



Red Hat Storage 3 Configuring Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization with Red Hat Storage

Getting Started with Red Hat Storage 3 and Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization 3.4 or later.

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Abstract

This document is a step-by-step guide for first-time users to install and configure a basic Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization environment and enable Red Hat Storage for virtualization.

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Preface

Red Hat Storage is a software-only, scale-out storage solution that provides flexible and agile unstructured data storage for the enterprise. Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization uses a centralized shared storage system for virtual machine disk images, snapshots and templates.

This guide enables you to install and configure Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization and create virtual machines using Red Hat Storage as storage domains.

Chapter 1. Introduction to Red Hat Storage for Virtualization

Red Hat provides a way to create and optimize Red Hat Storage volumes using the Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager. Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization platform and Red Hat Storage platform comprise various components that work seamlessly together, enabling system administrators to install, configure, and manage a virtualized environment using Red Hat Storage as the virtual machine image store.

Red Hat Storage provides a POSIX-compatible file system that allows you to store virtual machine images in a Red Hat Storage Server cluster instead of network-attached storage (NAS) appliances or a storage area network (SAN) array.

Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization 3.3 and later versions support the use of POSIX-compliant file systems for storage. Red Hat Storage provides a POSIX-compatible file system in which you can create Red Hat Storage volumes as storage domains.

Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization and Red Hat Storage integration consists of:

- ✱ Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization environment.

See *Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Architecture* in *Introduction* in *Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Installation Guide*.

- ✱ Red Hat Storage environment.

A Red Hat Storage environment consists of bricks that are used to build volumes. Different types of optimized storage volumes can be used as virtual machine stores to hold resources such as virtual disks, templates, and snapshots.

The following diagram illustrates Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization integration with Red Hat Storage:

