



VMware in the Hyperscalers Configuration

NetApp Solutions

NetApp
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Configuring the virtualization environment in the cloud provider

Details for how to configure the virtualization environment in each of the supported hyperscalers are covered here.

AWS / VMC

This section describes how to set up and manage VMware Cloud on AWS SDDC and use it in combination with the available options for connecting NetApp storage.



In-guest storage is the only supported method of connecting Cloud Volumes ONTAP to AWS VMC.

The setup process can be broken down into the following steps:

- Deploy and Configure VMware Cloud for AWS
- Connect VMware Cloud to FSx ONTAP

View the detailed [configuration steps for VMC](#).

Azure / AVS

This section describes how to set up and manage Azure VMware Solution and use it in combination with the available options for connecting NetApp storage.



In-guest storage is the only supported method of connecting Cloud Volumes ONTAP to Azure VMware Solution.

The setup process can be broken down into the following steps:

- Register the resource provider and create a private cloud
- Connect to a new or existing ExpressRoute virtual network gateway
- Validate the network connectivity and access the private cloud

View the detailed [configuration steps for AVS](#).

GCP / GCVE

This section describes how to set up and manage GCVE and use it in combination with the available options for connecting NetApp storage.



In-guest storage is the only supported method of connecting Cloud Volumes ONTAP and Cloud Volumes Services to GCVE.

The setup process can be broken down into the following steps:

- Deploy and Configure GCVE
- Enable Private Access to GCVE

View the detailed [configuration steps for GCVE](#).

Deploy and configure the Virtualization Environment on AWS

As with on-premises, planning VMware Cloud on AWS is critical for a successful

production-ready environment for creating VMs and migration.

This section describes how to set up and manage VMware Cloud on AWS SDDC and use it in combination with the available options for connecting NetApp storage.



In-guest storage is currently the only supported method of connecting Cloud Volumes ONTAP (CVO) to AWS VMC.

The setup process can be broken down into the following steps:

Deploy and configure VMware Cloud for AWS

[VMware Cloud on AWS](#) provides for a cloud native experience for VMware based workloads in the AWS ecosystem. Each VMware Software-Defined Data Center (SDDC) runs in an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and provides a full VMware stack (including vCenter Server), NSX-T software-defined networking, vSAN software-defined storage, and one or more ESXi hosts that provide compute and storage resources to your workloads.

This section describes how to set up and manage VMware Cloud on AWS and use it in combination with Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP and/or Cloud Volumes ONTAP on AWS with in-guest storage.



In-guest storage is currently the only supported method of connecting Cloud Volumes ONTAP (CVO) to AWS VMC.

The setup process can be broken down into three parts:

Register for an AWS Account

Register for an [Amazon Web Services Account](#).

You need an AWS account to get started, assuming there isn't one created already. New or existing, you need administrative privileges in the account for many steps in this procedure. See this [link](#) for more information regarding AWS credentials.

Register for a My VMware Account

Register for a [My VMware](#) account.

For access to VMware's cloud portfolio (including VMware Cloud on AWS), you need a VMware customer account or a My VMware account. If you have not already done so, create a VMware account [here](#).

Provision SDDC in VMware Cloud

After the VMware account is configured and proper sizing is performed, deploying a Software-Defined Data Center is the obvious next step for using the VMware Cloud on AWS service. To create an SDDC, pick an AWS region to host it, give the SDDC a name, and specify how many ESXi hosts you want the SDDC to contain. If you don't already have an AWS account, you can still create a starter configuration SDDC that contains a single ESXi host.

1. Log into the VMware Cloud Console using your existing or newly created VMware credentials.



2. Configure the AWS region, deployment, and host type and the SDDC name:



3. Connect to the desired AWS account and execute the AWS Cloud Formation stack.

6



Single-host configuration is used in this validation.

4. Select the desired AWS VPC to connect the VMC environment with.



5. Configure the VMC Management Subnet; this subnet contains VMC-managed services like vCenter, NSX, and so on. Do not choose an overlapping address space with any other networks that need connectivity to the SDDC environment. Finally, follow the recommendations for CIDR size notated below.



