ETVM Central Management Manual

Eurotux Informática, S.A.

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Rua Irmãs Missionárias do Espírito Santo, 27
4715-340 Braga
Portugal

Tel: +351 253 680 300
Fax:+351 253 680 319

excelência'10

Change Log

2012-0 -20 – Carlos Rodrigues <cmar@eurotux.com>
Version change

2011-12-19 – Manuel Dias <mfd@eurotux.com>
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Sub-section *Virtual cluster management* of Section *System administration*

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Conteúdo

Lista de Figuras

1. ETVM

Description

The *Eurotux Virtualization Manager* is a centralized tool that allows the management of available resources on a network. It consists of a Linux distribution pre-installed and configured, which allows you to manage servers' resources.

The ETVM is divided into two functional blocks:

- *Central Management* (CM)
- *Virtualization Agent* (VA)

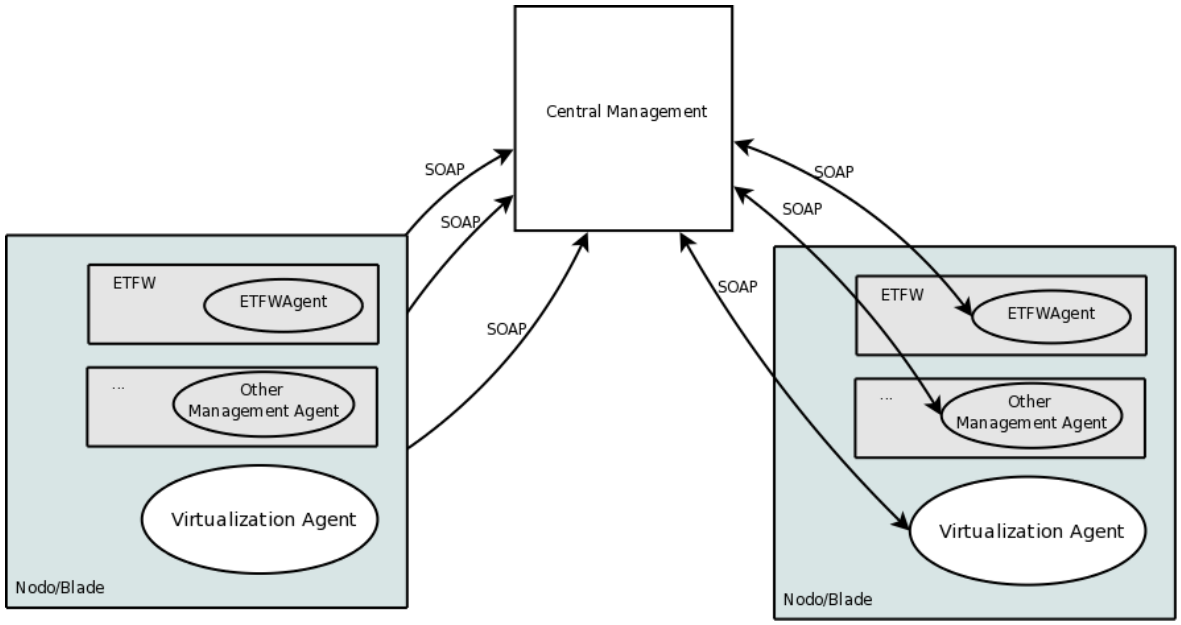

Figura 1.1.: ETVM architecture

The CM (Central Management) is the block responsible for managing the entire infrastructure. The *Virtualization Agents* are responsible for processing the requests between the virtualization server (*node*) and CM.

Within a virtualization server there may be virtual machines with *Management Agents*. These type agent enables the managing of existing services/applications on the virtual machine (see Figure 1.1).

In the ETVM , there are several virtualization servers (nodes) that communicate with the CM. The initial network configuration is performed, using VLANs through the *One time setup wizard* as shown in Figure 2.56.

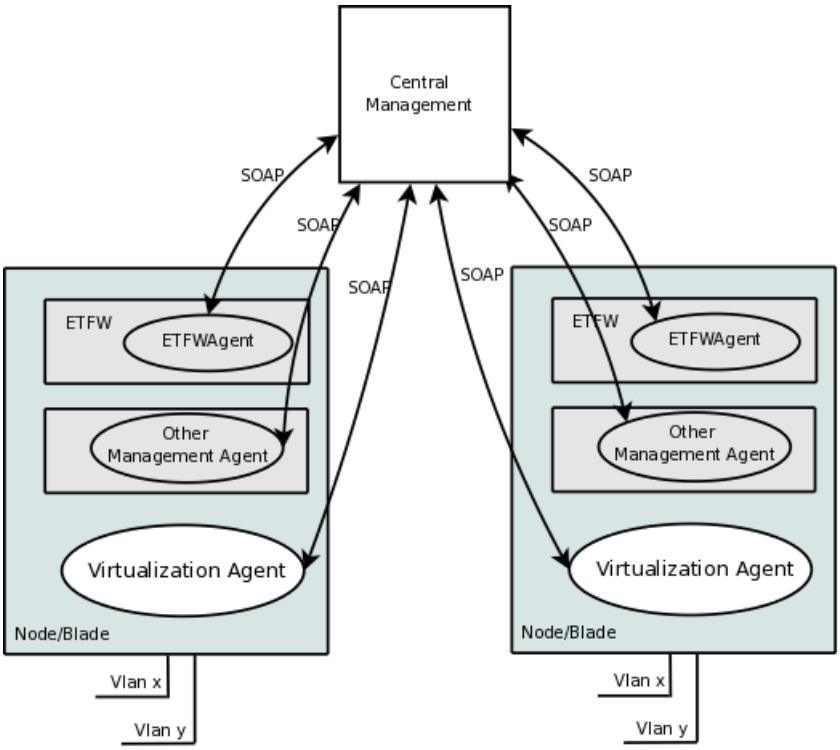

Figura 1.2.: ETVM model

This user's manual describes the configuration management tool (CM - *Central Management*).

2. Central Management

The main frame of Central Management consists in four areas:

Top panel - This panel provides the necessary menus for main system configuration, such as user administration, ISOs management and the interface that shows the system events.

Left panel (*Nodes*) - This panel lists the real machines/virtualization servers - ***nodes*** - and any existing virtual machines - ***servers***. The first level of the tree show the system datacenters. After that level we can find the available physical servers, and on the bottom nodes the virtual machines. All functionalities that can be donne on each node of the tree, are described on Section 2.3(Node) and in Section 2.4(Server). When some node is clicked, its information is loaded and appears on the main panel.

Main panel (at right) - In this area is displayed the information about the selected node.

Information panel (at bottom) - This areas shows the volatile information about any operations made on the interface. Here we can found the success of the operations.

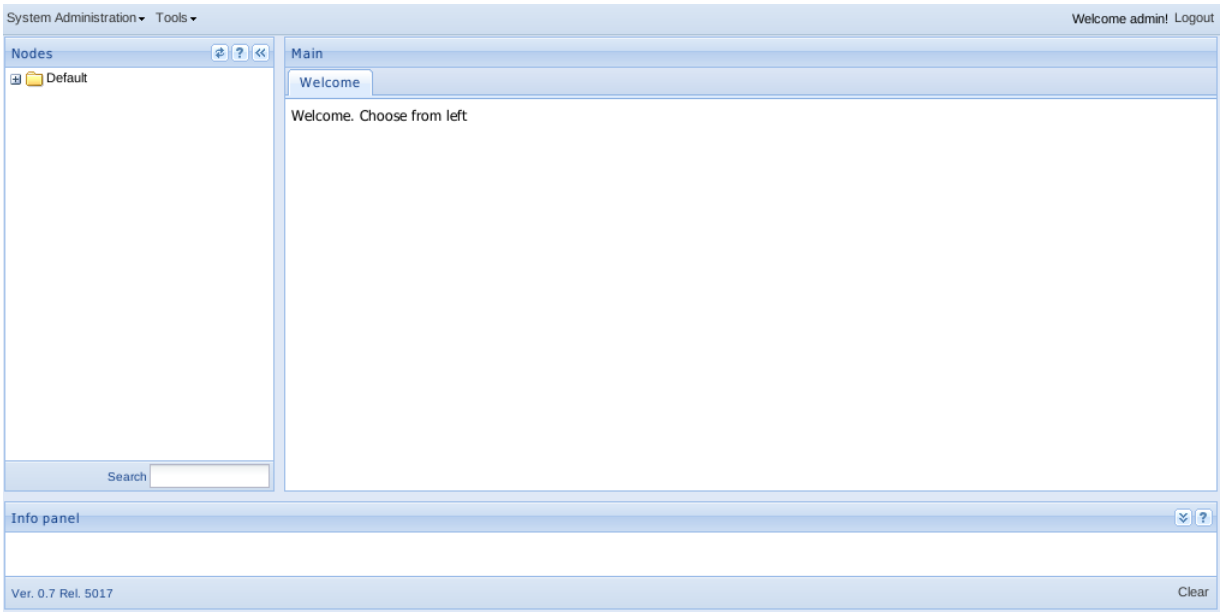

Figura 2.1.: Main layout

2.1. First access

After the installation, the CM can be accessed on the web browser by entering the address http://<IP ADDRESS>[1]

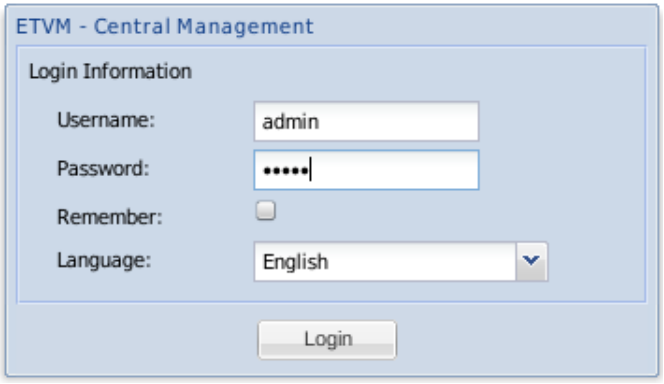

Figura 2.2.: Authentication window

The Figure 2.2 shows the first displayed frame, that asks the user his username and password. In this window we can also select the pretended language[2].

Note

The default credentials are:

Username: admin

Password: admin

For safety reasons the default password should by changed. This can be donne after the first access, on the *first time wizard*.

During the first access, the user is prompted with some questions, that allows him to setup the system (see Section 2.6).

After the installation and configuration of the CM, and having an already installed agent, it should appear automatically on the left panel.

On the left panel, see Figure 2.1, will appear the virtualization *node* registered on CM. We can right click the *node* and select the option *Authorize*. In this case the cm sends a message to the virtualization agent, requesting information about the *node*. After the end of the authorization process, the *node* can be managed as stated on Section 2.3.

[1] The ip address is specified during the installation process .
[2] Currently two languages are available: Portuguese an English

2.2. Default cluster

In this panel we can see an overview of the CM. The virtualization servers can be seen as well as any existing networks (see Figure 2.3).

2.2.1. Nodes

In *Nodes* we can see some information about the virtualization servers such as the supported hypervisor, the state of the virtualization server, among other info.

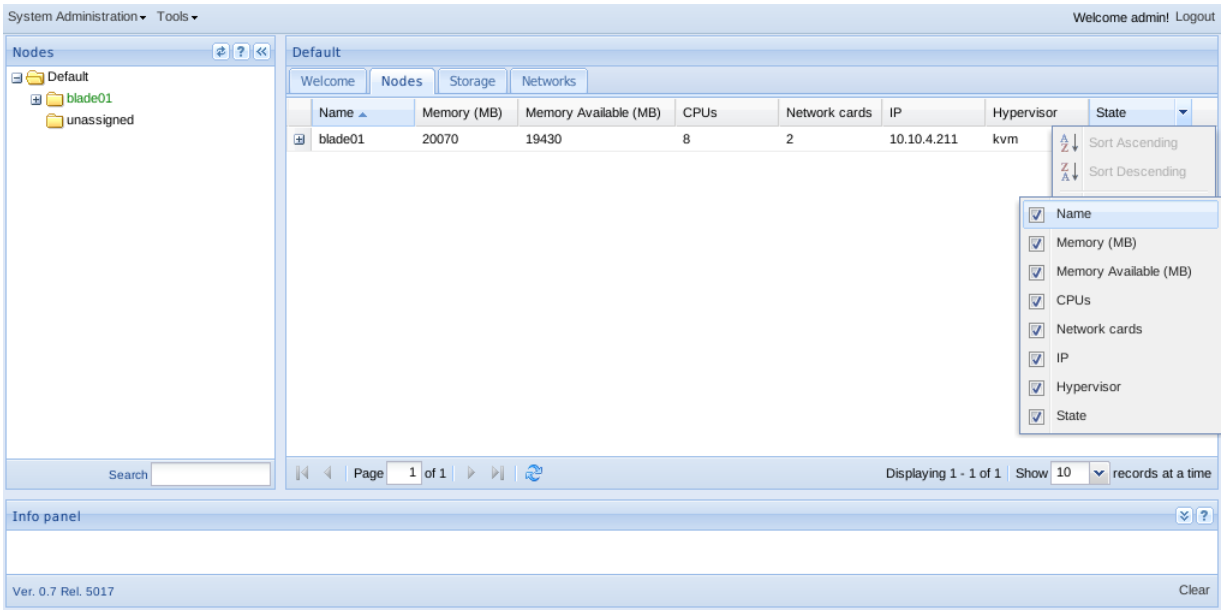

Figura 2.3.: Central Management nodes view

2.2.2. Networks

This panel allow us to do the following operations:

- System's network administration
- MAC address pool management
- Manage the virtual machines' network interfaces

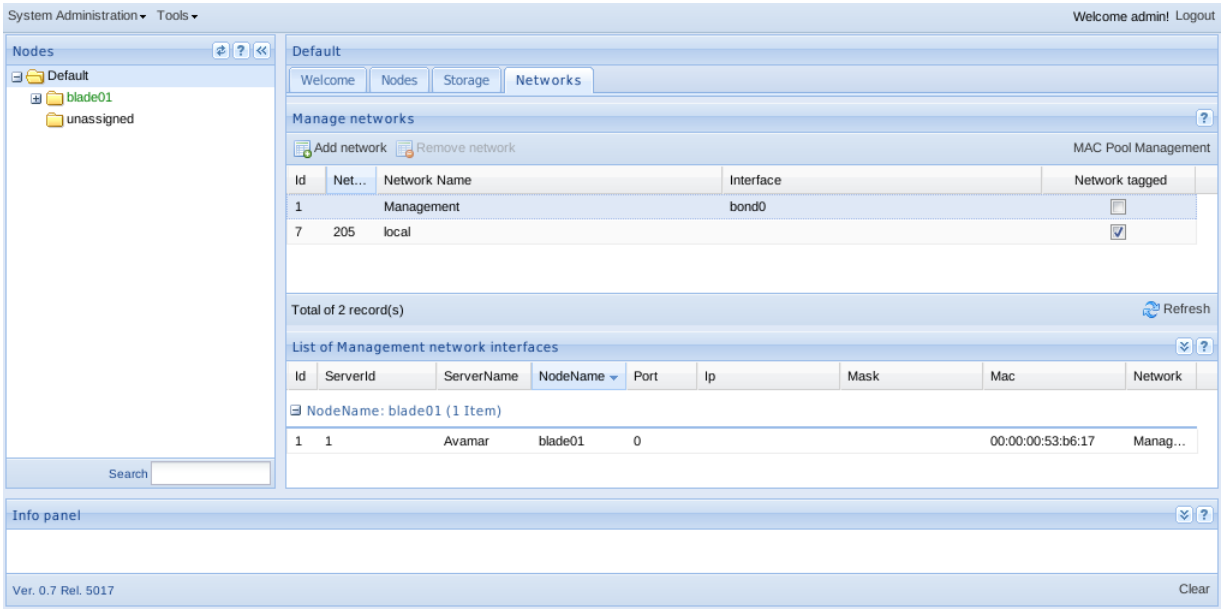

Figura 2.4.: System networks view and virtual machines' interfaces

Also, it's possible to filter the network interfaces by a given network, as stated on Figure 2.4. The Figure 2.4 lists the network interfaces for the network *Internet*.

2.2.2.1. Network administration

To add a network, click on the *Add network* button.

The network info is constituted by its name and ID[3]

To remove a network, choose the desired network and press the button *Remove network*.

> **Note**
>
> The add/remove operations are only available on version ETVM .

[3] If the network/vlan is *tagged*, the field *network ID* refers to its *VLAN ID* (see Figure 2.5)

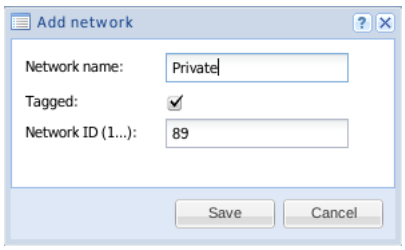

Figura 2.5.: Add network window

After successfully add or remove a network, all Central Management nodes are notified.

2.2.2.2. MAC address pool management

On *MAC Pool Management* (see Figure 2.4), its possible to create new addresses. Also, we can see the associated network for each MAC address, and the available addresses.

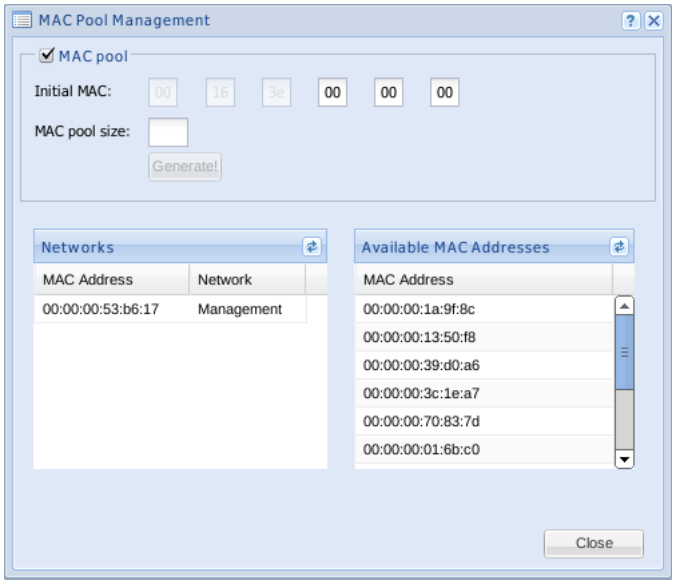

Figura 2.6.: MAC pool creation window

2.2.2.3. Virtual machines' network interfaces management

If we select a network interface and access to the context menu, it's possible to remove the network interface associated to this record - *Remove network interface* or change the network interfaces for the associated virtual machine - *Manage network interfaces*.

