Planning and Implementing a High Availability and Disaster Recovery Solution

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Diagram Exercise 7

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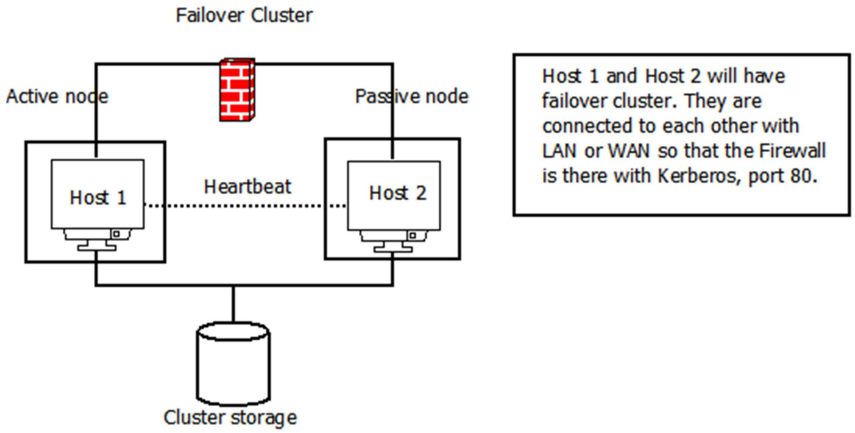
In the lab, there are two hosts and LON-SVR1-B virtual machine. The virtual machine is under the LON-HOST1 host machine. At first, the data from the virtual machine is moved to the C drive by using storage migration. Then, the second host machine becomes a Replica server. The Hyper-V Replica could happen when there are replication engine, change tracking, network module and broker role. It was too difficult to demonstrate these components into the diagram.

Each host machine is isolated in the virtualization environment. They can communicate through the Windows Firewall. Both hosts have authentication and ports under Kerberos and port 80 because it is one of the steps to configure Hyper-V Replica. The replication for LON-SVR1-B virtual machine starts to move to host 2. They are able to monitor the status by reading the heartbeat or the health. In this option, cluster storage should exist between the primary and replica servers.

The connection between cluster storage and host machines is iSCSI connection. Once it is all completed, Host 2 host machine will have LON-SVR1-B virtual machine running in zero downtime even though the failover happened. Since the planned failover is successful, more connections to other clients and virtual machine would be implemented to increase high availability.

Grammarly processed


Failover Cluster
Active node
Passive node
Host 1
Heartbeat
Host 2
Cluster storage
Host 1 and Host 2 will have failover cluster. They are connected to each other with LAN or WAN so that the Firewall is there with Kerberos, port 80.