6. Review and acknowledge the SDDC configuration, and then click deploy the SDDC.



The deployment process typically takes approximately two hours to complete.



7. After completion, the SDDC is ready for use.



For a step-by-step guide on SDDC deployment, see [Deploy an SDDC from the VMC Console](#).

Connect VMware Cloud to FSx ONTAP

To connect VMware Cloud to FSx ONTAP, complete the following steps:

1. With VMware Cloud deployment completed and connected to AWS VPC, you must deploy Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP into a new VPC rather than the original connected VPC (see the screenshot below). FSx (NFS and SMB floating IPs) is not accessible if it is deployed in the connected VPC. Keep in mind that iSCSI endpoints like Cloud Volumes ONTAP work just fine from the connected VPC.



2. Deploy an additional VPC in the same region, and then deploy Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP into the new VPC.

Configuration of an SDDC group in the VMware Cloud console enables the networking configuration options required to connect to the new VPC where FSx is deployed. In step 3, verify that “Configuring VMware Transit Connect for your group will incur charges per attachment and data transfers” is checked, and then choose Create Group. The process can take a few minutes to complete.

VMware Cloud

WBI Stowe
NetApp

Launchpad

SDDCs

Subscriptions

Activity Log

Tools

Developer Center

Create SDDC Group

1. Name and Description

Create a name and description for your group.

Name

Description

NEXT

2. Membership

Members: 1

3. Acknowledgement

Please confirm that you are aware of the following before creating this SDDC Group.

☒ Configuring VMware Transit Connect for your group will incur charges per attachment and data transfers.

☐ Create firewall rules to establish connectivity between the SDDCs in the group.

Learn More

CREATE GROUP

VMware Cloud

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Tools

Developer Center

Create SDDC Group

1. Name and Description

Name: sddcgroup01

2. Membership

Select SDDCs to be part of your group.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Sddc Id	Location	Version	Management CIDR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ntap-5lx-demo	829a6e22-92af-42db-ac03-9e4e07a908b5	US West (Oregon)	1.14.0.14	10.45.0.0/23

NEXT

3. Acknowledgement

Review and acknowledge requirements before creating the group.

Please confirm that you are aware of the following before creating this SDDC Group.

☒ Configuring VMware Transit Connect for your group will incur charges per attachment and data transfers.

☐ Create firewall rules to establish connectivity between the SDDCs in the group.

Learn More

CREATE GROUP



3. Attach the newly created VPC to the just created SDDC group. Select the External VPC tab and follow the [instructions for attaching an External VPC](#) to the group. This process can take 10 to 15 minutes to complete.





- As part of the external VPC process, you are prompted through the AWS console to a new shared resource via the Resource Access Manager. The shared resource is the [AWS Transit Gateway](#) managed by VMware Transit Connect.