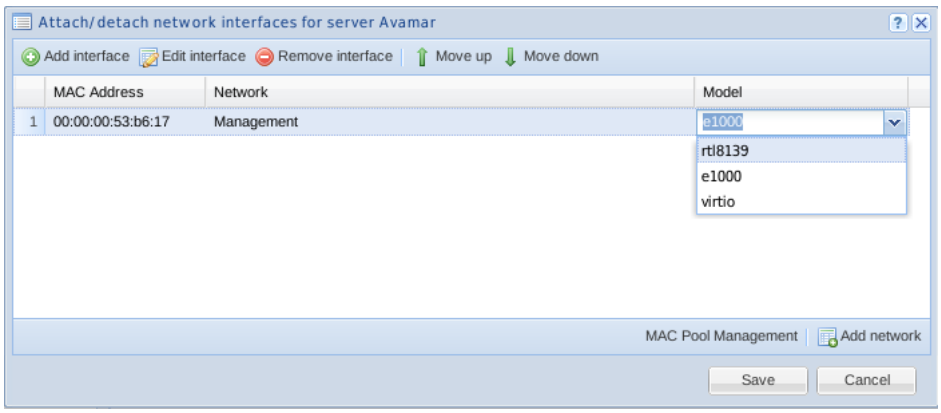

Figura 2.7.: Virtual machine interfaces (management window)

On the management window it's possible to select the network card's driver[4].

2.3. Virtualization server

On panel *Nodes* it's possible to select a *node*(virtualization server), and do the following operations:

- See the *node* information (see Section 2.3.1)
- Manage its virtual machines (see Section 2.3.2)
- Manage *node* storage (see Section 2.3.3)

In addition to these options, it's possible to access the context menu (right click). This menu allow us to perform the following operations:

- Load node
- Connectivity options [5]
- Change keymap
- Check node state

In *Connectivity options*, it's possible to configure the interface *Management* that is connected with the virtualization agent.

[4]This option is available on HVM or KVM machines. The available drivers are: e1000, rtl8139 e virtio
[5]Only available on version *ETVM*

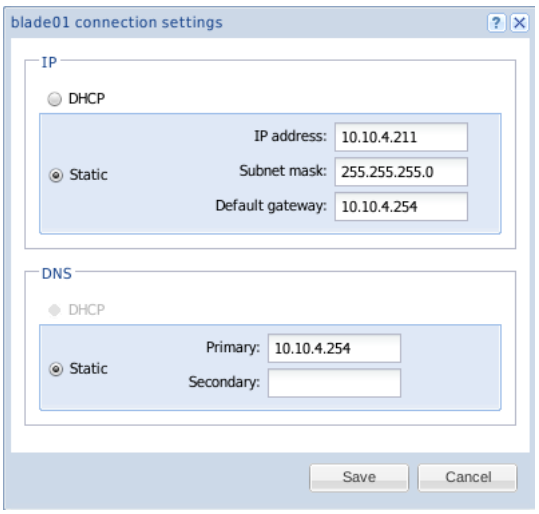

Figura 2.8.: Agent connectivity configuration

In *Change keymap*, depending on the selected item, the virtualization server or virtual machine, it's possible to define the standard VNC keymap, or the specific virtual machine keymap.

In *Node state*, it's possible to request the virtualization server to check the agent connectivity.

2.3.1. Node information

In *Node information* we can see the information about the virtualization server. We can see the "real"machine supported hypervisors and, among other information, the virtualization agent's state.

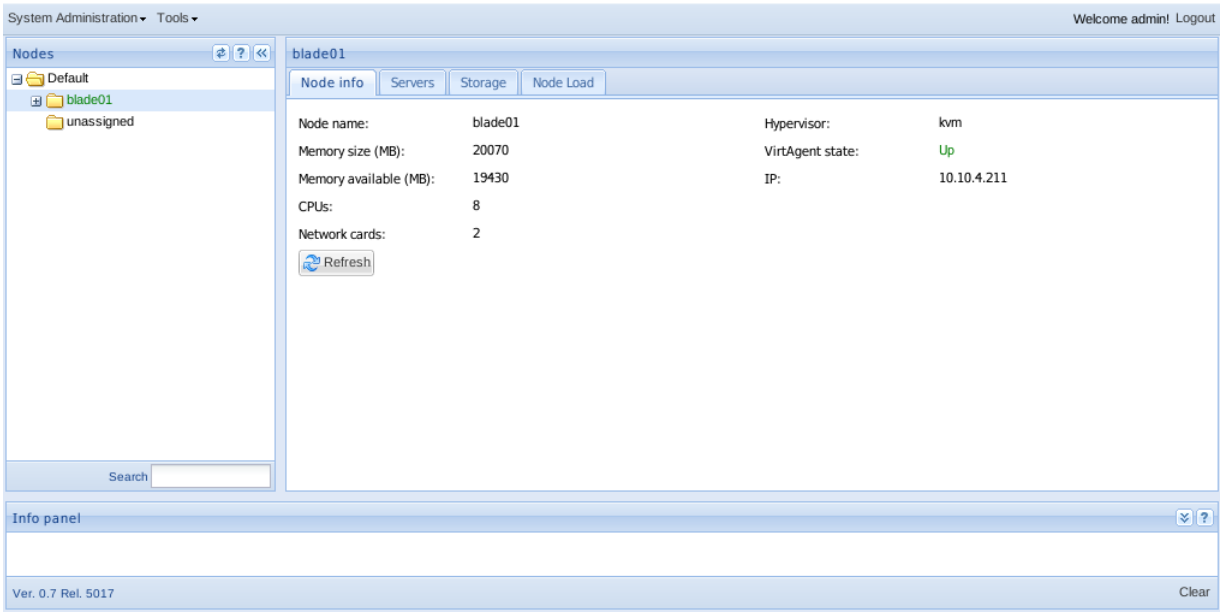

Figura 2.9.: Node's information

2.3.2. Servers

In *Servers* we can see the information of every virtual machines existing on the selected virtualization server. In addition, allows to perform the following operations:

- Add a virtual machine
- Edit a virtual machine
- Remove virtual machine
- Access virtual machine in a VNC console
- Start/Stop virtual machine
- Migrate virtual machine

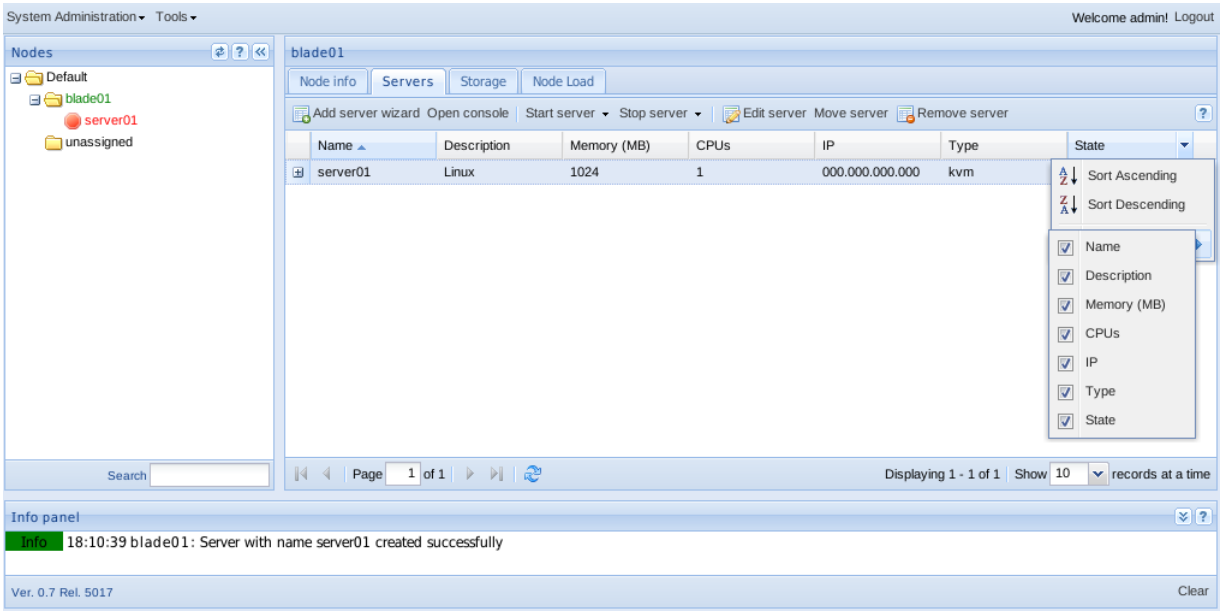

Figura 2.10.: Node's virtual machines

2.3.2.1. Add virtual machine

To add a new virtual machine, press the button *Add server wizard*.

> **Note**
>
> The panel options will be enable, if the virtualization agent is running on the *node* (physical machine) and if it is able to stablish a connection with the CM.

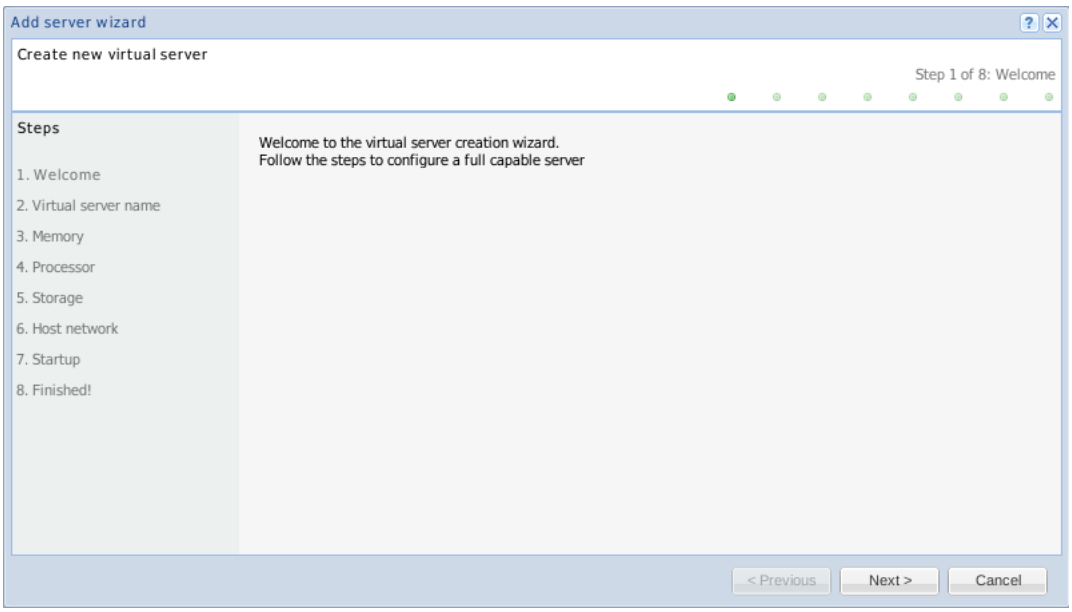

Figura 2.11.: Add server wizard - Welcome

The server wizard has the following steps:

Virtual machine name: In this step we can define the virtual machine name and the type of the operating system. The operating system option varies depending on the type of virtualization node.

- with XEN e hardware virtualization support:
  - Linux PV
  - Linux HVM
  - Windows
- with XEN without hardware virtualization support:
  - Linux PV
- with KVM
  - Linux
  - Windows

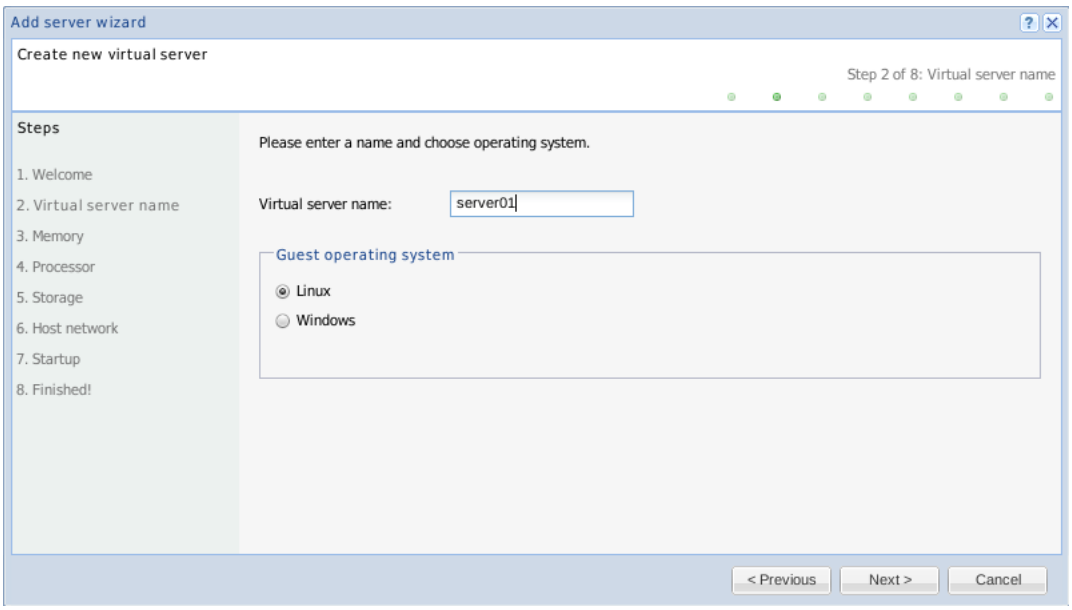

Figura 2.12.: Add server wizard - Virtual machine name

Memory: Total assigned memory.

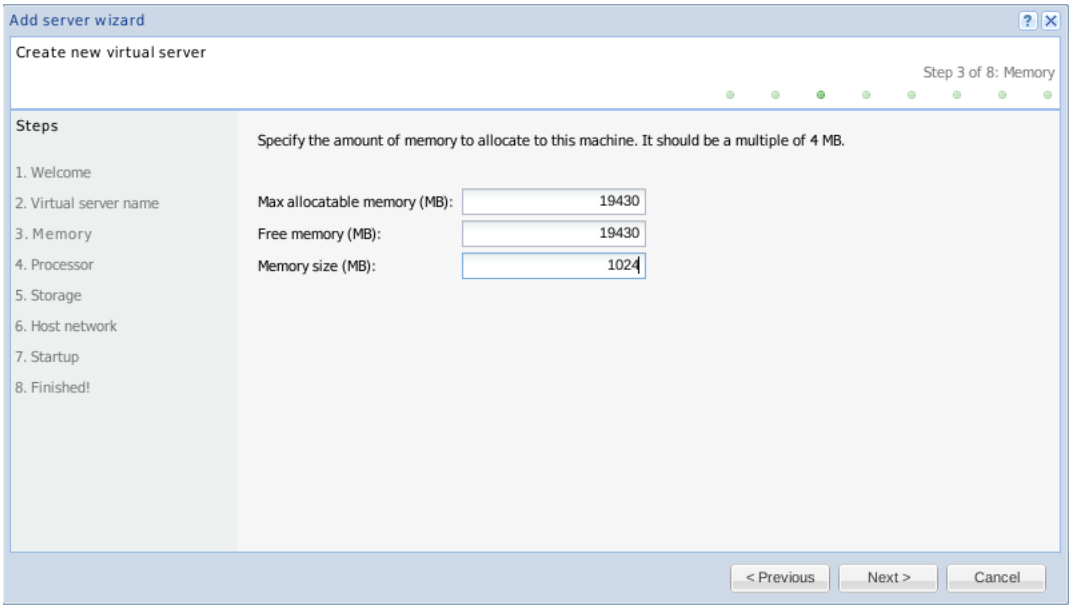

Figura 2.13.: Add server wizard - Memory

Processor: In this stage is necessary choose the number of processor that the virtual machine will have access.

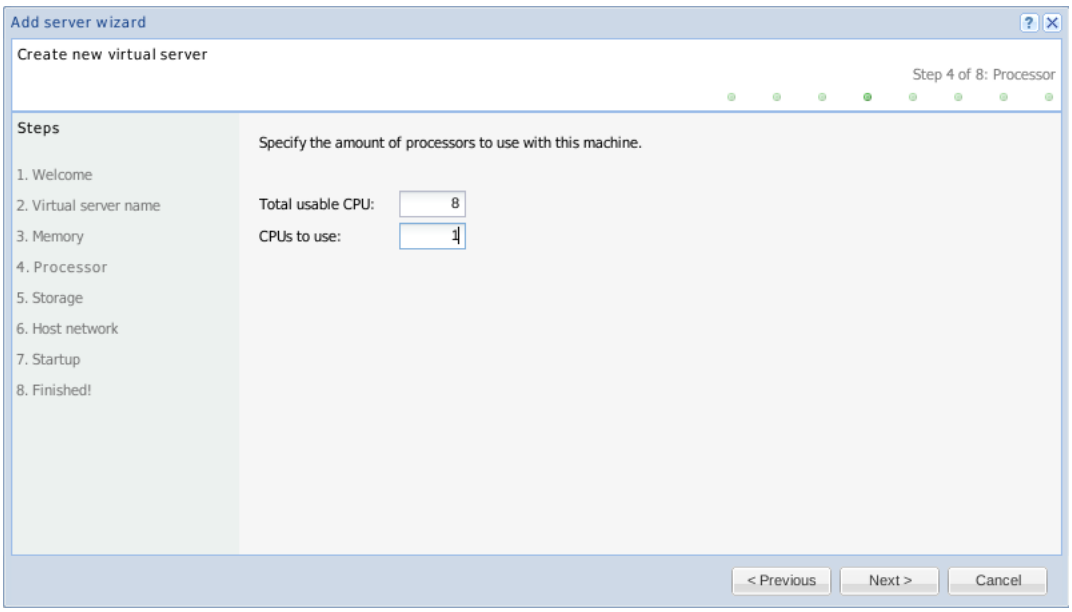

Figura 2.14.: Add server wizard - Processors

Storage: Defines the boot disk for the virtual machine. One of three options can be chosen:

- use an existing logical volume/file - *Existing logical volume*
- create a new logical volume - *New logical volume*
- at last, a file can be created on the option *New file*

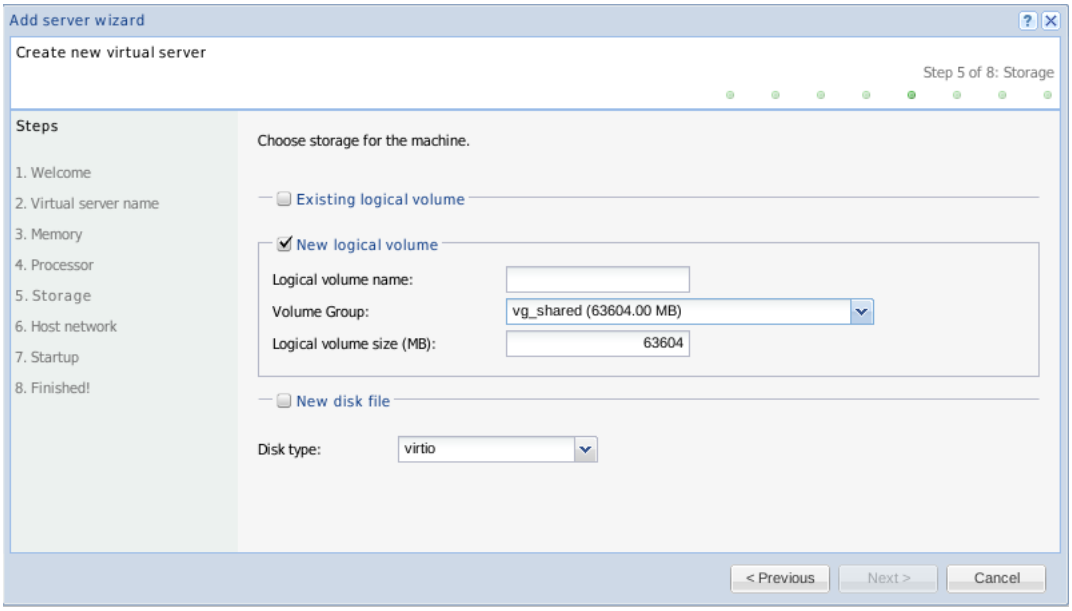

Figura 2.15.: Add server wizard - Storage

Note

If the *node* does not support *physical volumes* the option *Existing logical volume* will be disabled.

