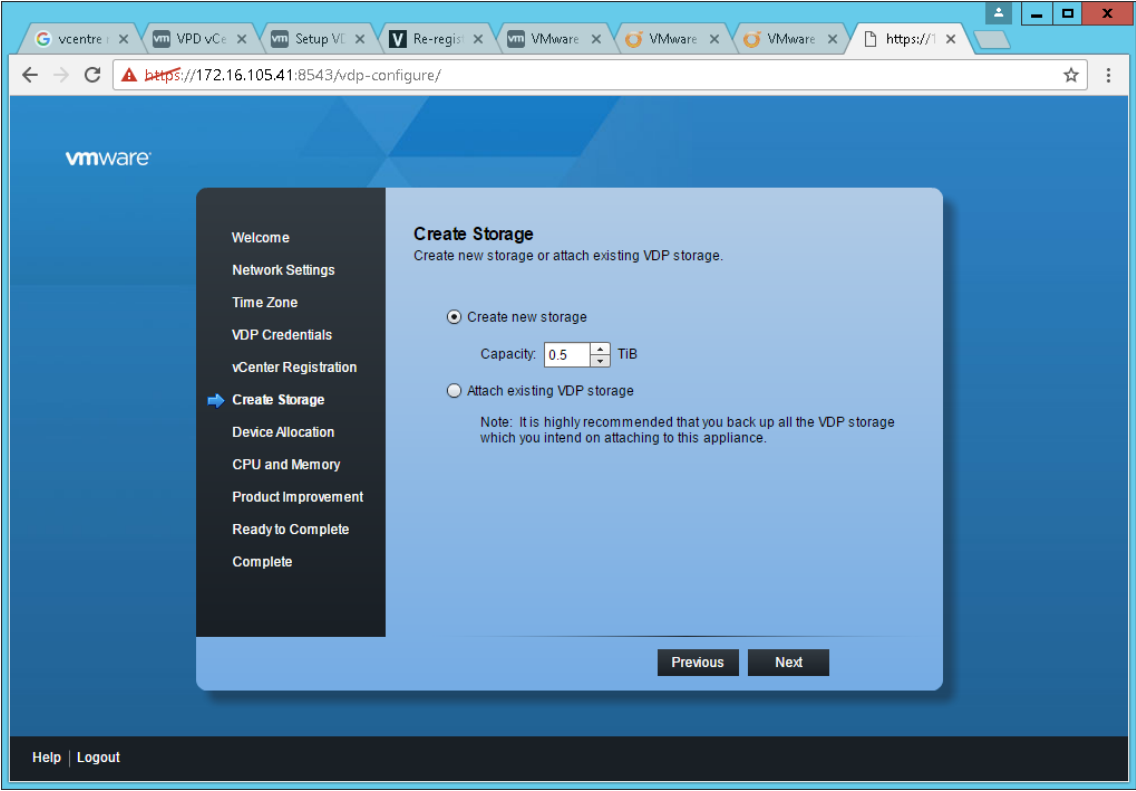


Figure 178 Create Storage

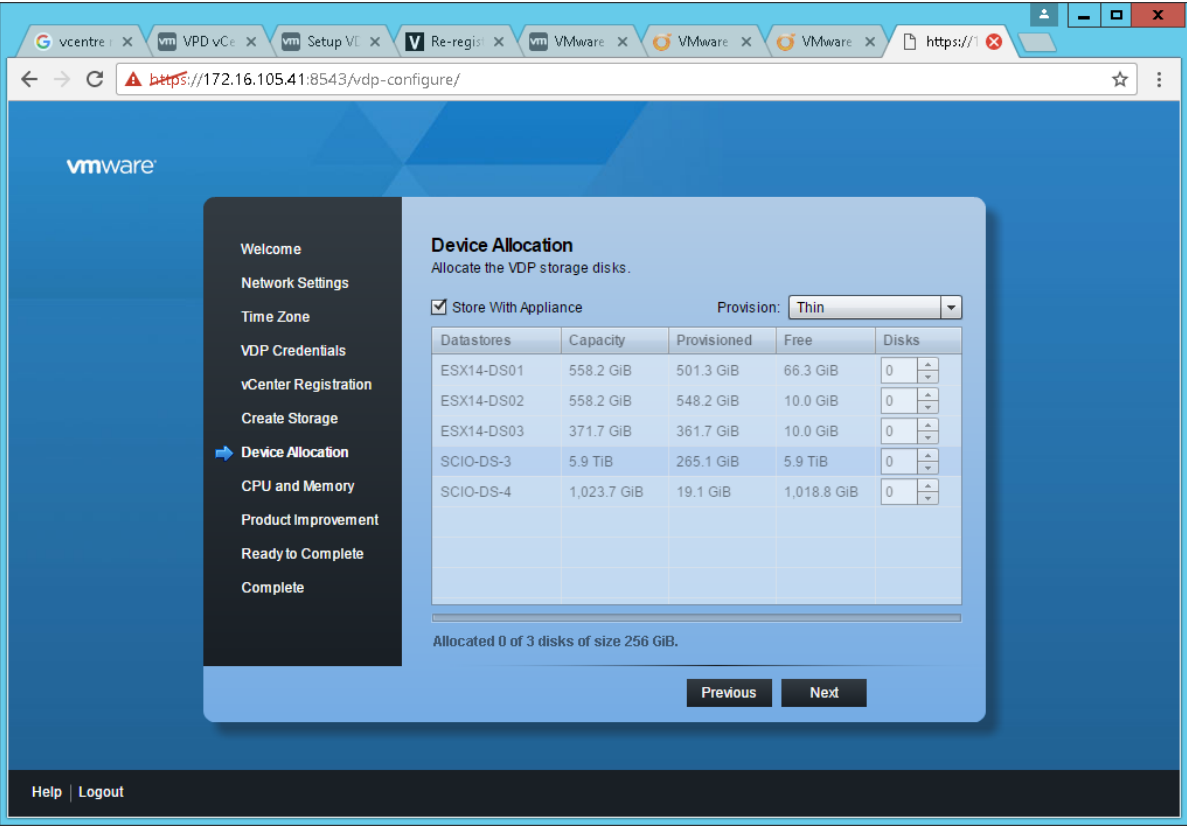


Figure 179 Device Allocation

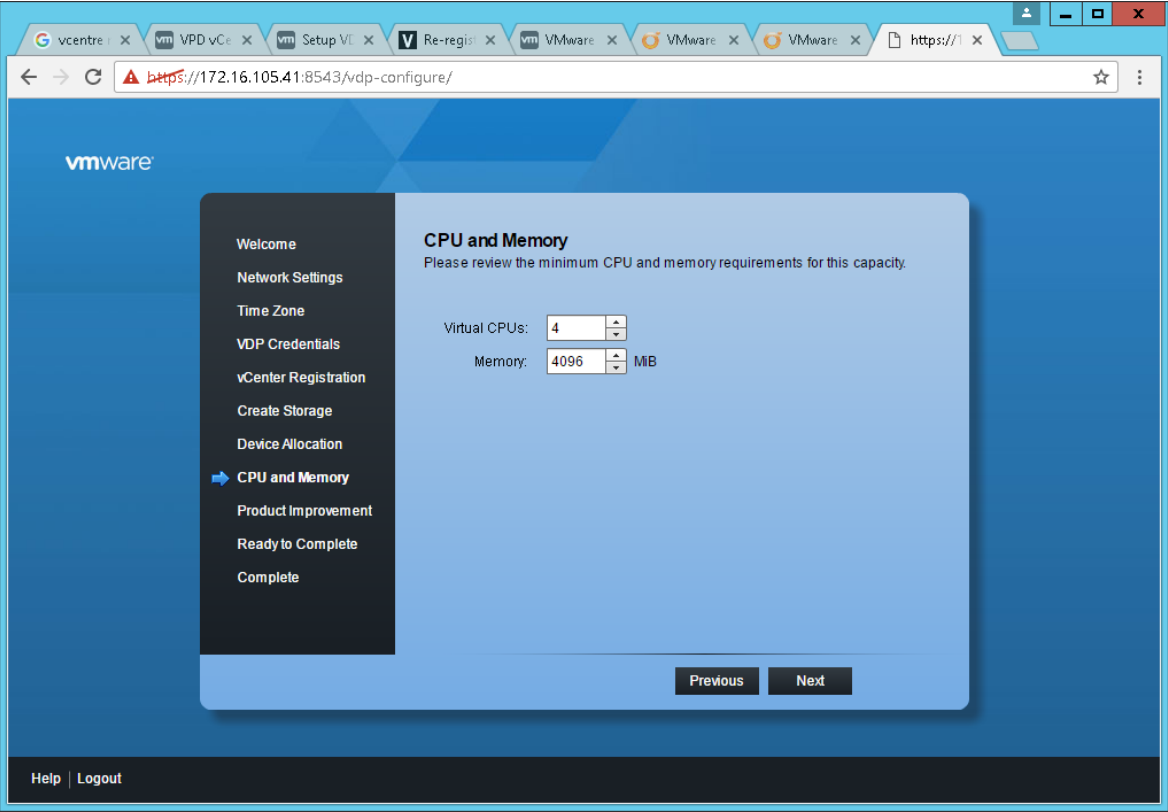


Figure 180 CPU and Memory

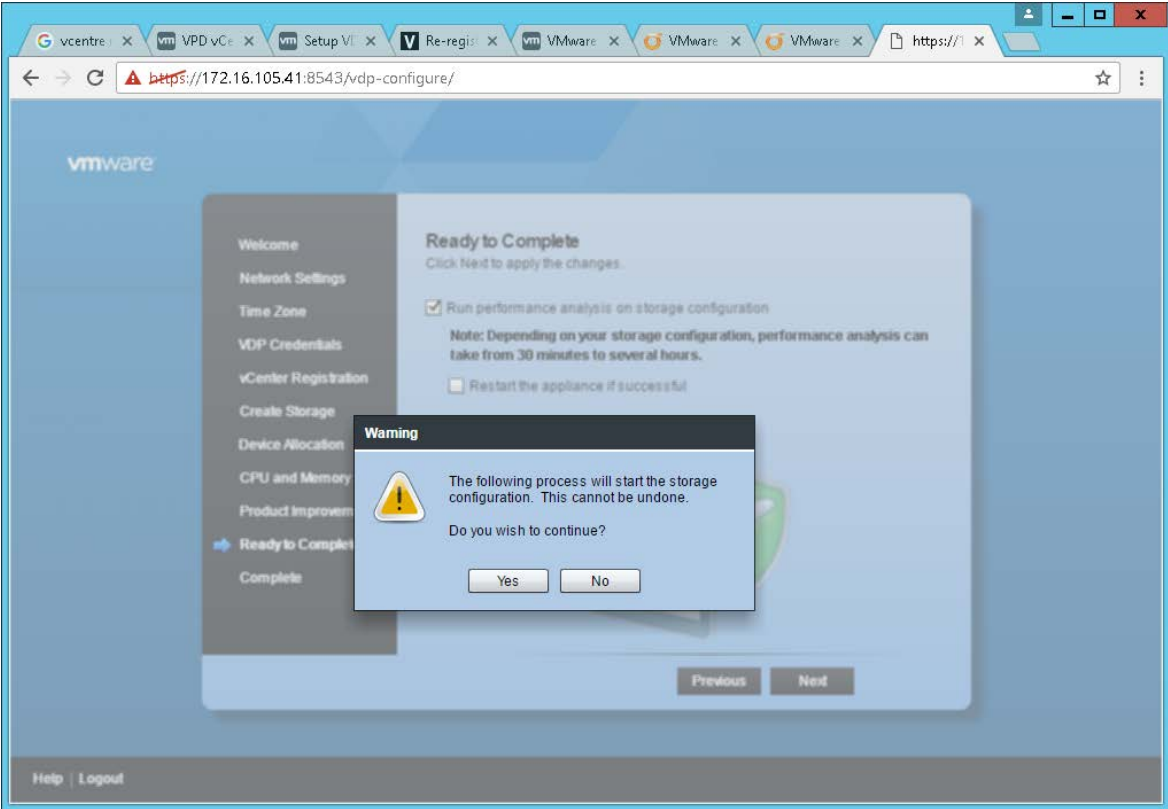


Figure 181 Start storage Configuration

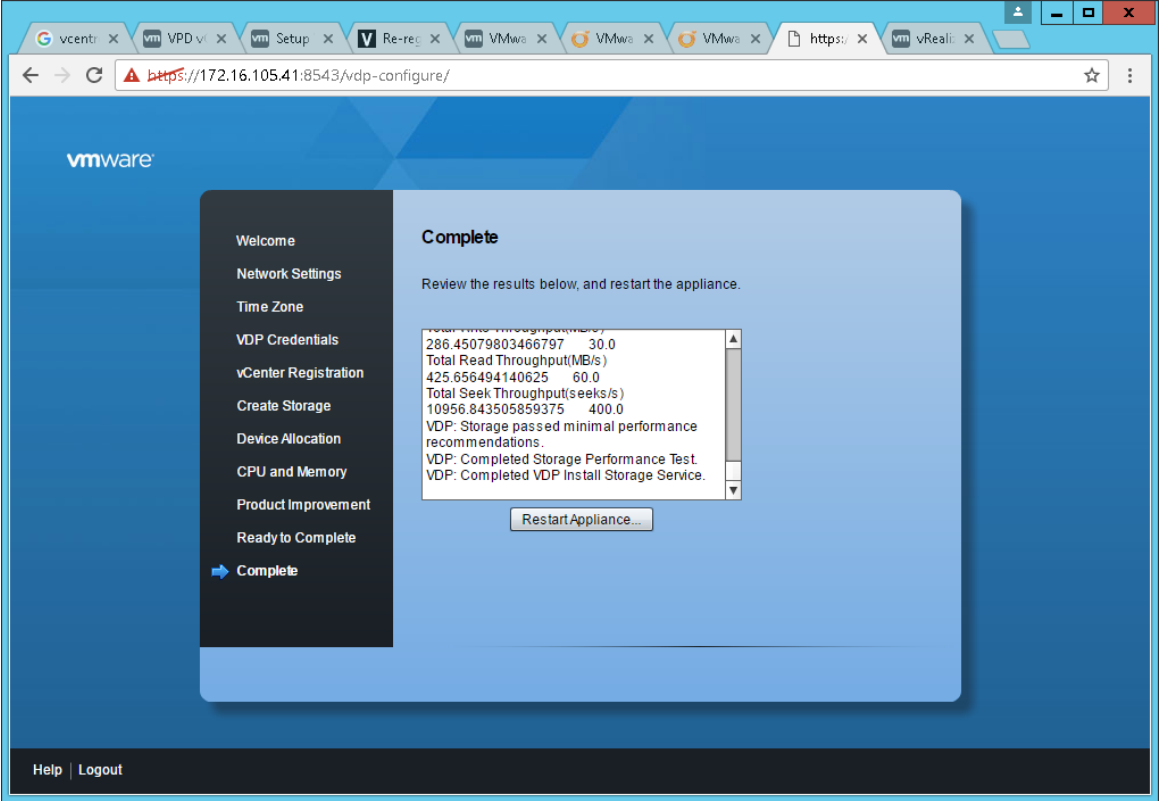


Figure 182 Installation complete

Install VMware vSphere Site Recovery Manager (SRM).

In this guide, SRM is installed but no replication is done since there are no multi-sites.

It can be installed on the same Windows servers as the vCenter 6 installs or a new Windows VM can be created and the SRM installable can be downloaded.

Launch the install from the downloaded executable.

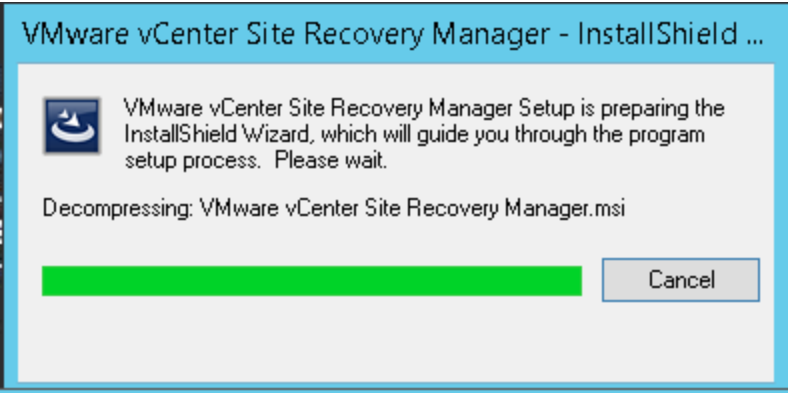


Figure 183 SRM InstallShield Wizard



Figure 184 VMware Site Recovery Manager Setup



Figure 185 SRM installation wizard

If you wish to change the default installation folder, click **Change**. Click **Next** to accept the default installation folder.



