



Vista Blood Establishment Computer Software (VBECS) 2.0.0 Data Center

Installation Guide

October 2014

Department of Veterans Affairs
Product Development

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Revision History

Date	Revision	Description	Author
05-09-13	1.0	Initial Version	BBM Team
12-02-13	2.0	General: Changed “stood up” to “installed” and “stood up and ready” to “Installed and operational”. Changed all instances of the template name to “VBECS 2.0.0.3” Introduction: Added more information regarding SQL Server roles. Prerequisites section: Added information about space requirements. Moved OVF tool download to here. Sections 1 and 2: Added instructions to verify the template. Adjusted screen captures and instructions for new template naming convention.	BBM Team
03-27-14	3.0	Prerequisites section: Added a prerequisite stating which ports have to be open between the primary and disaster recovery site. Deploy App Servers section, Prerequisite: Changed sentence to “A computer account for each App Server must be created in Active Directory.” Deploy SQL Servers section, Prerequisite: Changed sentence to “A computer account for each SQL Server must be created in Active Directory.” Changed template names from hardcoded number to n.n.	BBM Team
09-25-14	4.0	General: Changed all instances of “2.0.0.3” to “IPADDRESS Deploy SQL Servers section: Added steps to bring the disks online. Added a section called Create Quorum Shares.	BBM Team
10-22-14	5.0	Deploy SQL Servers section: Updated Steps 24 and 26 and Figures 19, 20 and 21 for new drive names.	BBM Team

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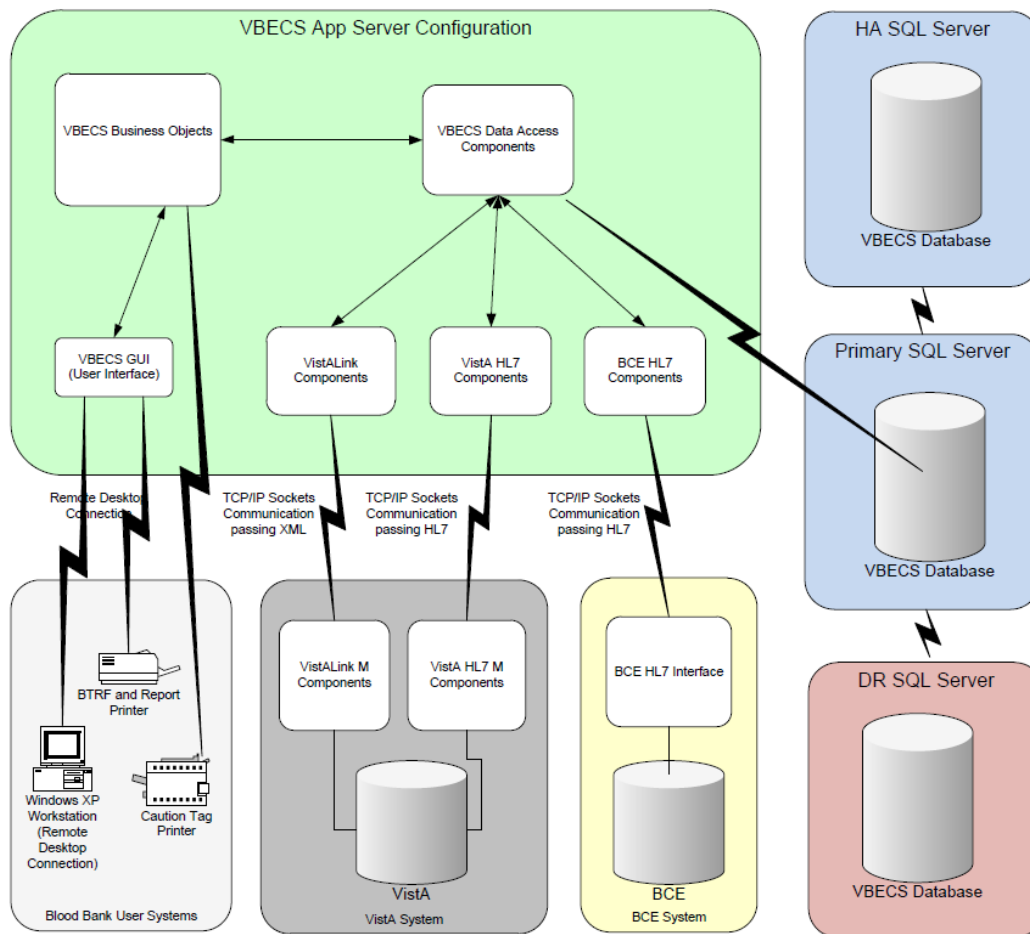
Introduction

This guide details the installation and configuration that must be done in a data center environment to support the VBECS 2.0.0 environment.

VBECS 2.0.0 has two main components, the Application Server, a.k.a. App Server, and the SQL Server (Figure 1).

- **App Server:** This is a Windows 2008 Server that is the execution environment for the VBECS application. App Servers are backed up to a disaster recovery location.
- **SQL Server:** This is a Windows 2008 Server that runs SQL Server 2012 in an Always On cluster consisting of three servers. Each region will have multiple clusters.
 - **Primary:** This server fields all requests. Its data are replicated to the High Availability and Disaster Recovery servers.
 - **High Availability (HA):** This server provides database backup services through synchronous replication. Its data are guaranteed to be consistent with the Primary. It becomes the Primary should the original Primary server fail or become unreachable. Failover to this server is automatic.
 - **Disaster Recovery (DR):** This server resides at a remote site and provides database backup services through asynchronous replication. It becomes the Primary server should both the Primary and HA server fail or become unreachable. Failover to this server is a manual process.

Figure 1: VBECS Architecture



There are two main tasks that the data center must perform to deploy the VBECS environment:

Deploy VBECS Servers from Templates

The VBECS team has created virtual machine templates for the App and SQL Servers. These templates are in Open Virtualization Format (OVF) and can be found on the VBECS FTP site.

Perform Active Directory Configuration to Support the SQL Server Cluster

Region level personnel with rights in Active Directory (AD) must create and configure accounts to support to the SQL Always On cluster.



Unauthorized access or misuse of this system and/or its data is a federal crime. Use of all data must be in accordance with VA security and privacy policies.



If any problems or questions arise in the course of the installation, file a ticket in Remedy for assistance.

Prerequisites

The following tasks must have been completed before beginning this installation:

- Ensure that the firewall is open between the primary and disaster recovery site on the following channels:
 - Port 5022; TCP and UDP
 - Ports 49152 through 65535; TCP and UDP
- The Data Center Worksheets must be filled out and on hand. Please fill out the worksheets and return them to the BBM team.
- The vSphere environment must be installed and operational for VBECS virtual machine deployment.
- Download and install the VMware OVF tool from <ftp://IPREDACTED:20001/OVF tool/>.
- Space must be available for VM deployment. The figure in parentheses is for the DR site:
 - Region 1: 20TB (8TB)
 - Region 2: 20TB (8TB)
 - Region 3: 30TB (12TB)
 - Region 4: 20TB (8TB)

Totals: 90TB (primary site), 36TB (DR site)

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Deploy Virtual Machines from OVF Files

The VBECS development team has created virtual machine templates in the form of OVF files for both the App and SQL Servers.

1 Deploy App Servers

Prerequisite

A computer account for each App Server must be created in Active Directory.

- 1) The VBECS OVF App server template can be found at <ftp://IPREDACTED:20001/App Server 1.0>. Import the App Server template (VBECS IPADDRESSpp Server n.n.ovf) into your vSphere environment (n.n is the current version of the template). To access FTP:
 - a) Open Windows Explorer. In the **Address** field, type **ftp://IPREDACTED:20001** and press **Enter**.
 - b) On the Log On As dialog, enter your **Windows user name** and **password**. If you do not have access, send an email to the following mail group requesting access: **VA OIT VBECS Implementation Support**.



Note: NMEA (Non-eMail Enabled Account) accounts cannot be authenticated by the FTP server, so you must access the FTP site using your regular NT account.



See Appendix A: Adding VBECS FTP Site to the Trusted Sites in Internet Explorer if you have difficulty accessing the FTP site.