5. Create the Transit Gateway Attachment.



6. Back on the VMC Console, Accept the VPC attachment. This process can take approximately 10 minutes to complete.



7. While in the External VPC tab, click the edit icon in the Routes column and add in the following required routes:

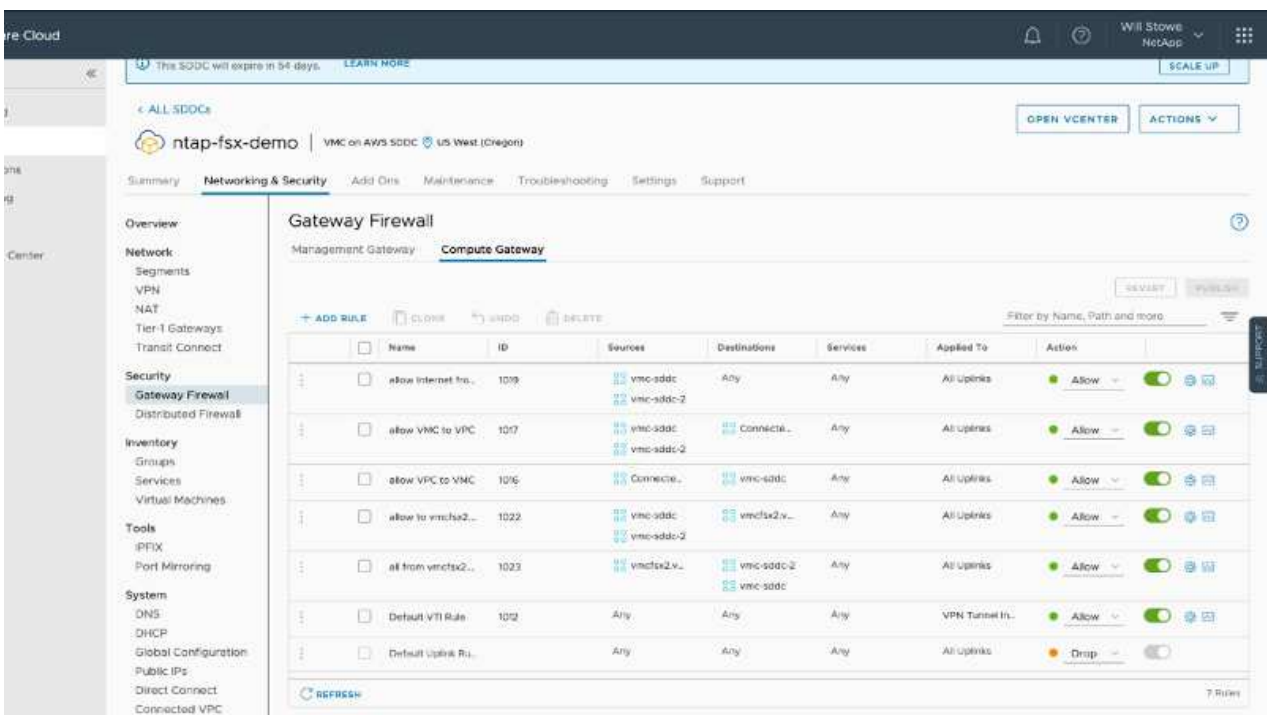
- A route for the floating IP range for Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP [floating IPs](#).
- A route for the floating IP range for Cloud Volumes ONTAP (if applicable).
- A route for the newly created external VPC address space.



8. Finally, allow bidirectional traffic [firewall rules](#) for access to FSx/CVO. Follow these [detailed steps](#) for compute gateway firewall rules for SDDC workload connectivity.



9. After the firewall groups are configured for both the Management and Compute gateway, the vCenter can be accessed as follows:



The next step is to verify that Amazon FSx ONTAP or Cloud Volumes ONTAP is configured depending on your requirements and that the volumes are provisioned to offload storage components from vSAN to optimize the deployment.

Deploy and configure the Virtualization Environment on Azure

As with on-premises, planning Azure VMware Solution is critical for a successful production-ready environment for creating VMs and migration.

This section describes how to set up and manage Azure VMware Solution and use it in combination with the available options for connecting NetApp storage.

The setup process can be broken down into the following steps:

Register the resource provider and create a private cloud

To use Azure VMware Solution, first register the resource provider within the identified subscription:

1. Sign in to the Azure portal.
2. On the Azure portal menu, select All Services.
3. In the All Services dialog box, enter the subscription and then select Subscriptions.
4. To view, select the subscription from the subscription list.
5. Select Resource Providers and enter Microsoft.AVS into the search.
6. If the resource provider is not registered, select Register.



Provider	Status
Microsoft.OperationsManagement	✓ Registered
Microsoft.Compute	✓ Registered
Microsoft.ContainerService	✓ Registered
Microsoft.ManagedIdentity	✓ Registered
Microsoft.AVS	✓ Registered
Microsoft.Operationallnsights	✓ Registered
Microsoft.GuestConfiguration	✓ Registered

7. After the resource provider is registered, create an Azure VMware Solution private cloud by using the Azure portal.
8. Sign in to the Azure portal.
9. Select Create a New Resource.
10. In the Search the Marketplace text box, enter Azure VMware Solution and select it from the results.
11. On the Azure VMware Solution page, select Create.
12. From the Basics tab, enter the values in the fields and select Review + Create.