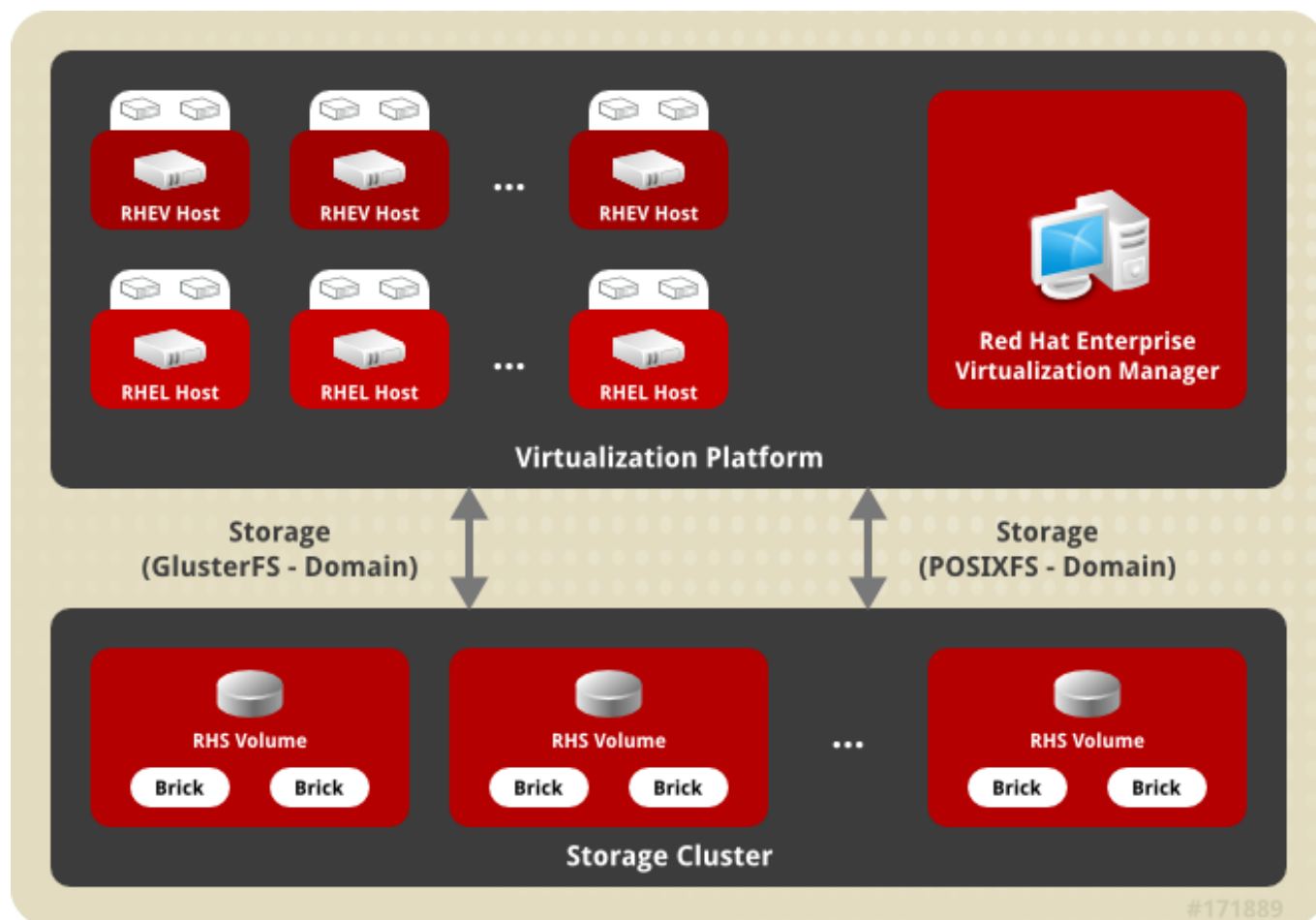


Figure 1.1. Integration architecture



Important

Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization 3.3 onwards, the **GlusterFS storage domain** uses the same access mechanism as the POSIXFS domain. The GlusterFS storage domain is introduced to support the **libgfapi** protocol in the future releases.

1.1. Prerequisites

To install and integrate Red Hat Storage with Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization, the system must satisfy the following requirements:

1. Update Red Hat Storage

Ensure that your system is up to date with the latest patches and upgrades. Use the following command to install the software updates:

```
# yum update
```




Important

See the upgrade steps mentioned in the *Red Hat Storage Installation Guide* to upgrade to the latest version.

2. Download the .iso file for the latest version of Red Hat Storage

Download the **.iso** file that holds the installation sources before you start the installation on the system.

Verify the MD5 checksums for the **.iso** file to ensure that the download is successful.

If you have a subscription or evaluation subscription, follow the steps to obtain the Red Hat Storage **.iso** files:

- Visit the customer portal at <https://access.redhat.com/login> and enter your **Red Hat Login** and **Password**.
- Click **Downloads** to visit the Software & Download Center.
- In the Red Hat Storage Server area, click **Download Red Hat Storage**.
- In **Download Red Hat Storage**, select to download the following software:

 **Red Hat Storage Server for On-premise (v. 3.0 x86_64)**

Alternatively, visit the following link to obtain the software

https://access.redhat.com/downloads/content/186/ver=3/rhel---6/3.0/x86_64/product-downloads.

Download Red Hat Storage



Download Red Hat Storage

Product Variant: Red Hat Storage Server for On-premise | Version: 3.0 (latest) | Architecture: x86_64

Product Downloads | Packages | Source | Errata

Red Hat Storage Server for On-premise (v. 3.0 x86_64)
Last Modified: 2014-10-02 10:38:31 -0400

Product Resources

- Get Started
- Documentation

Get Help

- Help with ISO Download

 **Red Hat Storage Server 3.0 Installation DVD**

rhel-3.0-rhel-6-x86_64-dvd-1.iso | SHA-256 Checksum: cat5c5dd60bca0d55b654631d3dc7e51acb225eed27c7f0a4e05f5c393b6a12

Download Now

1.76 GB

Figure 1.2. Downloading the ISO

3. Verify the system requirements.

The system must satisfy the requirements to ensure smooth integration of Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization and Red Hat Storage. See *System Requirements* in the *Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Installation Guide*, which outlines the minimum system requirements required to install, configure, and operate a Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization environment. Also, see the hardware compatibility matrix and system requirements outlined in the section *Planning Red Hat Storage Installation* of the *Red Hat Storage Installation Guide*.