- 2) Run the following command where n.n is the current version of the template: **ovftool "VBECS IPADDRESSpp Server n.n.ovf"**. Verify that the template name is correct (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Example of Validate App Server Template

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\VMware\VMware OVF Tool>ovftool "E:\AITC Templates\Ubecs App Server\UBecs 2.0.0.3 App Server 1.0\UBecs 2.0.0.3 App Server 1.0.ovf"
OVF version: 1.0
VirtualApp: false
Name: UBecs 2.0.0.3 App Server 1.0

Download Size: 8.81 GB

Deployment Sizes:
  Flat disks: 90.00 GB
  Sparse disks: 19.86 GB

Networks:
  Name: UM Network
  Description: The UM Network network

Virtual Hardware:
  Family: vmx-08
  Disk Types: SCSI-lsilogicsas

Manifest info:
  Manifest: Validates
```

- 3) Deploy an App Server for each location [Worksheet: (App Servers)].

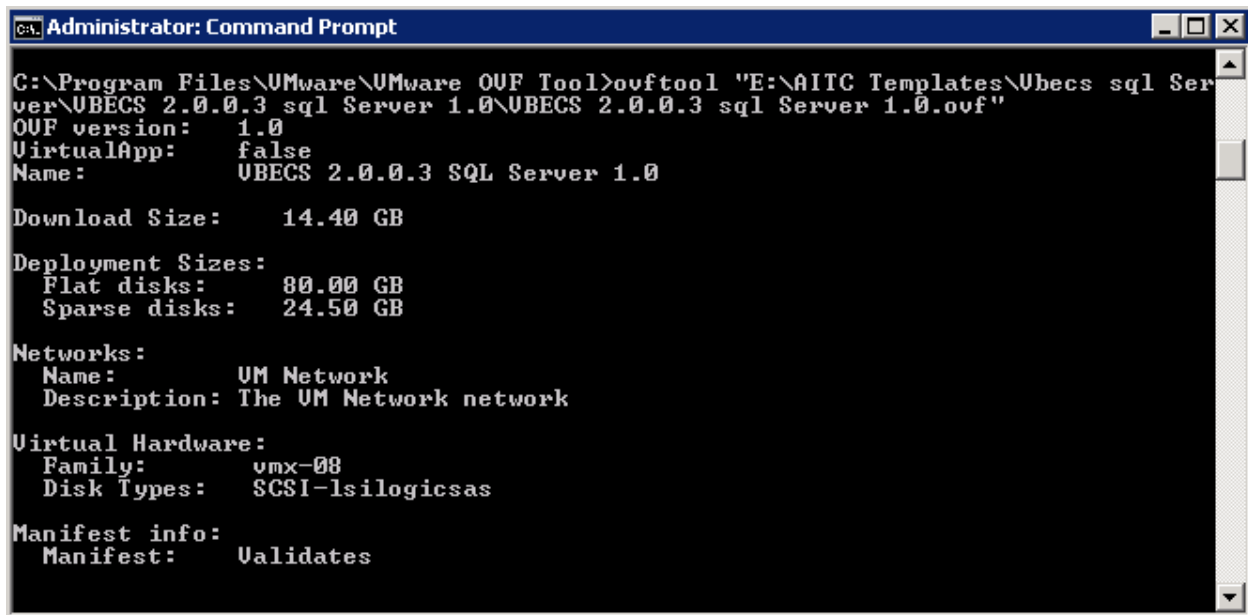
2 Deploy SQL Servers

Prerequisite

A computer account for each SQL Server must be created in Active Directory.

- 1) The VBECS OVF SQL server template can be found at <ftp://IPREDACTED:20001/SQL Server 1.0>. Import the SQL Server template (VBECS IPADDRESSSQL Server n.n.ovf) into your vSphere environment.
- 2) Run the following command where n.n is the current version of the template: **ovftool "VBECS IPADDRESSSQL Server n.n.ovf"**. Verify that the template name is correct (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Example of Validate SQL Server Template



```
C:\Program Files\UMware\UMware OVF Tool>ovftool "E:\AIRC Templates\Ubecs sql Server\UBecs 2.0.0.3 sql Server 1.0\UBecs 2.0.0.3 sql Server 1.0.ovf"
OVF version: 1.0
VirtualApp: false
Name: UBecs 2.0.0.3 SQL Server 1.0