Notes:

- For a quick start, gather the required information during the planning phase.
- Select an existing resource group or create a new resource group for the private cloud. A resource group is a logical container in which the Azure resources are deployed and managed.
- Make sure the CIDR address is unique and does not overlap with other Azure Virtual Networks or on-premises networks. The CIDR represents the private cloud management network and is used for the cluster management services, such as vCenter Server and NSX-T Manager. NetApp recommends using a /22 address space. In this example, 10.21.0.0/22 is used.

Create a private cloud ...

Prerequisites * Basics Tags Review and Create

Project details

Subscription *

Resource group *
[Create new](#)

Private cloud details

Resource name *

Location *

Size of host *

Number of hosts *
[Find out how many hosts you need](#)

CIDR address block

Provide IP address for private cloud for cluster management. Make sure these are unique and do not overlap with any other Azure vnets or on-premise networks.

Address block for private cloud *

[Review and Create](#) [Previous](#) [Next : Tags >](#)

The provisioning process takes approximately 4–5 hours. After the process is complete, verify that the deployment was successful by accessing the private cloud from the Azure portal. A status of Succeeded is displayed when the deployment is complete.

An Azure VMware Solution private cloud requires an Azure Virtual Network. Because Azure VMware Solution doesn't support on-premises vCenter, additional steps are required to integrate with an existing on-premises environment. Setting up an ExpressRoute circuit and a virtual network gateway is also required. While waiting for the cluster provisioning to complete, create a new virtual network or use an existing one to connect to Azure VMware Solution.

[Home >](#)

 **nimoavspriv**  
AVS Private cloud

 Delete

 Overview

 Activity log

 Access control (IAM)

 Tags

 Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

 Locks

Manage

 Connectivity

 Identity

 Clusters

Essentials

Resource group [\(change\)](#)

NimoAVSDemo

Status

Succeeded

Location

East US 2

Subscription [\(change\)](#)

SaaS Backup Production

Subscription ID

b58a041a-e464-4497-8be9-9048369ee8e1

Tags [\(change\)](#)

[Click here to add tags](#)

Address block for private cloud
10.21.0.0/22

Primary peering subnet
10.21.0.232/30

Secondary peering subnet
10.21.0.236/30

Private Cloud Management network
10.21.0.0/26

vMotion network
10.21.1.128/25

Number of hosts
3

Connect to a new or existing ExpressRoute virtual network gateway

To create a new Azure Virtual Network (VNet), select the Azure VNet Connect tab. Alternatively, you can create one manually from the Azure portal by using the Create Virtual Network wizard:

1. Go to Azure VMware Solution private cloud and access Connectivity under the Manage option.
2. Select Azure VNet Connect.
3. To create a new VNet, select the Create New option.

This feature allows a VNet to be connected to the Azure VMware Solution private cloud. The VNet enables communication between workloads in this virtual network by automatically creating required components (for example, jump box, shared services such as Azure NetApp Files, and Cloud Volume ONTAP) to the private cloud created in Azure VMware Solution over ExpressRoute.

Note: The VNet address space should not overlap with the private cloud CIDR.



4. Provide or update the information for the new VNet and select OK.

Create virtual network



This virtual network enables the communication between workloads in this virtual network (e.g. a Jumpbox) to the private cloud created in Azure VMware Solution over an Express route. A default address range and a subnet is selected for this virtual network. For changing the default address range and subnet of this virtual network, follow these steps: Step 1: Change the "Address Range" to desired range (e.g. 172.16.0.0/16). Step 2: Add a subnet under "Subnets" with the name as "GatewaySubnet" and provide subnet's address range in CIDR notation (e.g. 172.16.1.0/24). [Learn more about virtual networks](#)

Name *

Address space

The virtual network's address space specified as one or more address prefixes in CIDR notation (e.g. 10.0.0.0/16).