When creating a data center in Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager, ensure that you select the compatibility version as 3.4. See the compatibility matrix for information on backward compatibility of earlier versions.

4. Subscribe to the Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization channels.

Subscribe to the Red Hat Enterprise Virt Management Agent channel on all Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.3, 6.4, and 6.5 hypervisors that now act as the clients for your Red Hat Storage volumes.

5. Subscribe to the Red Hat Storage Native Client channel.

Subscribe to all Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.3, 6.4, and 6.5 hypervisors to the Red Hat Storage Native Client channel to get the latest version.

6. Set the fully qualified domain name for each hypervisor.

Correct DNS records must exist for each hypervisor and Red Hat Storage server node. A fully qualified domain name must be resolvable via both forward and reverse DNS lookup.

7. Set SELinux booleans.

If you are using QEMU/KVM as a hypervisor, ensure that you set the following SELinux booleans:

```
# setsebool -P sanlock_use_fusefs on
# setsebool -P virt_use_sanlock on
# setsebool -P virt_use_fusefs on
```

Chapter 2. Enabling Red Hat Storage in Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager

2.1. Using Red Hat Storage Volumes in the Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager

Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization supports Red Hat Storage volumes as storage domains. Enabling Red Hat Storage volumes in Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager requires installation and configuration of several components to create a functioning virtualization environment. You must install and configure each component in the following order:

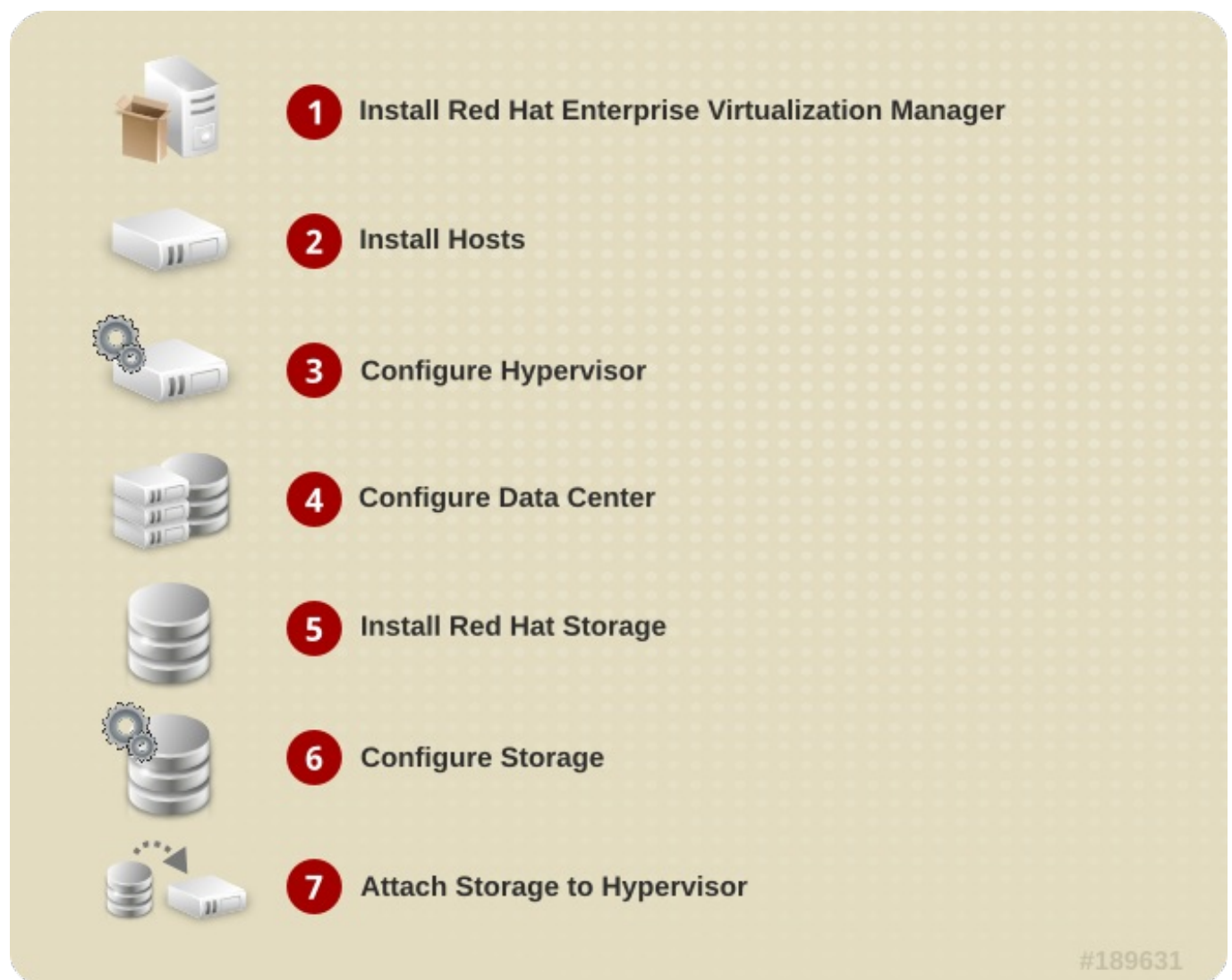


Figure 2.1. Installation Workflow

Procedure 2.1. To Enable Red Hat Storage in Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager

1. Install Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager

The Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager is the control center of the Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization environment. Ensure that Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager is installed and configured.

Install and configure Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager. See the *Manager Installation*

chapter of the *Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Installation Guide* for more information.

2. Install Hosts

Install the virtual machine hosts using either Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Hypervisor or Red Hat Enterprise Linux as hosts. Before beginning the installation process, ensure that all virtualization hosts meet the hardware requirements and that the installation of Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager is complete.

You can use the following hypervisors as hosts:

- ✧ Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Hypervisor 3.4
- ✧ Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.3
- ✧ Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.4
- ✧ Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.5

During installation, set the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) and IP address for the server in order to avoid network conflicts. See the *Installing Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Hypervisor Hosts* chapter of the *Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Installation Guide* for information on installing the hypervisor.



Note

You must install Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.3, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.4 Server or Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.5 on a system to use it as a virtualization host in a Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization environment. See the *Installing Red Hat Enterprise Linux Hosts* chapter of the *Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Installation Guide* or the *Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 Installation Guide* for detailed instructions.

Subscribe to the channels

Red Hat Enterprise Linux hosts need to be registered and subscribed to a number of entitlements using either Subscription Manager or Red Hat Network Classic. For more information, see section *Subscribing to Required Channels using RHN Classic* in the chapter *Installing Red Hat Enterprise Linux Hosts* in the *Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Installation Guide*.

Subscribe Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.3, 6.4, and 6.5 hosts to the channels listed below:

- ✧ rhel-x86_64-server-6
- ✧ rhel-x86_64-rhev-mgmt-agent-6

Apart from the above channels, you must also subscribe to the Red Hat Storage 3 Native Client channels to get the latest version:

Run the **rhnc-channel --add --channel** command to subscribe the system to the correct Red Hat Storage Native Client channel:

- ✧ For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.x clients using Red Hat Satellite Server:

```
# rhnc-channel --add --channel= rhel-x86_64-server-rh-common-7
```

- ✧ For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.x clients:

```
# rhn-channel --add --channel=rhel-x86_64-server-rhscclient-6
```

✳ For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.x clients:

```
# rhn-channel --add --channel=rhel-x86_64-server-rhscclient-5
```

See *Installing Native Client* in *Red Hat Storage Administration Guide* for information on how to install native clients.