Download Size: 14.40 GB

Deployment Sizes:
Flat disks: 80.00 GB
Sparse disks: 24.50 GB

Networks:
Name: UM Network
Description: The UM Network network

Virtual Hardware:
Family: vmx-08
Disk Types: SCSI-lsilogicsas

Manifest info:
Manifest: Validates
```

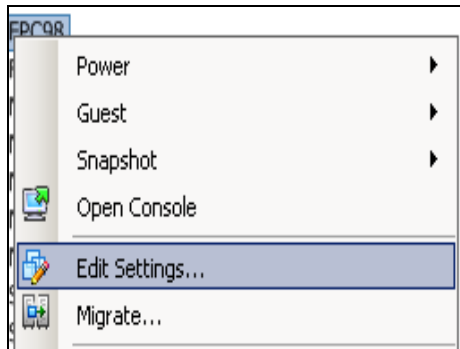
- 3) Deploy SQL Servers for each system [Worksheet: (SQL Server System 1)], [Worksheet: (SQL Server System 2)], [Worksheet: (SQL Server System 3)] (Region 3 only) and [Worksheet: (SQL Server Test Systems)]. Note that rows 1-3 cover the SQL Servers. Rows 4 and higher are virtual resources that will be created later.

The next step is to add data drives to the SQL Servers:

- Each production SQL Server will have four, 980GB drives.
- Each test SQL Server in Regions 1, 2 and 4 will have four, 230GB drives.
- Each test SQL Server in Region 3 will have four, 355GB drives.

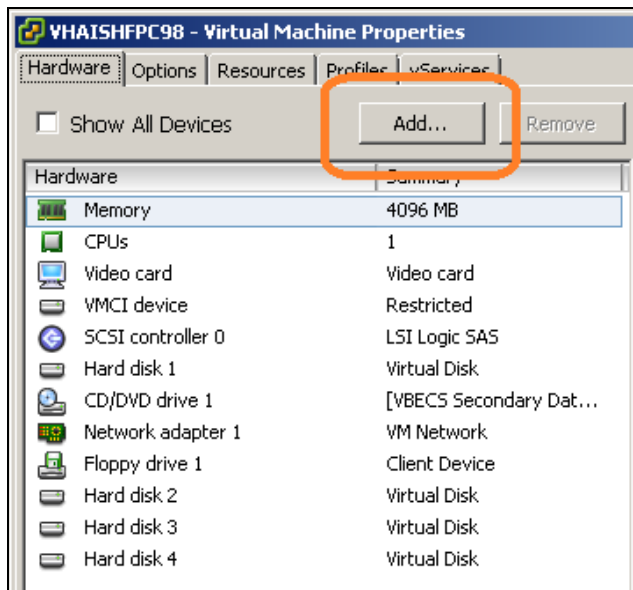
- 4) Open the vSphere console and navigate to the **VMs and Templates** view. Right-click on the VM that will be modified and select **Edit Settings** (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Edit Settings



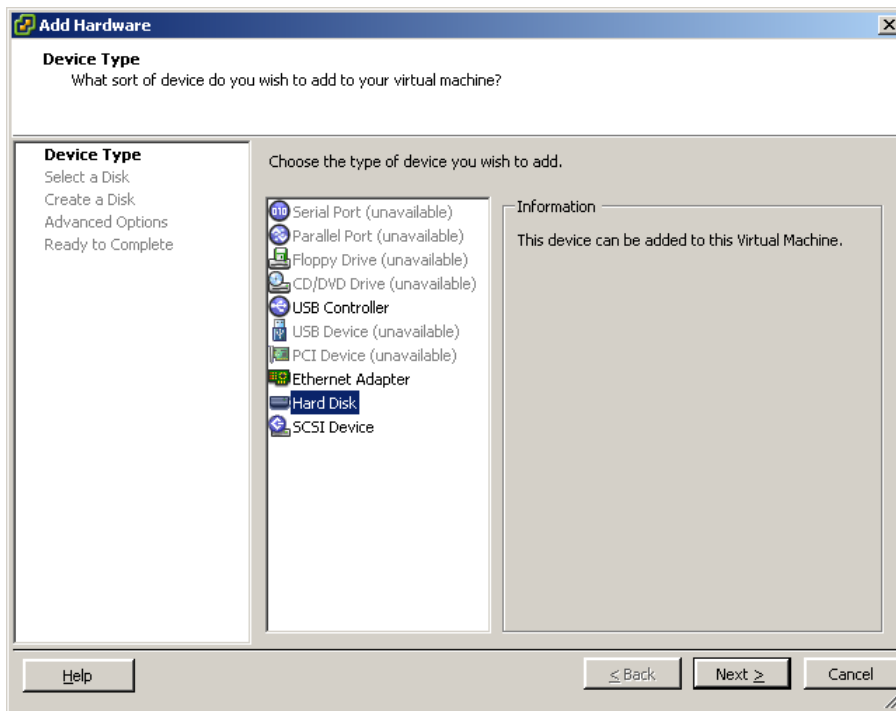
- 5) Click **Add** (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Example of Virtual Machine Properties



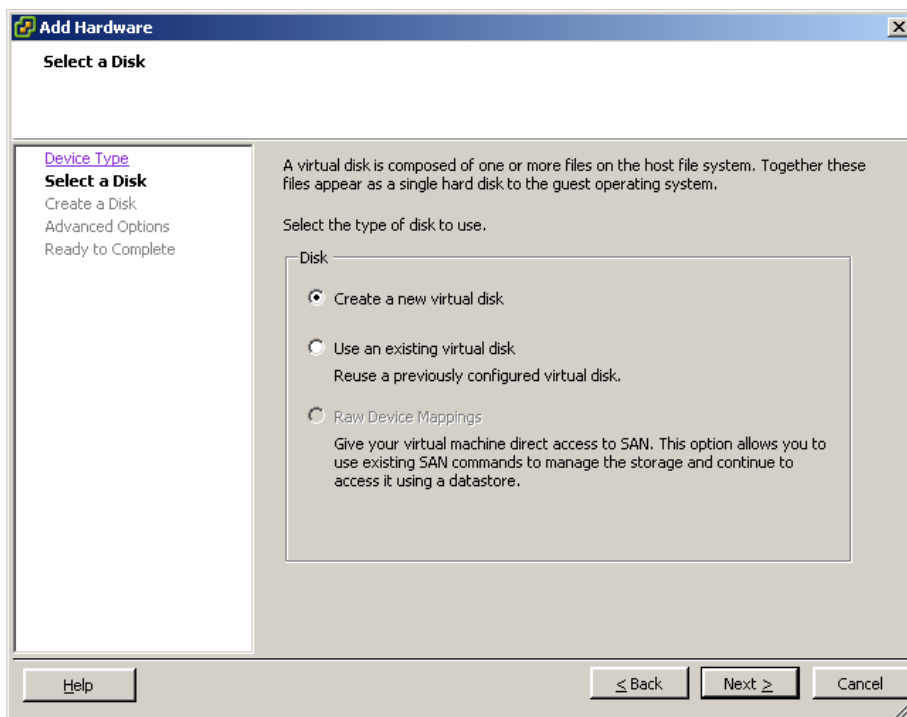
6) Select **Hard Disk** (Figure 6). Click **Next**.

Figure 6: Add Hardware



7) Select **Create a new virtual disk** (Figure 7). Click **Next**.

Figure 7: Add Hardware



- 8) For Disk Size, enter the value in *[Worksheet: (SQL Server System n, Disk Sizes)]*. In **Disk Provisioning**, select **Thick Provision Eager Zeroed** (Figure 8). Click **Next**.

Figure 8: Example of Add Hardware

The screenshot shows the 'Add Hardware' wizard window. The title bar is 'Add Hardware'. The main heading is 'Create a Disk' with the subtitle 'Specify the virtual disk size and provisioning policy'. On the left, there is a navigation pane with links: 'Device Type', 'Select a Disk', 'Create a Disk' (highlighted), and 'Advanced Options'. Below these links is the text 'Ready to Complete'. The main area contains three sections: 'Capacity' with a 'Disk Size' spinner set to '2' and a unit dropdown set to 'GB'; 'Disk Provisioning' with three radio buttons: 'Thick Provision Lazy Zeroed', 'Thick Provision Eager Zeroed' (selected), and 'Thin Provision'; and 'Location' with two radio buttons: 'Store with the virtual machine' (selected) and 'Specify a datastore or datastore cluster:' with an empty text box and a 'Browse...' button. At the bottom are buttons for 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