<input type="checkbox"/> Address range	Addresses	Overlap	
<input type="checkbox"/> 172.24.0.0/16	172.24.0.4 - 172.24.255.254 (65531 addresses)	None	
<input type="text"/>	(0 Addresses)	None	

Subnets

The subnet's address range in CIDR notation (e.g. 10.0.0.0/24). It must be contained by the address space of the virtual network.

<input type="checkbox"/> Subnet name	Address range	Addresses	
<input type="checkbox"/> GatewaySubnet	172.24.0.0/24	172.24.0.4 - 172.24.0.254 (251 addresses)	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	(0 Addresses)	

The VNet with the provided address range and gateway subnet is created in the designated subscription and resource group.



If you create a VNet manually, create a virtual network gateway with the appropriate SKU and ExpressRoute as the gateway type. After the deployment is complete, connect the ExpressRoute connection to the virtual network gateway containing Azure VMware Solution private cloud using the authorization key. For more information, see [Configure networking for your VMware private cloud in Azure](#).

Validate the network connect and access to Azure VMware Solution private cloud

Azure VMware Solution does not allow you to manage a private cloud with on-premises VMware vCenter. Instead, jump host is required to connect to the Azure VMware Solution vCenter instance. Create a jump host in the designated resource group and sign in to the Azure VMware Solution vCenter. This jump host should be a Windows VM on the same virtual network that was created for connectivity and should provide access to both vCenter and the NSX Manager.

Create a virtual machine

Basics Disks Networking Management Advanced Tags Review + create

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image. Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization. [Learn more](#)

Project details

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription *

SaaS Backup Production

Resource group *

NimoAVSDemo

[Create new](#)

Instance details

Virtual machine name *

nimoAVS.R1

Region *

(US) East US 2

Availability options

No infrastructure redundancy required

Image *

Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter - Gen2

[See all images](#)

Azure Spot instance

☐

Size *

Standard_D2s_v3 - 2 vcpus, 8 GiB memory (\$130.67/month)

[See all sizes](#)

After the virtual machine is provisioned, use the Connect option to access RDP.

nimAVSJH | Connect

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+/)

- Overview
- Activity log
- Access control (IAM)
- Tags
- Diagnose and solve problems
- Settings
 - Networking
 - Connect
 - Disks
 - Size

To improve security, enable just-in-time access on this VM. →

RDP SSH BASTION

Connect with RDP

To connect to your virtual machine via RDP, select an IP address, optionally change the port number, and download the RDP file.

IP address *

Public IP address (52.138.103.135)

Port number *

3389

Download RDP File

Sign in to vCenter from this newly created jump host virtual machine by using the cloud admin user . To access the credentials, go to the Azure portal and navigate to Identity (under the Manage option within the private cloud). The URLs and user credentials for the private cloud vCenter and NSX-T Manager can be copied from here.

nimoavspriv | Identity

AWS Private cloud

Search (Ctrl+/)

- Access control (IAM)
- Tags
- Diagnose and solve problems
- Settings
 - Locks
- Manage
 - Connectivity
 - Identity
 - Clusters
 - Placement policies (preview)
 - Add-ons

Login credentials

vCenter credentials

Web client URL ⓘ

https://10.21.0.2/

Admin username ⓘ

cloudadmin@vsphere.local

Admin password ⓘ

Certificate thumbprint ⓘ

AE26B15A5CE38DC069D35F045F088CA6343475EC

NSX-T Manager credentials

Web client URL ⓘ

https://10.21.0.3/

Admin username ⓘ

admin

Admin password ⓘ

Certificate thumbprint ⓘ

B2B722EA683958283EE159007246D5166D0509D3

In the Windows virtual machine, open a browser and navigate to the vCenter web client URL (<https://10.21.0.2/>) and use the admin user name as **cloudadmin@vsphere.local** and paste the copied password. Similarly, NSX-T manager can also be accessed using the web client URL (<https://10.21.0.3/>) and use the admin user name and paste the copied password to create new segments or modify the existing tier gateways.