Host network: Network interfaces for the server. If there are no available MAC addresses, it's possible to create new ones by pressing the *MAC pool management*. Is also possible to create networks in this step using the button *Add network*.

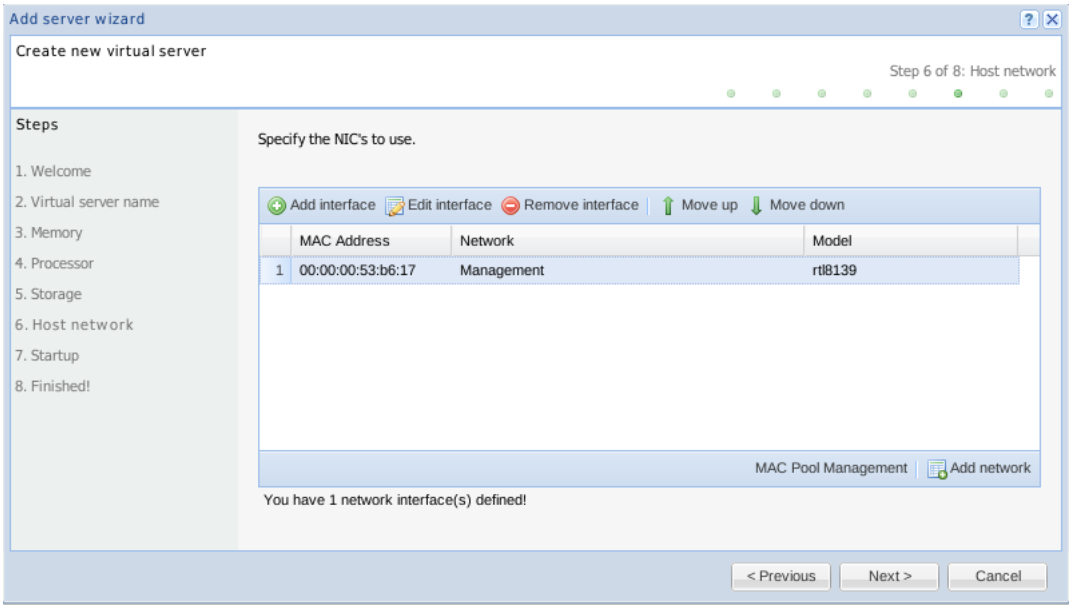

Figura 2.16.: Add server wizard - Host network

Startup: Specifies startup parameters of the virtual machine. The options at this stage vary with the type system, defined in step *Virtual machine name*:

- *Linux PV*
  - Network installation. Url of the kernel.
- Others
  - Network Boot (PXE)
  - CD-ROM (ISO)

The figure 2.17 refers to a virtual machine options in *Linux PV*.

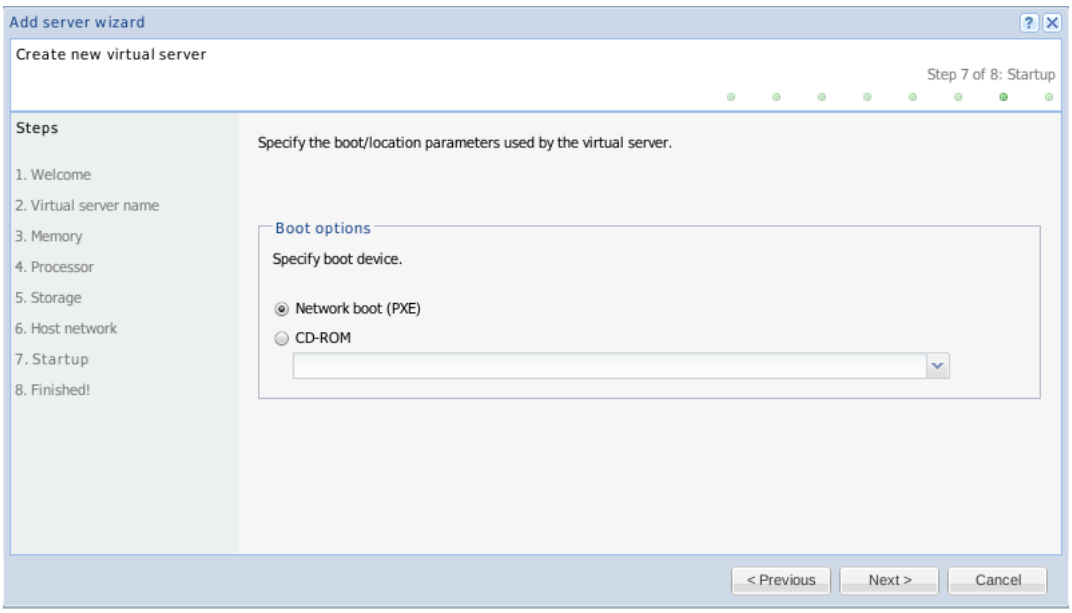

Figura 2.17.: Add server wizard - Startup

Finished! Final step of the wizard. After confirmation of the creation of the server, the data collected in previous steps are processed and sent to the virtualization server. Later in the panel *servers* the virtual machine can be initiated through the option *Start server*.

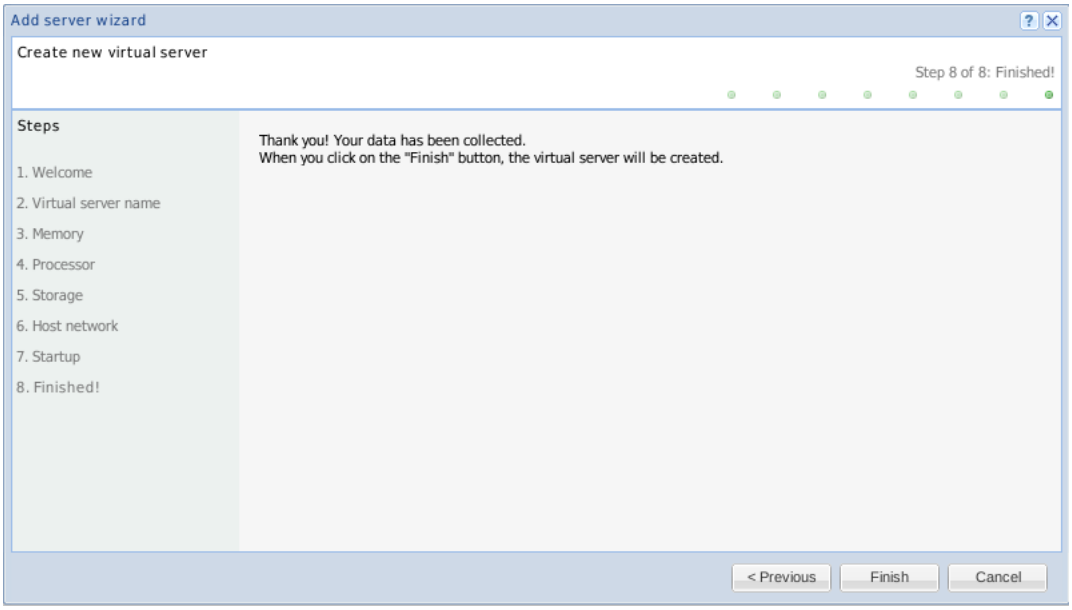

Figura 2.18.: Add server wizard - Finished!

2.3.2.2. Edit virtual machine

To edit a server, you choose the machine you want and click on *Edit server*.

> **Note**
>
> If the virtual machine is like PV, it is possible to make changes to the machine running, otherwise the option is disabled, requiring that the machine is not active in order to make changes.

The following options are available on virtual machine configuration:

General: This allows change the name, memory, keymap and boot parameters of the virtual machine. The boot parameters vary depending on the type of virtual machine (see Section 2.3.2.1).

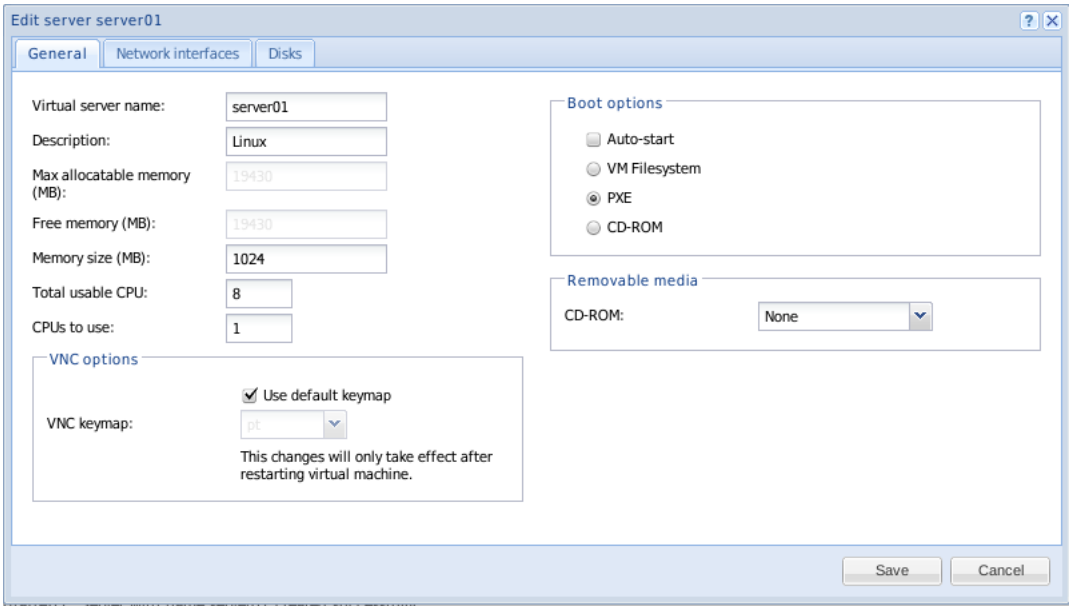

Figura 2.19.: Edit server - General

Network interfaces: Add/remove interfaces. Here we can change the type of driver to use[6].

[6] You can only specify the driver to use if the virtual machine is HVM and KVM

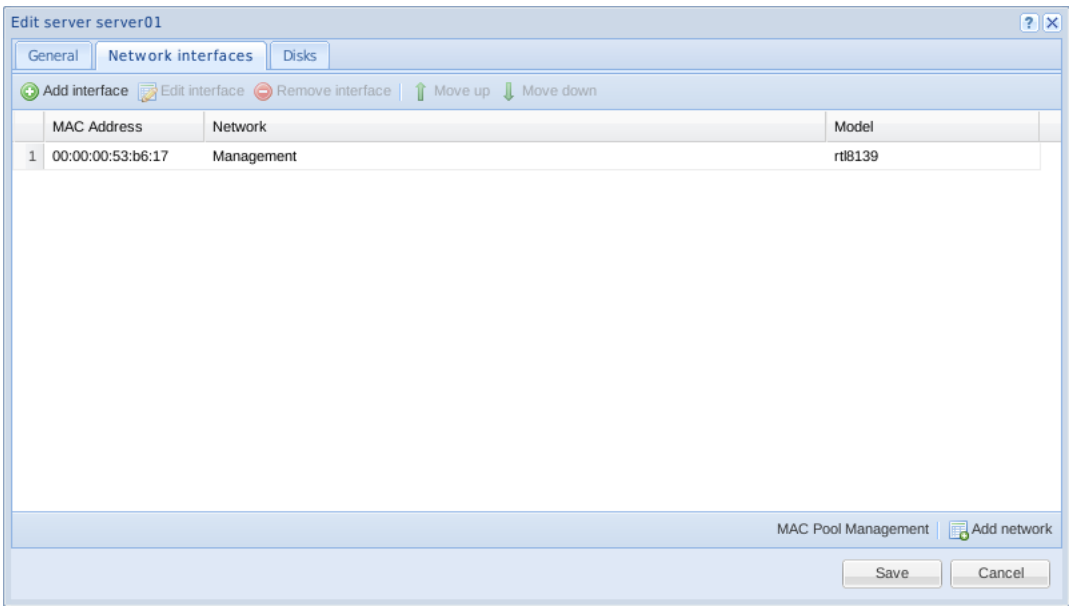

Figura 2.20.: Edit server - Network interfaces

Disks: Add/remove machine disks. The virtual machine has to have at least one associated disk. To add/remove a disk, select the desired disc and drag-n-drop between the tables.

Note

The boot disk is the disk of the machine that is in first position of the table.

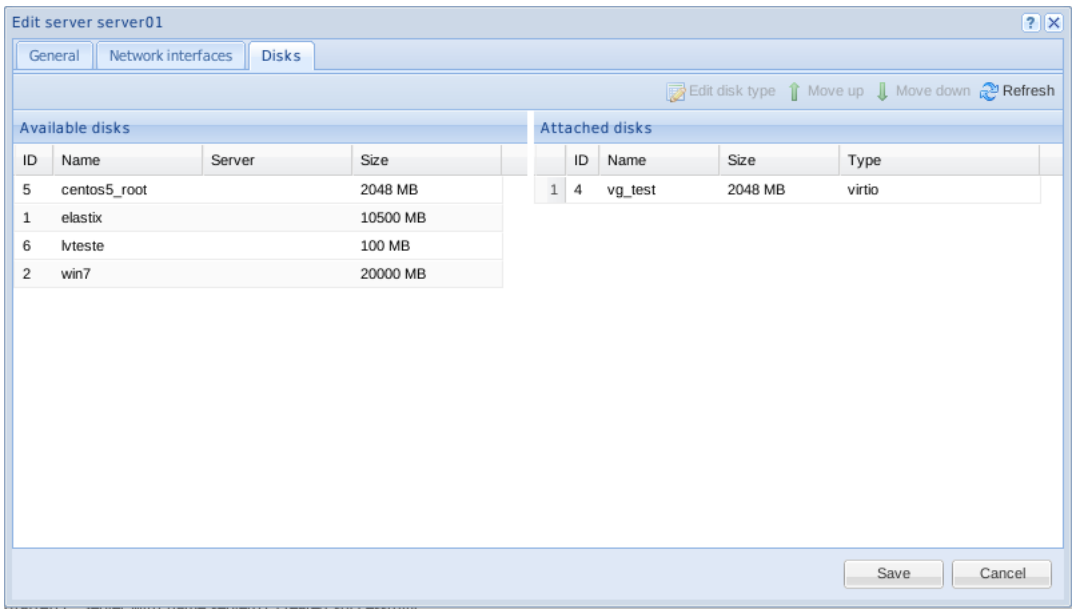

Figura 2.21.: Edit server - Disks

2.3.2.3. Remove virtual machine

To remove a server, choose the machine to remove and click on the button *Remove server*.

The *Keep disks* option keeps the hard disks connected to the machine, otherwise it will also be removed.

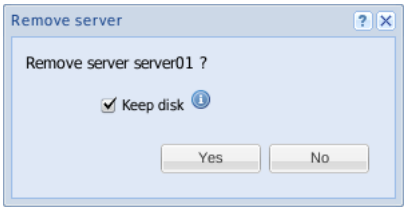

Figura 2.22.: Remove server window

2.3.2.4. Connect to a virtual machine over VNC

Selecting a server and then clicking on button *Open console* is possible to establish a VNC connection with the machine, since the machine is running.

> **Note**
>
> If the keyboard is mangled you can change the *VNC keymap* through the option *Set keymap* available in parent node context menu. Also, the *keymap* can be defined in each server, through the option *Edit server*.

2.3.2.5. Start/stop virtual machine

It's possible to choose between one of the following boot parameters to start the virtual machine:

VM Filesystem: Boot from the disk associated with the server.

PXE: Boot from PXE[7].

Location URL: Boot from url defined in *Location*[8].

CD-ROM: Boot from a CD-ROM image[7].

[7] Only available if the type of virtual machine is not *Linux PV*
[8] Only available if the type of virtual machine is *Linux PV*

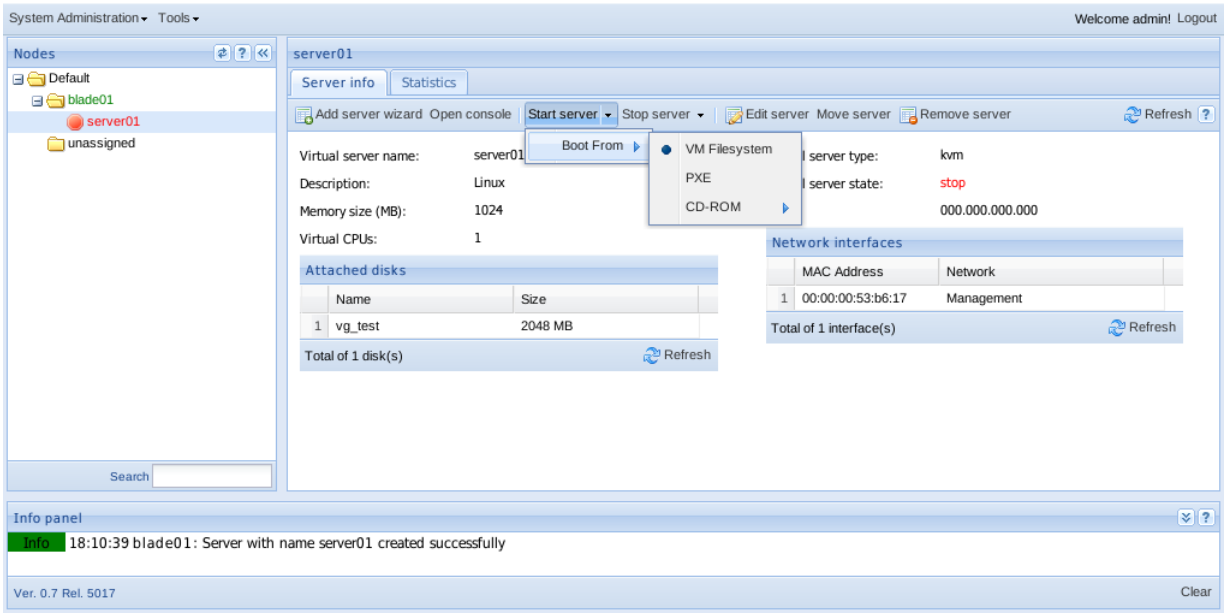

Figura 2.23.: Virtual machine boot parameters

2.3.2.6. Migrate virtual machine

Selecting a server and then clicking on *Migrate server* you can migrate a machine from a *node* to another, since they share the same storage. The migration of a virtual machine is made in the offline mode.