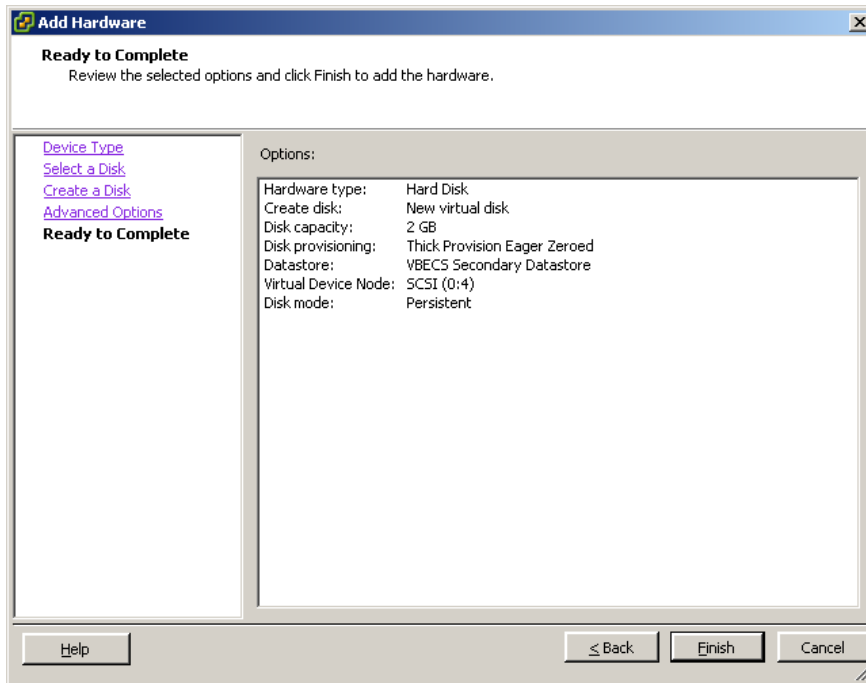
- 9) Leave default options. Click **Next** (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Add Hardware

The screenshot shows the 'Add Hardware' wizard window at the 'Advanced Options' step. The title bar is 'Add Hardware'. The main heading is 'Advanced Options' with the subtitle 'These advanced options do not usually need to be changed.' On the left, the navigation pane shows 'Device Type', 'Select a Disk', 'Create a Disk', and 'Advanced Options' (highlighted). Below these links is the text 'Ready to Complete'. The main area contains two sections: 'Virtual Device Node' with a dropdown menu showing 'SCSI (0:4)'; and 'Mode' with three radio buttons: 'Independent' (selected), 'Persistent', and 'Nonpersistent'. Below the 'Independent' radio button is the text 'Independent disks are not affected by snapshots.' Below the 'Persistent' radio button is the text 'Changes are immediately and permanently written to the disk.' Below the 'Nonpersistent' radio button is the text 'Changes to this disk are discarded when you power off or revert to the snapshot.' At the bottom are buttons for 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

10) Verify settings are correct (Figure 10). Click **Finish**.

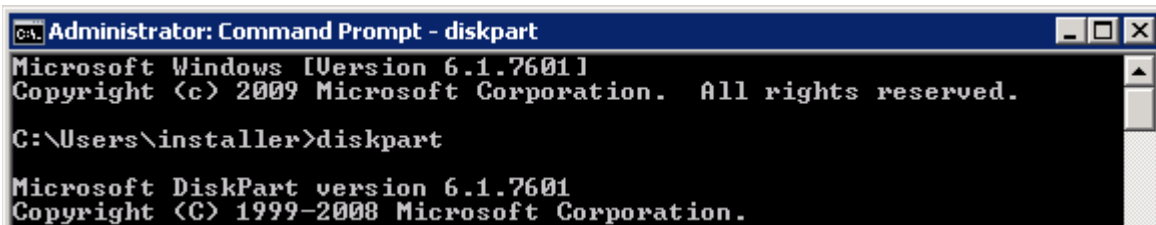
Figure 10: Example of Add Hardware



11) Repeat Steps 5 through 10 to create three additional disks.

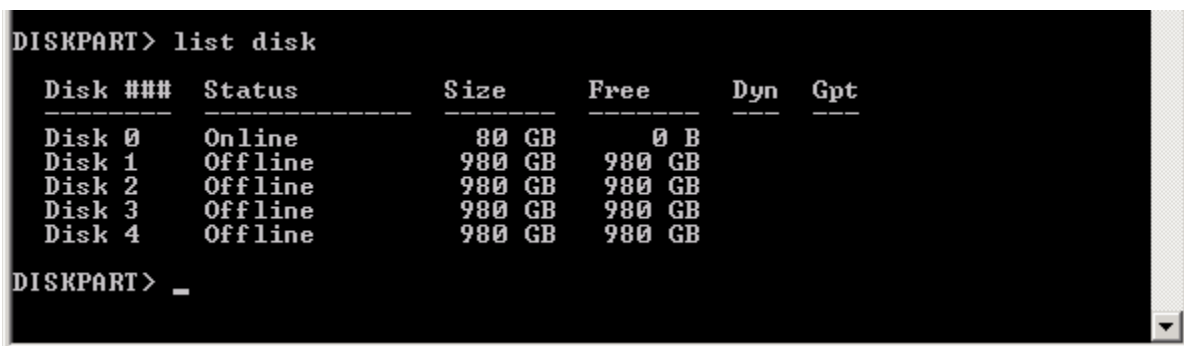
12) Open a command prompt and type **diskpart**. Press **Enter** (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Example of Command Prompt



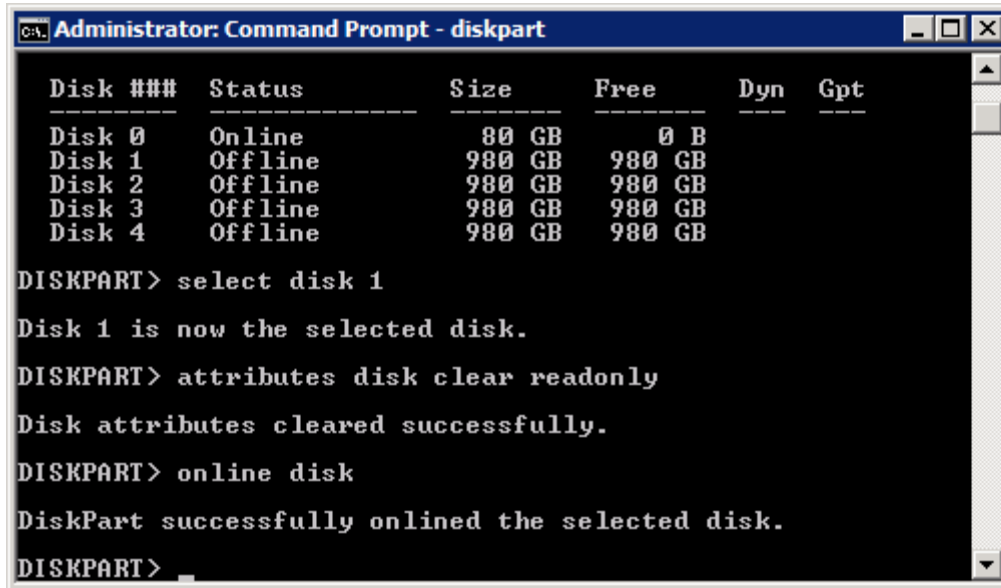
13) Type **list disk** and press **Enter** (Figure 12). The four SQL server disks will be listed as **Offline**.

Figure 12: Example of Command Prompt



- 14) Execute the following commands (Figure 13). Replace *<n>* with 1, 2, 3, and 4 as each disk is brought online:
- select disk *<n>***
 - attributes disk clear readonly**
 - online disk**

Figure 13: Example of Bringing Disk Online



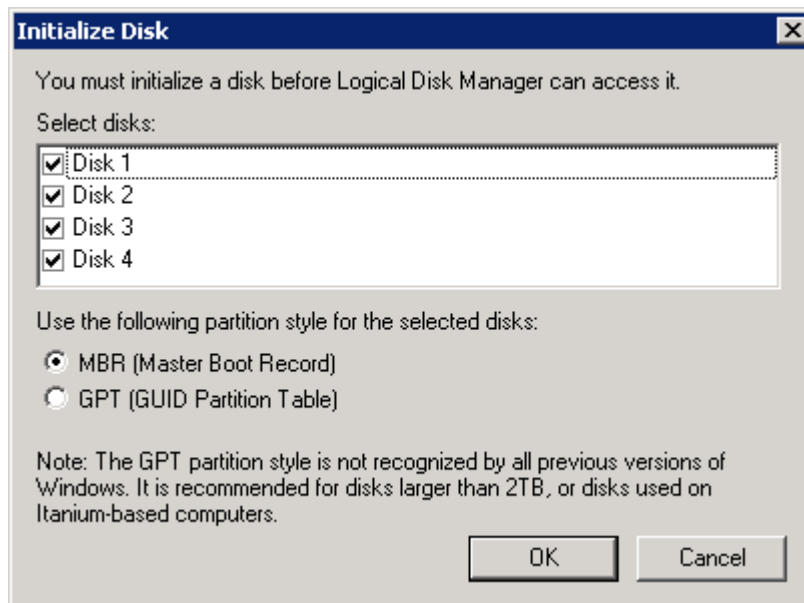
The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: Command Prompt - diskpart". It displays the output of the diskpart utility, showing a table of disks and the results of several commands.

Disk ###	Status	Size	Free	Dyn	Gpt
Disk 0	Online	80 GB	0 B		
Disk 1	Offline	980 GB	980 GB		
Disk 2	Offline	980 GB	980 GB		
Disk 3	Offline	980 GB	980 GB		
Disk 4	Offline	980 GB	980 GB		