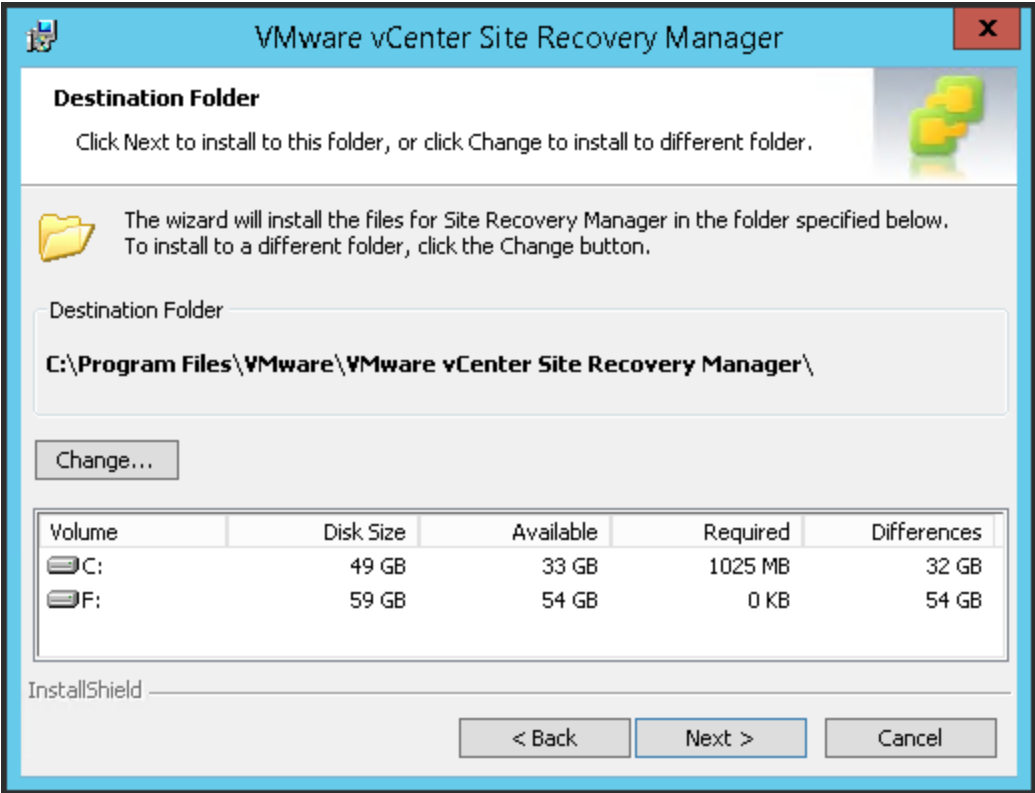


Figure 186 Installation Folder

Enter Platform Services Controller (PSC) details and click **Next**.

Verify the correct vCenter instance is selected and click **Next**.

Enter SRM extension details and click **Next** (Local site Name is vCenter FQDN and Local host is vCenter IP address in this environment).

Select the plugin identifier as per requirement and click **Next**. For reference on which option to use, read the description above selection buttons.

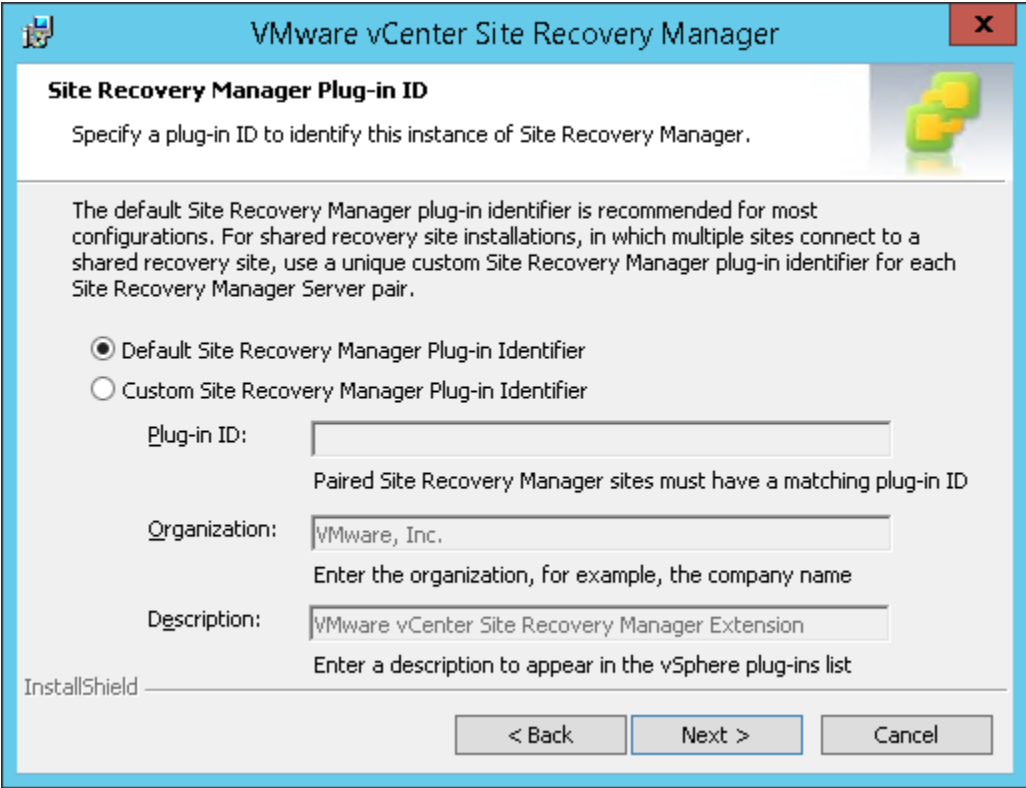


Figure 187 Site Recover Manager Plug-in

Select the method for certificate and click **Next**.



Figure 188 Select Certificate Type

Provide the details that will be used for certificate generation as per the previous selection.

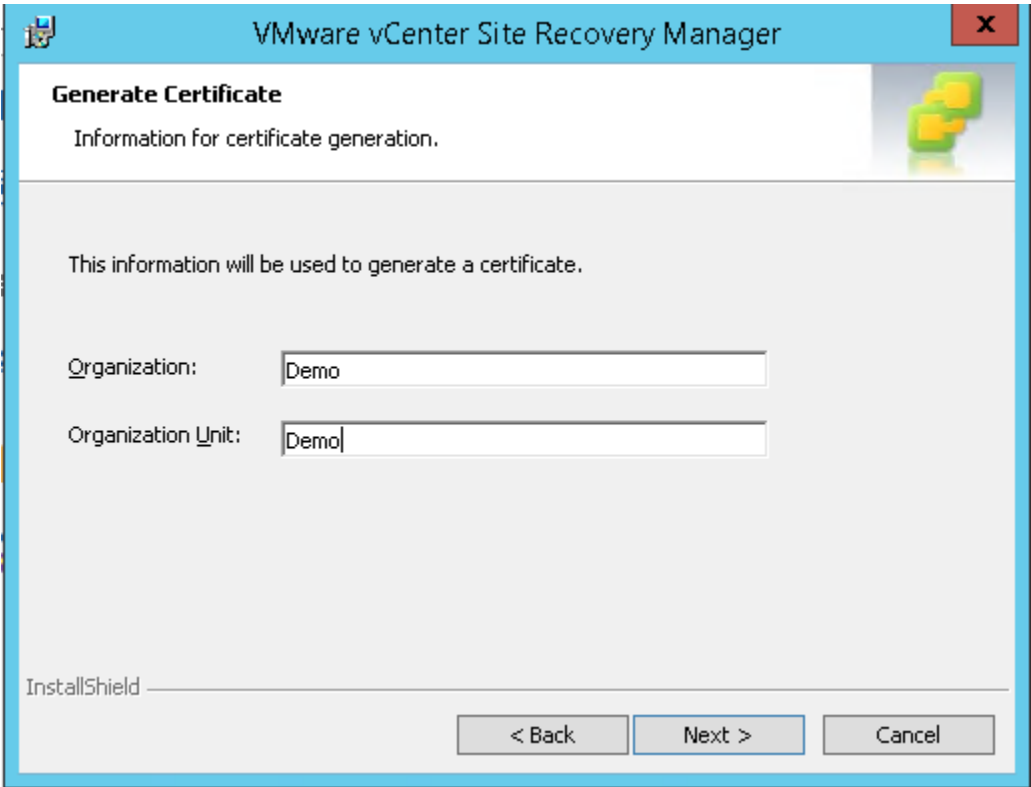


Figure 189 Generate Certificate

Select the database instance as embedded or existing custom database and click **Next**.

