



# **Plan the Hyper-V or SQL Server over SMB configuration**

**ONTAP 9**

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# Plan the Hyper-V or SQL Server over SMB configuration

## Complete the volume configuration worksheet

The worksheet provides an easy way to record the values that you need when creating volumes for SQL Server and Hyper-V over SMB configurations.

For each volume, you must specify the following information:

- storage virtual machine (SVM) name

The SVM name is the same for all volumes.

- Volume name
- Aggregate name

You can create volumes on aggregates located on any node in the cluster.

- Size
- Junction path

You should keep the following in mind when creating volumes used to store application server data:

- If the root volume does not have NTFS security style, you must specify the security style as NTFS when you create the volume.

By default, volumes inherit the security style of the SVM root volume.

- Volumes should be configured with the default volume space guarantee.
- You can optionally configure the autosize space management setting.
- You should set the option that determines the Snapshot copy space reserve to 0.
- The Snapshot policy applied to the volume must be disabled.

If the SVM Snapshot policy is disabled, then you do not need to specify a Snapshot policy for the volumes. The volumes inherit the Snapshot policy for the SVM. If the Snapshot policy for the SVM is not disabled and is configured to create Snapshot copies, you must specify a Snapshot policy at the volume level, and that policy must be disabled. Shadow copy service-enabled backups and SQL Server backups manage Snapshot copy creation and deletion.

- You cannot configure load-sharing mirrors for the volumes.

Junction paths on which you plan to create shares that the application servers use should be chosen so that there are no junctioned volumes below the share entry point.

For example, if you want to store virtual machine files on four volumes named “vol1”, “vol2”, “vol3”, and “vol4”, you can create the namespace shown in the example. You can then create shares for the application servers at the following paths: /data1/vol1, /data1/vol2, /data2/vol3, and /data2/vol4.

Vserver	Volume	Junction		Junction Path	Junction Path Source
		Active			
vs1	data1	true		/data1	RW_volume
vs1	vol1	true		/data1/vol1	RW_volume
vs1	vol2	true		/data1/vol2	RW_volume
vs1	data2	true		/data2	RW_volume
vs1	vol3	true		/data2/vol3	RW_volume
vs1	vol4	true		/data2/vol4	RW_volume

Types of information	Values
<i>Volume 1: Volume name, aggregate, size, junction path</i>	
<i>Volume 2: Volume name, aggregate, size, junction path</i>	
<i>Volume 3: Volume name, aggregate, size, junction path</i>	
<i>Volume 4: Volume name, aggregate, size, junction path</i>	
<i>Volume 5: Volume name, aggregate, size, junction path</i>	
<i>Volume 6: Volume name, aggregate, size, junction path</i>	
<i>Additional volumes: Volume name, aggregate, size, junction path</i>	

# Complete the SMB share configuration worksheet

Use this worksheet to record the values that you need when creating continuously available SMB shares for SQL Server and Hyper-V over SMB configurations.

## Information about SMB shares properties and configuration settings

For each share, you must specify the following information:

- storage virtual machine (SVM) name

The SVM name is the same for all shares

- Share name
- Path
- Share properties

You must configure the following two share properties:

- `oplocks`
- `continuously-available`

The following share properties must not be set:

- `homedirectory attributecache`
- `branchcache`
- `access-based-enumeration`



With change notify disabled, Windows 2012 Server does not refresh the Explorer window, which causes an inconsistent view of directory contents.

- Symlinks must be disabled (the value for the `-symlink-properties` parameter must be null [""]).

## Information about share paths

If you are using Remote VSS to back up Hyper-V files, the choice of share paths to use when making SMB connections from the Hyper-V servers to the storage locations where the virtual machine files are stored is important. Although shares can be created at any point in the namespace, paths for shares that the Hyper-V servers use should not contain junctioned volumes. Shadow copy operations cannot be performed on share paths that contain junction points.

SQL Server cannot cross junctions when creating the database directory structure. You should not create share paths for SQL server that contain junction points.

For example, given the namespace shown, if you want to store virtual machine files or database files on volumes “vol1”, “vol2”, “vol3”, and “vol4”, you should create shares for the application servers at the following paths: `/data1/vol1`, `/data1/vol2`, `/data2/vol3`, and `/data2/vol4`.

Vserver	Volume	Junction		Junction Path Source
		Active	Junction Path	
vs1	data1	true	/data1	RW_volume
vs1	vol1	true	/data1/vol1	RW_volume
vs1	vol2	true	/data1/vol2	RW_volume
vs1	data2	true	/data2	RW_volume
vs1	vol3	true	/data2/vol3	RW_volume
vs1	vol4	true	/data2/vol4	RW_volume



Although you can create shares on the `/data1` and `/data2` paths for administrative management, you must not configure the application servers to use those shares to store data.

## Planning worksheet

Types of information	Values
<i>Volume 1: SMB share name and path</i>	
<i>Volume 2: SMB share name and path</i>	
<i>Volume 3: SMB share name and path</i>	
<i>Volume 4: SMB share name and path</i>	
<i>Volume 5: SMB share name and path</i>	
<i>Volume 6: SMB share name and path</i>	
<i>Volume 7: SMB share name and path</i>	
<i>Additional volumes: SMB share names and paths</i>	

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