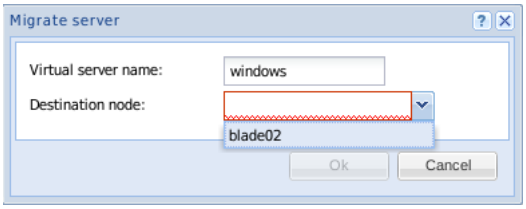

Figura 2.24.: Virtual machine migration

Note

This option is only available on *ETVM*.

2.3.3. Storage

The information about the existing volumes on the *node* can be found on the tab *Storage*. This panel is divided into three sections:

Devices - Information about the *physical volumes*[9] and its state. Allows to do the *physical volumes* administration of the *node*.

Volume Groups - List of *volumes groups*[10] existing in the node and its associated *physical volumes*. Allow *volume groups* management.

Logical Volumes - Displays information about the *logical volumes*[11] *node*. *Logical volumes* administration area.

Note

There is a special *volume group*, __DISK__, used in the handling of files. When creating a *logical volume*, this tag is used to indicate that the disk to be used is not a *logical volume* but a file.

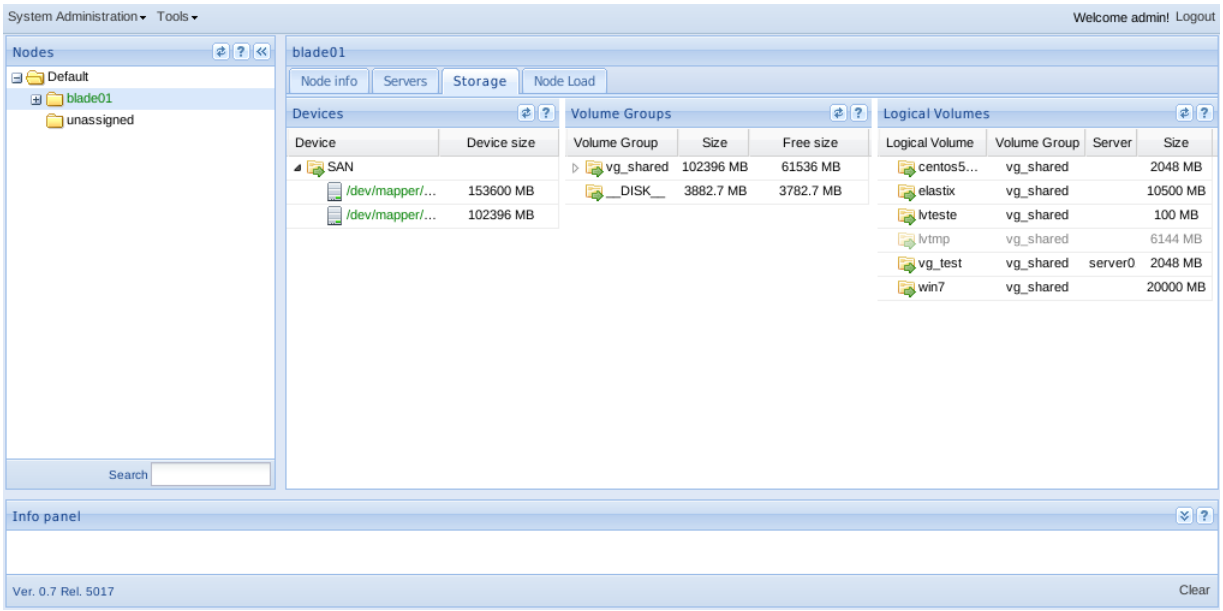

Figura 2.25.: Information about node's storage

[9] A *physical volume* it's a physical device, such as a disk
[10] A *volume group* is the aggregation of several *physical volumes* in a single virtual volume
[11] A *logical volume* it's a slice of a *volume group*. It's used as a system's partition

2.3.3.1. Physical Volumes administration

The *physical volumes* administration consists of the following operations:

- Initialize *physical volume*
- Uninitialize *physical volume*

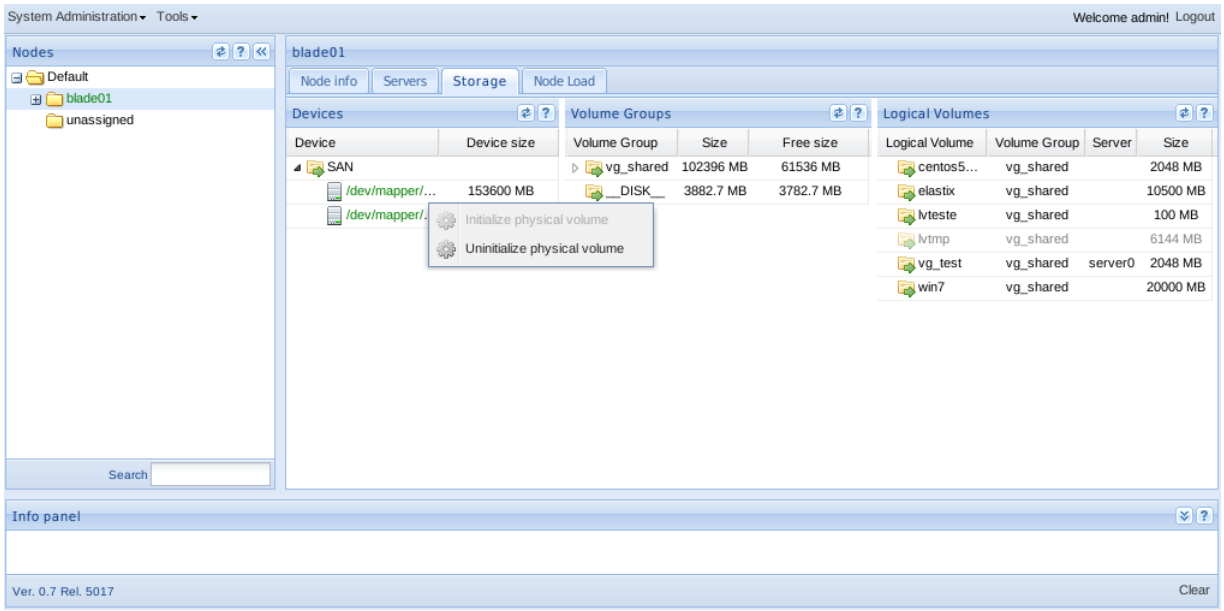

Figura 2.26.: Context menu of a physical volume

To initialize a *physical volume*, access to the sub-context menu of the device and select *Initialize physical volume*. To remove a *physical volume* the operation is similar, simply select the option *Uninitialize physical volume* in the context menu.

> **Note**
>
> The *physical volume* can only be removed if it does not belong to any *volume group*.

2.3.3.2. Volume groups administration

In the administration of *volume groups* is allowed to:

- Add *volume groups*
- Extend a *volume group*
- Re-size a *volume group*

- Remove a *volume group*

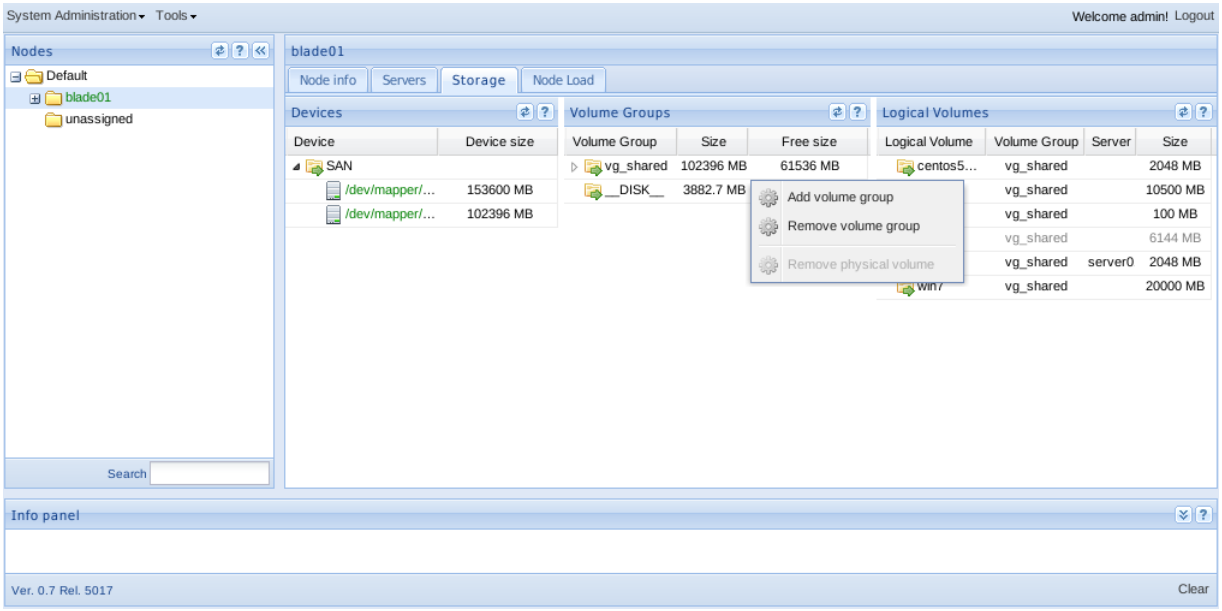

Figura 2.27.: Context menu of a volume group

To create a *volume group*, access to the context menu on any *volume group* and select *Add volume group*. The *volume group* name should be introduced and selected one or more *physical volumes* available.

A *physical volume* is available when volume is not allocated to any *volume group* and it's initialized.

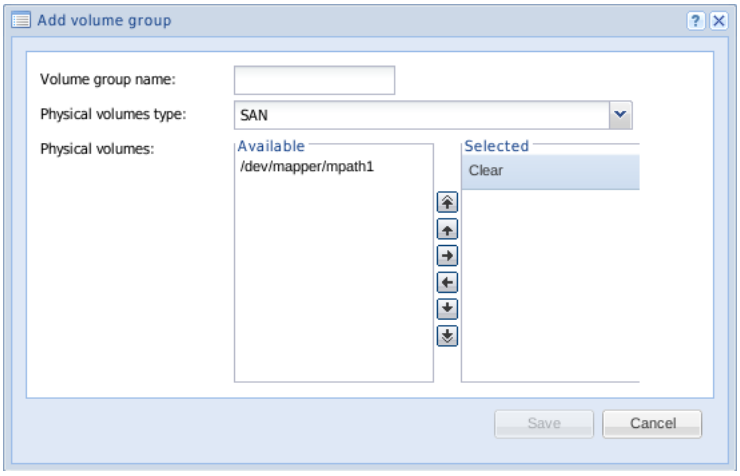

Figura 2.28.: Create volume group window

To extend a *volume group* drag and drop a *physical volume* into a *volume group*.

In the removal/reduction of a *volume group*, select the *volume group*/*physical volume* to remove and choose the corresponding option in the context menu.

> **Note**
>
> It's only allowed to remove a *volume group* if there is no associated *logical volumes*.

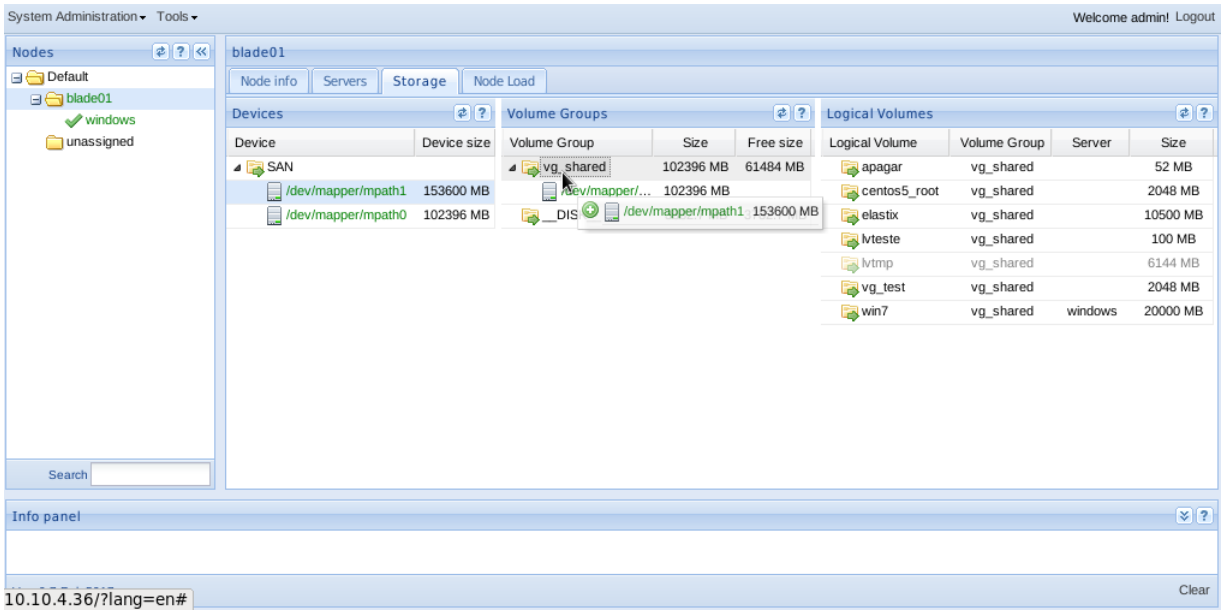

Figura 2.29.: Volume group extension

On Figure 2.29 we extend a *volume group* with a new *physival volume*.

2.3.3.3. Logical volumes administration

The operations available on the *logical volumes* are:

- Create a *logical volume*
- Resize a *logical volume*
- Remove a *logical volume*

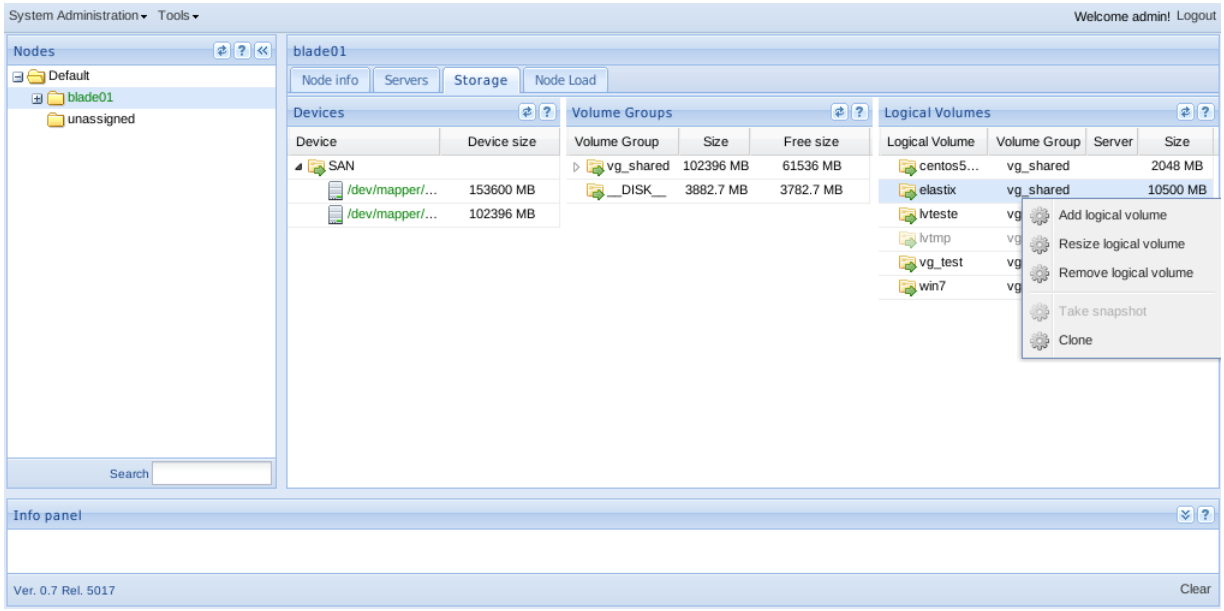

Figura 2.30.: Logical volume context menu

To create a new *logical volume*, we access the context menu (over any *logical volume*, and select the option *Add logical volume*.

The pretended name should be introduced in the creation window form, such as the *volume group* size. Note that the size should not exceed the *volume group* available size.

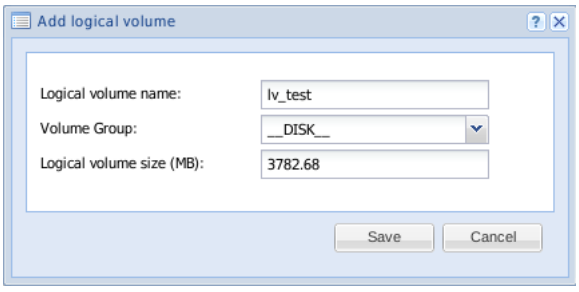

Figura 2.31.: Create a new logical volume window

To resize a *logical volume*, select and access into the context menu. The we can find the option *Resize logical volume*, that allow us to increase/reduce the *logical volume* size.

Note

By reducing the size of a *logical volume* could make existing data unusable. It is your responsibility to check that it is affordable/secure resizing the *logical volume* without affecting the data.

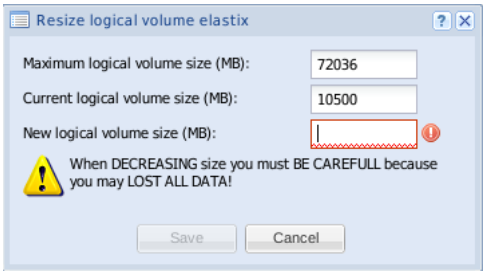

Figura 2.32.: Resize of a volume group

To remove a *logical volume*, access the context menu and select the option *Remove logical volume*. The *logical volume* will be removed if it's not assigned to any virtual machine. To verify if is in use you may pass the mouse over the *logical volume* and observe the information contained in the *tooltip*.

2.3.4. Node Load

In the *Node Load* panel, we can find information about the node's load. In Figure 2.33, we can see the load information of the node in a hour range.