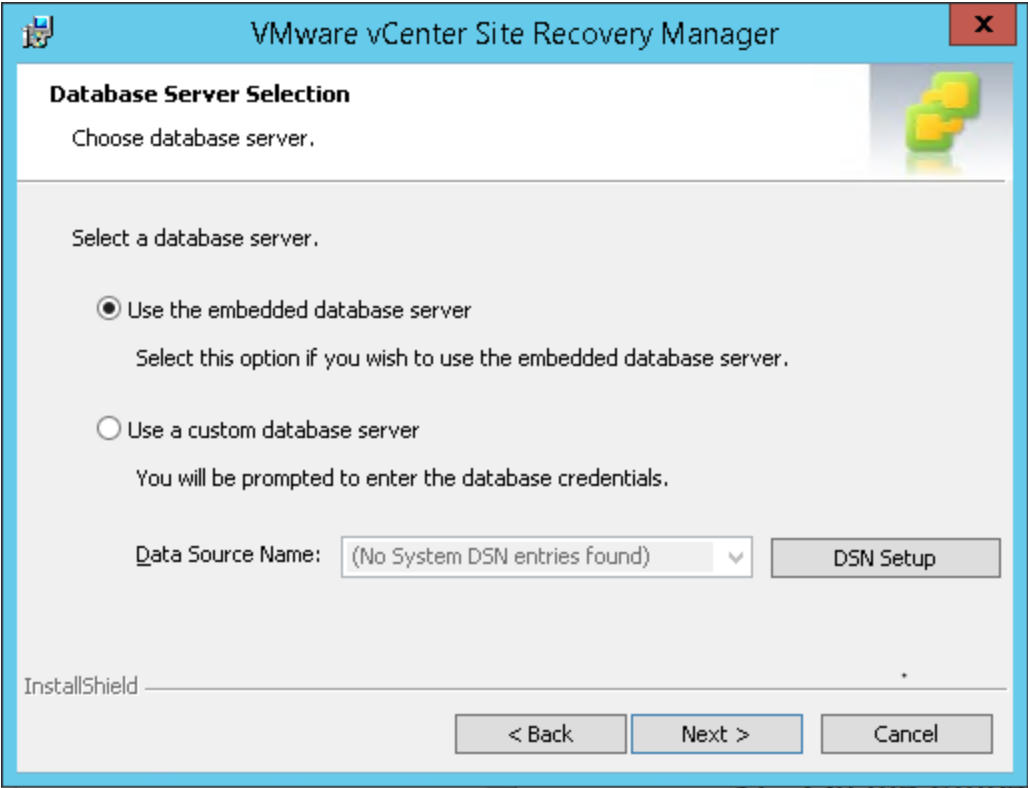


Figure 190 Database Server Selection

Provide details for connecting to database instance and click **Next**.

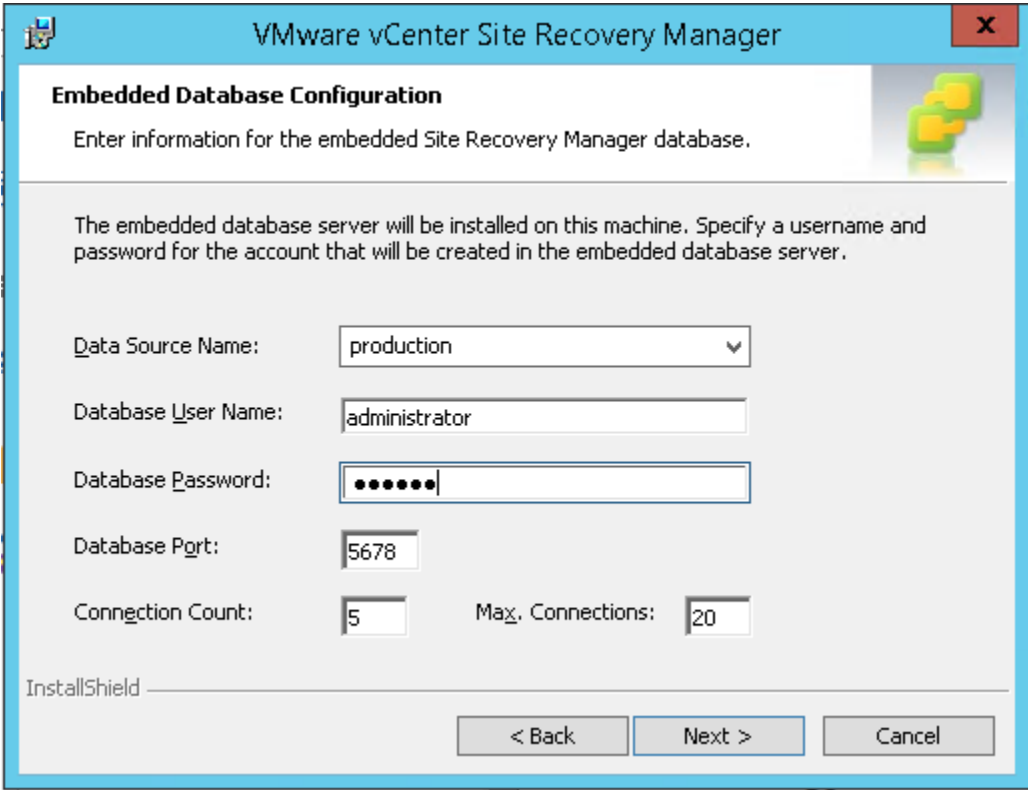


Figure 191 Database connection details

Choose whether to use local account or domain account as service account for SRM. In this example, a local account is used.

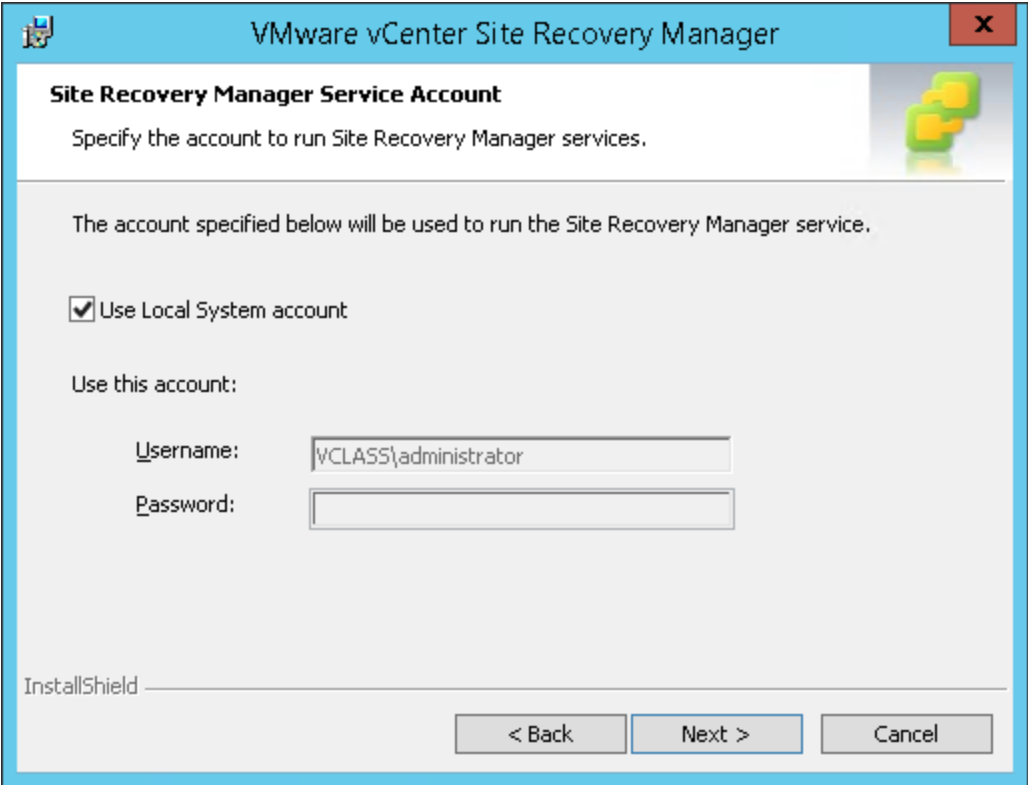


Figure 192 Site Recovery Manager Service Account

Click **Next** and click Install on next window. This will start the install process as per the input provided during wizard.

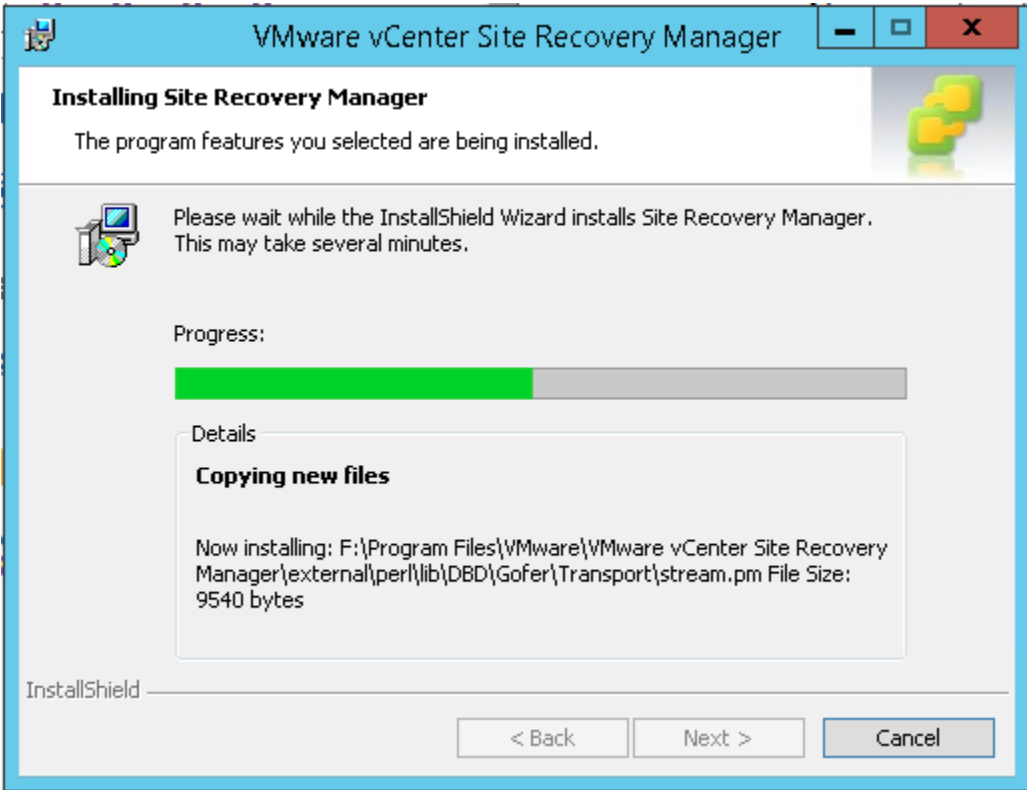


Figure 193 Installing Site Recovery Manager

Once installation is complete, click **Finish**.

In order to verify the installation completion, check SRM service from Service management console.



Figure 194 SRM service

Check in Web client home screen for the new options shown below.

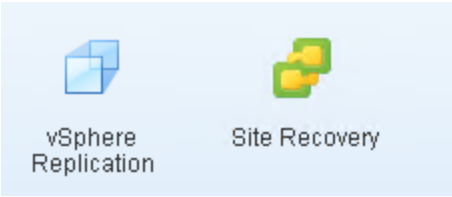


Figure 195 New options on the Web client home screen

### 13 Install VMware vRealize Orchestrator (VRO)

Deploy OVA for VRO.

