

SANtricity® Storage Manager 11.30

Installing and Configuring for VMware

Express Guide

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NetApp®

Contents

Deciding whether to use this Express Guide 4
Understanding the workflow 6
Verifying the configuration is supported 7
Installing SANtricity Storage Manager 10
Configuring IP addresses using DHCP 11
Configuring the multipath software 12
Performing FC-specific tasks 13
Configuring the switches—FC 13
Determining the host port WWPNs—FC 13
Performing iSCSI-specific tasks 15
Configuring the switches—iSCSI 15
Configuring networking—iSCSI 15
Configuring array-side networking—iSCSI 16
Configuring host-side networking—iSCSI 18
Verifying IP network connections—iSCSI 19
Performing SAS-specific tasks 20
Adding a storage array to SANtricity Storage Manager 21
Accepting automatic disk pool configuration 24
Creating a volume 25
Defining a host in SANtricity Storage Manager 27
Mapping a volume to a host 30
Discovering storage on the host 32
Configuring storage on the host 33
Verifying storage access on the host 34
FC worksheet 35
iSCSI worksheet 37
SAS worksheet 38
Where to find additional information 39
Copyright information 40
Trademark information 41
How to send comments about documentation and receive update notifications 42

Deciding whether to use this Express Guide

The express method for installing your storage array and accessing SANtricity Storage Manager is appropriate for setting up a standalone VMware host to E-Series or EF-Series storage systems. It is designed to get the storage system up and running as quickly as possible with minimal decision points.

Note: The configuration that the express method provides might not meet the needs of your production environment. For additional options for installing and configuring the storage system, see the SANtricity Power Guide for your operating system.

The express method includes the following steps:

1. Setting up one of the following communication environments:
   - Fibre Channel (FC)
   - iSCSI
   - SAS
2. Creating logical volumes on the storage array and assigning a logical unit number (LUN) to each volume.
3. Making the volume LUNs available to the data host.

This guide is based on the following assumptions:

Component	Assumptions
Hardware	• You have used the Installation and Setup Instructions included with the controller shelves to install the hardware. • You have connected cables between any optional drive shelves and the controller shelf. • You have applied power to the storage array. • You have installed all other hardware (for example, host bus adapters and switches) and made the necessary connections.
Host	• You have made a connection between the storage array and the data host. • You have installed the host operating system. • You are not using VMware as a virtualized guest. • You are not configuring the data (I/O attached) host to boot from SAN.

Component	Assumptions
Storage management station	• You are using a 1 Gb/s or faster management network. • You are using a separate station for management rather than the data (I/O attached) host. • You are using out-of-band management, in which a storage management station sends commands to the storage array through the Ethernet connections to the controller. • You have attached the management station to the same subnet as the storage management ports.
IP addressing	• You have installed and configured a DHCP server. • You have obtained the MAC addresses for management port 1 on both storage array controllers.
Storage provisioning	• You will not use shared volumes. • You will create disk pools rather than volume groups.
Protocol: FC	• You have made all host-side FC connections and activated switch zoning. • You are using NetApp-supported FC HBAs and switches. • You are using FC HBA driver versions listed in the *NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool*.
Protocol: iSCSI	• You are using Ethernet switches capable of transporting iSCSI traffic. • You have configured the Ethernet switches according to the vendor's recommendation for iSCSI.
Protocol: SAS	• You are using NetApp-supported SAS HBAs. • You are using SAS HBA driver versions listed in the NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool.

If these assumptions are not correct for your installation, or if you want more conceptual background information, see the SANtricity Power Guide for your operating system.

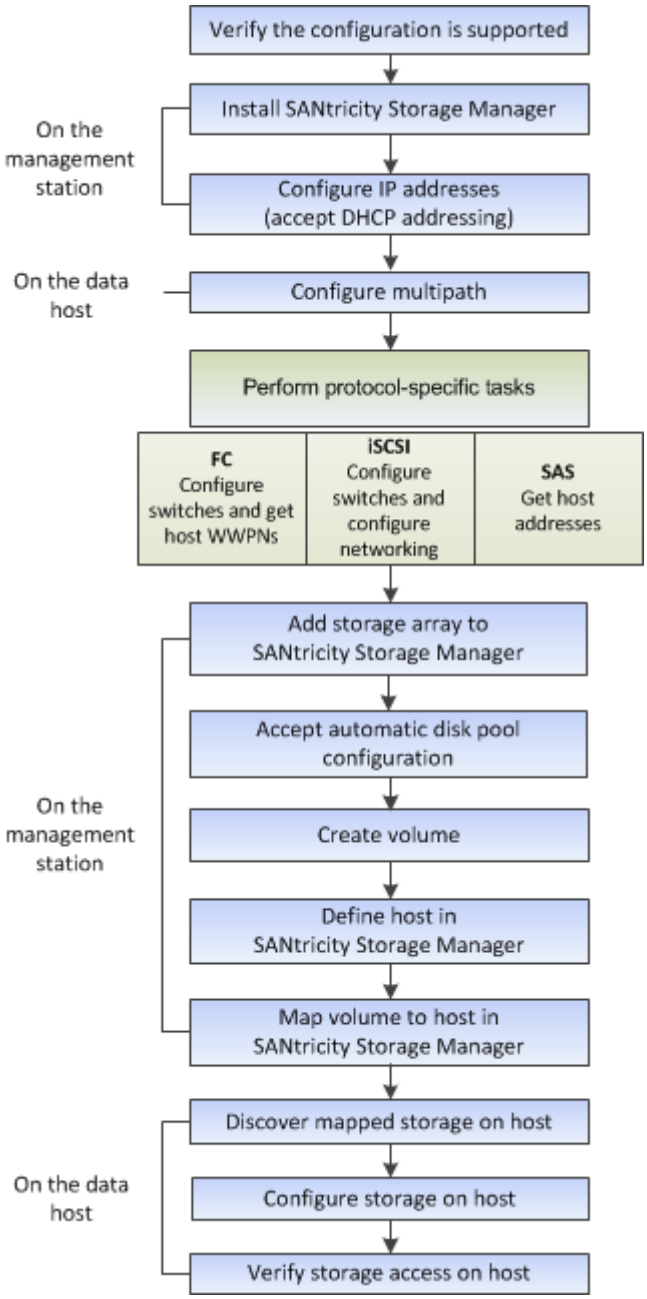
Related information

NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool

SANtricity 11.30 Installing and Configuring for VMware Power Guide for Advanced Users

Understanding the workflow

This workflow guides you through the "express method" for configuring your storage array and SANtricity Storage Manager to make storage available to a host.

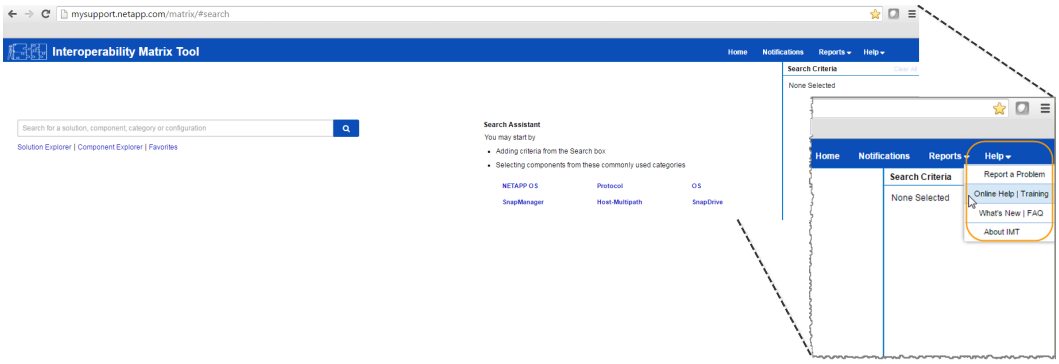


Verifying the configuration is supported

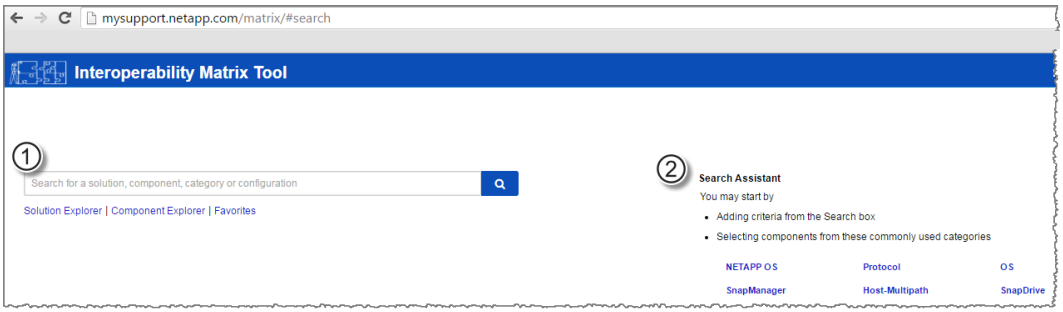
To ensure reliable operation, you create an implementation plan and then use the NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool (IMT) to verify that the entire configuration is supported.