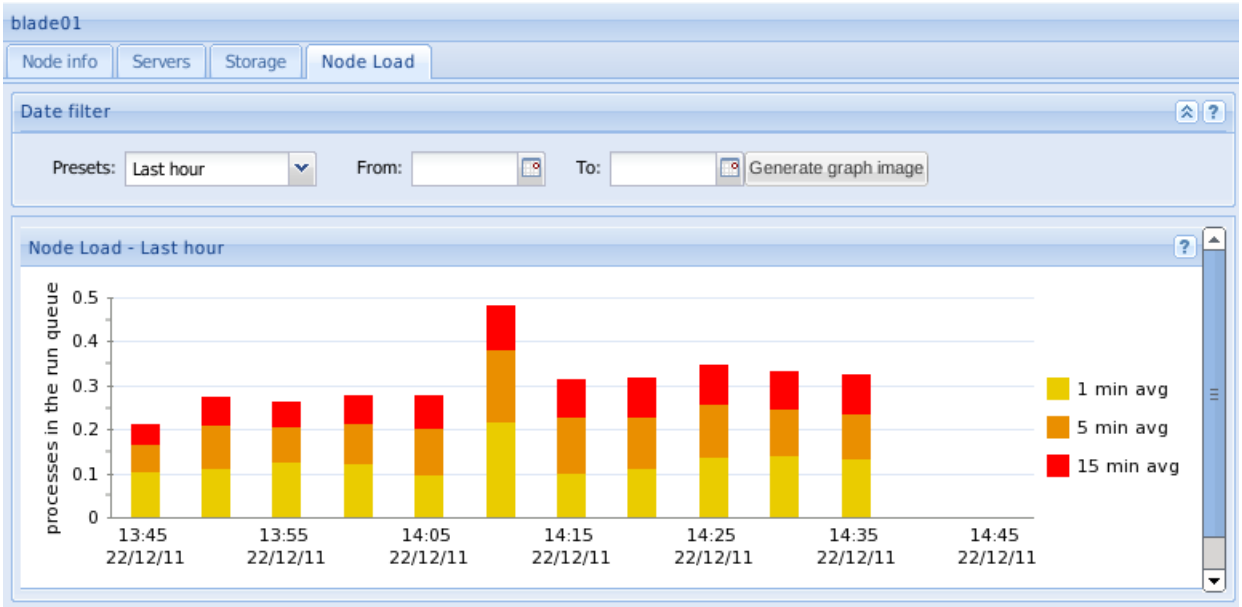

Figura 2.33.: Node load

In this panel we can also view the data by intervals:

- Last hour
- Last 2 hours
- Last 24 hours
- Last week

To view other time intervals use the option *Generate graph image*. The image is generated as shown in figure 2.34.

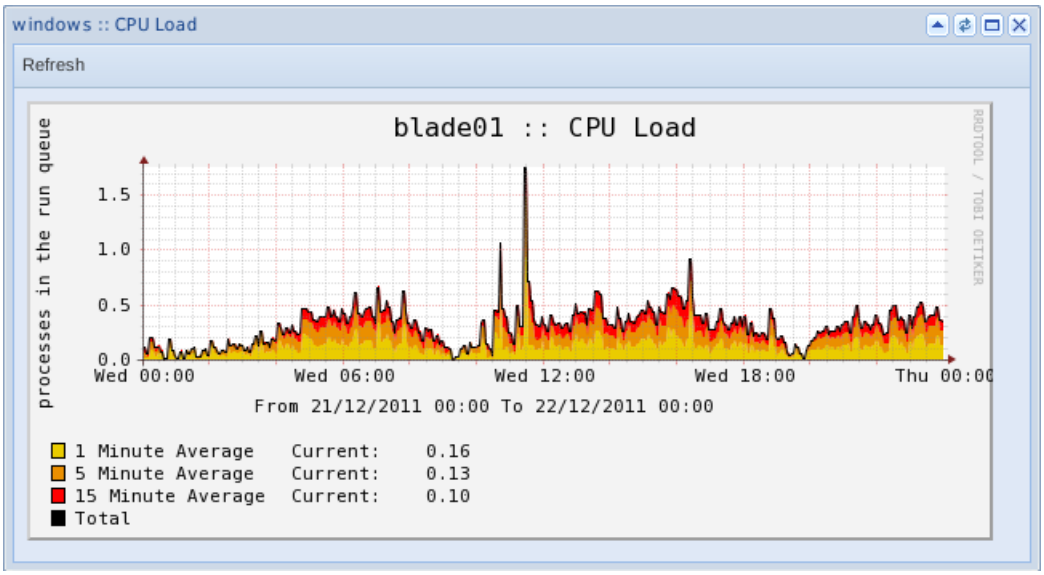

Figura 2.34.: Node usage statistics - CPU load

2.4. Virtual machine

In the nodes pane we can select the virtual machine on which we intend to perform operations such as:

- Manage the virtual machine
- View usage statistics
- Manage *Management Agent* services

2.4.1. Server information

In *Information Server* we can see the state of the virtual machine and, among other information, the state of the *Management Agent*. In addition to displaying information, this panel lets you perform the following operations:

- Add a virtual machine (see Section 2.3.2.1)
- Edit a virtual machine (see Section 2.3.2.2)
- Remove virtual machine (see Section 2.3.2.3)
- Open a virtual machine in a VNC console (see Section 2.3.2.4)
- Start/stop virtual machine (see Section 2.3.2.5)
- Migrate a virtual machine (see Section 2.3.2.6)

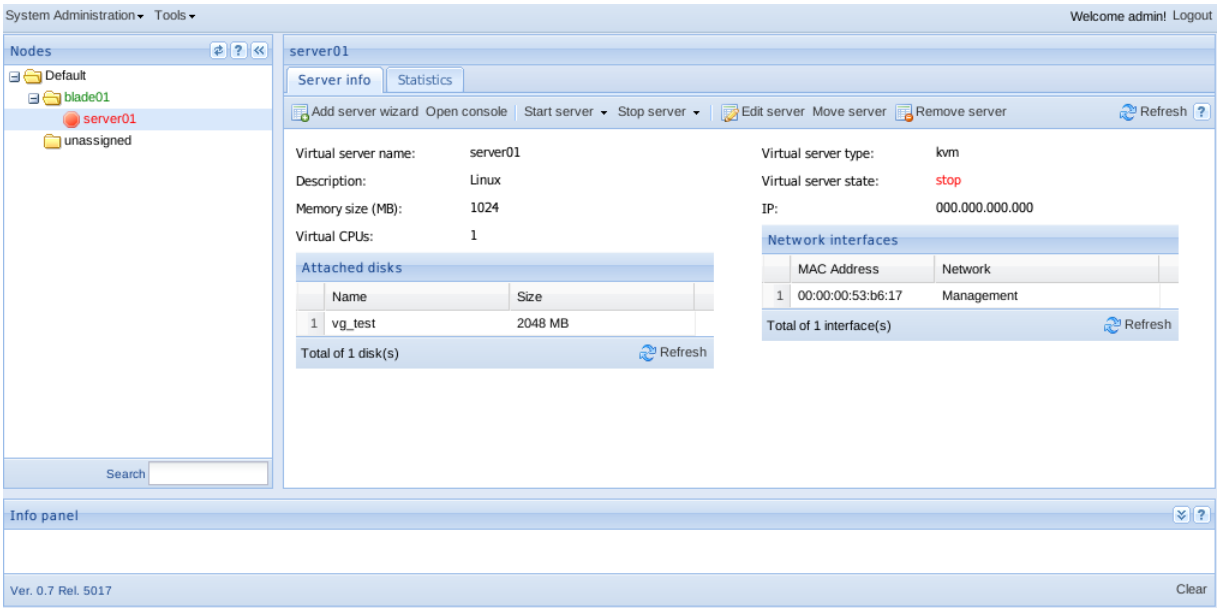

Figura 2.35.: Information about the virtual machine

2.4.2. Statistics

In *statistics* tab it's possible to see, graphically, information about:

- Cpu Usage (Figure 2.36)
- Networks (Figure 2.37)
- Memory Usage (Figure 2.38)
- Disk (Figure 2.39)

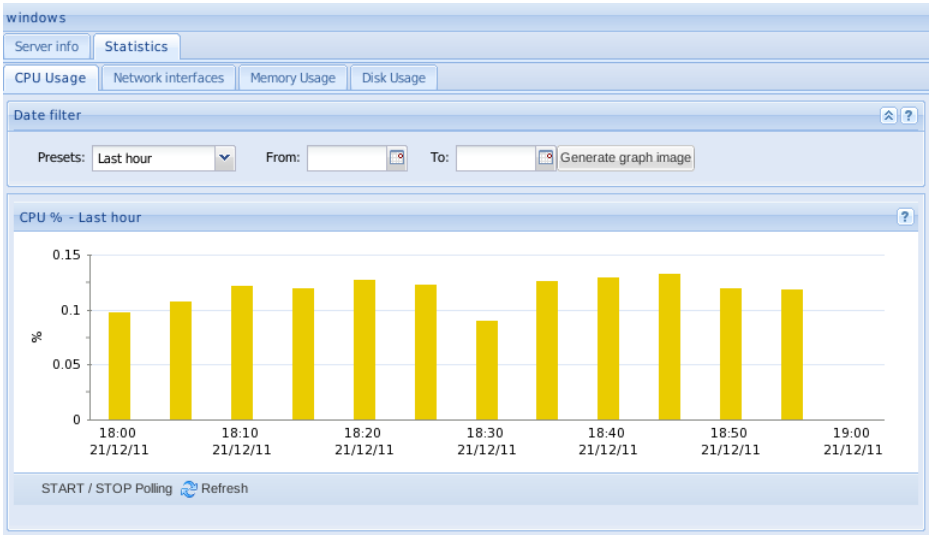

Figura 2.36.: Virtual machine cpu load

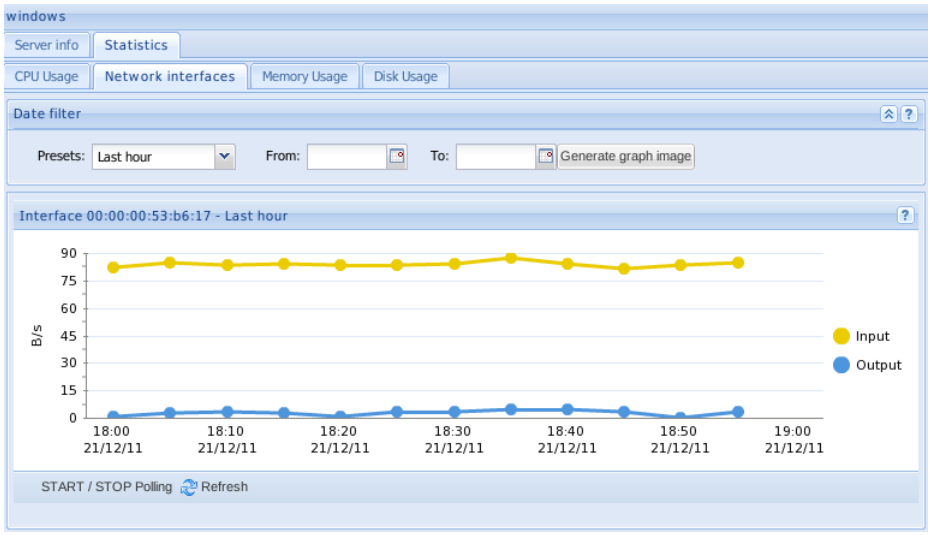

Figura 2.37.: Virtual machine network interfaces

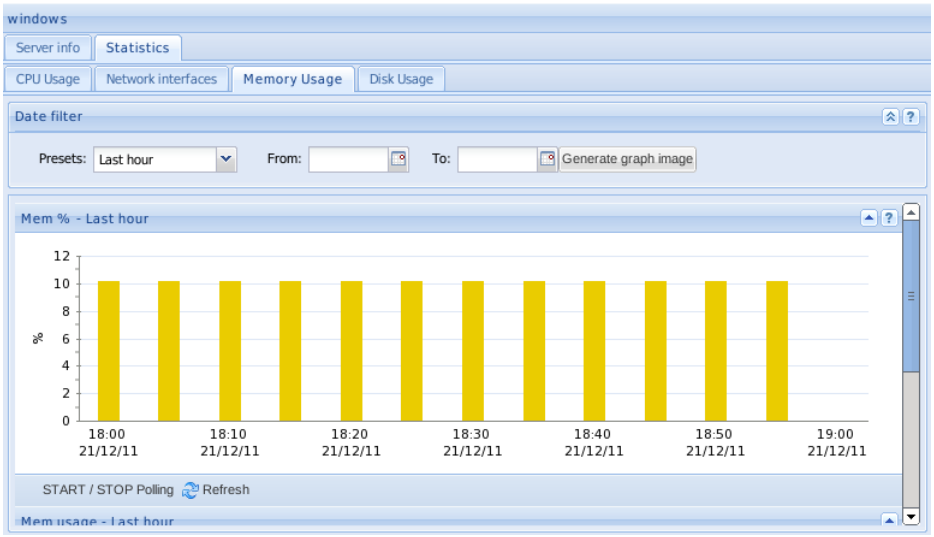

Figura 2.38.: Virtual machine memory usage

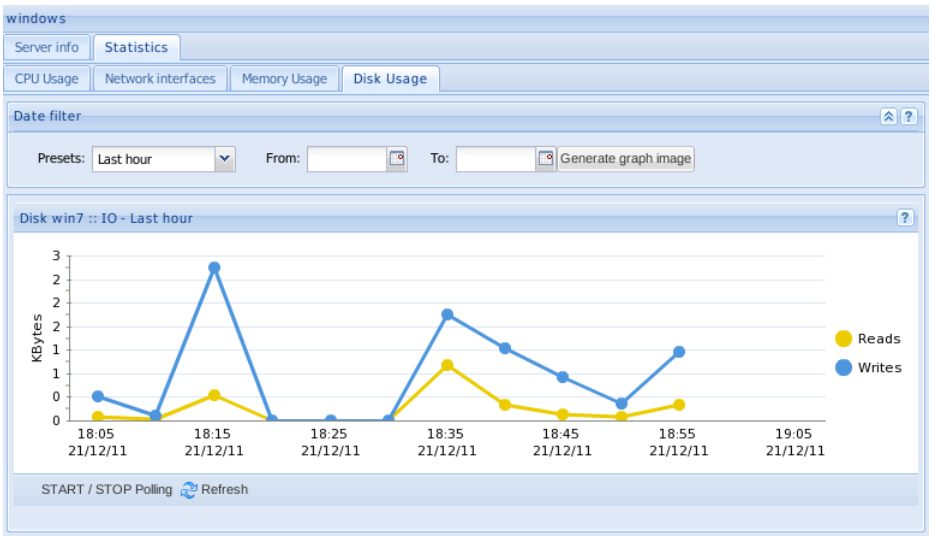

Figura 2.39.: Virtual machine disk input/output

In each of these panels we can view the data by pre-set intervals. For more information see Section 2.3.4.

2.4.3. Services

In *Services* tab panel, we can configure the available services on the corresponding management agent.

2.4.4. Virtio drivers

The virtio drivers facilitate communication between the operating system that runs the virtual machine, and the various hardware components. These components are the network devices and storage units - disks. As the use of the virtio drivers increases the overall system, its installation is recommended.

If the virtual machine's operating system is a complete Linux distribution whose kernel is a version less than 2.6.25, the virtio is supported without the need to follow any procedure to install the drivers. To take advantage of, simply select the driver tab virtio *Network Interfaces* and *Disks* on *server edit* window.

The requirements for the use of the virtio drivers can be found at:

http://wiki.libvirt.org/page/Virtio

Installation on windows virtual machines

Download the iso with the drivers, available at:

http://alt.fedoraproject.org/pub/alt/virtio-win/latest/images/bin/.

Upload iso with the drivers - more information in Section 2.5.3. *Tools*, *ISO Manager*, *upload applet*, select the file and upload. The file should appear in the list of ISOs.

Then select the server where you want to install the drivers, and choose the *Edit server*. Choose the ISO image with the drivers as shown in Figure 2.40. Go to the tab *Disk* and assign a new volume, choosing the virtio driver - Figure 2.41.

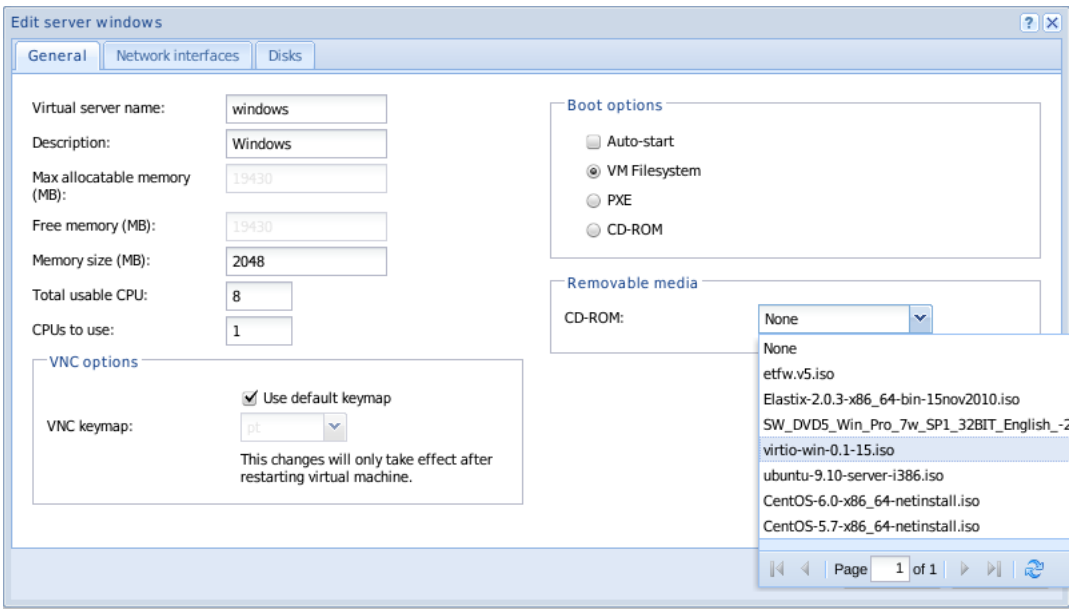

Figura 2.40.: Driver's - iso selection

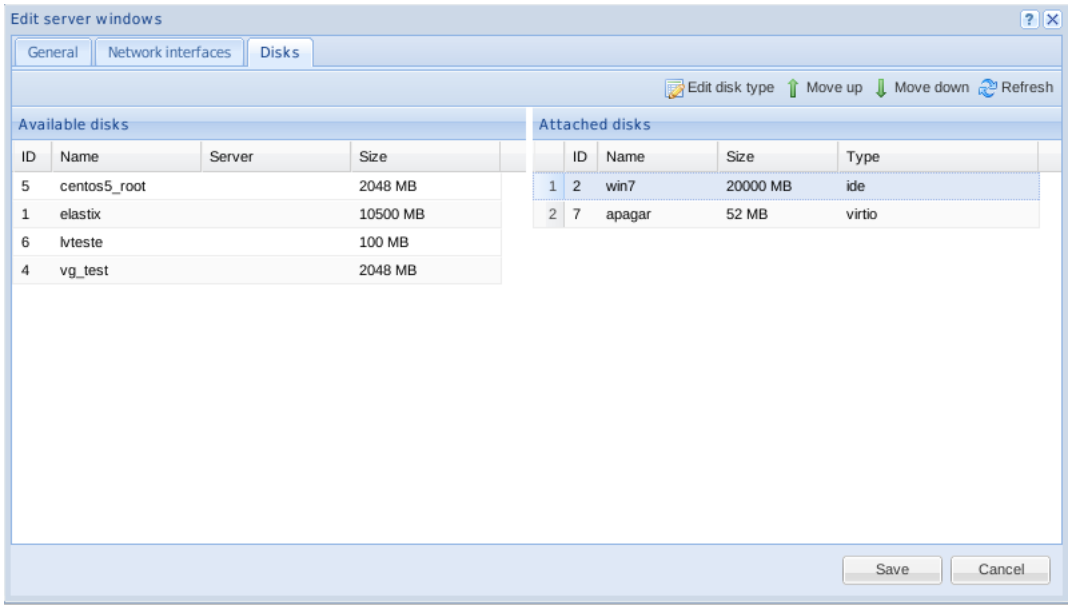

Figura 2.41.: Set logical volume (drivers virtio)

Set the startup disk server as shown in Figure 2.42.