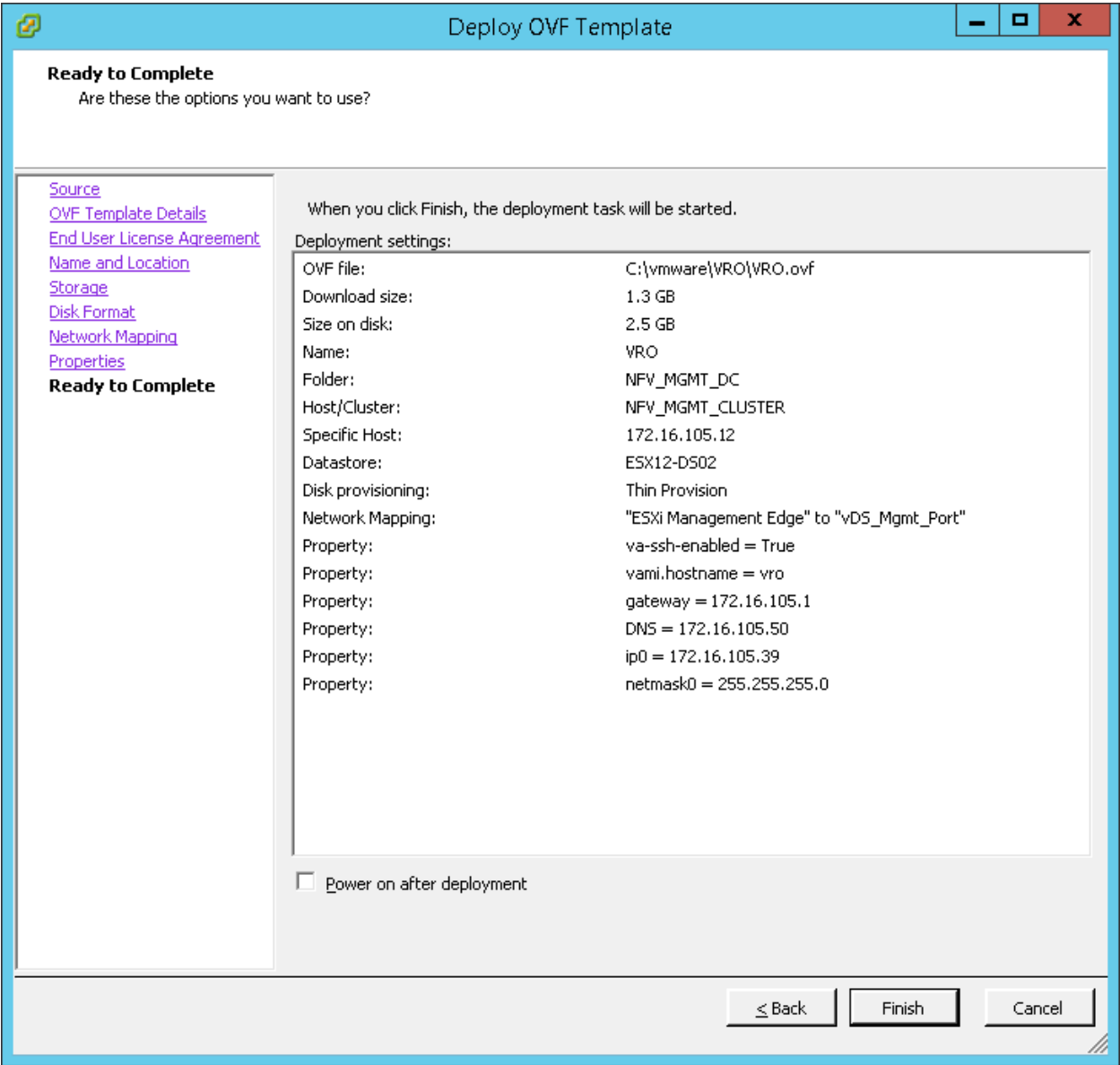


Figure 196 OVF deployment template

Open a browser and go to <https://<VRO url>:8283>

Login with username vmware/<pwd>.

In the configuration window, verify SSL certificates.

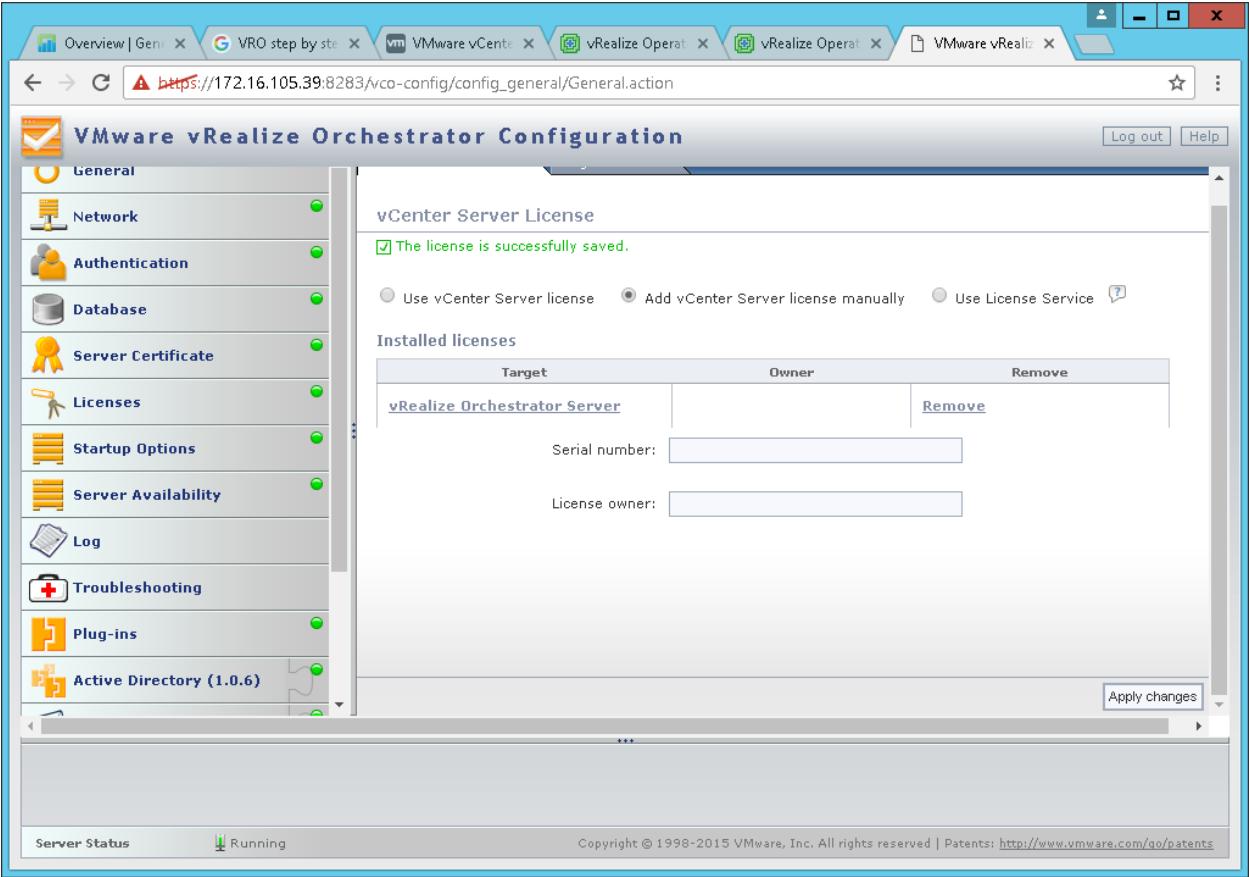


Figure 197 Verify SSL certificates

Verify Orchestrator client login. Navigate to <https://<VRO url>:8281>

Click Start Orchestrator client. Download and run the client jnlp file, or install by clicking on the **Download Orchestrator Client Installable**.