```
DISKPART> select disk 1
Disk 1 is now the selected disk.
DISKPART> attributes disk clear readonly
Disk attributes cleared successfully.
DISKPART> online disk
DiskPart successfully onlined the selected disk.
DISKPART> _
```

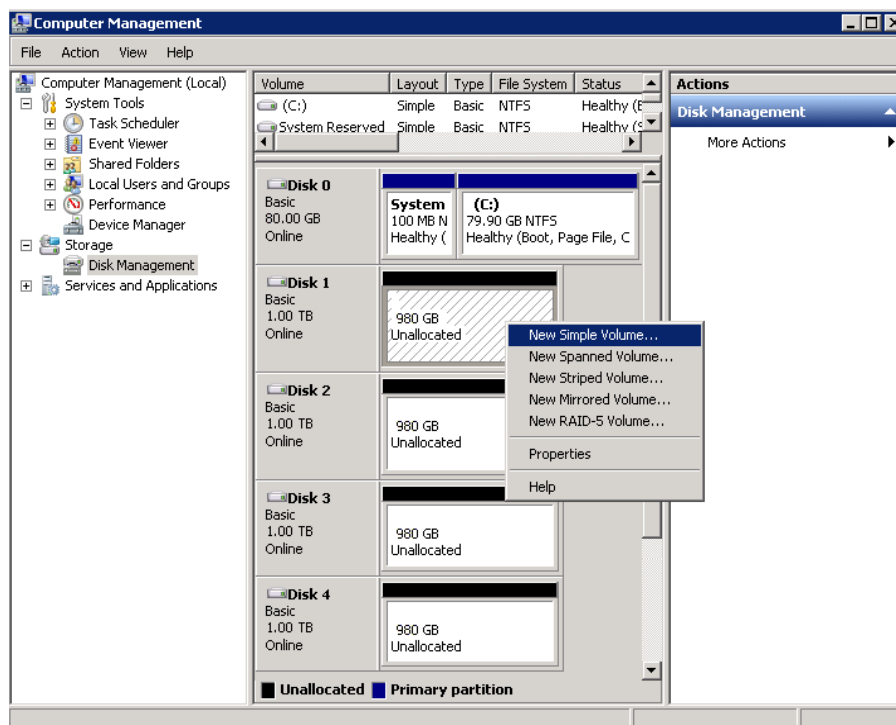
- 15) Execute the **list disk** command and verify that all disks have a status of **Online**.
- 16) Type **exit** and press **Enter** to quit the DiskPart utility and then close the command prompt window.
- 17) Reboot the server.
- 18) Login to the server and open **Administrative Tools, Computer Management**.
- 19) Select **Disk Management**. Figure 14 will launch automatically. Click **OK**.

Figure 14: Initialize Disk



- 20) Right-click on the word “Unallocated” of Disk 1 and select **New Simple Volume** (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Example of Computer Management



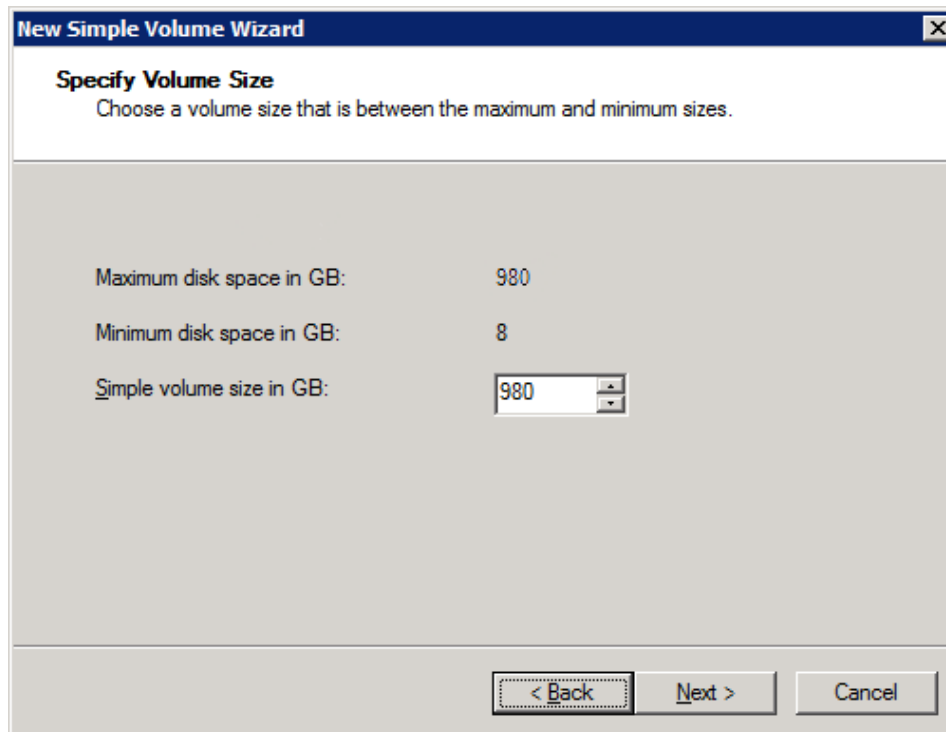
21) Click **Next** (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Example of New Simple Volume Wizard



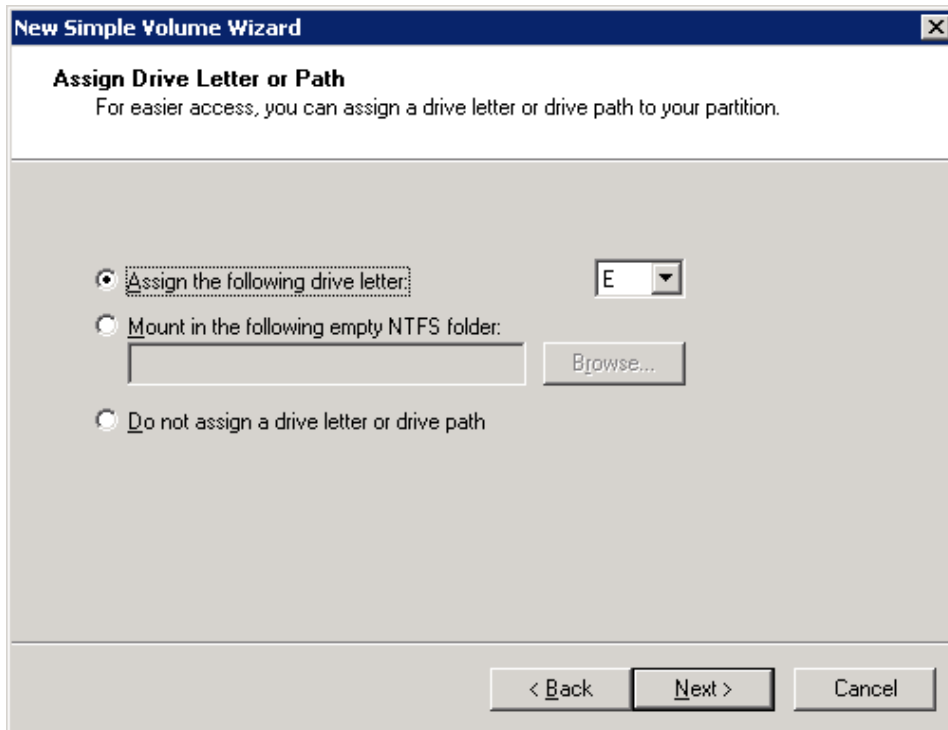
22) Keep defaults. Click **Next** (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Example of New Simple Volume Wizard



23) Keep defaults. Click **Next** (Figure 18).

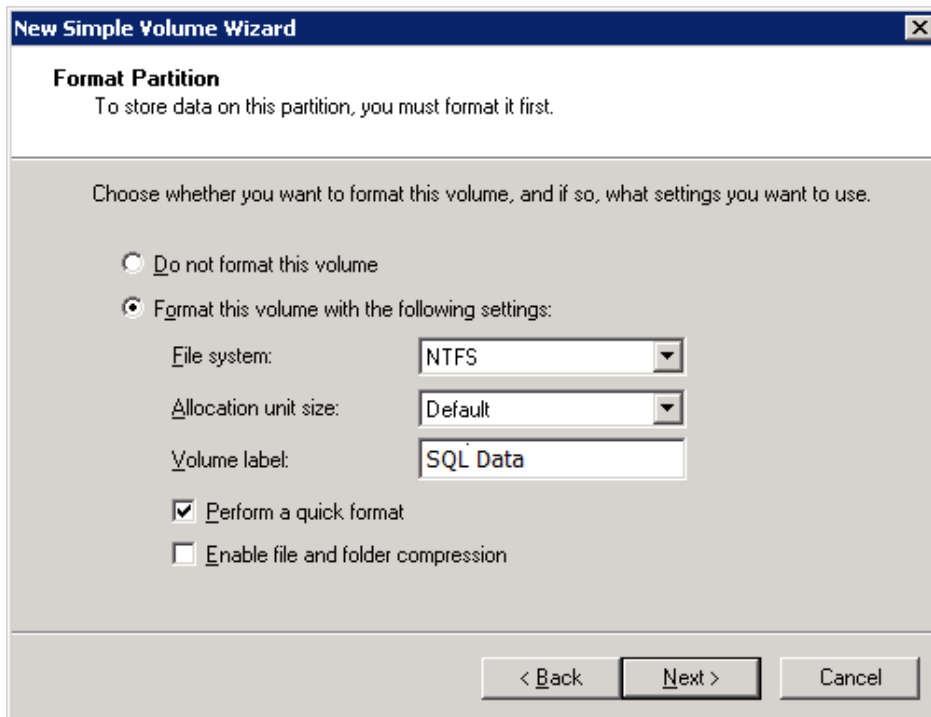
Figure 18: Example of New Simple Volume Wizard



The screenshot shows the 'New Simple Volume Wizard' window at the 'Assign Drive Letter or Path' step. The window has a title bar with the text 'New Simple Volume Wizard' and a close button. Below the title bar is a section header 'Assign Drive Letter or Path' followed by the instruction 'For easier access, you can assign a drive letter or drive path to your partition.' There are three radio button options: 'Assign the following drive letter:' (selected) with a dropdown menu showing 'E', 'Mount in the following empty NTFS folder:' with an empty text box and a 'Browse...' button, and 'Do not assign a drive letter or drive path'. At the bottom are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

24) Change **Volume label** field to **SQL Data** (Figure 19). Click **Next**.

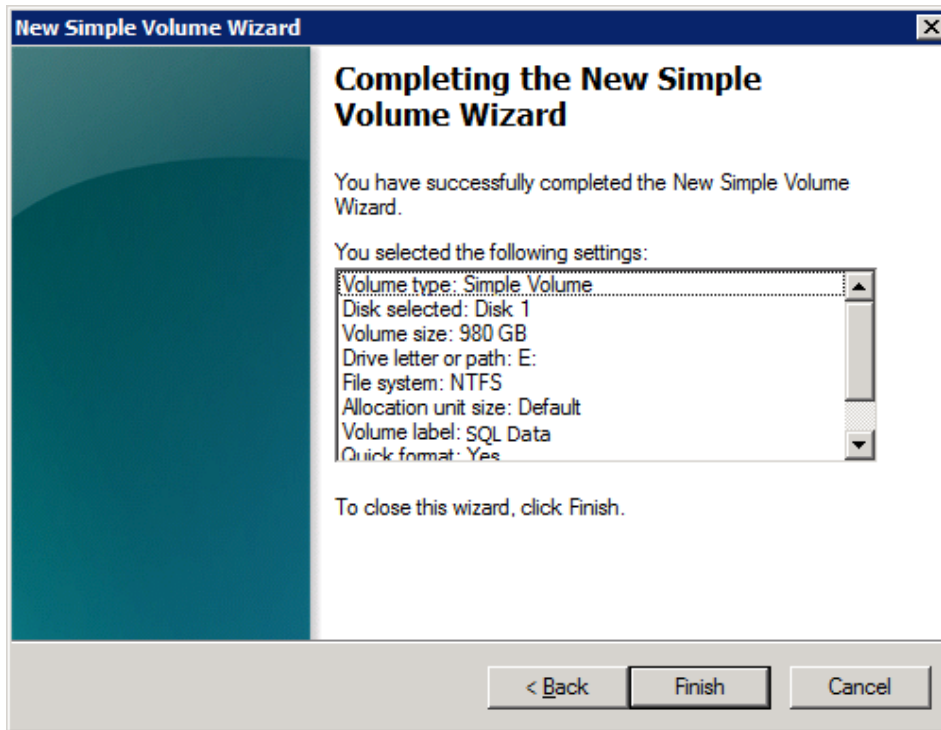
Figure 19: Example of New Simple Volume Wizard



The screenshot shows the 'New Simple Volume Wizard' window at the 'Format Partition' step. The window has a title bar with the text 'New Simple Volume Wizard' and a close button. Below the title bar is a section header 'Format Partition' followed by the instruction 'To store data on this partition, you must format it first.' There is a text box with the instruction 'Choose whether you want to format this volume, and if so, what settings