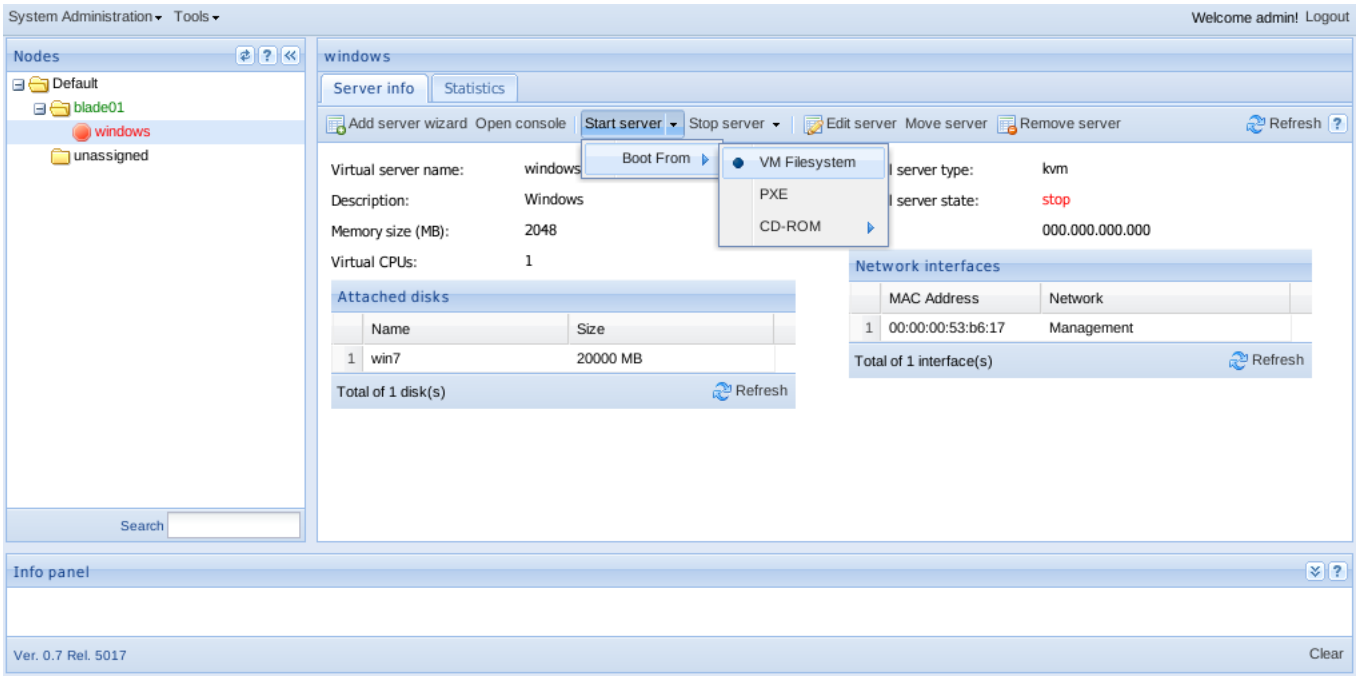

Figura 2.42.: Set the startup disk

With Windows running, go to device manager. Note that the added logical volume appears as shown in Figure 2.43.

Then select the *Update Driver Software*, *Browse my computer for driver software*, indicate where is the drivers (in the virtual CD drive), completing the installation procedure.

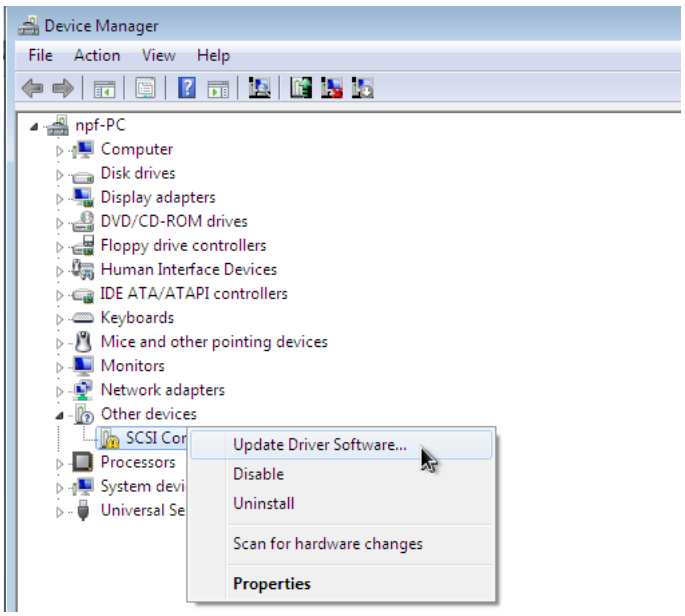

Figura 2.43.: Windows - driver update

Stop the virtual machine and edit the settings by changing the main driver of the logical volume where you installed the operating system - Figure 2.44.

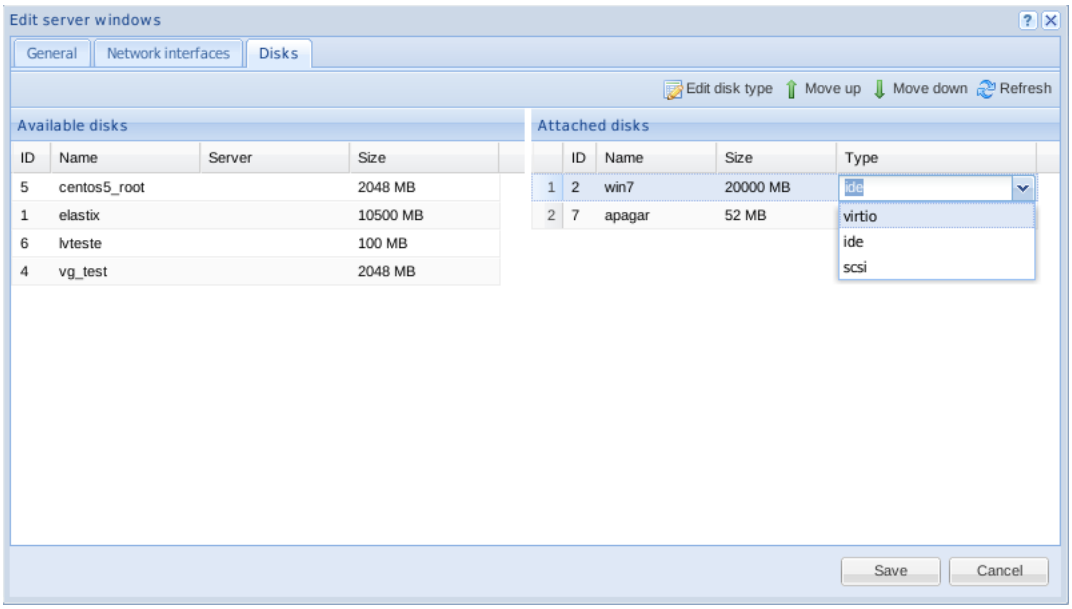

Figura 2.44.: Change the disk driver to virtio

2.5. Tools

In menu *Tools* we can access the folloing options:

- Import OVF
- Export OVF
- ISO Manager
- Node agent monitor
- System events' log

2.5.1. Import OVF

This tool allows you to import virtual machines in OVF format (*Open Virtualization Format*).

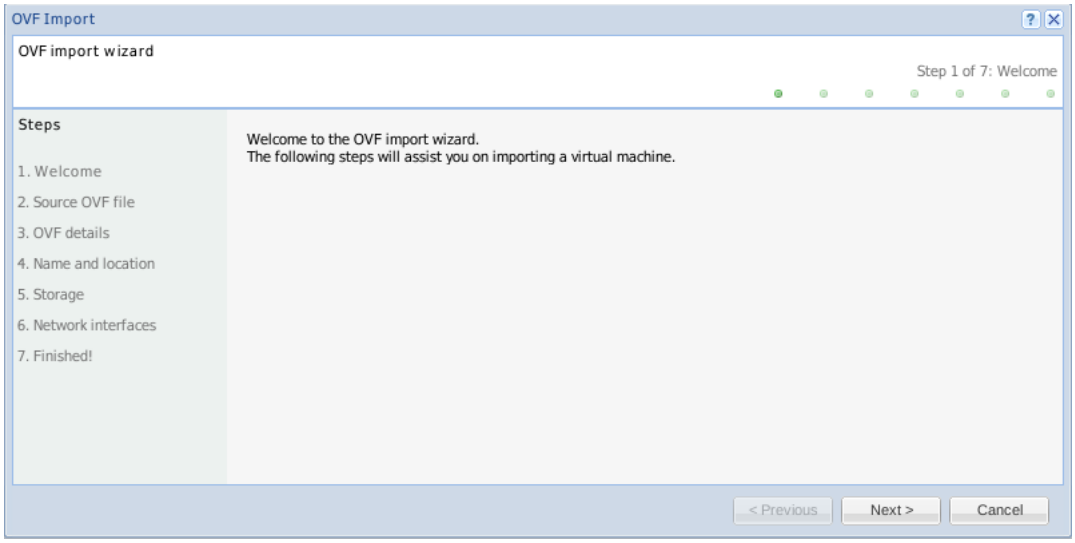

Figura 2.45.: OVF import wizard - Welcome

The OVF import wizard is constituted by the following stages:

Source OVF file: In this stage we define the OVF file URL (see Figure 2.46).

> **Note**
>
> The CM must have HTTP access to the specified URL.

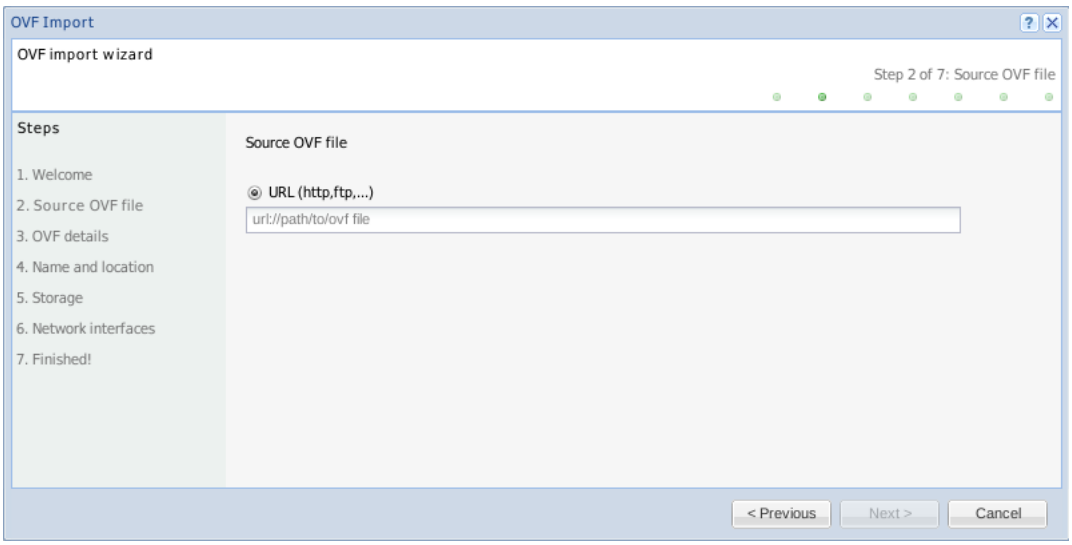

Figura 2.46.: OVF import wizard - Source OVF file

OVF details: OVF file details. Provides information about the product, version, total size of the files referenced by the OVF, if available.

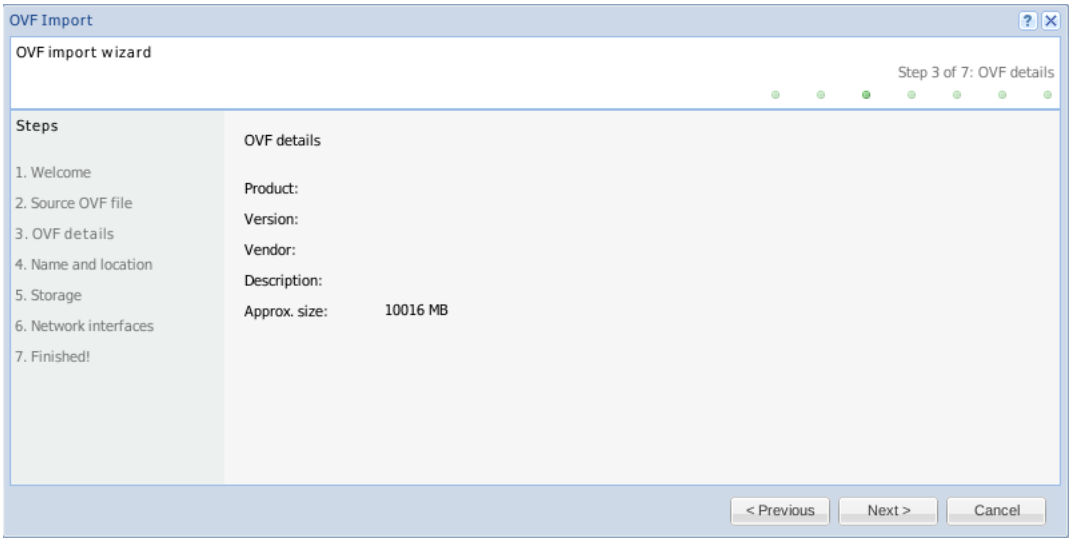

Figura 2.47.: OVF import wizard - OVF details

License: If specified in the OVF file, this step will come with the EULA. Otherwise, this step is omitted.

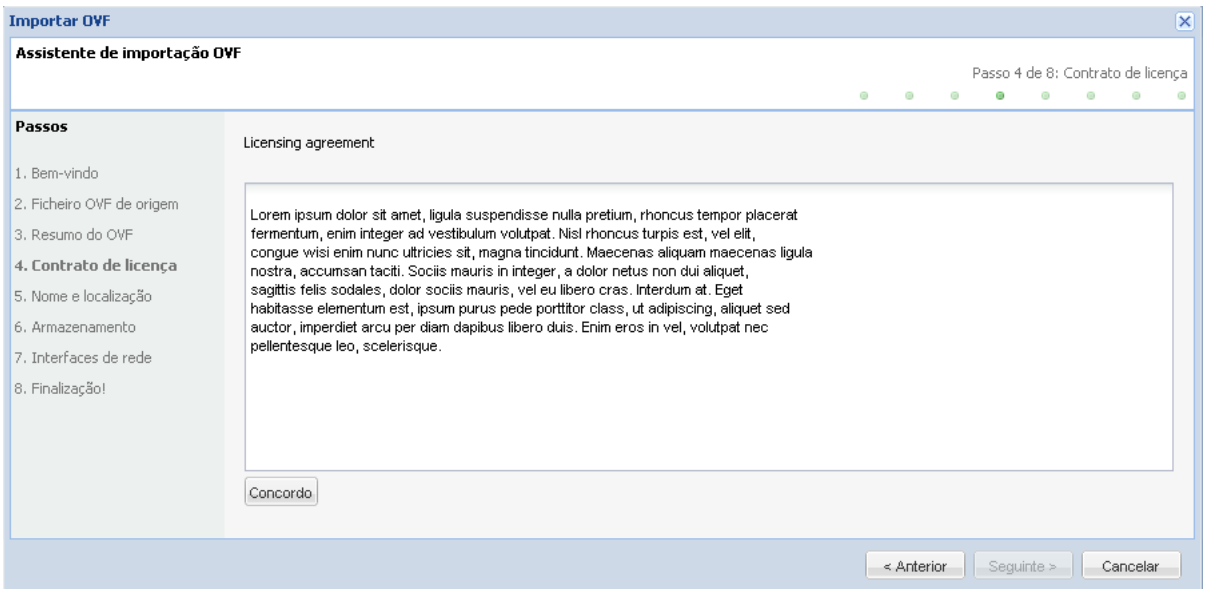

Figura 2.48.: OVF import wizard - License

Name and location: This step defines the virtual machine name, the destination node and the type of operating system. The operating system options vary depending on the specification of the node:

- with XEN and hardware hardware support:
  - Linux PV
  - Linux HVM
  - Windows
- with XEN and without the hardware support:
  - Linux PV
- with KVM
  - Linux
  - Windows

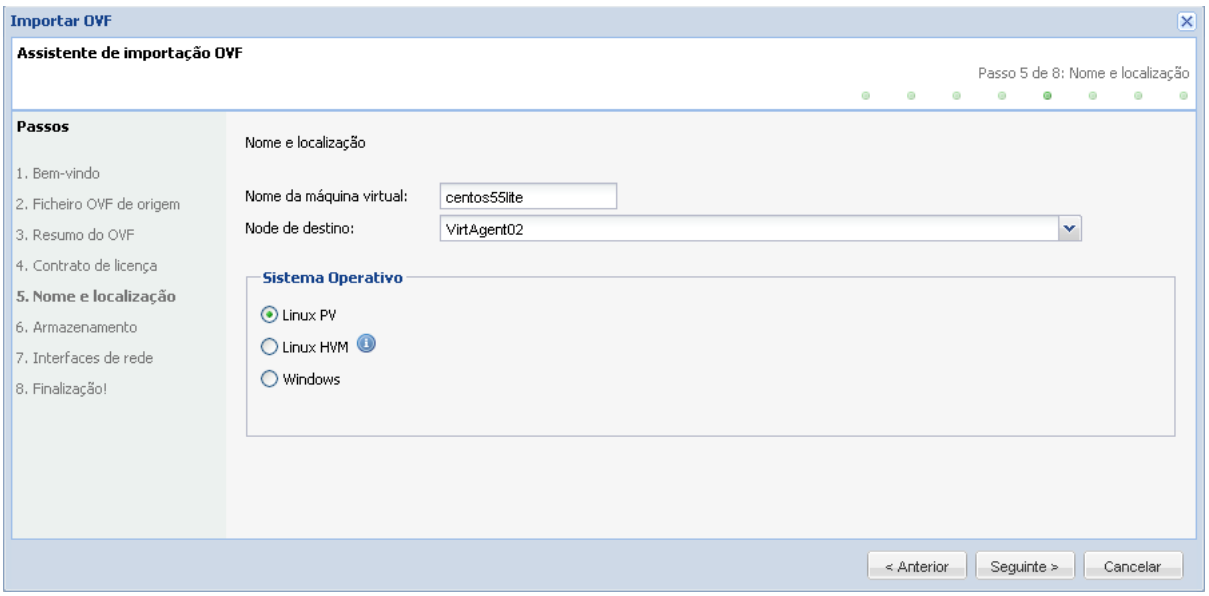

Figura 2.49.: OVF import wizard - Name and location

Before proceeding to the next step, the wizard checks if the disks' drivers and network interfaces mentioned in the OVF are supported by the chosen virtualization server.