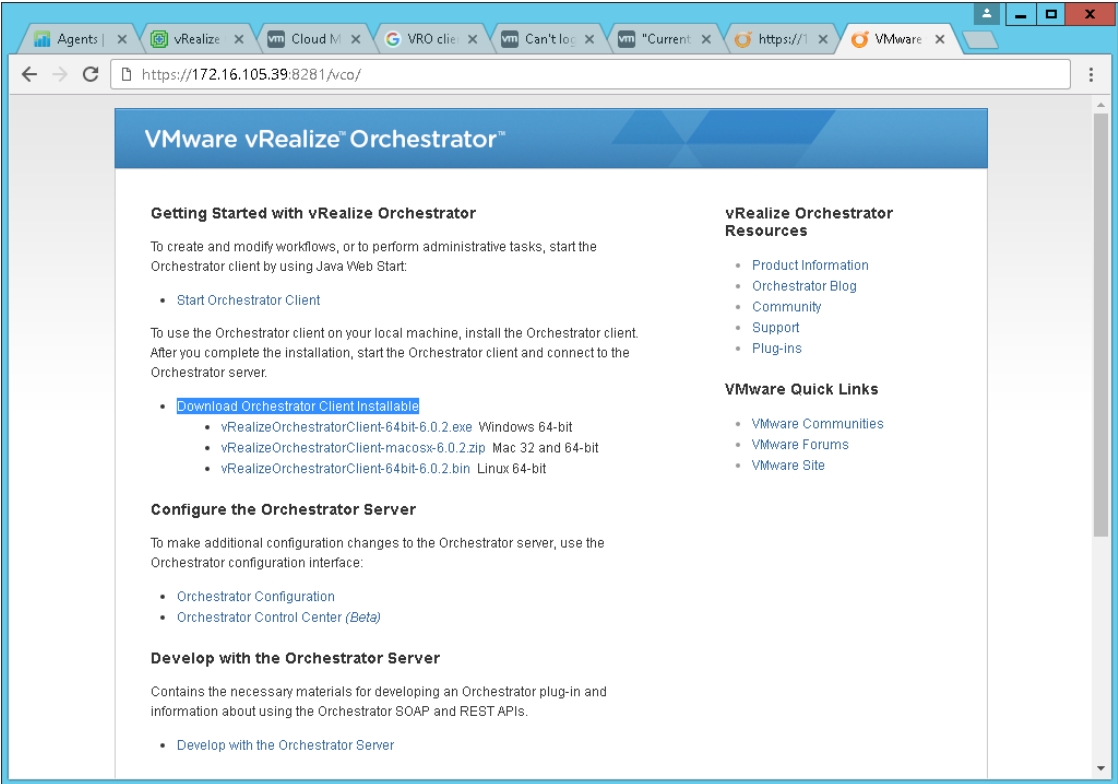


Figure 198 Download Orchestrator Client Installable

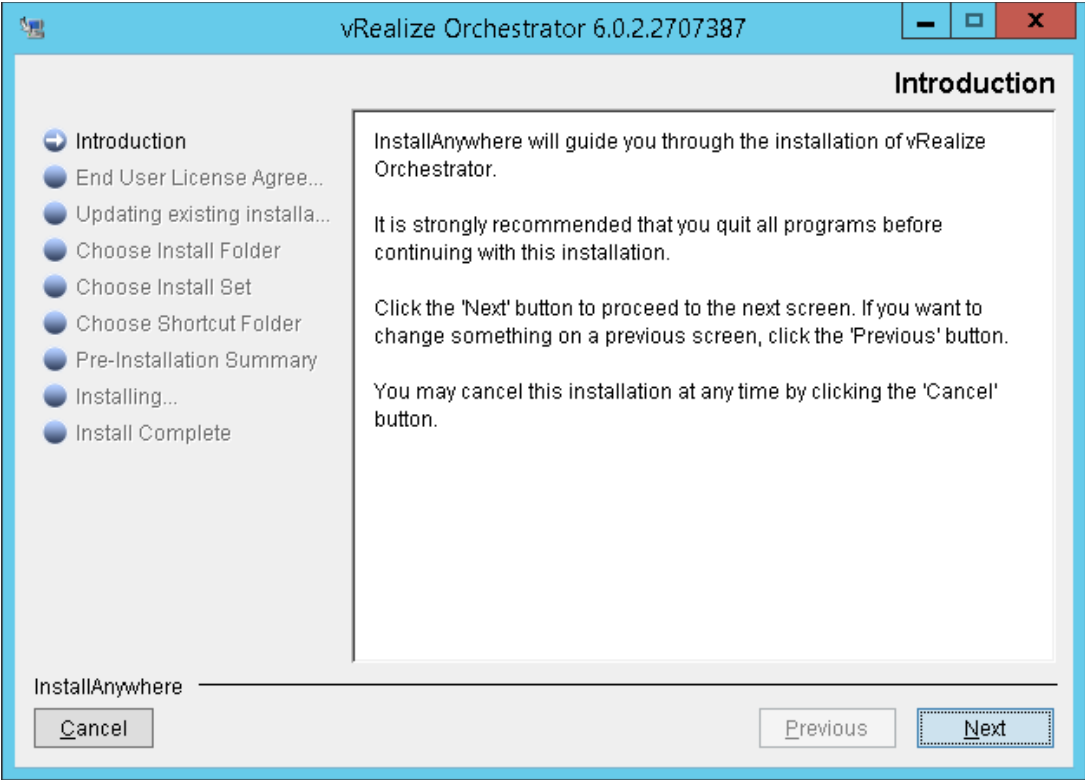


Figure 199 Installation wizard

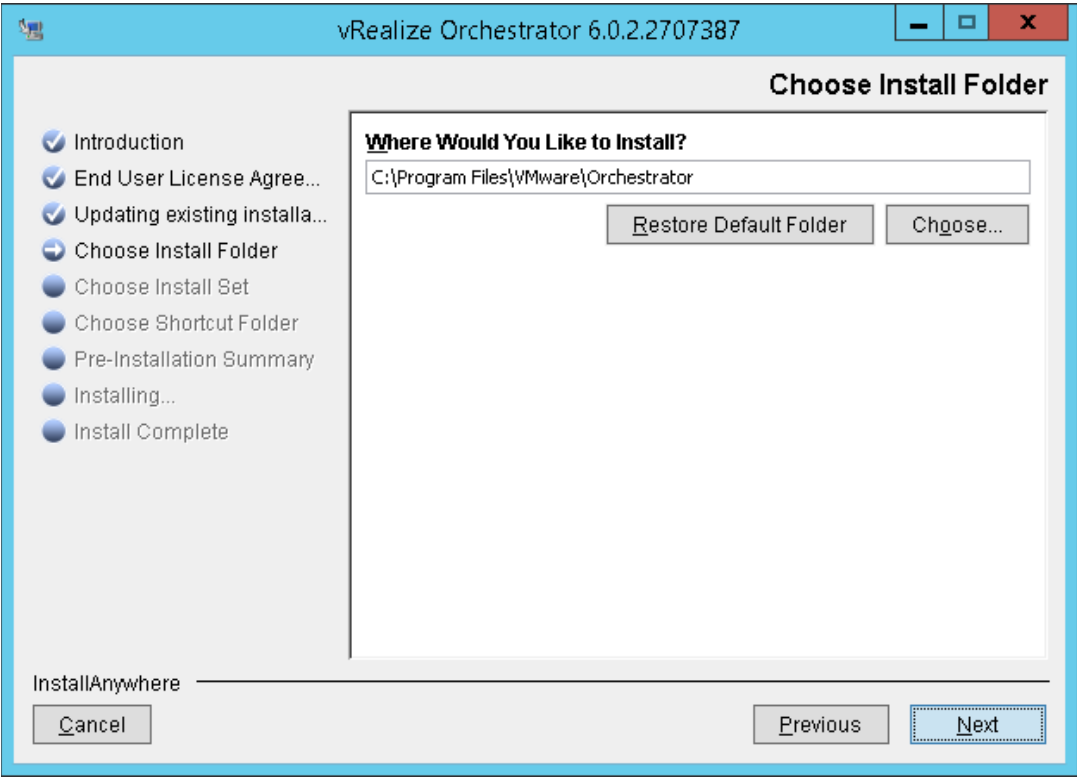


Figure 200 Choose Install Folder



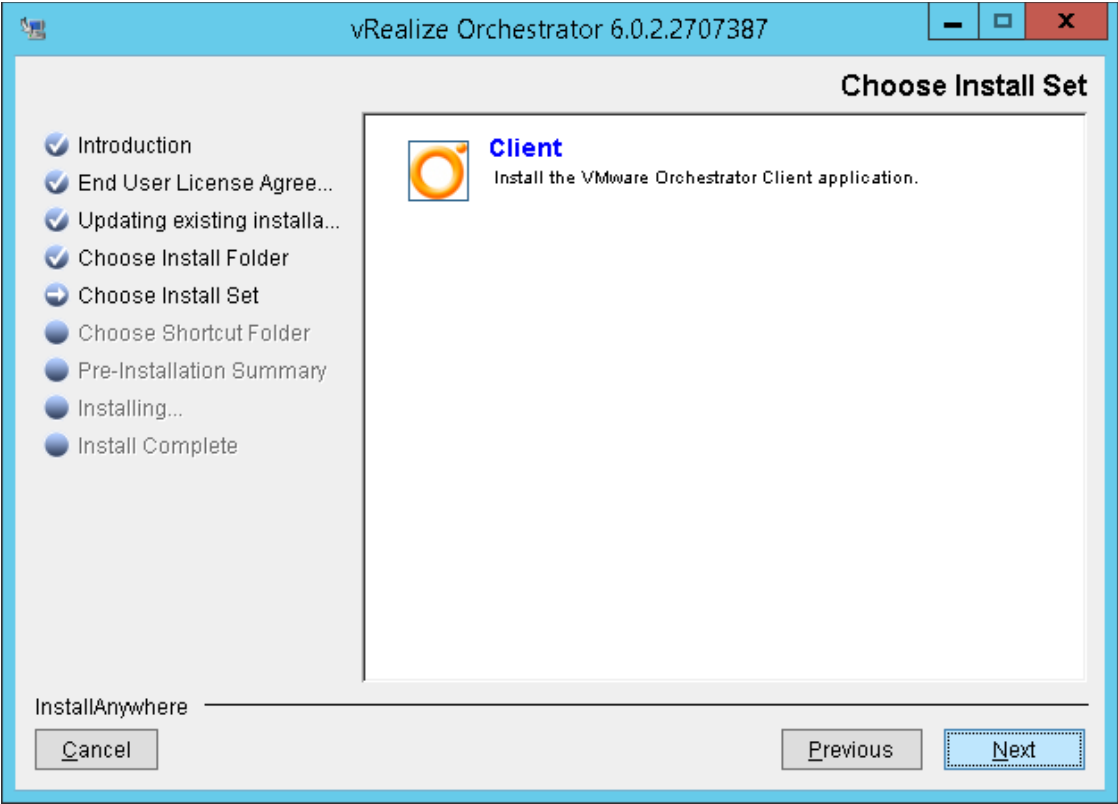


Figure 201 Choose Install Set

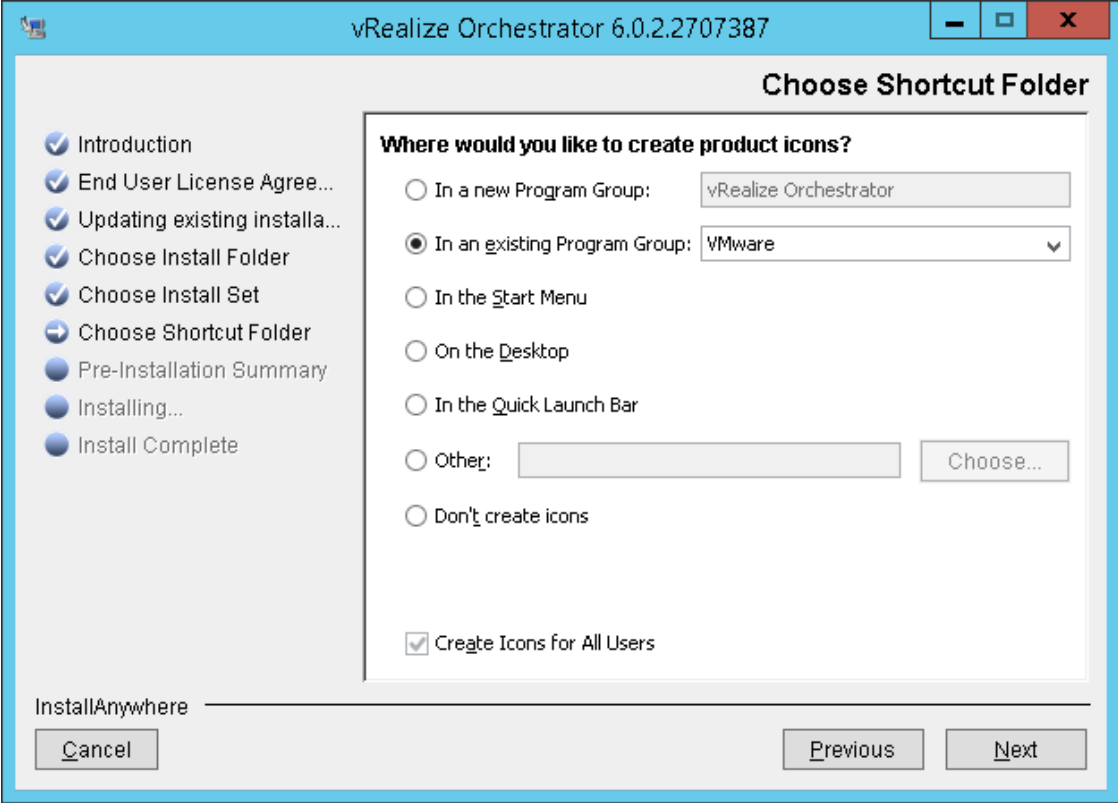


Figure 202 Choose Shortcut Folder

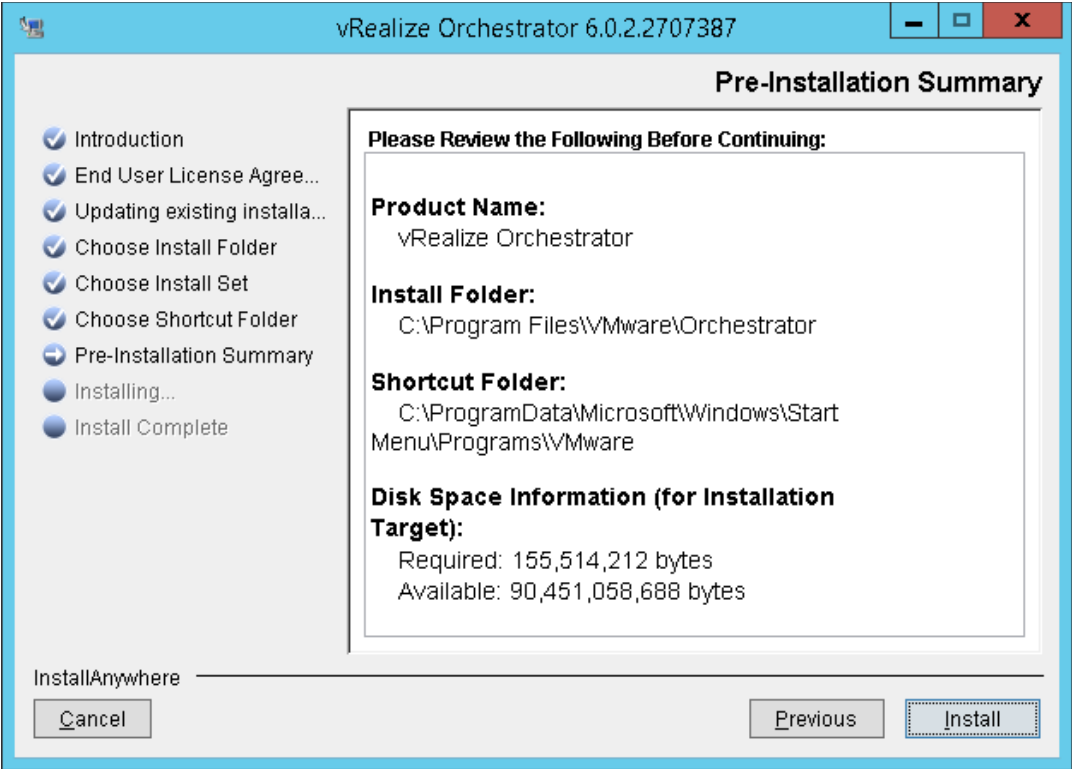


Figure 203 Pre-Installation Summary

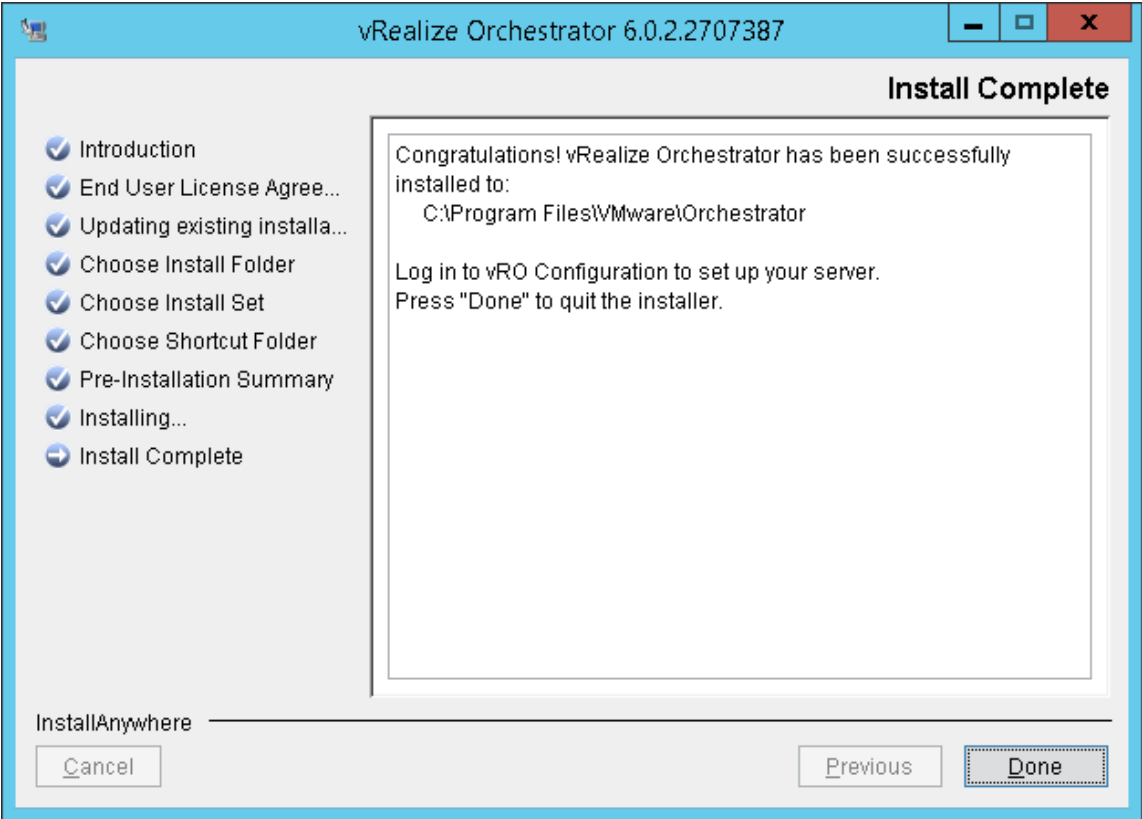


Figure 204 Install Complete

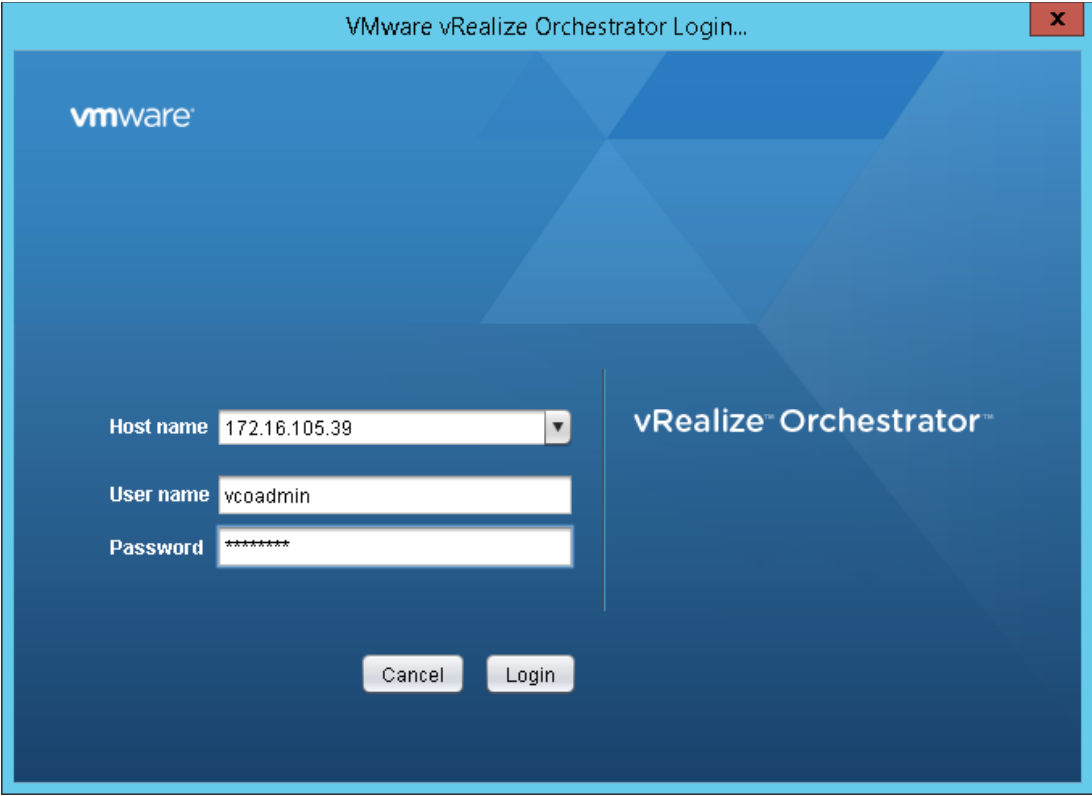


Figure 205 VMware vRealize Orchestrator Login



Figure 206 Security- Certificate Warning

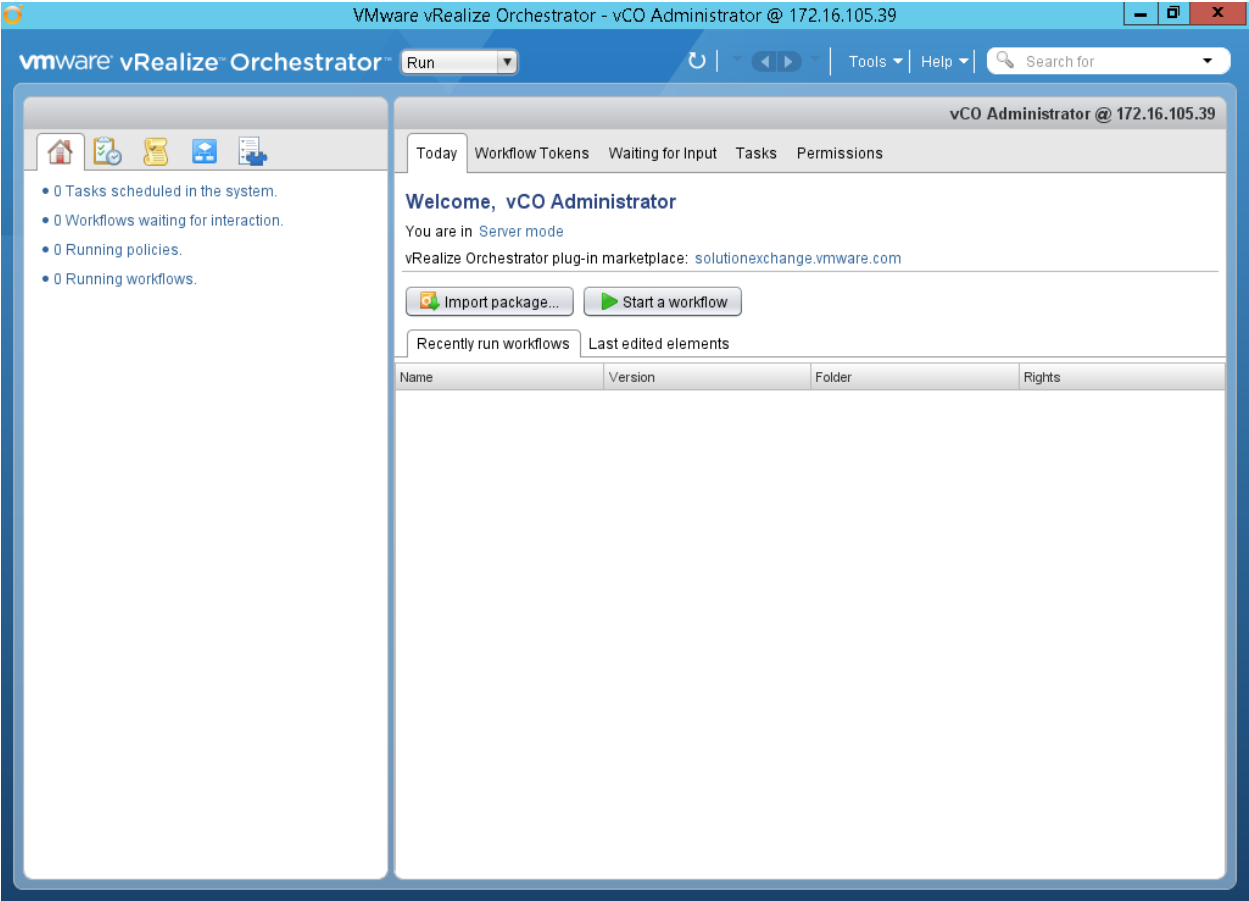


Figure 207 VMware vRealize Welcome page

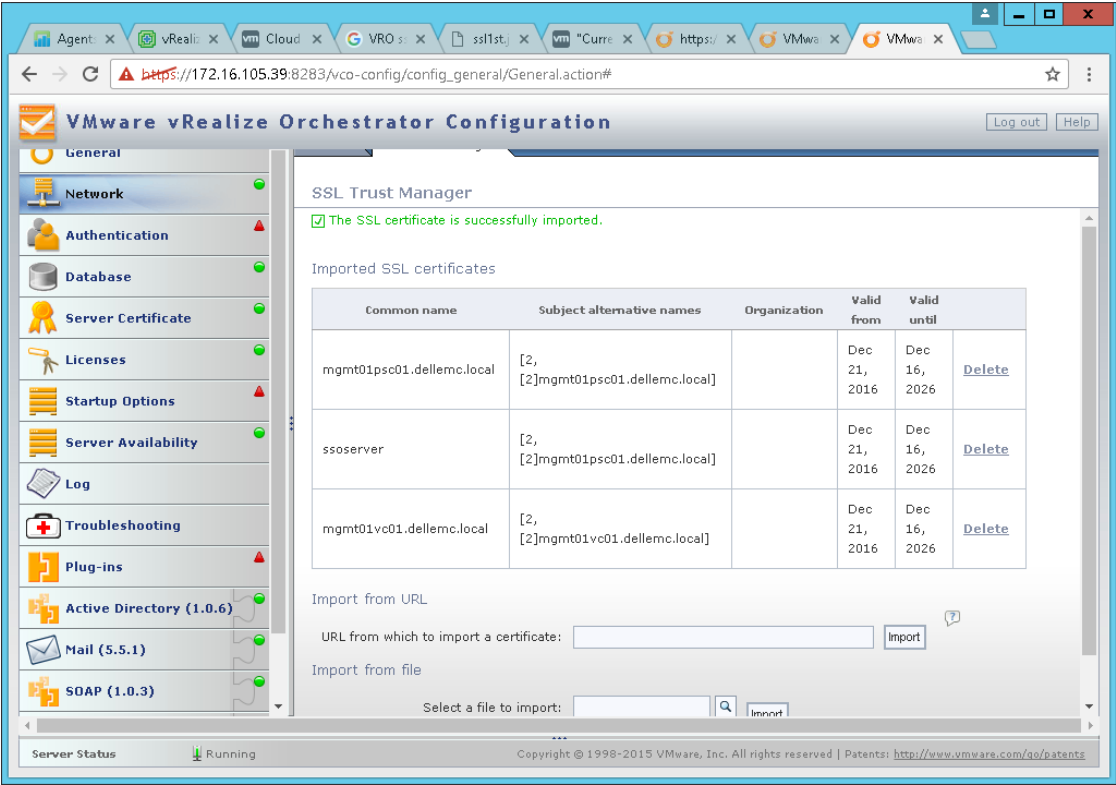


Figure 208 SSL Trust Manager

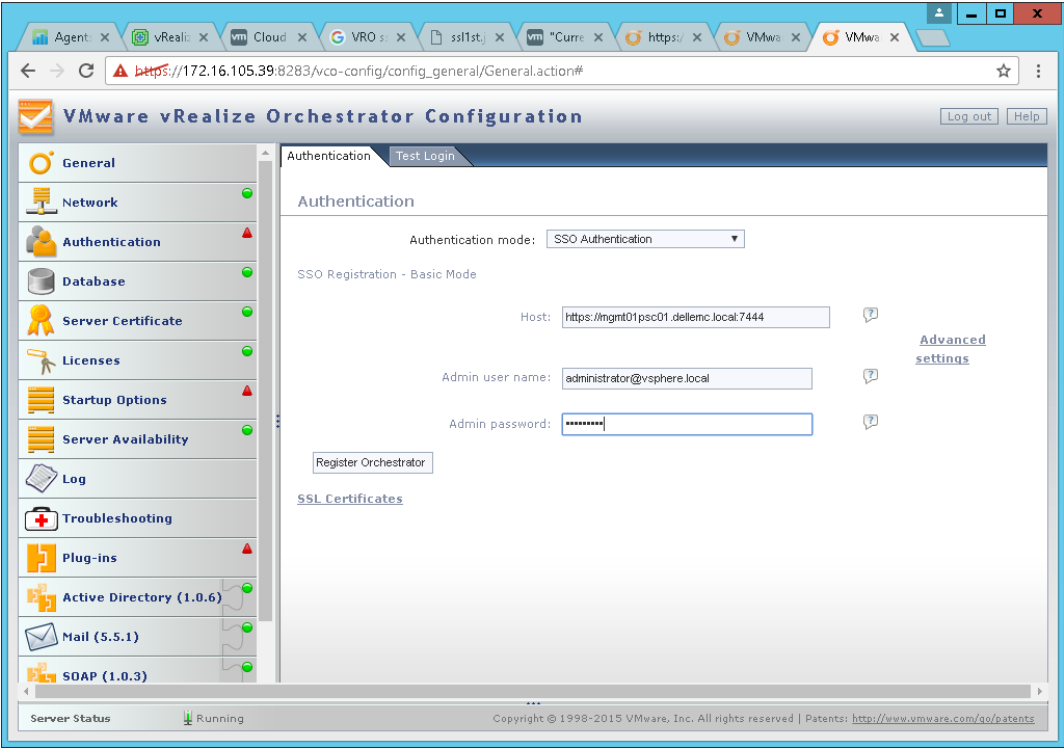


Figure 209 SSO Authentication

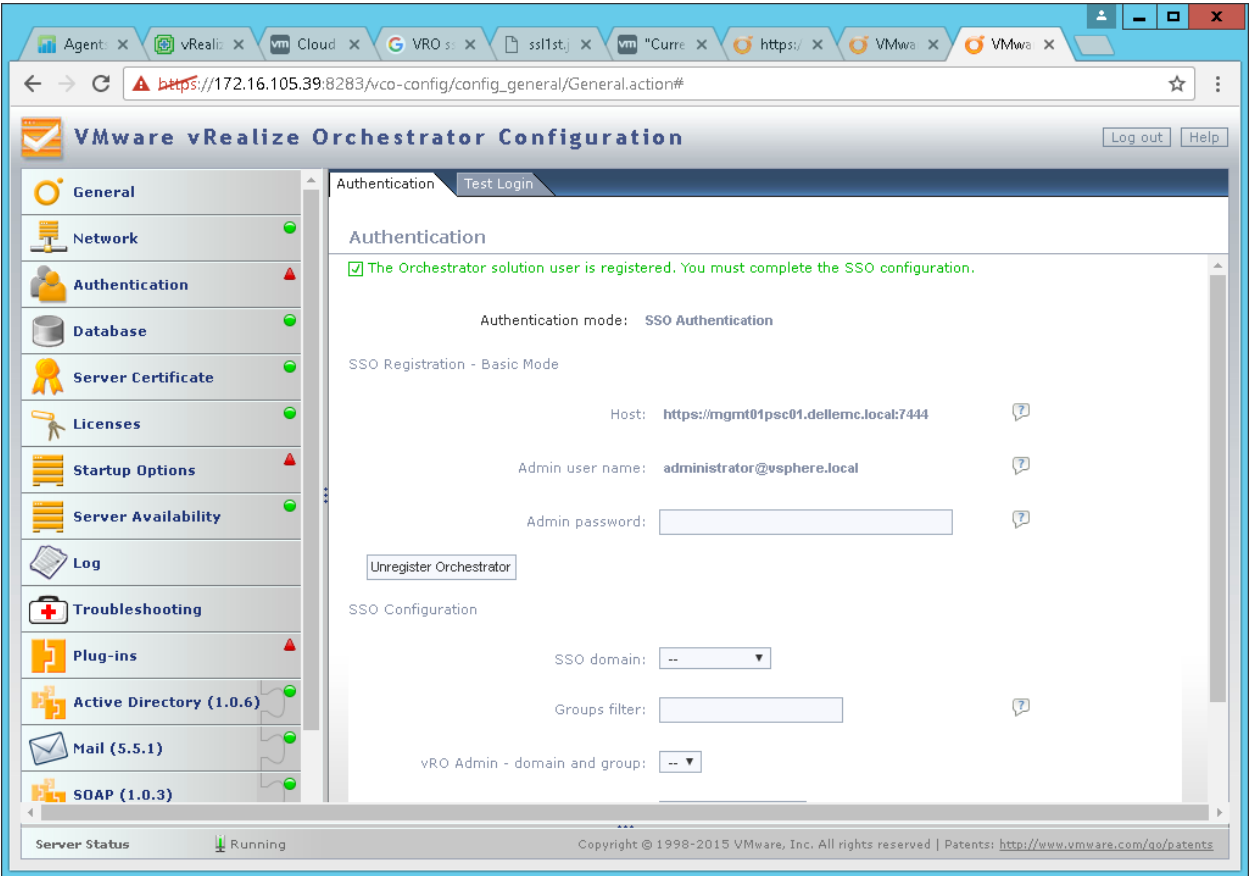


Figure 210 SSO Configuration

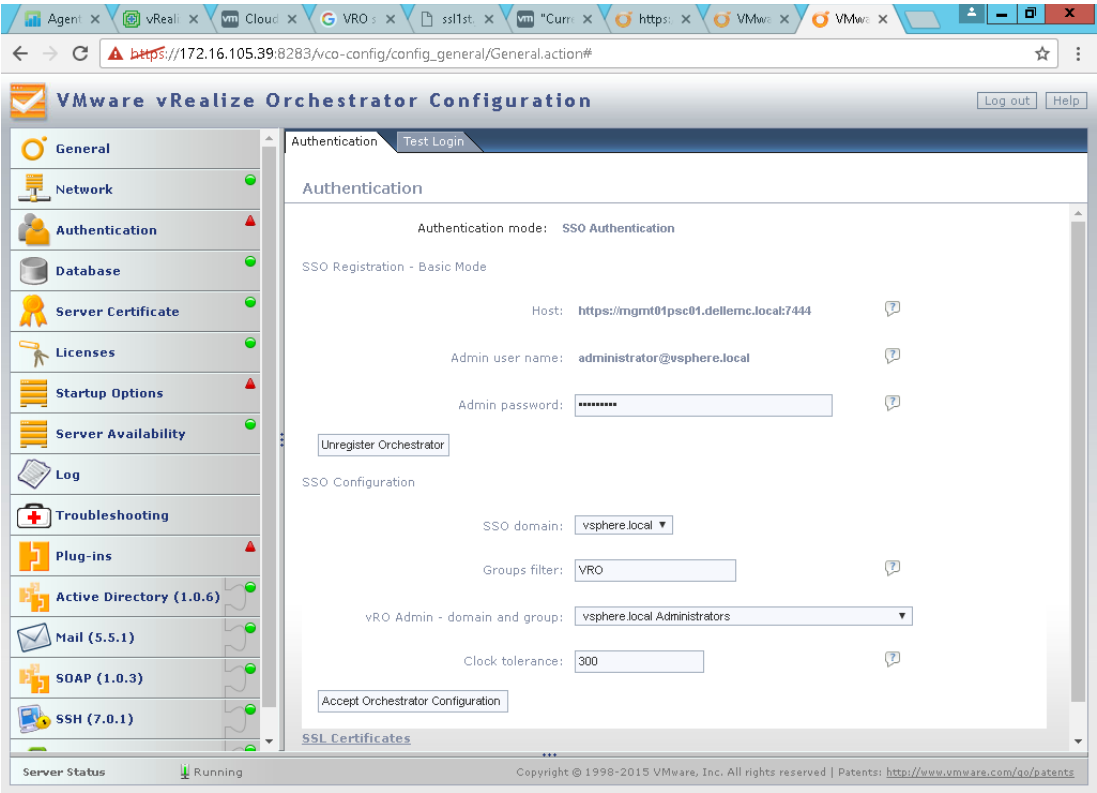