Steps

1. Go to the *NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool*.
2. Go to **Help > Online Help | Training** or **Help > What's New | FAQ** for training or refresher tools.

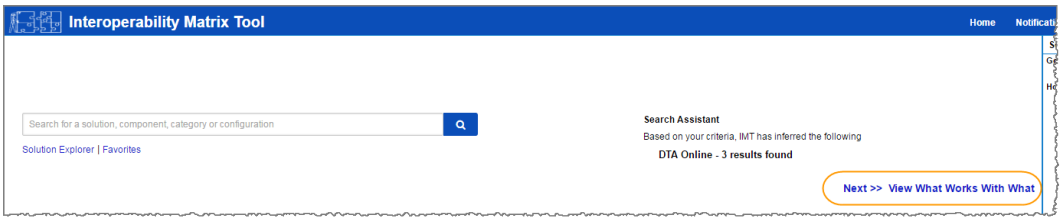


3. Use the search functions to enter the details of your configuration.

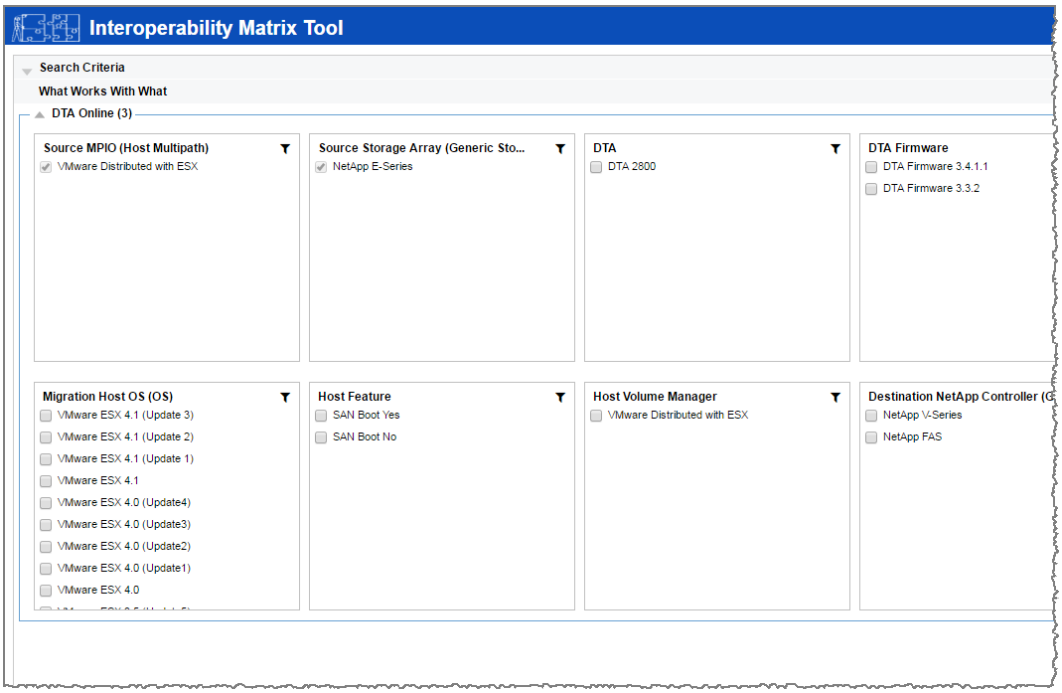


1	**Search box**: Enter a solution, component, category, or configuration for building initial criteria and inferring solutions.
2	**Search Assistant**: Use appropriate hints to infer solutions faster.

4. Click **View What Works With What** to select from a detailed matrix of components.



Example



5. Review the information in the following tabs in the **Configuration Details** window:
   - **Notes**: Lists important information specific to your configuration. Review the alerts to identify the hot fixes that are required for your operating system.
   - **Policies & Guidelines**: Provides general guidelines for all SAN configurations.
6. As necessary, make the updates for your operating system and protocol as listed in the table.

Operating system updates	Protocol	Protocol-related updates
• You might need to install out-of-box drivers to ensure proper functionality and supportability. You can install HBA drivers using the ESXi shell or a remote SSH connection to the ESXi host. To access the host using either of those methods, you must enable the ESXi shell and SSH access. For more information about the ESXi shell, refer to the VMware Knowledge Base regarding using the ESXi shell in ESXi 5.x or 6.x. For installation commands, refer to the instructions that accompany the HBA drivers. • Each HBA vendor has specific methods for updating boot code and firmware. Some of these methods could include the use of a vCenter plugin or the installation of CIM provider on the ESXi host. Refer to the support section of the vendor's website to obtain the instructions and software necessary to update the HBA boot code or firmware. Refer to the *VMware Compatibility Guide* or the HBA vendor's website to obtain the correct boot code or firmware.	FC	Host bus adapter (HBA) driver, firmware, and bootcode
	iSCSI	Network interface card (NIC) driver, firmware and bootcode
	SAS	Host bus adapter (HBA) driver, firmware, and bootcode

Related information

NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool
VMware Knowledge Base

Installing SANtricity Storage Manager

When you install the SANtricity Storage Manager software on your management station, a graphical user interface (GUI) and a command line interface (CLI) are installed by default. These instructions assume that you will install the SANtricity Storage Manager GUI on a management station and *not* on the I/O host.

Before you begin

- You must have the correct administrator or superuser privileges.
- You must have ensured that the system that will contain the SANtricity Storage Manager client has the following minimum requirements:
  - **RAM**: 2 GB for Java Runtime Engine
  - **Disk space**: 5 GB
  - **OS/Architecture**: Refer to *NetApp Support* **Downloads > Software > E-Series/EF-Series SANtricity Storage Manager** for guidance on determining the supported operating system versions and architectures.

About this task

You will install the SANtricity Storage Manager software on the management station. This section describes how to install SANtricity Storage Manager on the Windows platform only.

For more information about installation methods and customizations, see *SANtricity 11.30 Installing and Configuring for VMware Power Guide for Advanced Users* .

Steps

1. Download the SANtricity software release from *NetApp Support* **Downloads > Software > E-Series/EF-Series SANtricity Storage Manager**.
2. Run the SANtricity installer. Double-click the `SMIA*.exe` install package to execute.
3. Use the installation wizard to install the software on the management station.

Configuring IP addresses using DHCP

In this express method for configuring communications between the management station and the storage array, you use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) to provide IP addresses. Each storage array has either one controller (simplex) or two controllers (duplex), and each controller has two storage management ports. Each management port will be assigned an IP address.

Before you begin

You have installed and configured a DHCP server on the same subnet as the storage management ports.

About this task

The following instructions refer to a storage array with two controllers (a duplex configuration).

Steps

1. If you have not already done so, connect an Ethernet cable to the management station and to management port 1 on each controller (A and B).

   The DHCP server assigns an IP address to port 1 of each controller.

   Note: Do not use management port 2 on either controller. Port 2 is reserved for use by NetApp technical personnel.