The supported drivers by XEN machines, with or without hardware virtualization, are: IDE, SCSI and xen and in machines with KVM drivers are: ide, virtio and scsi.

The supported network card drivers for HVM and KVM machines are: e1000, virtio and rtl8139. On a XEN machine without hardware virtualization support, no drivers can be used.

If the selected virtualization server does not to support the drivers mentioned, the OVF import can not be performed.

Storage: This step is carried out mapping of disks in the node. You can specify the name of the *logical volume* and define the its *volume group*. It is required that all disks are mapped to proceed to the next step.

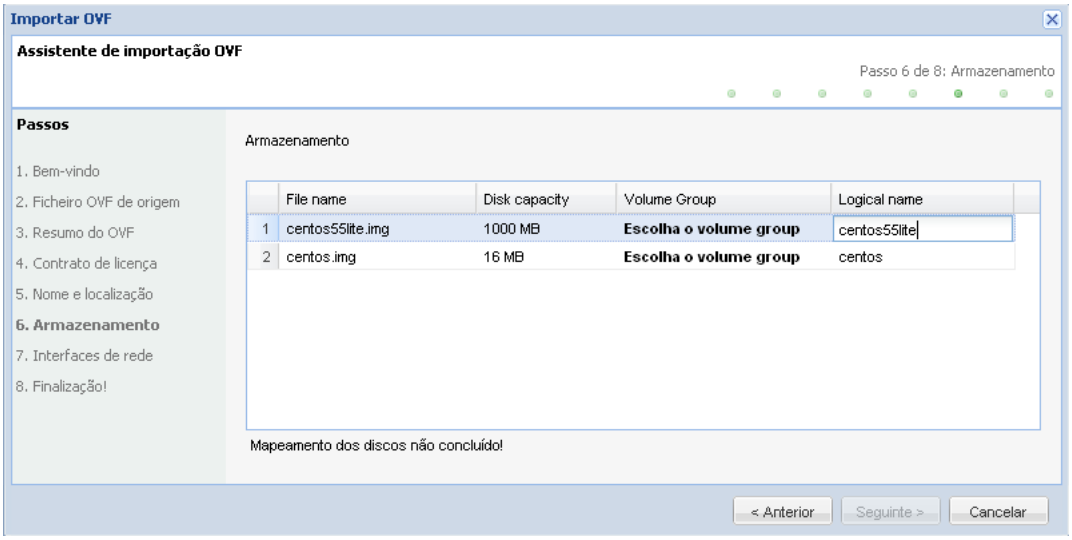

Figura 2.50.: OVF import wizard - Storage

Network interfaces: In this stage we map the network interfaces. You can specify new network interfaces. It is necessary that all the network interfaces are mapped to proceed to the next step.

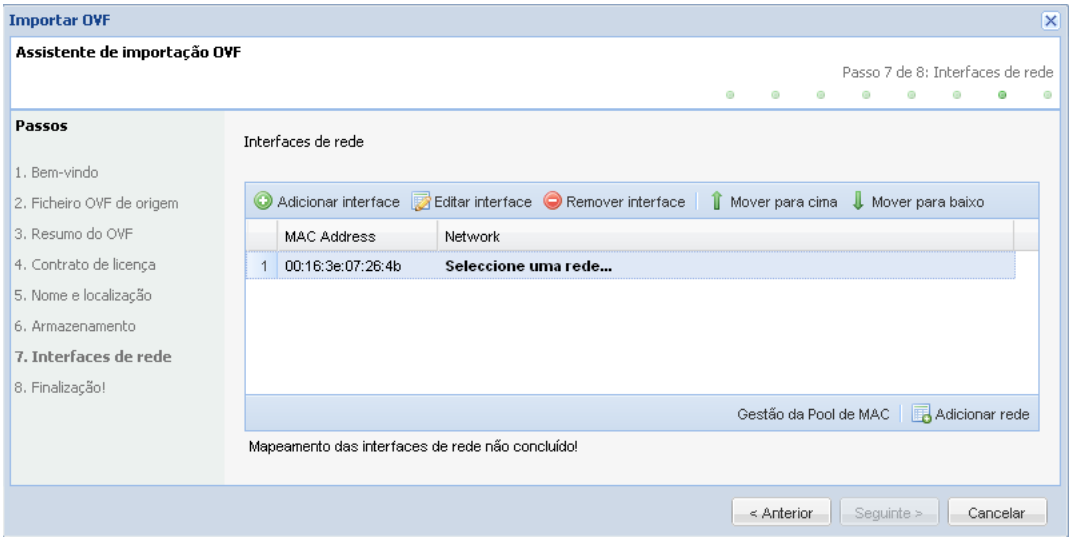

Figura 2.51.: OVF import wizard - Network interfaces

Finished!: Final step of the wizard. After confirmation of the import of virtual machine, the collected data in previous steps are processed and sent to the virtualization server. Later in the panel *server* the virtual machine can be initiated through the option *Start server*.

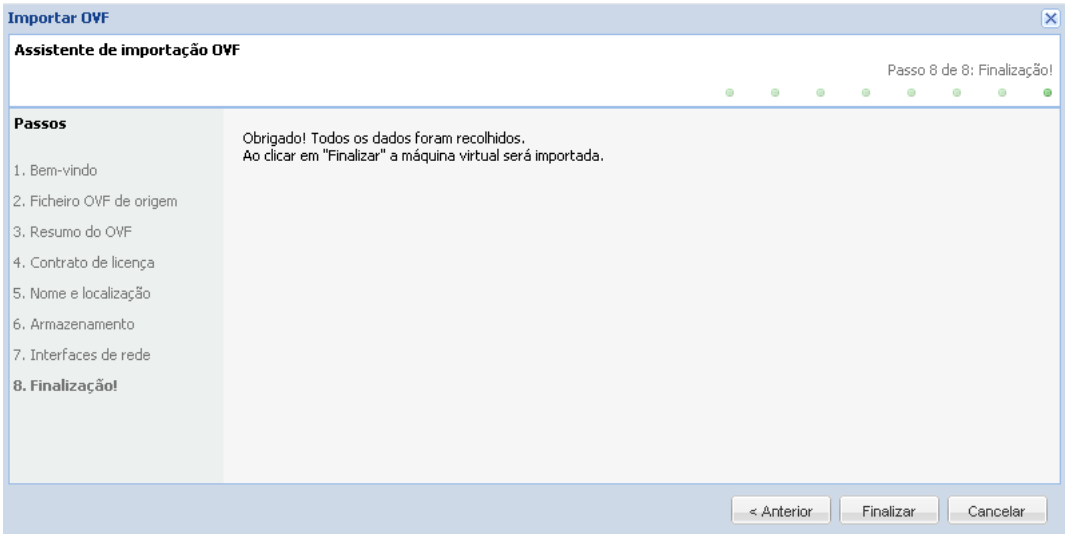

Figura 2.52.: OVF import wizard - Finished!

2.5.2. Export OVF

This tool allows you to export virtual machines in OVF format (*Open Virtualization Format*). The generated file will be in the OVA format (*Open Virtualization Archive*).

Note

The virtual machine to export needs to be stopped to perform the export.

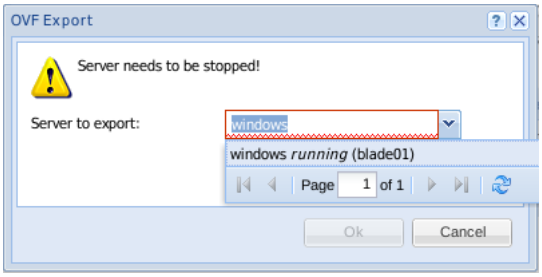

Figura 2.53.: OVF export window

2.5.3. ISO manager

this tool allows you to manage the images that will be available for use in virtual machines. The files will be used later for mounting virtual machine's *CD-ROM* unit.

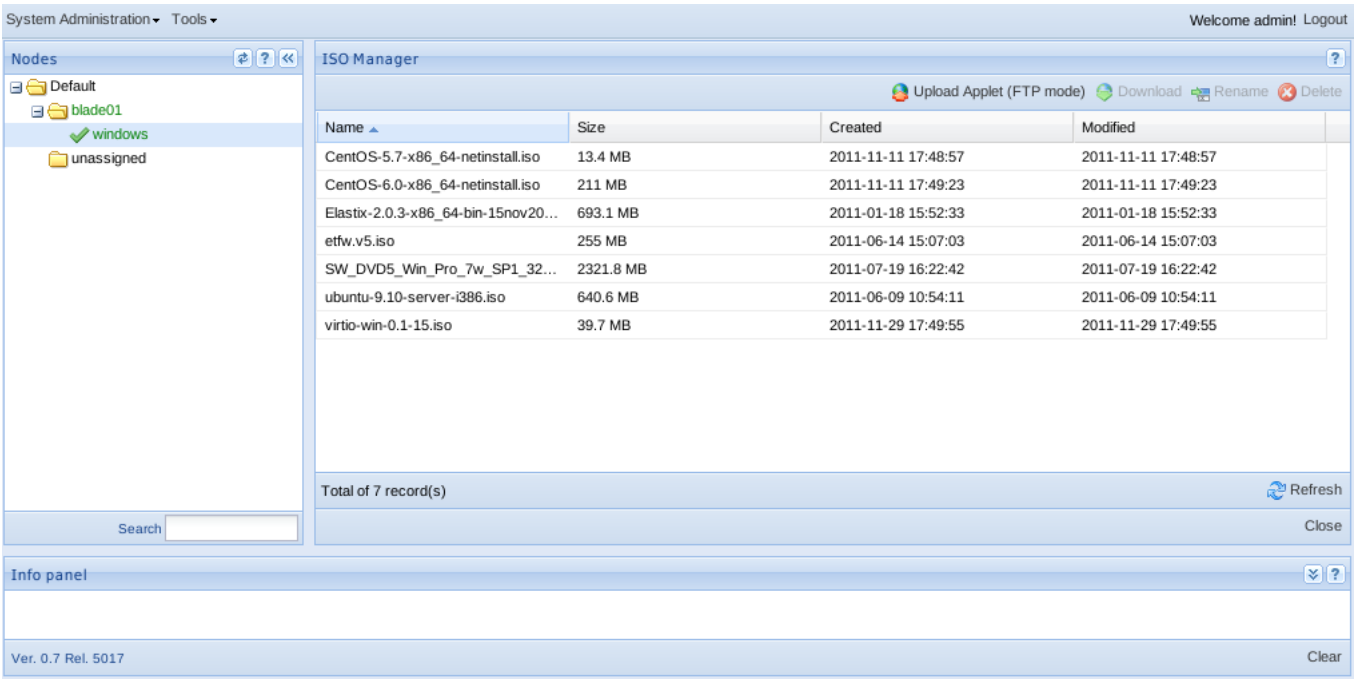

Figura 2.54.: Iso management panel

The supported operations are:

- Upload of multiple files
- Download of files
- Rename files
- Delete files

Note

Changes to existing images that are set at boot from CD-ROM of any virtual machine, will not be reflected automatically. The user must check if the mounted image on the CD-ROM unit is still valid.

2.5.4. Nodes' agent monitor

This tool is for real-time communication testing of the multiple nodes of the CM. Verification is done periodically. To stop checking close the pop up that appears when activating the tool.

2.5.5. System events log

In *System events log* menu it's possible to see the changes made by user interaction.

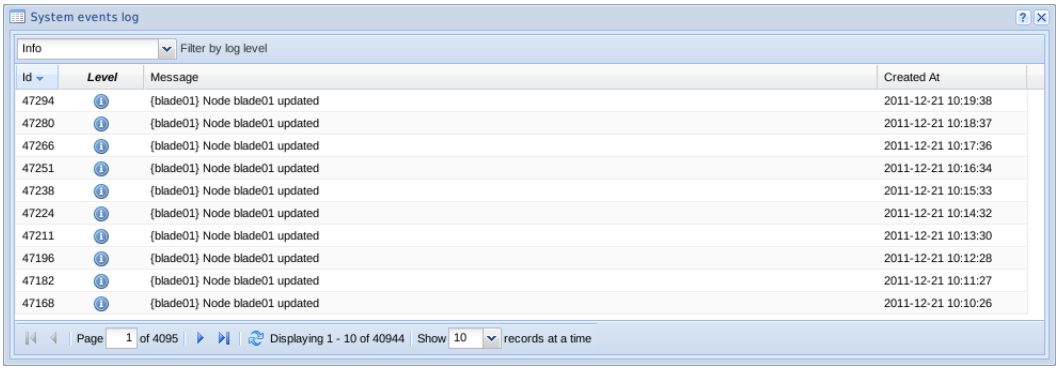

Figura 2.55.: System events log window

The event log messages can be filtered by three message types:

- **Debug** - Displays all messages. Aggregate levels *Info* and *Error*
- **Info** - Messages with information on events that have been successful
- **Error** - Messages with information on events that haven't been successful

2.6. System administration

In the *System administration* menu it's possible we can access to:

- One-time setup wizard
- Cluster setup wizard
- Change preferences
- Users' and permissions' administration

2.6.1. One time set wizard

The initialization setup wizard gathers the set of operations to be carried out on first access to the CM. Lets you make a quick system configuration.

The setup wizard, as shown in Figure 2.56, consists in the following steps:

- Default password change
- MAC pool generation

- System preferences
- Network setup

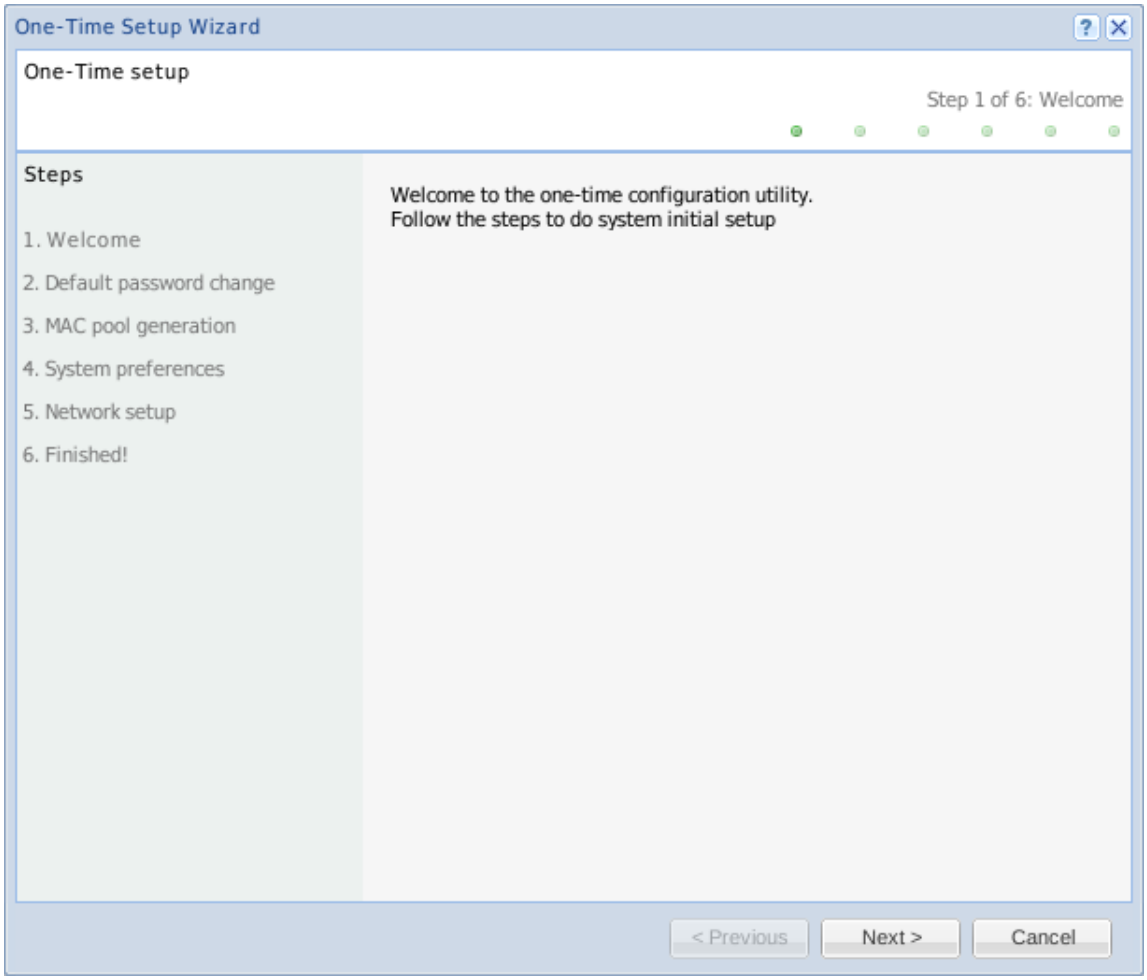

Figura 2.56.: One time setup wizard

Note

On version *ETVM*, the network configuration step is omitted.

2.6.2. Virtual cluster management

When we select one of the tree nodes that appears in the left panel, is shown in the right panel its context panels - Figure 2.57. In them you can manage the networks and shared storage volumes, always in the context of the selected virtual datacenter (cluster).