The web client URLs are different for each SDDC provisioned.



The top screenshot shows the VMware vSphere login page. The URL bar indicates a connection to `vc.beeb9fd29eab4cbea81e62.eastus2.avs.azure.com/webssso/SAML2/SSO/vsphere.local?SAMLRequest=zVRdbSwfP0ryO9gMFFCrjCqa1atUrtmJZuniv...`. The login form includes the text "VMware® vSphere", a username field with `cloudadmin@vsphere.local`, a password field with masked characters, and a checkbox for "Use Windows session authentication". A blue "LOGIN" button is at the bottom.

The bottom screenshot shows the vSphere Client interface. The top navigation bar includes "vm vSphere Client", a search bar, and a user profile for `cloudadmin@VSPHERELOCAL`. The main content area displays the "SDDC-Datacenter" with a summary of resources: Virtual Machines: 0, Hosts: 3. On the right, resource usage is shown for CPU (Used: 18.92 GHz, Capacity: 247.75 GHz), Memory (Used: 246.61 GB, Capacity: 1.68 TB), and Storage (Used: 7.6 TB, Capacity: 41.92 TB). Below this are sections for "Custom Attributes" and "Tags". At the bottom, a "Recent Tasks" table shows a completed task:

Task Name	Target	Status	Details	Initiator	Queued For	Start Time	Completion Time	Server
Undeploy plug-in	vc.beeb9fd29e...	Completed	VMware vRops Client Plug-in	VSPHERE.LOCAL...	8 ms	08/12/2021, 11:38:11 AM	08/12/2021, 11:38:11 AM	vc.beeb9fd29eab...

The Azure VMware Solution SDDC is now deployed and configured. Leverage ExpressRoute Global Reach to connect the on-premises environment to Azure VMware Solution private cloud. For more information, see [Peer on-premises environments to Azure VMware Solution](#).

Deploy and configure the Virtualization Environment on Google Cloud Platform (GCP)

As with on-premises, planning Google Cloud VMware Engine (GCVE) is critical for a successful production-ready environment for creating VMs and migration.

This section describes how to set up and manage GCVE and use it in combination with the available options for connecting NetApp storage.

The setup process can be broken down into the following steps:

Deploy and configure GCVE

To configure a GCVE environment on GCP, login to the GCP console and access the VMware Engine portal.

Click on the “New Private Cloud” button and enter the desired configuration for the GCVE Private Cloud. On “Location”, make sure to deploy the private cloud in the same Region/Zone where CVS/CVO is deployed, to ensure the best performance and lowest latency.

Pre-requisites:

- Setup VMware Engine Service Admin IAM role
- [Enable VMWare Engine API access and node quota](#)
- Make sure that the CIDR range doesn't overlap with any of your on-premises or cloud subnets. The CIDR range must be /27 or higher.



The screenshot shows the 'Create Private Cloud' form in the Google Cloud VMware Engine console. The form includes a sidebar with navigation icons for Home, Resources, Network, Activity, and Account. The main form fields are: 'Private Cloud name' (NIMoGCVE), 'Location' (us-east4 > v-zone-a > VE Placement Group 2, highlighted with a red box), 'Node type' (ve1-standard-72, 2x2.6 GHz, 36 Cores (72 HT), 768 GB RAM, 19.2 TB Raw, 3.2 TB Cache (All-Flash)), 'Node count' (3, with a range of 3 to 3), 'vSphere/vSAN subnets CIDR range' (192.168.100.0 / 22), and 'HCX Deployment Network CIDR range' (192.168.104.0 / 26). The form also displays the corresponding IP ranges for each CIDR range.

Note: Private cloud creation can take between 30 minutes to 2 hours.

Enable Private Access to GCVE

Once the Private Cloud is provisioned, configure private access to the Private Cloud for high-throughput and low-latency data-path connection.