   Important: If you disconnect and reconnect the Ethernet cable, or if the storage array is power-cycled, DHCP assigns IP addresses again. This process occurs until static IP addresses are configured. It is recommended that you avoid disconnecting the cable or power-cycling the array.

   If the storage array cannot get DHCP-assigned IP addresses within 30 seconds, the following default IP addresses are set:

   - Controller A, port 1: 192.168.128.101
   - Controller B, port 1: 192.168.128.102
   - Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0

2. Locate the MAC address label on the back of each controller, and then provide your network administrator with the MAC address for port 1 of each controller.

   Your network administrator needs the MAC addresses to determine the IP address for each controller. You will need the IP addresses when you add the storage array to SANtricity Storage Manager.

Configuring the multipath software

Multipath software provides a redundant path to the storage array in case one of the physical paths is disrupted. The multipath software presents the operating system with a single virtual device that represents the active physical paths to the storage. The multipath software also manages the failover process that updates the virtual device. For VMware, you use the inbox Native Multipathing Plug-in (NMP).

VMware provides plug-ins, known as Storage Array Type Plug-ins (SATP), to handle the failover implementations of specific vendors' storage arrays. The SATP you should use is VMW_SATP_ALUA.

For additional information, see *SANtricity 11.30 Installing and Configuring for VMware Power Guide for Advanced Users* .

Performing FC-specific tasks

For the Fibre Channel protocol, you configure the switches and determine the host port identifiers.

Configuring the switches—FC

Configuring (zoning) the Fibre Channel (FC) switches enables the hosts to connect to the storage array and limits the number of paths. You zone the switches using the management interface for the switches.

Before you begin

- You must have administrator credentials for the switches.
- You must have used your HBA utility to discover the WWPN of each host initiator port and of each controller target port connected to the switch.

  Note: It is helpful to record the WWPNs on the *FC worksheet* on page 35.

About this task

For details about zoning your switches, see the switch vendor's documentation.

You must zone by WWPN, not by physical port. Each initiator port must be in a separate zone with all of its corresponding target ports.

Steps

1. Log in to the FC switch administration program, and then select the zoning configuration option.
2. Create a new zone that includes the first host initiator port and that also includes all of the target ports that connect to the same FC switch as the initiator.
3. Create additional zones for each FC host initiator port in the switch.
4. Save the zones, and then activate the new zoning configuration.

Determining the host port WWPNs—FC

To configure FC zoning, you must determine the worldwide port name (WWPN) of each initiator port.

Steps

1. Connect to the ESXi host using SSH or the ESXi shell.
2. Run the following command:

   ```
   esxcfg-scsidevs –a
   ```

3. Record the initiator identifiers. The output will be similar to this example:

   ```
   vmhba3 lpfc link-up  fc.20000090fa05e848:10000090fa05e848
   (0000:03:00.0)
   Emulex Corporation Emulex LPe16000 16Gb PCIe Fibre Channel Adapter
   vmhba4 lpfc link-up  fc.20000090fa05e849:10000090fa05e849
   ```

```
(0000:03:00.1)
Emulex Corporation Emulex LPe16000 16Gb PCIe Fibre Channel Adapter
```

Related concepts

FC worksheet on page 35

Performing iSCSI-specific tasks

For the iSCSI protocol, you configure the switches and configure networking on the array side and the host side. Then you verify the IP network connections.

Configuring the switches—iSCSI

You configure the switches according to the vendor's recommendations for iSCSI. These recommendations might include both configuration directives as well as code updates.

You must ensure the following:

- You have two separate networks for high availability. Make sure that you isolate your iSCSI traffic to separate network segments.
- You have enabled send and receive hardware flow control **end to end**.
- You have disabled priority flow control.
- If appropriate, you have enabled jumbo frames.

Note: Port channels/LACP is not supported on the controller's switch ports. Host-side LACP is not recommended; multipathing provides the same, and in some cases better, benefits.

Related concepts

iSCSI worksheet on page 37

Configuring networking—iSCSI

You can set up your iSCSI network in many ways, depending on your data storage requirements.

Consult your network administrator for tips on selecting the best configuration for your environment.

While planning your iSCSI networking, remember that the VMware Configuration Maximums guides state that the maximum supported iSCSI storage paths is 8. You must consider this requirement to avoid configuring too many paths.

By default, the VMware iSCSI software initiator creates a single session per iSCSI target when you are not using iSCSI port binding.

Note: VMware iSCSI port binding is a feature that forces all bound VMkernel ports to log into all target ports that are accessible on the configured network segments. It is meant to be used with arrays that present a single network address for the iSCSI target. NetApp recommends that iSCSI port binding not be used. For additional information, see the *VMware Knowledge Base* for the article regarding considerations for using software iSCSI port binding in ESX/ESXi. If the ESXi host is attached to another vendor's storage, NetApp recommends that you use separate iSCSI vmkernel ports to avoid any conflict with port binding.

To ensure a good multipathing configuration, use multiple network segments for the iSCSI network. Place at least one host-side port and at least one port from each array controller on one network segment, and an identical group of host-side and array-side ports on another network segment. Where possible, use multiple Ethernet switches to provide additional redundancy.

You must enable send and receive hardware flow control **end to end**. You must disable priority flow control.

If you are using jumbo frames within the IP SAN for performance reasons, make sure to configure the array, switches, and hosts to use jumbo frames. Consult your operating system and switch documentation for information on how to enable jumbo frames on the hosts and on the switches. To enable jumbo frames on the array, complete the steps in *Configuring array-side networking—iSCSI*.

Note: Many network switches have to be configured above 9,000 bytes for IP overhead. Consult your switch documentation for more information.

Related tasks

Configuring array-side networking—iSCSI on page 16

Configuring array-side networking—iSCSI

You use the Array Management Window (AMW) of SANtricity Storage Manager to configure iSCSI networking on the array side.

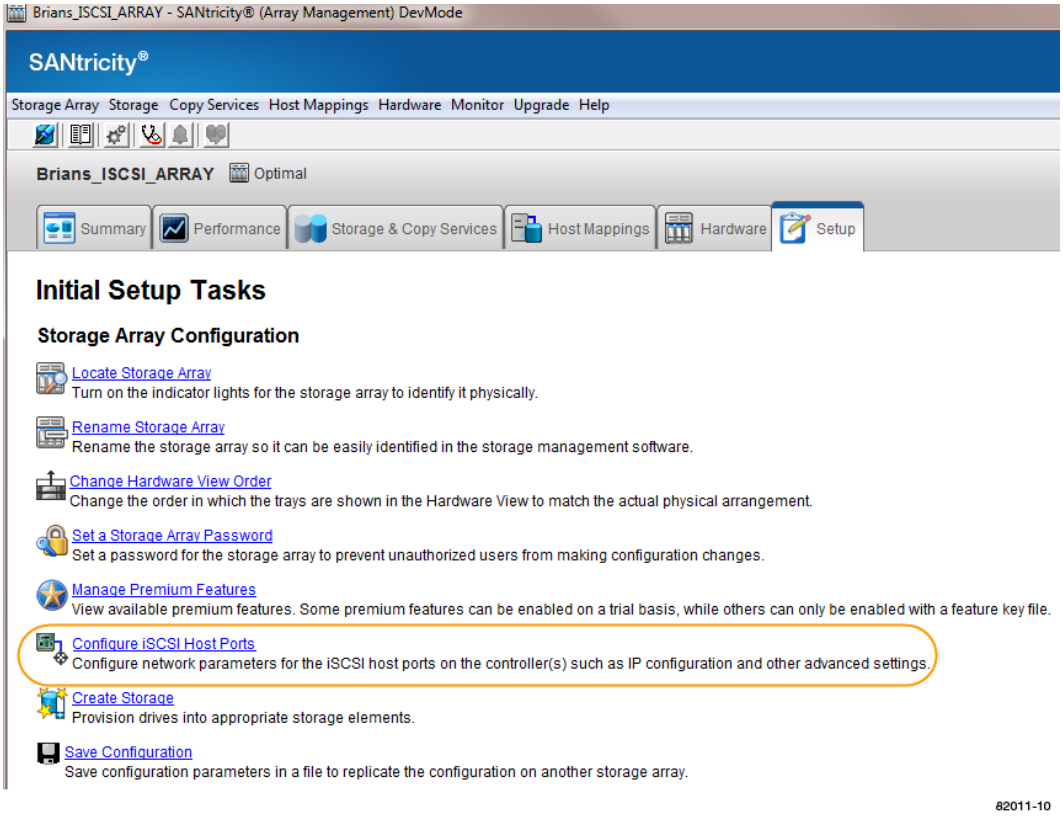
About this task

To configure E-Series iSCSI ports for both controllers, complete the following steps:

Steps

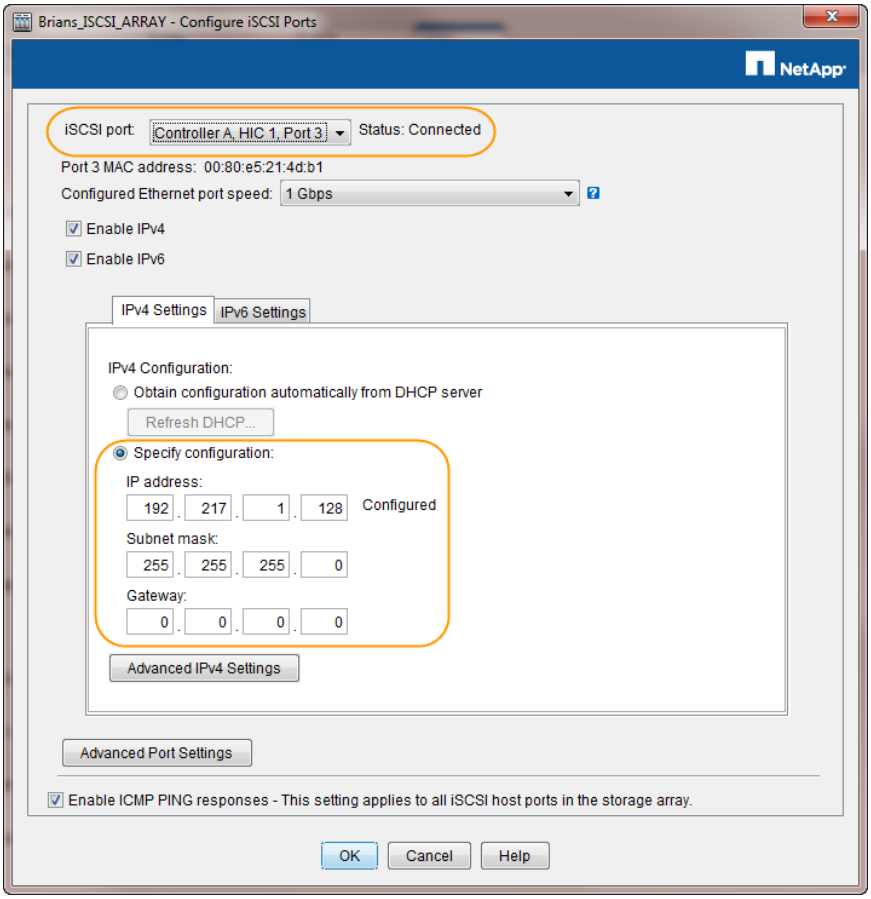
1. Open the **SANtricity Storage Manager Enterprise Management Window (EMW)**.
2. Click the **Devices** tab, and then double-click the name of the storage array in the left pane.

   The **Array Management Window (AMW)** opens.
3. From the **AMW**, select the **Setup** tab.
4. Select **Configure iSCSI Host Ports**.



5. Select the iSCSI host port to be configured and configure the IP address information as needed. Add the IP address to the worksheet for use when you configure iSCSI networking on the host side.

   Note: The **Enable ICMP PING Responses** check box is checked by default and should remain selected.



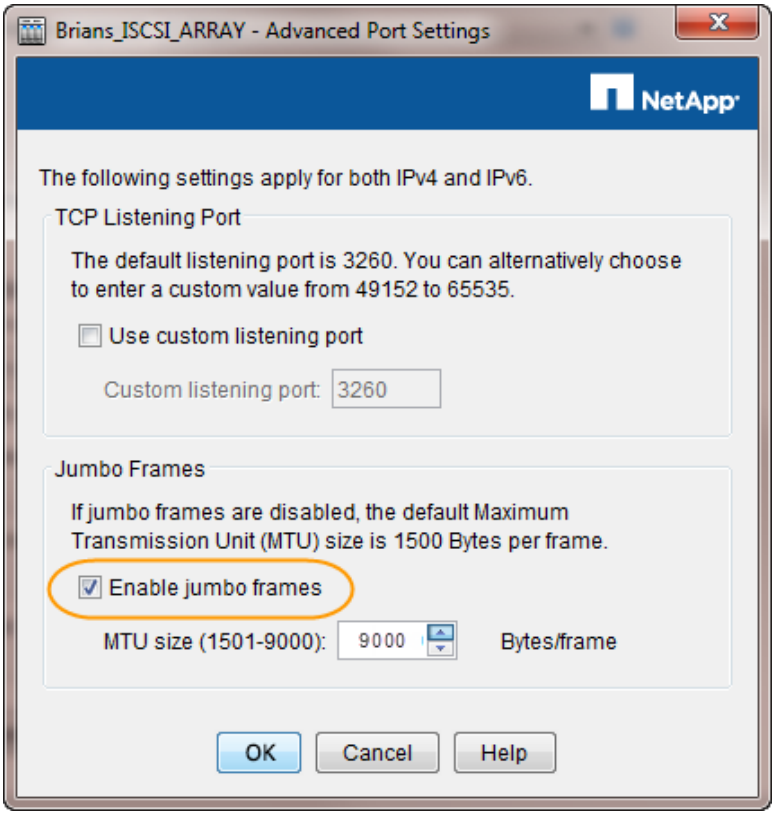
6. Reconfigure the E-Series iSCSI host ports to use the same maximum transmission unit (MTU) size as the host and switch.

   a. From the iSCSI Host Ports dialog box, select **Advanced Host Port Settings**.

   b. Select the **Enable jumbo frames** checkbox, if appropriate.

   c. Change the MTU size to the desired number of bytes per frame, and then select **OK**.

   d. Select **OK** on the remaining windows as necessary to complete this procedure.



7. Repeat steps above to configure additional iSCSI ports on the E-Series controllers.

Configuring host-side networking—iSCSI

Configuring iSCSI networking on the host side enables the VMware iSCSI initiator to establish a session with the array.

About this task

In this "express method" for configuring iSCSI networking on the host side, you allow the ESXi host to carry iSCSI traffic over four redundant paths to the storage.

After you complete this task, the host is configured with a single vSwitch containing both VMkernel ports and both VMNICs.

For additional information on configuring iSCSI networking for VMware, see the vSphere Documentation Center for your version of vSphere.

Steps

1. Configure the switches that will be used to carry iSCSI storage traffic.
2. Enable send and receive hardware flow control **end to end**.
3. Disable priority flow control.
4. Complete the array side iSCSI configuration.
5. Use two NIC ports for iSCSI traffic.
6. Use either the vSphere client or vSphere web client to perform the host-side configuration.

   The interfaces vary in functionality and the exact workflow will vary.

Verifying IP network connections—iSCSI

You verify Internet Protocol (IP) network connections by using ping tests to ensure the host and array are able to communicate.

Steps

1. On the host, run one of the following commands, depending on whether jumbo frames are enabled:

   - If jumbo frames are not enabled, run this command:

     ```
     vmkping <iSCSI_target_IP_address>
     ```

   - If jumbo frames are enabled, run the `ping` command with a payload size of 8,972 bytes. The IP and ICMP combined headers are 28 bytes, which when added to the payload, equals 9,000 bytes. The `-s` switch sets the `packet size` bit. The `-d` switch sets the DF (Don't Fragment) bit on the IPv4 packet. These options allow jumbo frames of 9,000 bytes to be successfully transmitted between the iSCSI initiator and the target.