you want to use.' There are two radio button options: 'Do not format this volume' and 'Format this volume with the following settings:' (selected). Below the second option are three settings: 'File system:' with a dropdown menu showing 'NTFS', 'Allocation unit size:' with a dropdown menu showing 'Default', and 'Volume label:' with a text box containing 'SQL Data'. There are two checkboxes: 'Perform a quick format' (checked) and 'Enable file and folder compression' (unchecked). At the bottom are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'.

25) Review the settings (Figure 20). Click **Finish**.

Figure 20: Example of New Simple Volume Wizard



26) Repeat Steps 20 through 25 using the following settings (Figure 21):

- Disk 2 - Drive letter: **F**, Volume label: **SQL Logs**
- Disk 3 – Drive letter: **G**, Volume label: **SQL Temp**
- Disk 4 – Drive letter: **H**, Volume label: **SQL Backup**

Figure 21: Example of Configured and Initialized Disks

Disk 1 Basic 50.00 GB Online	SQL Data (E:) 980.0 GB NTFS Healthy (Primary Partition)
Disk 2 Basic 50.00 GB Online	SQL Logs (F:) 980.0 GB NTFS Healthy (Primary Partition)
Disk 3 Basic 50.00 GB Online	SQL Temp (G:) 980.0 GB NTFS Healthy (Primary Partition)
Disk 4 Basic 50.00 GB Online	SQL Backup (H:) 50.00 GB NTFS Healthy (Primary Partition)

27) Repeat this section to create and initialize the disks on all SQL Servers.

Stage Accounts in Active Directory to Support SQL Server

The cluster and virtual network name (VNN) accounts must be created prior to SQL Server cluster installation. These steps must be executed by someone who has rights in the domain where the accounts will be created.

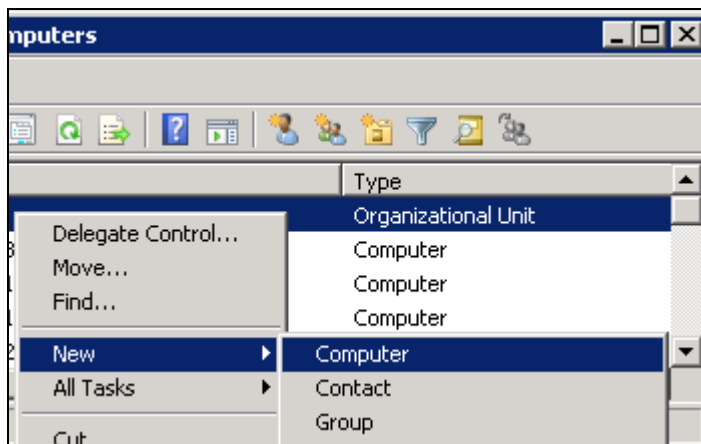
3 Stage the Cluster Account

Prerequisite

These instructions must be executed on a workstation or server with **Active Directory Users and Computers** installed.

- 1) Click **Start, Administrative Tools** and open **Active Directory Users and Computers**. Navigate to the organizational unit (OU) where the accounts will reside. Right-click in the OU and select **New, Computer** (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Example of Active Directory Users and Computers

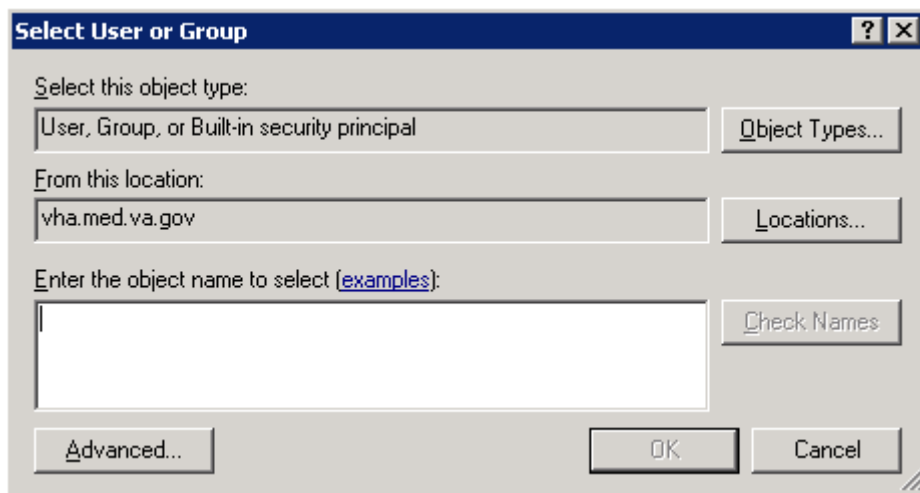


- 2) In the **Computer Name** field, enter the cluster name [*Worksheet: (SQL Server System n, row 4, Name)*]. Click **Change** (Figure 23). Enter the group: **YURDOMAIN\HinesVbecsNMEAAccounts** (Figure 24). Click **OK** in both windows to close.

Figure 23: Example of New Object – Computer

Image Redacted

Figure 24: Example of Select User or Group