Figure 211 SSO Configuration

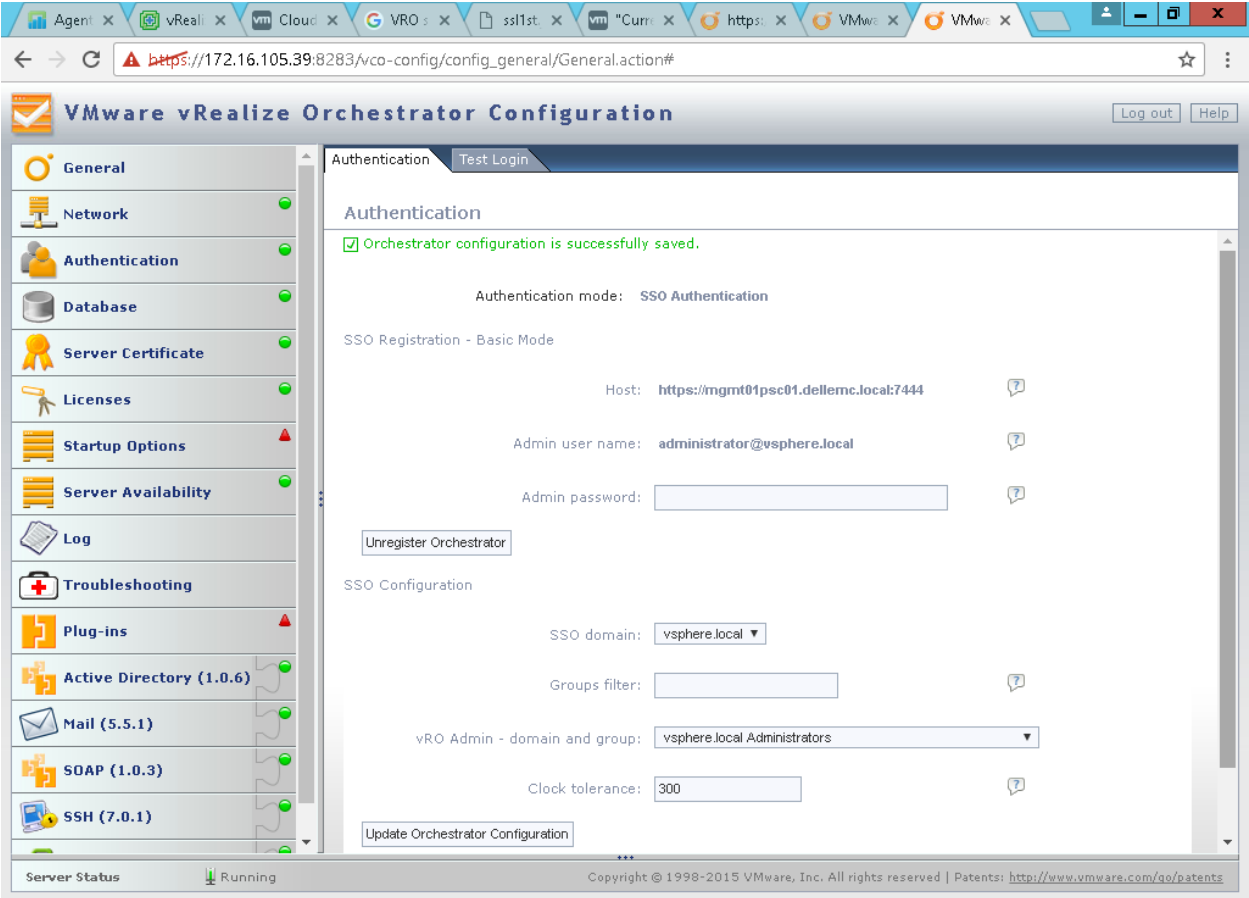


Figure 212 SSO Configuration

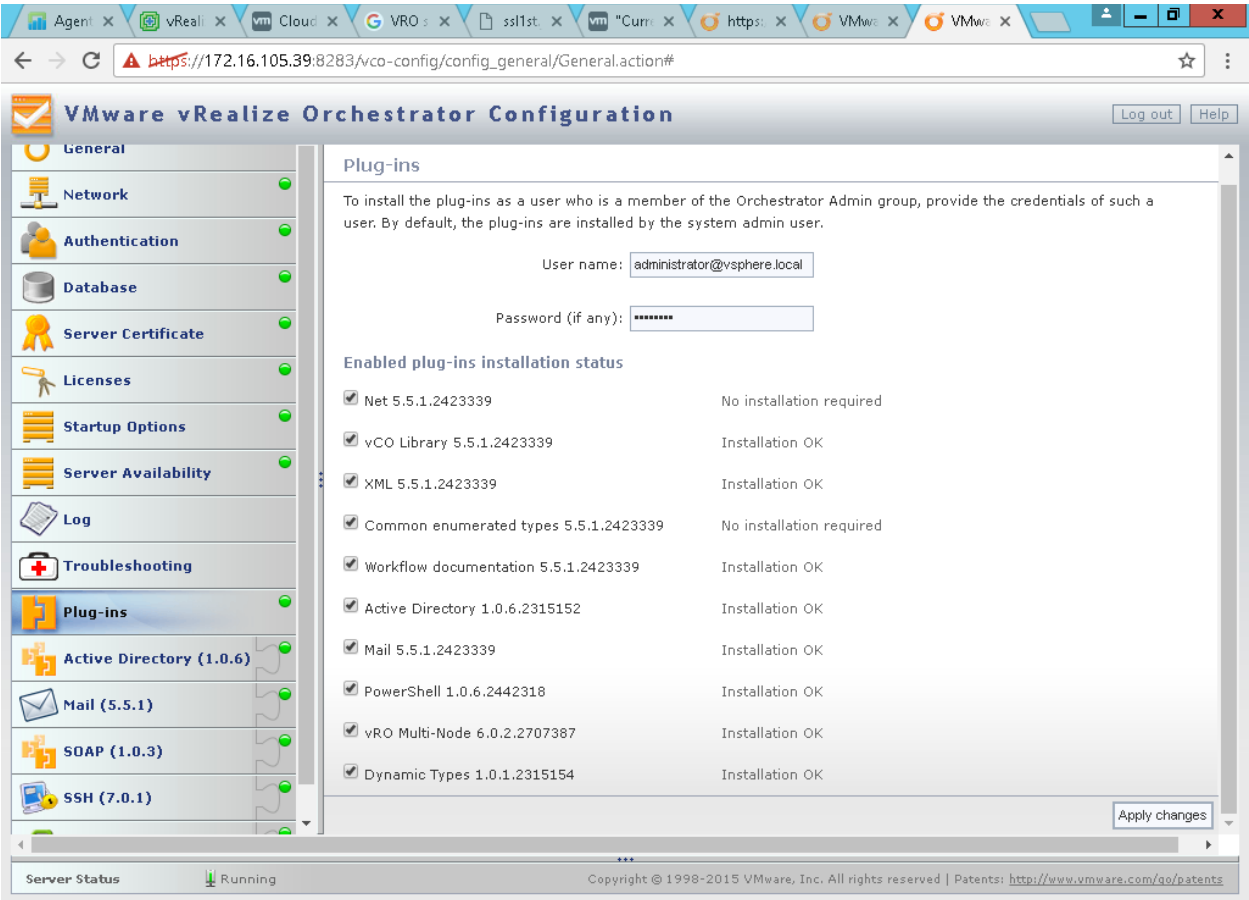


Figure 213 Plug-ins

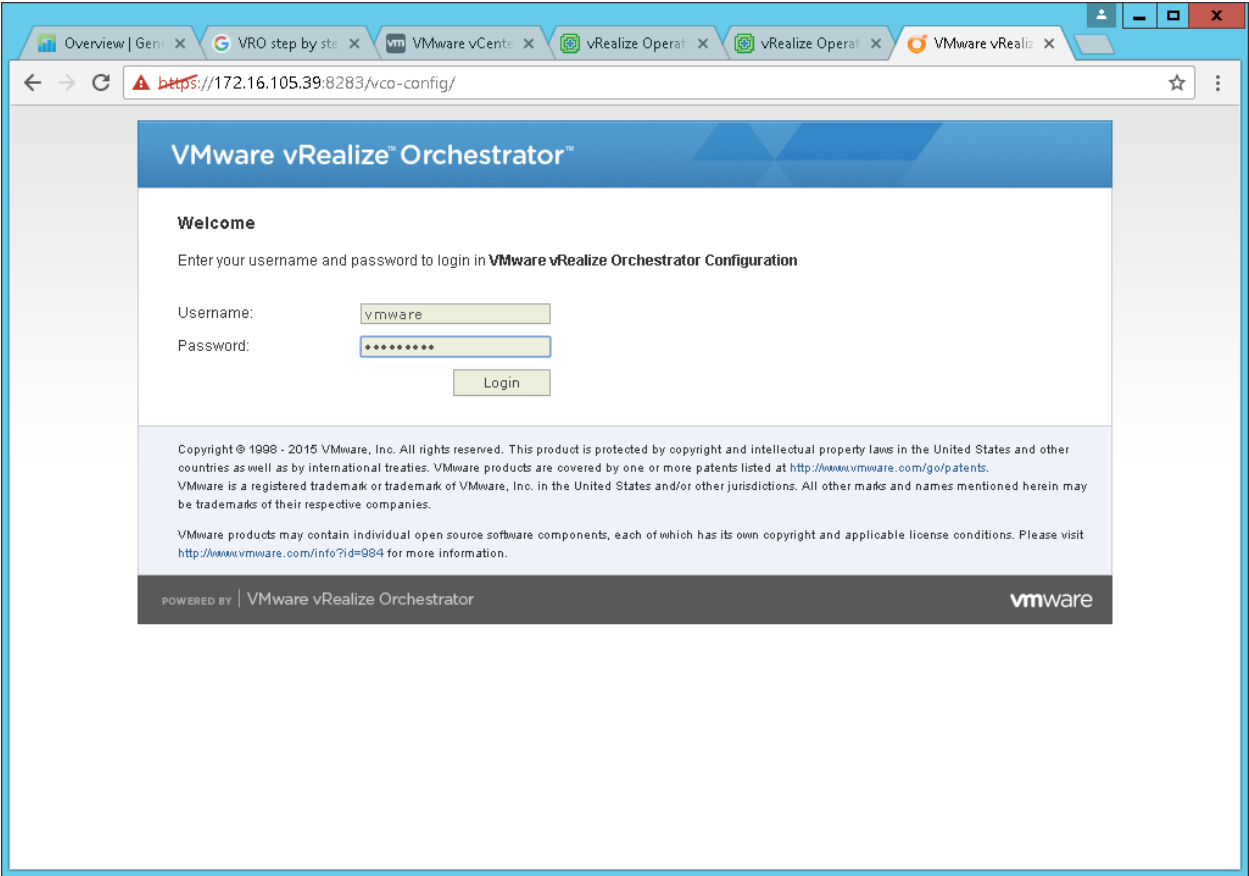
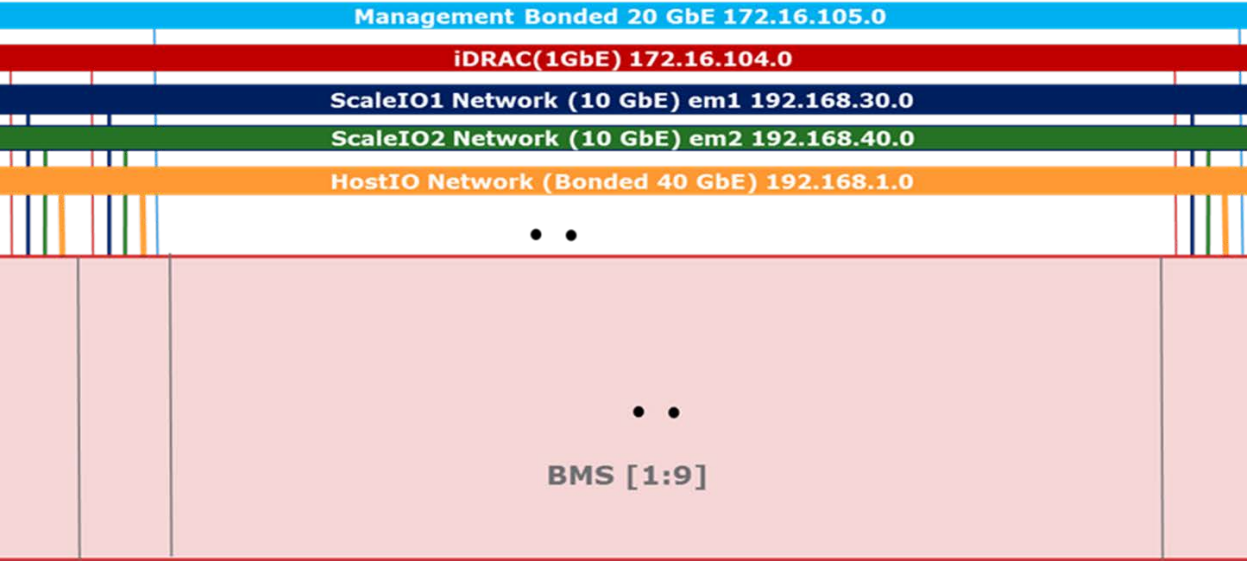


Figure 214 VMware vRealize Orchestrator



A Rack

Setup	Hostname	MAC	Device Type	IP	Vlan		Vlan			
Hawk	Management		Dell Networking S4048T	172.16.101.4	Untagged					
Hawk	Spine1		Dell Networking S6010	172.16.101.5	Untagged					
Hawk	Spine2		Dell Networking S6010	172.16.101.6	Untagged					
Hawk	Leaf1		Dell Networking S6010	172.16.101.7	Untagged					
Hawk	Leaf2		Dell Networking S6010	172.16.101.8	Untagged					
				iDRAC		Hypervisor Mgmt IP		Username	Password	
Hawk	VIM1	44:A8:42:26:BD:61	PowerEdge R730	172.16.104.10	2104	172.16.105.10	U 2105	root	dellnfv	
Hawk	VIM2	44:A8:42:07:FC:0B	PowerEdge R730	172.16.104.11	2104	172.16.105.11	U 2105	root	dellnfv	
Hawk	VIM3	44:A8:42:26:BE:6D	PowerEdge R730	172.16.104.12	2104	172.16.105.12	U 2105	root	dellnfv	