This will ensure that the VPC network where Cloud Volumes ONTAP instances are running is able to communicate with the GCVE Private Cloud. To do so, follow the [GCP documentation](#). For the Cloud Volume Service, establish a connection between VMware Engine and Cloud Volumes Service by performing a one-time peering between the tenant host projects. For detailed steps, follow this [link](#).

Tenant P	Service	Region	Routing Mode	Peered Project ID	Peered VPC	VPC Peering Sta...	Region Status
ke841388caa56b...	VPC Network	europe-west3	Global	cy-performance-te...	cloud-volumes-vpc	Active	Connected
jbd729510b3ebbf...	NetApp CVS	europe-west3	Global	y2b6c17202af6dc...	netapp-tenant-vpc	Active	Connected

Sign in to vcenter using the [CloudOwner@gve.local](#) user. To access the credentials, go to the VMware Engine portal, Go to Resources, and select the appropriate private cloud. In the Basic info section, click the View link for either vCenter login info (vCenter Server, HCX Manager) or NSX-T login info (NSX Manager).

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud VMware Engine (GCVE) console. The top navigation bar is blue with the text 'Google Cloud VMware Engine'. Below it, the 'Resources' section is active, showing a list of private clouds. The selected cloud is 'gcve-cvs-hw-eu-west3'. The console displays various tabs: SUMMARY, CLUSTERS, SUBNETS, ACTIVITY, VSPHERE MANAGEMENT NETWORK, ADVANCED VCENTER SETTINGS, and DNS CONFIGURATION. The 'Basic Info' section shows the cloud is 'Operational' and provides links to view vCenter and NSX-T login info. The 'Capacity' section shows 4 nodes, 144 CPU cores, and 3072 GB RAM.

In a Windows virtual machine, open a browser and navigate to the vCenter web client URL (<https://10.0.16.6/>) and use the admin user name as [CloudOwner@gve.local](#) and paste the copied password. Similarly, NSX-T manager can also be accessed using the web client URL (<https://10.0.16.11/>) and use the admin user name and paste the copied password to create new segments or modify the existing tier gateways.

For connecting from an on-premises network to VMware Engine private cloud, leverage cloud VPN or Cloud Interconnect for appropriate connectivity and make sure the required ports are open. For detailed steps, follow this [link](#).

Logins

vcsa-57901.f7458c8f.europe-west3.gve.goog/webso/SAML2/SSO/gve.local?SAMLRequest=zVRbb5swFH7f08%2B8wMhN6UITWvVqlDs5JN014mxow5...

VMware® vSphere

solution-user-01@gve.local

☐ Use Windows session authentication

LOGIN

vsphere - vcsa-57901.f7458c8f.europe-west3.gve.goog

10.0.16.6/ui/app/folder;nav=h/urn:vmomi:Folder.group-d1452e8e7d-3188-4363-9e2c-448bc9b9979a/summary

vm vSphere Client

Menu

Search in all environments

Refresh

Help

solution-user-01@GVELOCAL

vcsa-57901.f7458c8f.europe-west3.gve.goog

Summary

Monitor

Configure

Permissions

Datacenters

Hosts & Clusters

VMs

Datastores

Networks

Linked vCen

esxi-57896.f7458c8f...

esxi-57902.f7458c8f...

esxi-62642.f7458c8f...

esxi-71844.f7458c8f...

HCX Management

Workload

nimvm01

nimvm02

nimvm02clone

nimvmmongodb

nimVMSQL03

nimVMSQL03-clone

Version: 7.0.1

Build: 18392253

Last Updated: Sep 22, 2021, 6:49 AM

Last File-Based Backup: Not scheduled

Clusters: 1

Hosts: 4

Virtual Machines: 29

CPU

Free: 368.9 GHz

Used: 15.03 GHz

Capacity: 373.94 GHz

Memory

Free: 2.36 TB

Used: 131.55 GB

Capacity: 2.96 TB

Storage

Free: 730.21 TB

Used: 19.87 TB

Capacity: 750.08 TB

Custom Attributes

Attribute	Value
-----------	-------

Health Status

Overall Health Good

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