3. Configure the Hypervisor

✳ Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Hypervisor host

Install Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Hypervisor 3.4 on bare metal. See *Configuring the Hypervisor* and *Attaching the Hypervisor to the Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager* in the *Installing the Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Hypervisor* chapter of the *Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Installation Guide* for more information.

✳ Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.3, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.4 or Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.5 host

A Red Hat Enterprise Linux virtualization host must be registered and subscribed to a number of entitlements using either Subscription Manager or Red Hat Network Classic. See *Subscribing to Required Channels using RHN Classic* in the *Installing Red Hat Enterprise Linux Hosts* chapter of the *Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Installation Guide* for more information.

Subscribe to the Red Hat Storage Native Client from the Additional Services Channels to ensure the server has the latest clients installed:

```
# yum install glusterfs-fuse glusterfs
```

See the *Installing Native Client* section in the *Red Hat Storage Administration Guide* for more information.

4. Configure the data centers

Define data centers and clusters to organize the virtualization hosts. The installation process creates a data center and associated cluster named **Default**.



Note

A server can be a Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Hypervisor or a Red Hat Enterprise Linux host. A trusted storage pool requires a minimum of one storage host, and at least one active virtualization host is required to connect the system to a storage pool.

5. Install Red Hat Storage

Install the latest version of RHS on the system.

See section, "Prerequisites" of the *Red Hat Storage Installation Guide* for more information on obtaining the software. For information on installing Red Hat Storage from an ISO, see the *Red Hat Storage Installation Guide*.

6. Configure Storage

Configure the Red Hat Storage installation for your requirements.

For instructions on creating a Red Hat Storage Volume, see chapter *Red Hat Storage Volume* in the *Red Hat Storage Administration Guide*.

Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization uses a centralized storage system for virtual machine disk images. Before adding storage, ensure that you have a working Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager environment. You must be able to access the Administration Portal, and there must be at least one host connected with **Up** status.



Note

Red Hat Storage recommends that you use Replicate or Distributed Replicate volume type for hosting virtual machine disk images.

7. Attach Storage to Hypervisor

Attach the Red Hat Storage volume as a storage domain.

Now you can create virtual machines and its disk images on the Red Hat Storage volumes. To optimize the virtual machines on the Red Hat Storage volumes, see [Section 2.2, “Optimizing Virtual Machines On Red Hat Storage Volumes”](#)

2.2. Optimizing Virtual Machines On Red Hat Storage Volumes

The readahead mechanism is essential for guest sequential read performance on virtual machines. The virtual machine-tuned profile provides insufficient readahead. You can optimize the virtual machine performance by changing the **multiply_disk_readahead 4** to **multiply_disk_readahead 16**. If you are running a Red Hat Enterprise Linux host, run the following commands to enable read-ahead.

1. Install the Tune daemon

Install the tuned daemon that tunes the system settings dynamically.

```
# yum install tuned
```

2. Edit the virtual-guest profile provided by the Tune daemon.

Edit the `/etc/tune-profiles/virtual-guest/ktune.sh`

Identify the line **multiply_disk_readahead 4** and replace it with **multiply_disk_readahead 16**

3. Apply the virtual-guest profile on the virtual machines

Activate the updated profile with the command:

```
# tuned-adm profile virtual-guest
```

Chapter 3. Hosting Virtual Machine Images on Red Hat Storage volumes

Red Hat Storage provides a POSIX-compatible file system to store virtual machine images in Red Hat Storage volumes.

This chapter describes how to configure volumes using the command line interface, and how to prepare Red Hat Storage servers for virtualization using Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager.

3.1. Configuring Volumes Using the Command Line Interface

Red Hat recommends configuring volumes before starting them. For information on creating volumes, see *Setting up Red Hat Storage Volumes* in the *Red Hat Storage Administration Guide*.

Procedure 3.1. To Configure Volumes Using the Command Line Interface

1. Configure the Red Hat Storage volume using the following command:

```
# gluster volume set VOLNAME group virt
```



Important

After tagging the volume as **group virt**, use the volume for storing virtual machine images only and always access the volume through the glusterFS native client.