Hawk	Compute1	44:A8:42:26:C2:0E	PowerEdge R730	172.16.104.13	2104	172.16.105.13	U 2105	root	dellnfv	
Hawk	Compute2	44:A8:42:26:BC:E7	PowerEdge R730	172.16.104.14	2104	172.16.105.14	U 2105	root	dellnfv	
Hawk	Compute3	44:A8:42:22:C2:D6	PowerEdge R730	172.16.104.15	2104	172.16.105.15	U 2105	root	dellnfv	
Hawk	Edge1	44:A8:42:07:FC:23	PowerEdge R730	172.16.104.16	2104	172.16.105.16	U 2105	root	dellnfv	
Hawk	Edge2	44:A8:42:22:C5:B8	PowerEdge R730	172.16.104.17	2104	172.16.105.17	U 2105	root	dellnfv	
Hawk	Edge3	44:A8:42:26:BB:07	PowerEdge R730	172.16.104.18	2104	172.16.105.18	U 2105	root	dellnfv	



B ScaleIO System

ScaleIO System -1		scaleio-mgmt				
vCentre	Cluster	SDC's	ScaleIO Components (Total 4 SVM's)	Management IP	Data IP	UN/PW
VC01 (172.16.105.22)	Mgmt Cluster	ESX- 172.16.105.10	ScaleIO-GW	172.16.105.45	192.168.30.13 192.168.40.13	root/Dellnfv1!
			MDM1 & SDS	172.16.105.46	192.168.30.14 192.168.40.14	root/Dellnfv1!
		ESX- 172.16.105.11	MDM2 & SDS	172.16.105.47	192.168.30.15 192.168.40.15	root/Dellnfv1!
		ESX-172.16.105.12	TB1& SDS	172.16.105.48	192.168.30.16 192.168.40.16	root/Dellnfv1!