     ```
     vmkping -s 8972 -d <iSCSI_target_IP_address>
     ```

   In this example, the iSCSI target IP address is `192.0.2.8`.

   ```
   vmkping -s 8972 -d 192.0.2.8
   Pinging 192.0.2.8 with 8972 bytes of data:
   Reply from 192.0.2.8: bytes=8972 time=2ms TTL=64
   Reply from 192.0.2.8: bytes=8972 time=2ms TTL=64
   Reply from 192.0.2.8: bytes=8972 time=2ms TTL=64
   Reply from 192.0.2.8: bytes=8972 time=2ms TTL=64
   Ping statistics for 192.0.2.8:
     Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
   Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
     Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 2ms
   ```

2. Issue a `vmkping` command from each host's initiator address (the IP address of the host Ethernet port used for iSCSI) to each controller iSCSI port. Perform this action from each host server in the configuration, changing the IP addresses as necessary.

   Note: If the command fails with the message `sendto() failed (Message too long)`, verify the MTU size (jumbo frame support) for the Ethernet interfaces on the host server, storage controller, and switch ports.

3. Return to the iSCSI Configuration procedure to finish target discovery.

Performing SAS-specific tasks

For the SAS protocol, you determine host port addresses and make the settings recommended in the Notes column of the *NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool (IMT)*.

About this task

Guidelines for HBA utilities

- Most HBA vendors offer an HBA utility. Depending on your host operating system and CPU, use either the LSI-sas2flash(6G) or sas3flash(12G) utility.
- It is helpful to record the SAS addresses on the *SAS worksheet* on page 38.
- Host I/O ports might automatically register if the host context agent is installed.

Steps

1. Download the LSI-sas2flash(6G) or sas3flash(12G) utility from your HBA vendor's web site.
2. Install the utility.
3. Record the host identifiers (SAS addresses) on the *SAS worksheet* on page 38.
4. Use the HBA BIOS to select the appropriate settings for your configuration.

   See the Notes column of the *NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool* for recommendations.

Related concepts

SAS worksheet on page 38

Related information

NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool

Adding a storage array to SANtricity Storage Manager

After you have configured the network between the management station and the array controllers, you add the controller to SANtricity Storage Manager using the Enterprise Management Window (EMW).

Steps

1. Open SANtricity Storage Manager from the Windows **Start** menu.

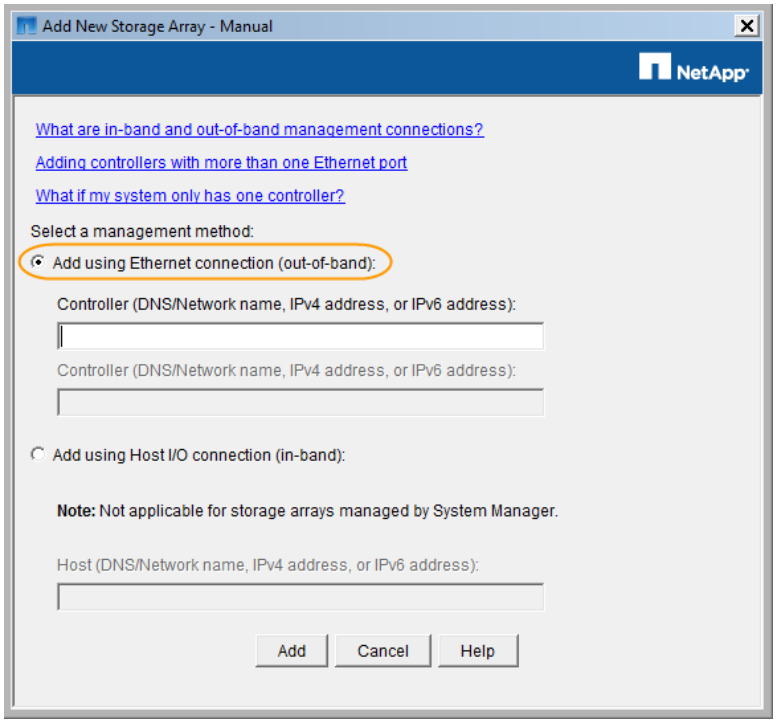
   The (EMW) is displayed.

2. On the **Select Addition Method** screen, select the **Manual** radio button, and then select **OK**.

   Note: When you open SANtricity Storage Manager for the first time, the **Select Addition Method** screen prompts you to select the **Automatic** or **Manual** method to add a new storage array.

3. To add one or more new storage arrays, complete the following steps:

   a. On the **Add New Storage Array – Manual** screen, make sure that the default **Add using Ethernet connection (out-of-band)** radio button is selected. Enter the IP address (as determined by DHCP) of port 1 for each controller (controller A and B) in the fields provided.



   b. Select **Add**.

      The Storage Array Added screen is displayed.

   c. To add another storage array, select **Yes** on the **Storage Array Added** screen and repeat the steps above.

      Otherwise, select **No**.

4. Name the storage array so you can find it more easily in the EMW after you change the IP addresses:
   a. In the **Setup** tab, select **Name/Rename Storage Arrays**.
   b. In the **Select storage array:** list, confirm that the storage array you added is selected.
   c. In the **Storage array name** field, type a name for the storage array.
   d. Select **OK**.
   e. On the **Name/Rename Storage Arrays** warning dialog, select **Yes** to dismiss the warning and continue.
5. Configure the network configuration information of the controllers, using information you obtain from your network administrator.
   a. Click the **Devices** tab, and then double-click on the name of the storage array.

      The Array Management Window (AMW) opens.
   b. Select the **Hardware** tab in the Array Management Window (AMW).
   c. Select the visual representation of one of the controllers in the **Hardware** tab.
   d. Right-click, and then select **Configure > Management Ports**.
   e. On the **Change Network Configuration** dialog box, select **Controller A, Port 1** in the **Ethernet port** drop-down list.
   f. From the **Speed and duplex mode** drop-down list, select **Auto-negotiate**.
   g. Depending on the format of your network configuration information, select the **Enable IPv4** check box, the **Enable IPv6** check box, or both check boxes.
   h. Depending on the format you have selected, enter the network configuration information in the **IPv4 Settings** tab or the **IPv6 Settings** tab.

      Note: You must obtain the network configuration information from your network administrator.

   i. Select **Controller B, Port 1** in the **Ethernet Port** drop-down list, and repeat the steps you followed for controller A.
   j. Select **OK**.
6. Find the identifiers of the controller's host ports by opening the AMW for the storage array and then following the appropriate steps for your protocol.

   Fibre Channel

   a. From the **Monitor** menu, select **Reports > Storage Array Profile**.
   b. Select the **Hardware** tab, then select the **Controllers** tab.
   c. Scroll through the information to find the WWPNs.
   d. Record the WWPNs in the worksheet.

   iSCSI

   a. Click the **Setup** tab.
   b. Click the link for **Manage iSCSI Settings**. Scroll through the information to find the identifiers.

c. Record the identifiers in the worksheet.