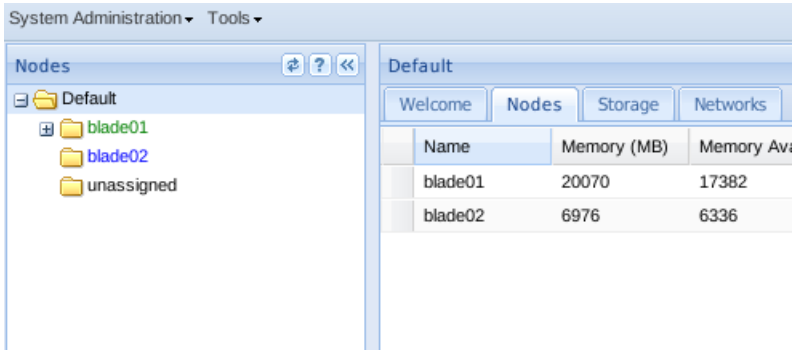

Figura 2.57.: Cluster management panels

2.6.2.1. Virtual cluster setup wizard

The cluster setup wizard enables the definition of a new cluster of nodes. Each cluster has its own networks, and shared storage volumes [12].

To open the wizard select *System Administration* followed by the option *Cluster setup wizard*. Then you will see the setup window, which requires the following configuration steps (Figure 2.58):

1. Set the name of the data center, which can be changed later
2. Define the networks that nodes are going to have access. For more information see Section 2.2.2

[12] Option only available in version *ETVM*

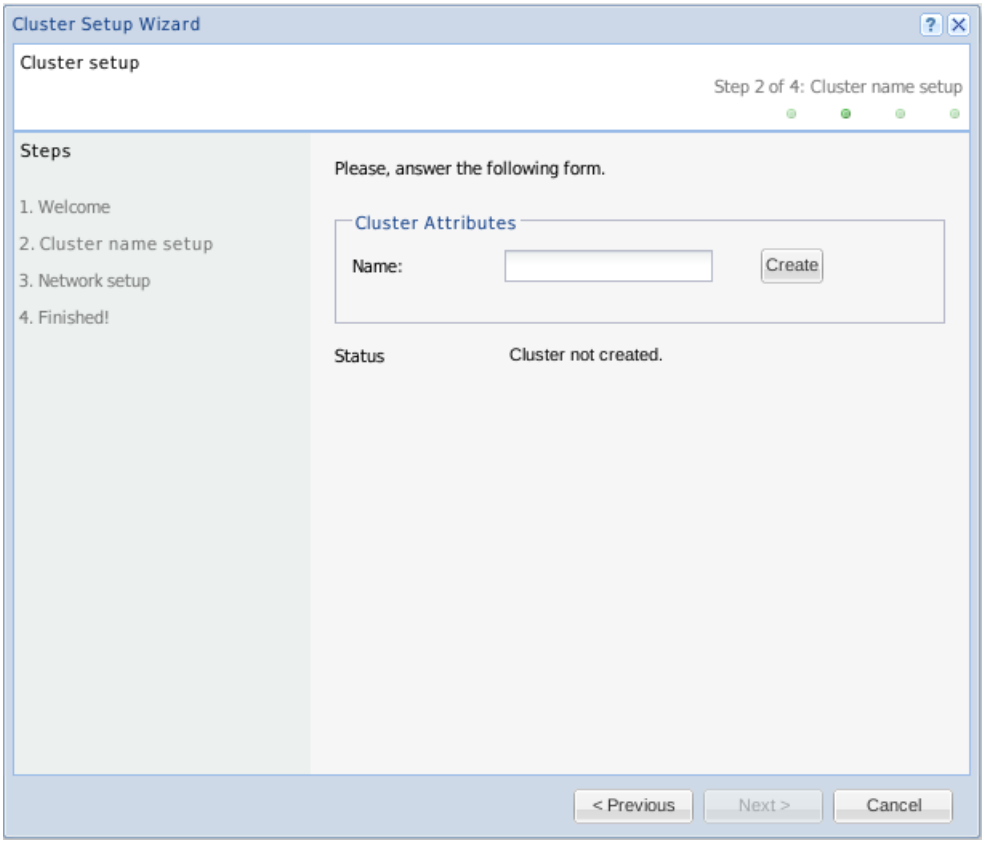

Figura 2.58.: Virtual cluster setup wizard

2.6.2.2. Moving a node between datacenters

You can move nodes between existing data centers. For this purpose it is necessary that the node has not been authorized, i.e., by selecting the option *Authorize* in the node's context menu - see Figure 2.59).

To move, drag and drop the node to the desired target (datacenter).

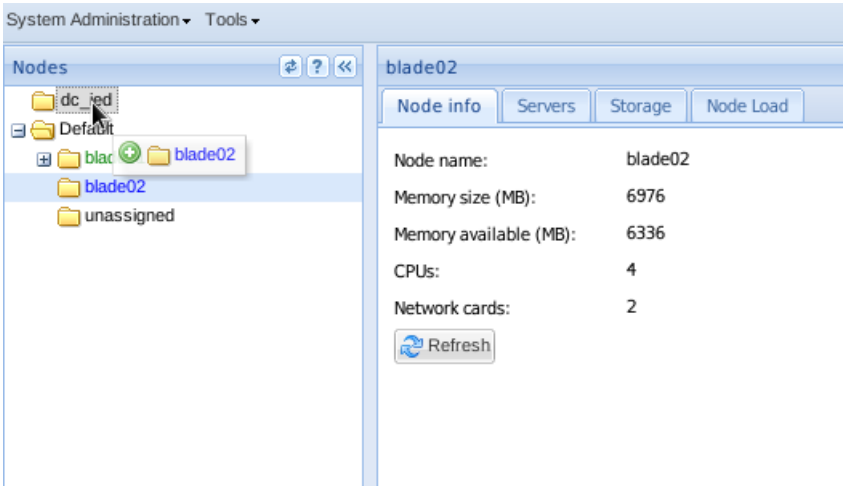

Figura 2.59.: Move nodes between clusters (*ETVM* version)

2.6.2.3. Authorize node

When a new node is added, it appears in the left pane with the text color in blue. In this case, in order to manage through the *Central management*, you must authorize it.

To proceed with the authorization, select the desired node and access into its context menu (right click on the mouse button). Then select *Authorize*. The Figure 2.60 and 2.60 illustrate the process.

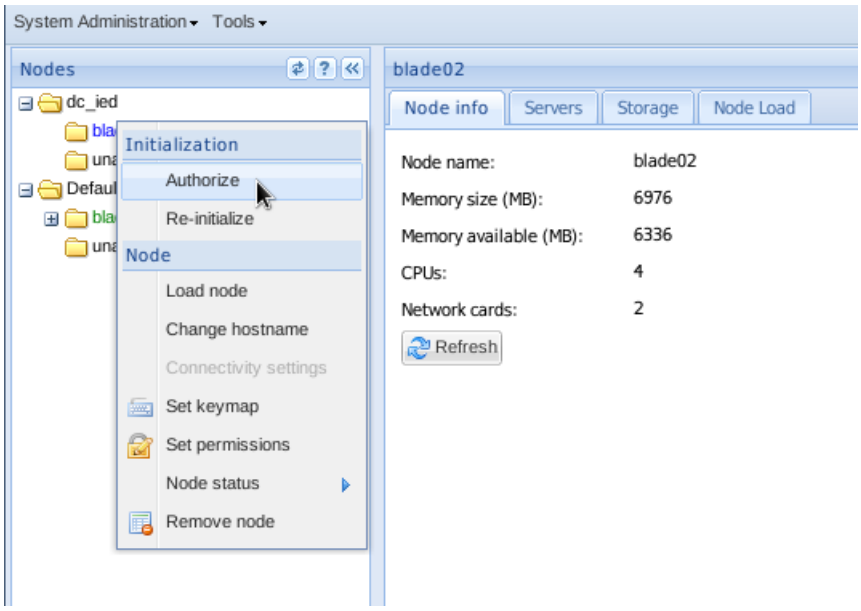

Figura 2.60.: Node authorization

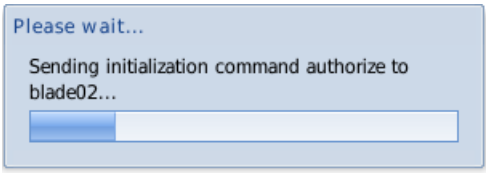

Figura 2.61.: Authorize node - performing operation

In the authorization process, the *Central Management* checks if the node has the same vision of shared storage volumes as the other cluster nodes. If an error occur, check the system's event log - see Section 2.5.5.

2.6.3. System Preferences

By accessing the system references you can set some parameters. In the general panel you can specify the default VNC keymap to access virtual machines as well as define the duration of the event logs of the system.

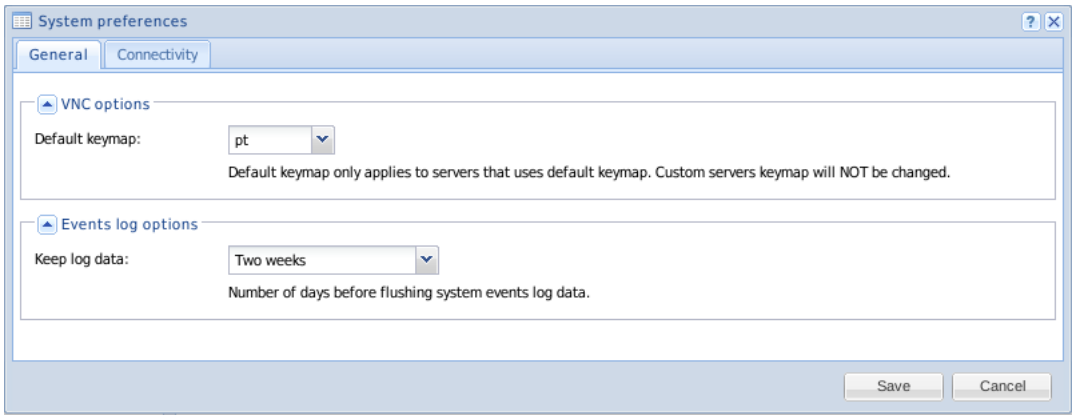

Figura 2.62.: System preferences window - General panel

In the connectivity tab you're allowed to change the CM IP address and for the LAN network (only available in *ETVM* version. In the *ETVM* version you are only allowed to change the CM IP.

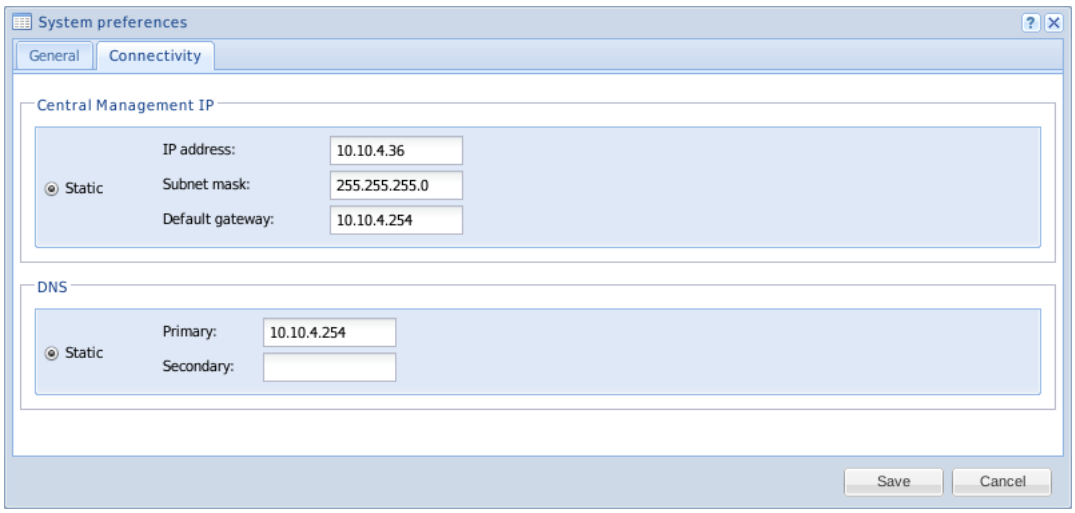

Figura 2.63.: System preferences window - Connectivity tab

2.6.4. Users, groups and permission administration

The administration menu is available to the super users the system, and can be found on the top bar (then tools), in *Users' and permissions' administration*.

When we select this option, a window with three following tabs is open:

- *User management*;
- *Group management*;
- *Permission management*.

The image 2.64 illustrates the window that appears. In this window you can set the necessary permissions. Users can be created to access the management interface, and assigned access permissions on virtual machine level, or on cluster cluster level.

To facilitate the assignment of permissions you can set groups. For example, one group can have several associated permissions, and can be assigned to multiple users. This makes adding/removing a set of permissions to users easier.

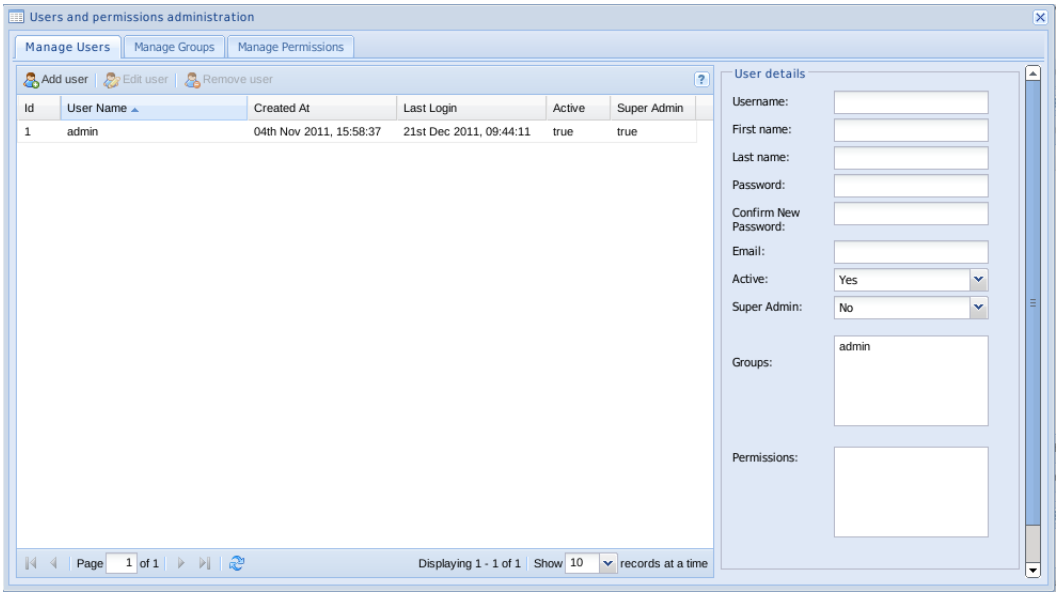

Figura 2.64.: Users' and permissions' administration

In addition, you have another way to assign permissions and/or groups, right clicking the mouse on the desired node/server, as stated on Figures 2.65, 2.66 and 2.67.

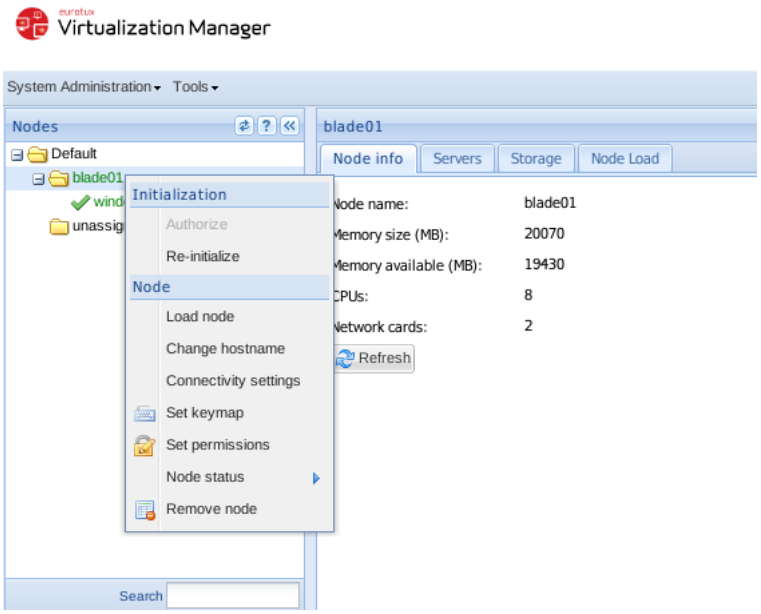

Figura 2.65.: Permission option in node's context

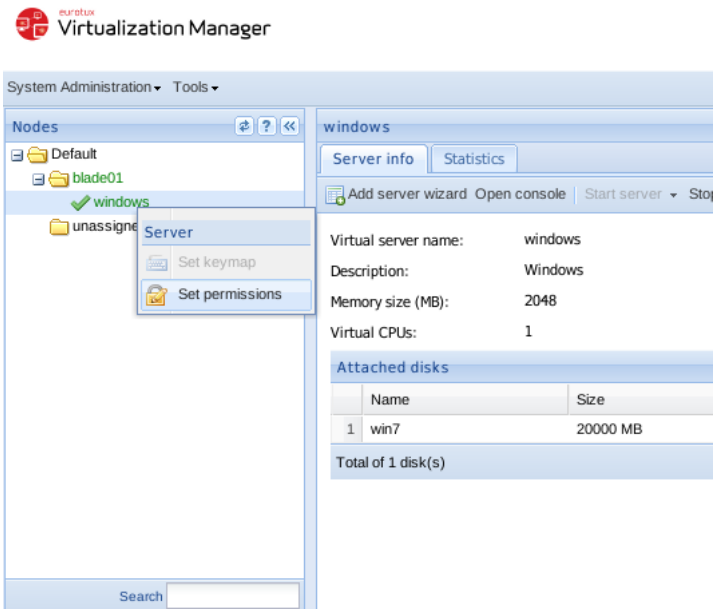

Figura 2.66.: Permission option in server's context

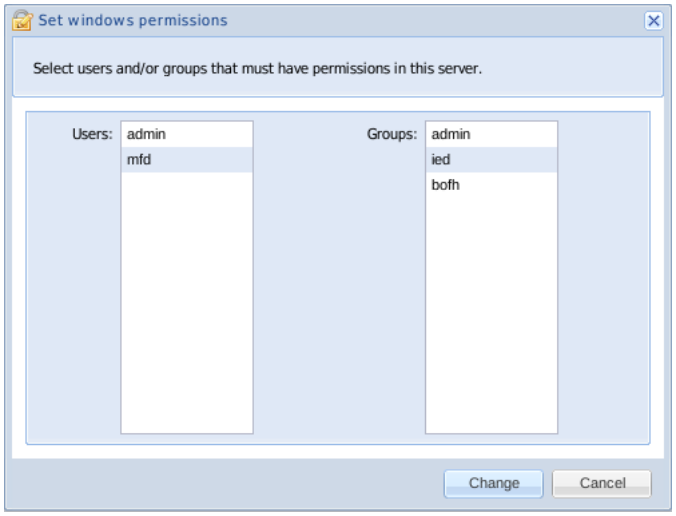

Figura 2.67.: Changing servers' access permissions

Note

In *Manage groups* it's not possible to remove the group with ID=1 (system reserved).