- 3) Right-click on the cluster account you just created and select **Disable Account** (Figure 25). You will be prompted with warnings (Figure 26 and Figure 27); click **Yes** and **OK** respectively to close.

Figure 25: Example of Active Directory Users and Computers

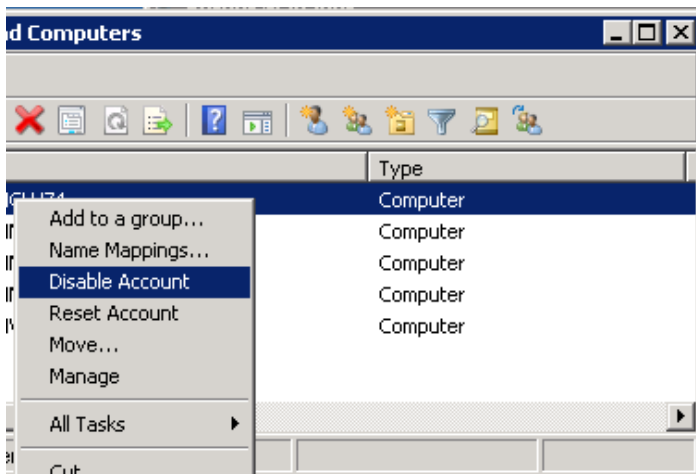


Figure 26: Example of Active Directory Domain Services Warning

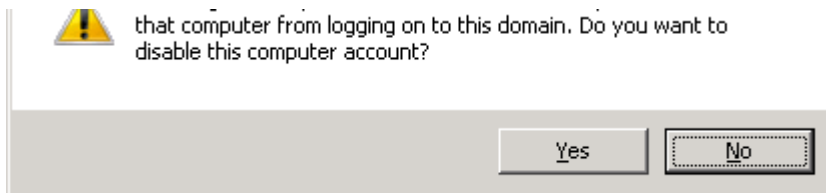
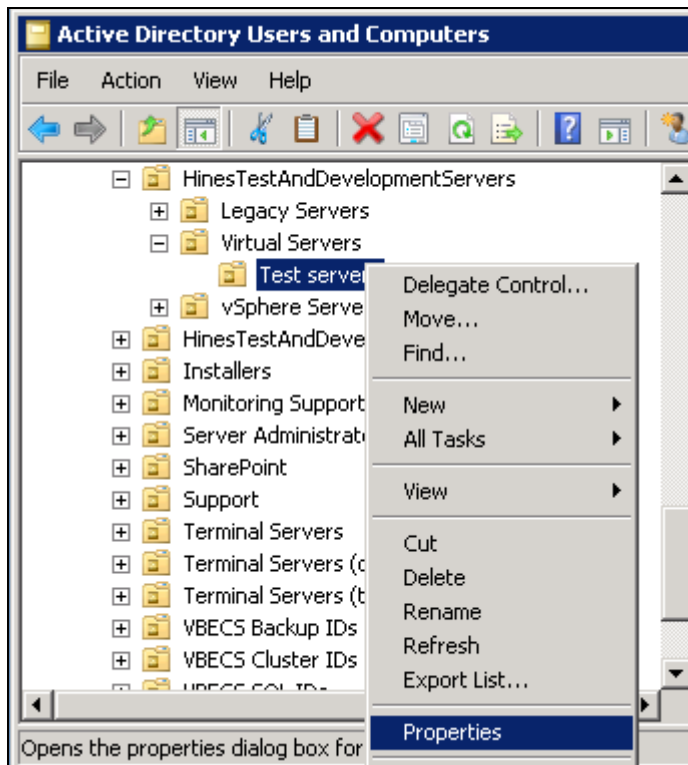


Figure 27: Example of Active Directory Domain Services Warning

Image Redacted

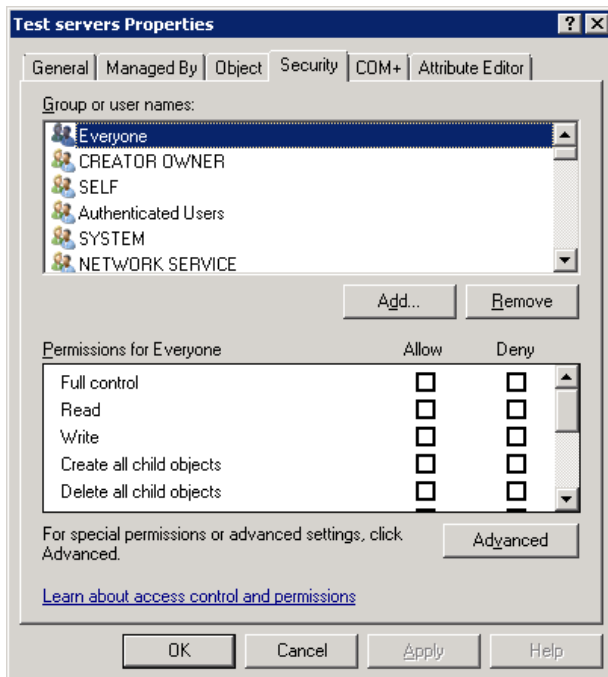
- 4) Right-click on the OU that contains the cluster account and click **Properties** (Figure 28).

Figure 28: Example of Active Directory Users and Computers



- 5) Select the **Security** tab and then click **Advanced** (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Example of OU Properties



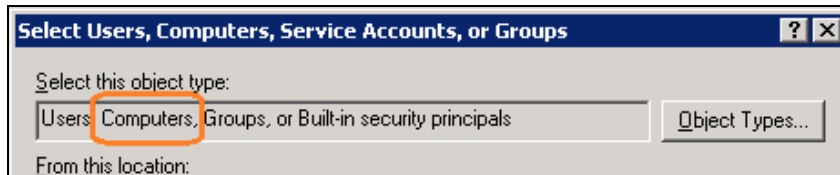
- 6) Click **Add** (Figure 30).

Figure 30: Example of Advanced Security Settings

Image Redacted

- 7) Make sure you see **Computers** in the **Select this object type** field (Figure 31). If not, click **Object Types** and select **Computers**. In the **Enter the object names to select** field, enter the cluster account that you just created. Click **OK**.

Figure 31: Example of Select Users, Computers...



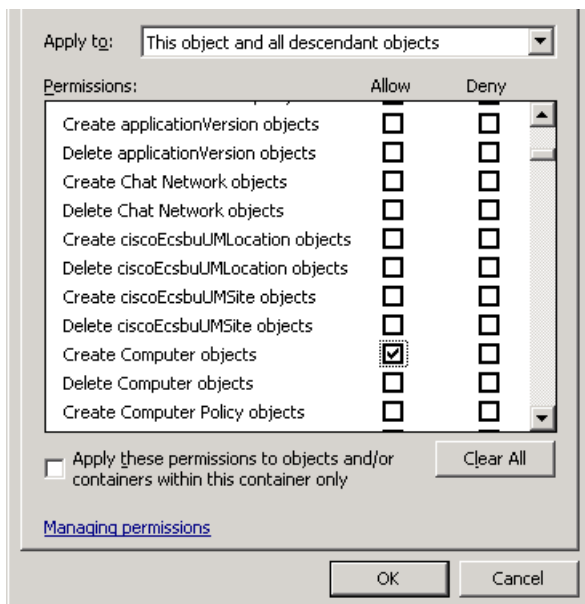
- 8) If you receive a warning (Figure 32), click **OK**.

Figure 32: Windows Security Warning



- 9) Locate and select the **Allow** box for **Create Computer Objects** and **Read All Properties** (Figure 33). Click **OK** on all windows to close.

Figure 33: Example of Permission Entry



10) Repeat these instructions for the other cluster accounts [*Worksheet: (SQL Server System n, row 4, Name)*].

4 Stage the VNN Account

These instructions will be repeated for each VNN account that needs to be installed.

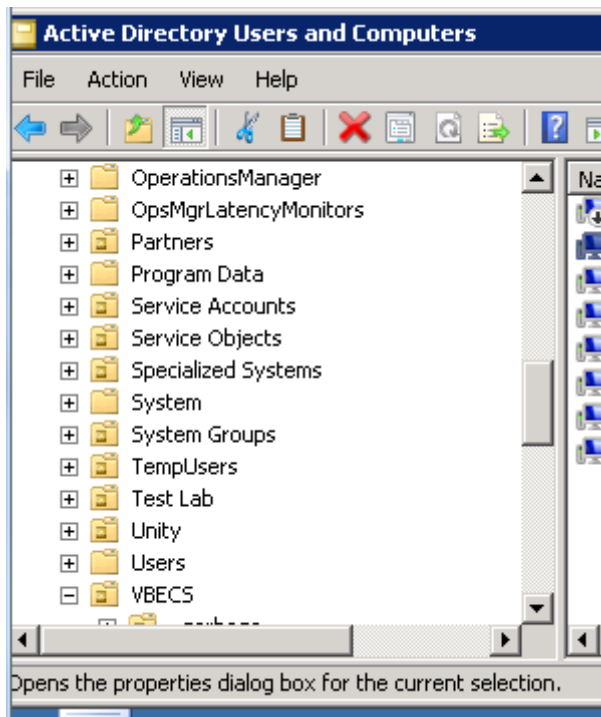
- 1) Navigate to the OU where the VNN account will reside. Right-click in the OU and select **New, Computer**.
- 2) In the **Computer Name** field (Figure 34), enter the name that you will use for the VNN [Worksheet: (SQL Server System n, row 5x, Name)]. In the **User or group** field, enter the VBECS Admin group: **YURDOMAIN\HinesVbecsNMEAAccounts**. Click **OK**.

Figure 34: Example of New Object – Computer

Image Redacted

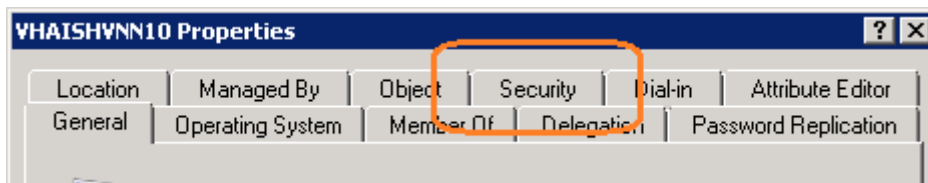
- 3) Right-click on the VNN account that you just created and click **Properties** (Figure 35).

Figure 35: Example of Active Directory Users and Computers



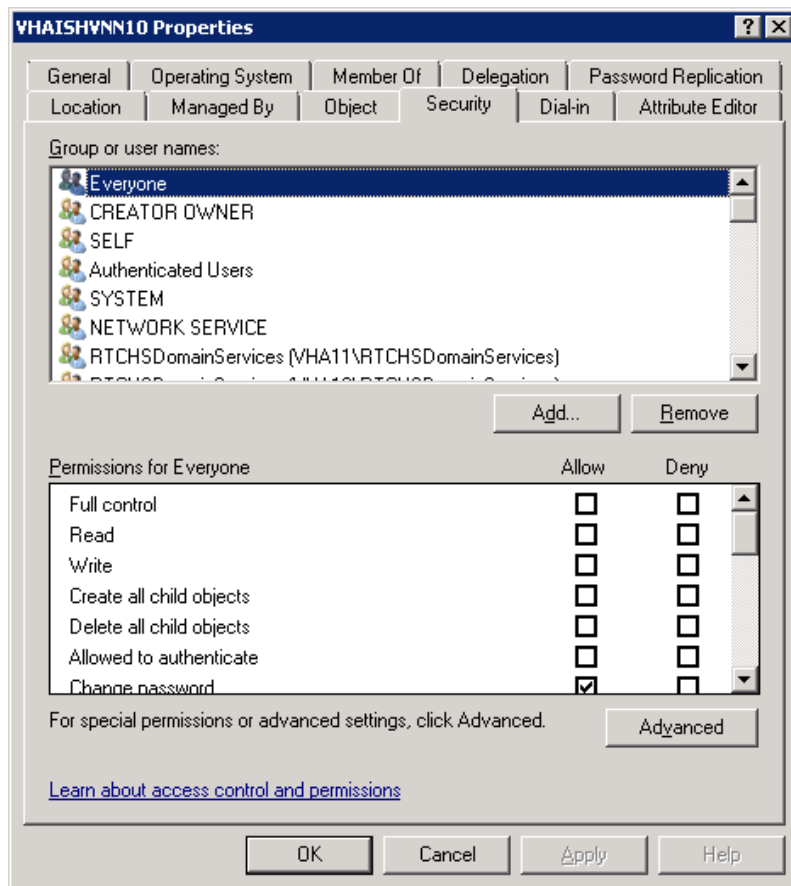
- 4) Select the **Security** tab (Figure 36).

Figure 36: Example of Properties