Accepting automatic disk pool configuration

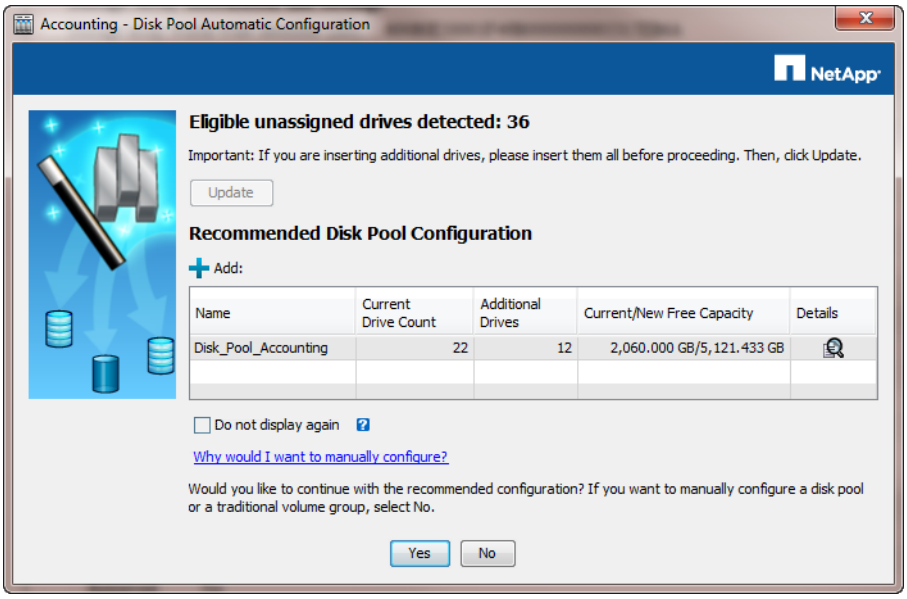
When there are unassigned drives available to create new disk pools, the Disk Pool Automatic Configuration wizard is displayed when you open the Array Management Window (AMW) for your storage array. You are prompted to select the recommended disk pool configuration.

Steps

1. In the **Enterprise Management Window (EMW)**, click **Devices**, and then double-click the storage array to open the Array Management Window (AMW).

   Note: When you open the AMW for a storage array for the first time, the Disk Pool Automatic Configuration wizard is displayed.

2. Accept the recommended disk pool configuration by clicking **Yes** in the **Disk Pool Automatic Configuration** dialog box.



Creating a volume

Using SANtricity Storage Manager, you create a volume—a single accessible storage area—on a storage array for the attached host to access. You create a volume from the free capacity of a disk pool.

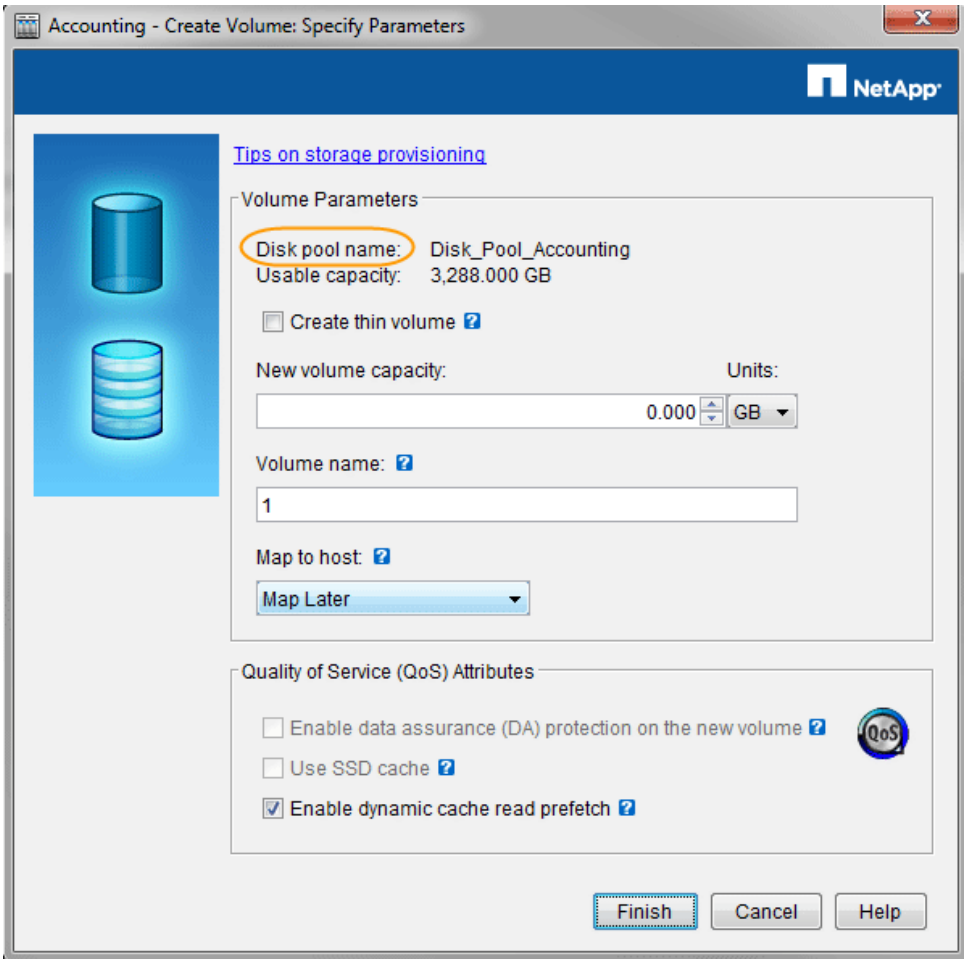
Before you begin

You must have determined the expected capacity, usage, data protection, and performance requirements for the volume.

Steps

1. From the **Array Management Window (AMW) Storage & Copy Services** tab, expand the disk pool on the array where you want to create the new volume.
2. Right-click **Free Capacity > Create Volume**.

   The following dialog box appears.



3. Configure the volume parameters.

   Onscreen flyovers provide more information about particular options.

   a. If you want to create a thin volume, select the **Create thin volume** check box.

b. From the **Units** drop-down list, select the appropriate unit for the new volume capacity.

c. Specify the volume capacity to be taken from the free capacity that is listed.

d. Enter the volume name.

e. From the **Map to host** drop-down list, select the **Map later** option.

4. Specify the Quality of Service attributes. Use the onscreen flyovers and the SANtricity Online Help to get more information about particular attributes.

   Note: The **Use SSD cache** check box is not available in the Quality of Service section because you have chosen to map the volume to a host later. See the Array Management Window Online Help topic "Learn about SSD Cache" to decide if it is appropriate to enable SSD cache later. To enable it, from the **AMW Storage & Copy Services** tab, right-click the volume, and then select **SSD Cache > Enable**.

   a. To enable DA protection, select the **Enable data assurance (DA) protection on the new volume** check box.

      This check box appears only if the drives, the controller, and the host bus adapter are all DA-capable.

   b. Finish selecting the Quality of Service Attributes and create the volume.

5. If you want to enable dynamic cache read prefetch, select the **Enable dynamic cache read prefetch** check box to enable it.

   Note: Dynamic cache read prefetch is not available for thin volumes.

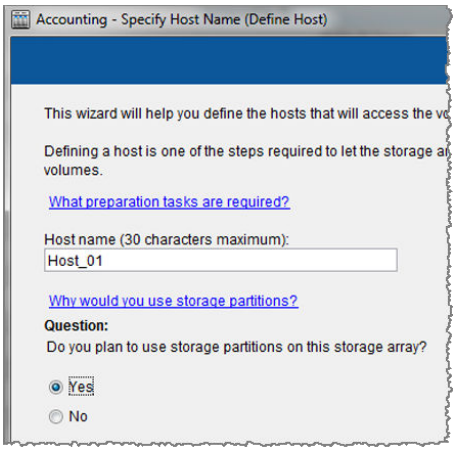
6. Select **Finish**.

Defining a host in SANtricity Storage Manager

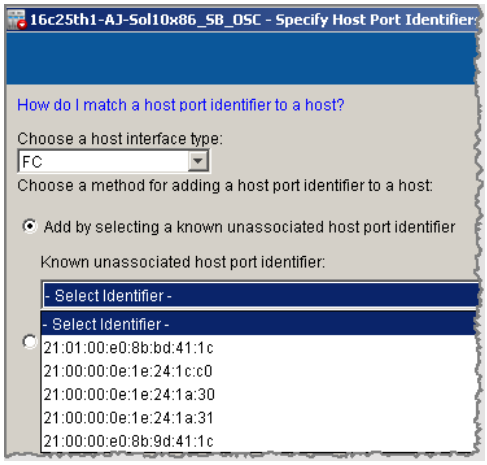
You define a new logical host on the storage array so that volumes can be shared with the host.