ScaleIO System -2		scaleio-res				
vCentre	Cluster	SDC's	ScaleIO Components (Total 7 SVM's)	Management IP	Data IP	UN/PW
VC02 (172.16.105.24)	Resource Cluster	ESX- 172.16.105.16	ScaleIO-GW	172.16.105.60	192.168.30.21 192.168.40.21	root/Dellnfv1!
			MDM1 & SDS	172.16.105.61	192.168.30.22 192.168.40.22	root/Dellnfv1!
		ESX- 172.16.105.17	MDM2 & SDS	172.16.105.62	192.168.30.23 192.168.40.23	root/Dellnfv1!
		ESX- 172.16.105.18	TB1& SDS	172.16.105.63	192.168.30.24 192.168.40.24	root/Dellnfv1!
	Edge Cluster	ESX- 172.16.105.13	SDS	172.16.105.64	192.168.30.28 192.168.40.28	root/Dellnfv1!
		ESX- 172.16.105.14	SDS	172.16.105.65	192.168.30.29 192.168.40.29	root/Dellnfv1!
		ESX- 172.16.105.15	SDS	172.16.105.66	192.168.30.30 192.168.40.30	root/Dellnfv1!

## C Reference

Additional information can be obtained at <http://www.dell.com/nfv> or by e-mailing [nfv@dell.com](mailto:nfv@dell.com).

If you need additional services or implementation help, please contact your Dell EMC sales representative.