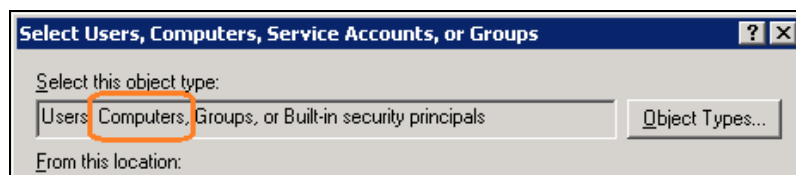
- 5) Click **Add** (Figure 37).

Figure 37: Example of Properties



- 6) Make sure you see **Computers** in the **Select this object type** field (Figure 38). If not, click **Object Types** and select **Computers**. In the **Enter the object names to select** field, enter the cluster name [Worksheet: (SQL Server System n, row 4, Name)]. Click **OK**.

Figure 38: Example of Select Users, Computers...



- 7) In the **Group or user names** pane, make sure that the cluster name is selected (Figure 39). Note that the appended \$ is normal, but may not appear when the account is initially created. In the **Permissions for clustername\$** pane, select **Allow** in the **Full control** permission (this will select all permissions). Click **OK** and exit the **Active Directory Users and Computers** tool.

Figure 39: Example of Select Users, Computers...

Image Redacted

- 8) Repeat this section for the other VNNs [Worksheet: (SQL Server System n, rows 5b, 5c, etc., Name)].

- 9) Upon completion, send the completed worksheet to the implementation support email group: **VA OIT VBECS Implementation Support**.

Quorum Shares

The quorum shares support the SQL Server clusters.

5 Create Quorum Shares (one time task)

Prerequisite

These instructions must be executed after the Server_Redacted and Server_Redacted servers are stood up, but before any SQL Servers are installed.

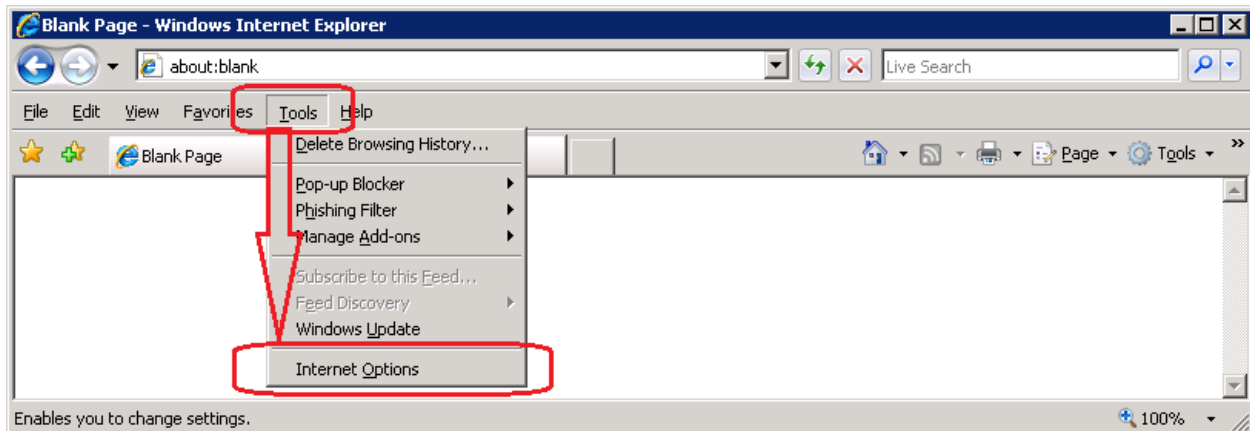
- 1) Log into Server_Redacted with administrative privileges.
- 2) Open Windows Explorer and create a folder named **Quorum** on the D drive.
- 3) Share the folder with the name **Quorum**.
- 4) Repeat these steps on the Server_Redacted server.

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Appendix A: Adding VBECS FTP Site to the Trusted Sites in Internet Explorer

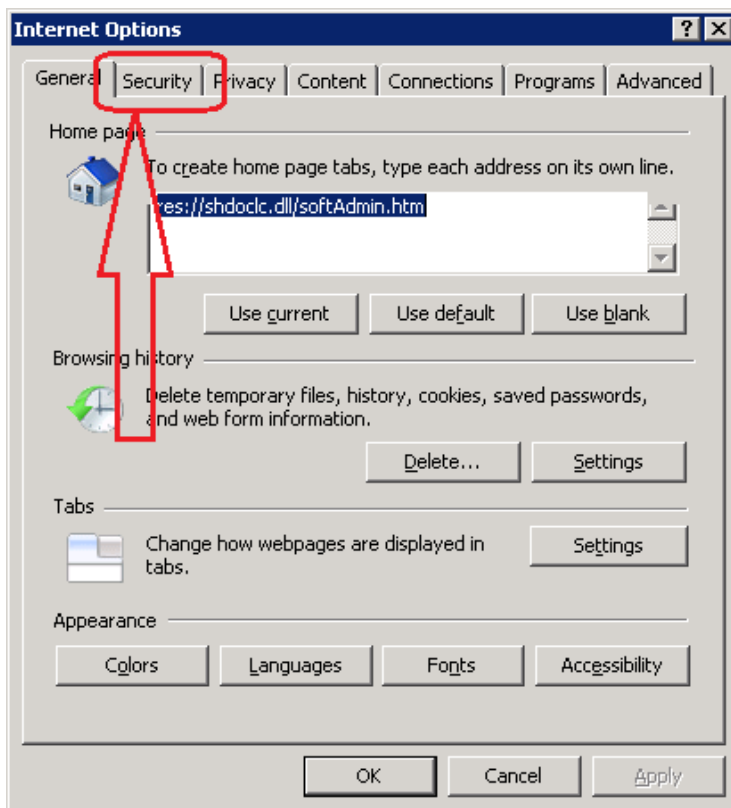
- 1) Open Internet Explorer and select **Tools, Internet Options** (Figure 40).

Figure 40: Example of Internet Explorer Window



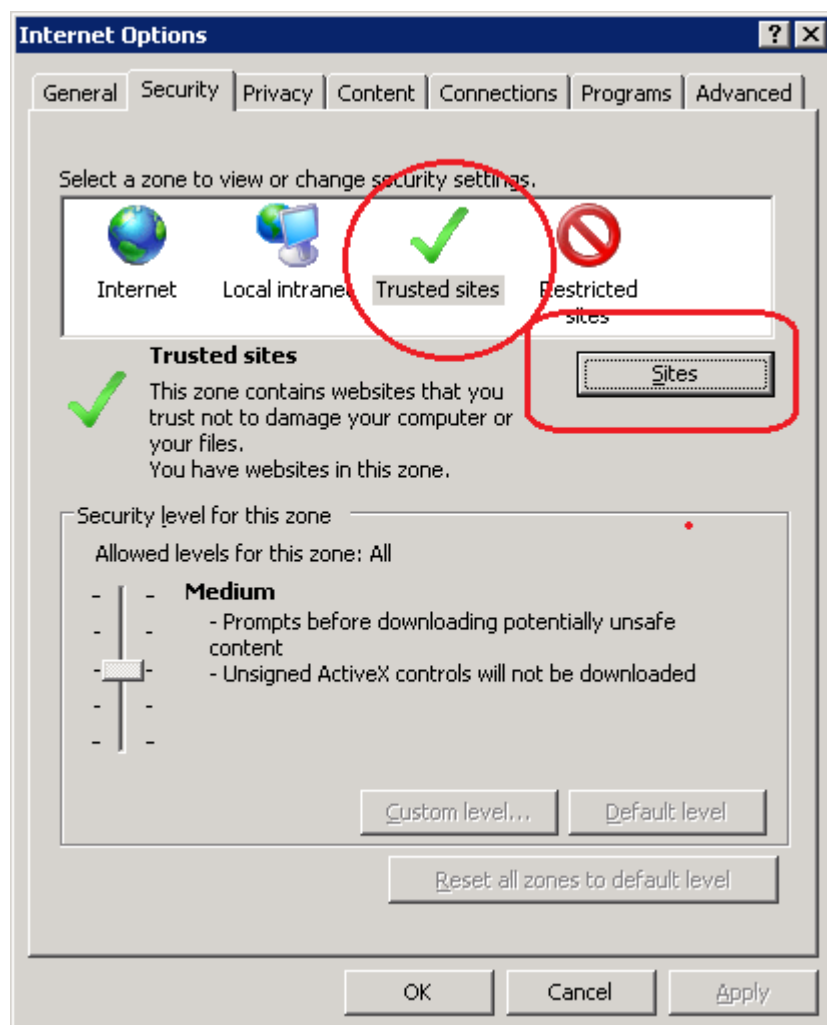
- 2) Select the **Security** tab (Figure 41).

Figure 41: Example of Internet Explorer Internet Options Security tab



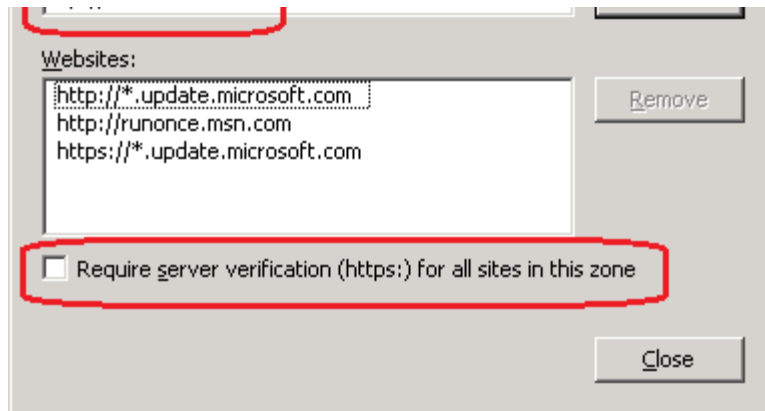
- 3) Select **Trusted sites** and click **Sites** (Figure 42).

Figure 42: Example of Internet Options Trusted Sites



- 4) Make sure **Require server verification...** is unchecked. Enter **ftp://IPREDACTED** and click the **Add** button (Figure 43).

Figure 43: Adding VBECS FTP to the Trusted Sites



- 5) Close all windows.

This is the last page of *VistA Blood Establishment Computer Software (VBECS) 2.0.0 Data Center Installation Guide*.