Steps

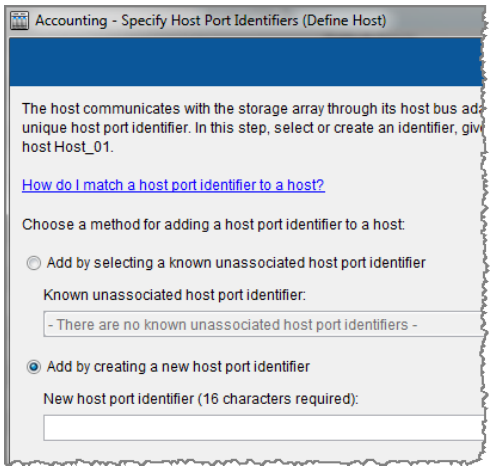
1. From the **Array Management Window (AMW)**, select the **Host Mappings** tab.
2. In the left pane, expand the storage array tree.
3. Right-click **Default Group** and select **Define > Host** to start the **Define Host** wizard.
   a. Enter a descriptive name for the host to make it easier for administrators to manage the environment over time.
   b. In the **Question** area of the dialog box, keep the **Yes** selected.



4. Select **Next**.
5. If the controller supports multiple host interface types, select one type from the **Choose a host interface type** drop-down list.
6. Choose a method for adding a host port identifier to the host.
   - You can add known unassociated host port identifiers by selecting the option **Add by selecting a known unassociated host port identifier**. From the drop-down list, select the identifier for the first port on the host.
     In this example, a Fibre Channel host interface type is shown.



- If no identifiers are displayed, there is an issue with the path to the host, and the storage cannot be discovered. Resolve the host issue, then change the host port identifier that was not discovered by selecting the option **Add by creating a new host port identifier**. Enter the new host port identifier.



Note: The host port identifier is called a different name depending on the protocol:

- Fibre Channel and SAS: World Wide Identifier (WWID)
- InfiniBand and iSCSI: iSCSI Qualified Name (IQN)

When the identifier is displayed in the selection list, the storage array can automatically detect the path to the host.

7. Enter a descriptive alias name for the host port identifier.
8. Select **Add** to add the host port identifier to the host.
9. Repeat Step *6* on page 27 through Step *8* on page 28 for each link between the host and the storage array. You can connect and provision two to four paths between any one host and the E-Series storage array.

   Note: For InfiniBand and iSCSI, additional links between host and storage will not show up as different identifiers; they will all exist behind the same IQN.

10. Select **Next**.

11. From the **Host type (operating system)** drop-down list, select host type **VMware**.
12. Select **Next**.
13. Select **No – this host will NOT share access to the same volumes with other hosts**, and then select **Next**.

    Note: These instructions assume a non-clustered configuration.

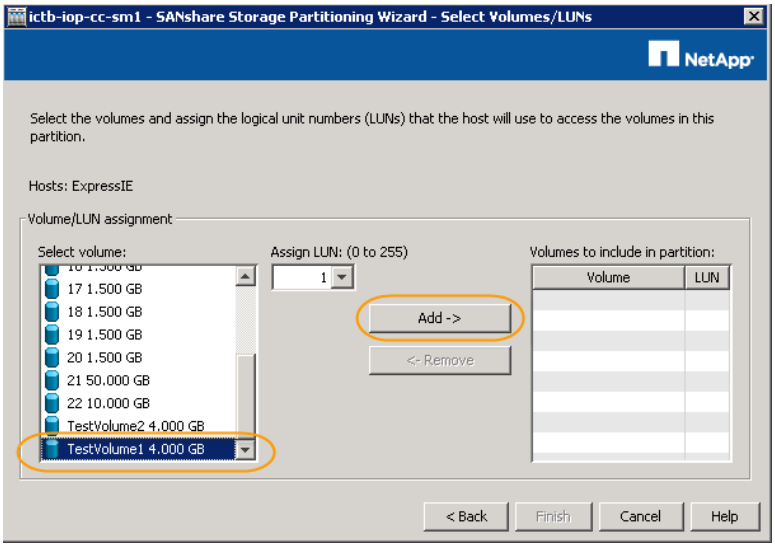
14. Review the host definition information and confirm that the host name, the host type, and the host port identifiers are correct.
15. Select **Finish** to create the host.
16. Repeat Step *3* on page 27 through Step *15* on page 29 to create additional hosts as required.
17. From the **Host Mappings** tab, review the storage array tree to verify that the hosts were created.

Mapping a volume to a host

Using SANtricity Storage Manager to create storage partitions, you assign a logical unit number (LUN) to a volume and map the LUN to the host.

Steps

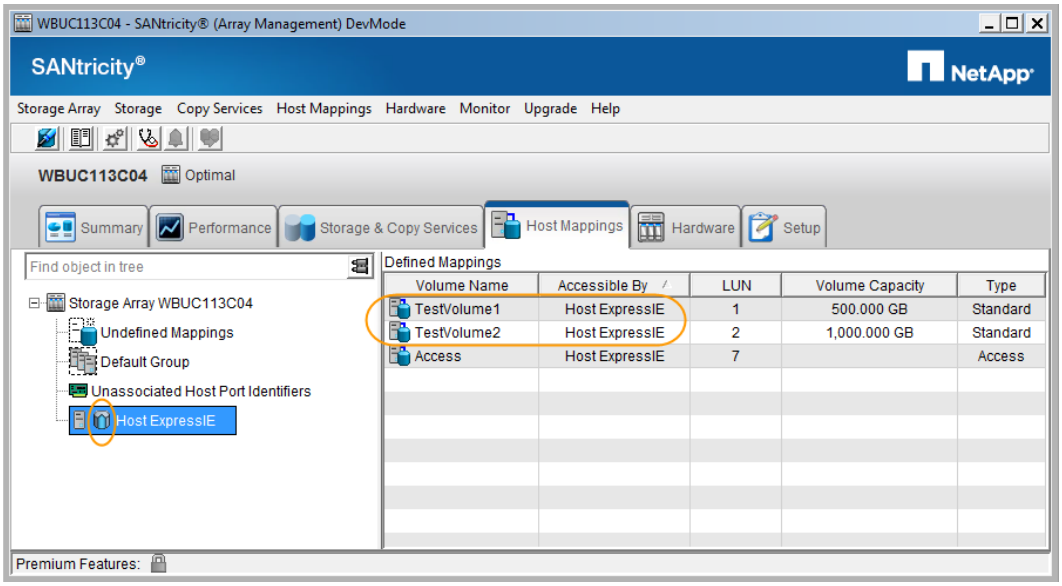
1. From the **Array Management Window (AMW)**, select the **Host Mappings** tab.
2. Select the storage array tree, right-click the desired host, and then select **Define Storage Partition** to start the **SANshare Storage Partitioning** wizard.
3. On the **Welcome** page of the wizard, select **Next**.
4. Select **Host** to create a dedicated mapping, and then select the host name to be added to the partition.
5. Select **Next**.
6. Select an individual volume, assign a LUN to the volume, and then select **Add** to associate the volume (LUN) with the partition.



7. Repeat Step *6* until all desired volumes are added to the partition.
8. Select **Finish** to create the partition.
9. Review the storage array tree on the **Host Mappings** tab to confirm that the partition was successfully created.

Example

Note: In this example, the volumes `TestVolume1` and `TestVolume2` are mapped to the host `ExpressIE`. Only this host has access to `TestVolume1` and `TestVolume2`. In the left pane of the screen, the storage partition on the host is indicated by the blue slice on the storage cylinder icon.


WBUC113C04 - SANtricity® (Array Management) DevMode
SANtricity®
NetApp
Storage Array Storage Copy Services Host Mappings Hardware Monitor Upgrade Help
WBUC113C04 Optimal
Summary Performance Storage & Copy Services Host Mappings Hardware Setup
Find object in tree
Storage Array WBUC113C04
Undefined Mappings
Default Group
Unassociated Host Port Identifiers
Host ExpressIE
Defined Mappings
Volume Name Accessible By LUN Volume Capacity Type
TestVolume1 Host ExpressIE 1 500.000 GB Standard
TestVolume2 Host ExpressIE 2 1,000.000 GB Standard
Access Host ExpressIE 7 Access
Premium Features:

Discovering storage on the host

After mapping volumes to the host, you perform a rescan so that the host detects and configures the volumes for multipathing.

About this task

By default, an ESXi host automatically performs a rescan every five minutes. A volume might appear between the time you create it and map it to a host, before you perform a manual rescan. Regardless, you can perform a manual rescan to ensure all volumes are configured properly.

Steps

1. Create one or more volumes and map them to the ESXi host.
2. If using a vCenter Server, add the host to the server's inventory.
3. Use the vSphere Client or the vSphere Web Client to connect directly to the vCenter Server or to the ESXi host.
4. For instructions on how to perform a rescan of the storage on an ESXi host, search for the VMware Knowledge Base article on this topic.

Configuring storage on the host

You can use the storage assigned to an ESXi host as either a Virtual Machine File System (VMFS) datastore or a raw device mapping (RDM).

Before you begin

The volumes mapped to the ESXi host must have been discovered properly.

About this task

All 5.*x* versions of ESXi support VMFS versions 5 and 3. You must use VMFS version 5 unless the datastore also must be used by an ESX/ESXi 4.x host, which supports only VMFS version 3. All 6.*x* versions of ESXi support VMFS versions 5 and 3, although a new VMFS-3 cannot be created.

Choices

- For instructions on creating VMFS datastores using either the vSphere Client or the vSphere Web Client, see the VMware pubs webpage (https://www.vmware.com/support/pubs/) for documentation on this topic.
- For instructions on using volumes as RDMs using either the vSphere Client or the vSphere Web Client, see the VMware pubs webpage (https://www.vmware.com/support/pubs/) for documentation on this topic.

Verifying storage access on the host

Before you use a volume, you verify that the host can write data to the volume and read it back.

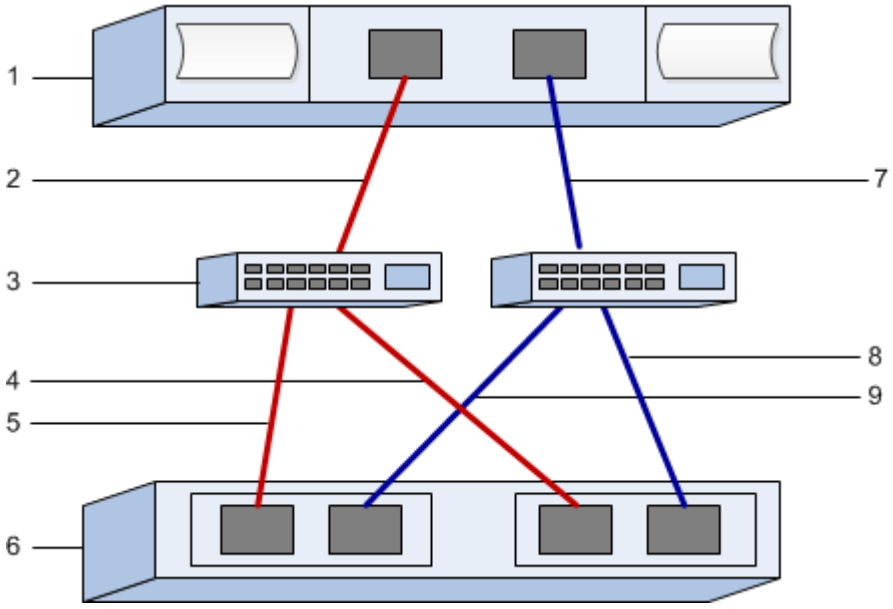
Step

1. Verify that the volume has been used as a Virtual Machine File System (VMFS) datastore or has been mapped directly to a VM for use as a raw device mapping (RDM).

FC worksheet

You can use this worksheet to record FC storage configuration information. You need this information to perform provisioning tasks.

The illustration shows a host connected to an E-Series storage array in two zones. One zone is indicated by the blue line; the other zone is indicated by the red line. Each zone contains one initiator port and all target ports.



Host identifiers

Callout No.	Host (initiator) port connections	WWPN
1	Host	*not applicable*
2	Host port 0 to FC switch zone 0	
7	Host port 1 to FC switch zone 1	

Target identifiers

Callout No.	Array controller (target) port connections	WWPN
3	Switch	*not applicable*
6	Array controller (target)	*not applicable*
5	Controller A, port 1 to FC switch 1	
9	Controller A, port 2 to FC switch 2	
4	Controller B, port 1 to FC switch 1	
8	Controller B, port 2 to FC switch 2	

Mapping host

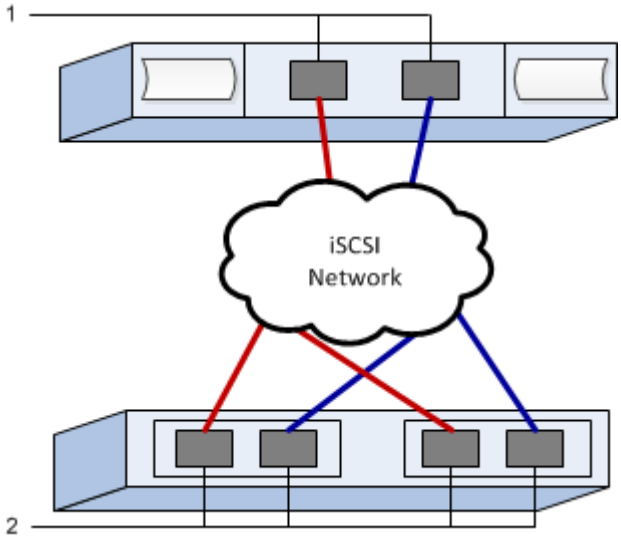
Mapping host name	
Host OS type	

iSCSI worksheet

You can use this worksheet to record iSCSI storage configuration information. You need this information to perform provisioning tasks.

Recommended configuration

Recommended configurations consist of two initiator ports and four target ports with one or more VLANs.



Target IQN

Callout No.	Target port connection	IQN
2	Target port	

Mappings host name

Callout No.	Host information	Name and type
1	Mappings host name	
	Host OS type	

SAS worksheet

You can use this worksheet to record SAS storage configuration information. You need this information to perform provisioning tasks.

Host Identifiers

Host (initiator) port connections	SAS address
Host (initiator) port connected to Controller A	
Host (initiator) port connected to Controller B	

Target Identifiers

Recommended configurations consist of two target ports.

Mappings Host

Mappings Host Name	
Host OS Type	

Where to find additional information

Use the resources listed here if you need additional information. You can also use the online help systems for the Enterprise Management Window (EMW) and the Array Management Window (AMW) of SANtricity Storage Manager.

- *SANtricity 11.30 Installing and Configuring for VMware Power Guide for Advanced Users* describes:
  - Software installation options
  - Configuration options
  - Multipath options
  - Installation on a boot device
- Online help describes how to use SANtricity Storage Manager to complete configuration and storage management tasks. It is available within the product and as a PDF download.
- *NetApp Knowledgebase* (a database of articles) provides troubleshooting information, FAQs, and instructions for a wide range of NetApp products and technologies.
- **VMware Configuration Maximums** describe how to configure virtual and physical storage to stay within the allowed maximums that ESX/ESXi supports.
  vSphere 6.0 - search vmware.com for "vsphere 60 configuration maximums."
  vSphere 5.5 - search vmware.com for "vsphere 55 configuration maximums."
  vSphere 5.1 - search vmware.com for "vsphere 51 configuration maximums."
- **VMware iSCSI Port Binding** provides considerations for using software iSCSI port binding in ESX/ESXi. Search the VMware Knowledge Base for this topic.
- Other VMware Publications. Search vmware.com for ESXi vCenter Server documentation.
- For additional documentation and instructions for E-Series products, including SANtricity software, go to the *NetApp E-Series and EF-Series Systems Documentation Center*.

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