2. The **gluster volume set <VOLNAME> group virt** command configures the specified volume using the settings in the `/var/lib/glusterd/groups/virt` file. The following settings are the recommended defaults:

```
quick-read=off
read-ahead=off
io-cache=off
stat-prefetch=off
eager-lock=enable
remote-dio=on
quorum-type=auto
server-quorum-type=server
```



Important

When you upgrade to Red Hat Storage 3, a new **virt** file is created in `/var/lib/glusterd/groups/virt.rpmnew`. Ensure to apply the new **virt** file on the existing volumes by renaming the **virt.rpmnew** file to **virt**, along with the customized settings.

All the performance-related settings other than **cluster.eager-lock** prevent caching within GlusterFS client stack, as it is the preferred mode for attaching disks to a virtual machine. The **cluster.eager-lock** option optimizes write performance with synchronous replication when there is a single writer to a file. For description on each of these

performance-related settings, see chapter *Configuring Volume Options* in the *Red Hat Storage Administration Guide*.



Note

Server-Side and **Client-Side Quorum** are enabled by default in the `/var/lib/glusterd/groups/virt` file to minimize split-brain scenarios. If **Server-Side Quorum** is not met, then the Red Hat Storage volumes become unavailable causing the Virtual Machines (VMs) to move to a paused state. If **Client-Side Quorum** is not met, although a replica pair in a Red Hat Storage volume is available in the read-only mode, the VMs move to a paused state.

Manual intervention is required to make the VMs resume the operations after the quorum is restored. Consistency is achieved at the cost of fault tolerance. If fault tolerance is preferred over consistency, disable server-side and client-side quorum with the commands:

```
# gluster volume reset <vol-name> server-quorum-type
# gluster volume reset <vol-name> quorum-type
```

For more information on these configuration settings, see *Managing Red Hat Storage Volumes* in the *Red Hat Storage Administration Guide*.

3. Set the brick permissions for **vdsm** and **kvm**. If you do not set the required brick permissions, creation of virtual machines fails.
 - a. Set the user and group permissions using the following commands:

```
# gluster volume set VOLNAME storage.owner-uid 36
# gluster volume set VOLNAME storage.owner-gid 36
```

- b. If you are using QEMU/KVM as a hypervisor, set the user and group permissions using the following commands:

```
# gluster volume set VOLNAME storage.owner-uid 107
# gluster volume set VOLNAME storage.owner-gid 107
```

See Also:

- » [Section 4.4, “Optimizing Red Hat Storage Volumes for Virtual Machine Images”](#)

3.2. Configuring Virtual Machines on Red Hat Storage volumes using the Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager

The following procedure describes how to add a Red Hat Storage server for virtualization using Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager.

**Note**

It is recommended that you use a separate data center for Red Hat Storage nodes.

Procedure 3.2. To Add a Red Hat Storage Server for Virtualization Using Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager

1. Create a data center:
 - a. Select the **Data Centers** resource tab to list all data centers.
 - b. Click **New** to open the **New Data Center** window.

The screenshot shows the 'New Data Center' dialog box. The title bar is blue with a red arrow icon and the text 'New Data Center'. The dialog has a white background. It contains the following fields:

- Name:** A text box containing 'Hypervisor-Data-Center'.
- Description:** An empty text box.
- Type:** A dropdown menu with 'Shared' selected.
- Compatibility Version:** A dropdown menu with '3.4' selected.
- Quota Mode:** A dropdown menu with 'Disabled' selected.
- Comment:** An empty text box.

At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'OK' and 'Cancel'.

Figure 3.1. New Data Center Window

- c. Enter the **Name** and **Description** of the data center.
 - d. Select the storage **Type** as **Shared** from the drop-down menu.
 - e. Select the **Quota Mode** as **Disabled**.
 - f. Click **OK**.

The new data center is **Uninitialized** until you configure the cluster, host, and storage settings.

2. Create a cluster:
 - a. Select the **Clusters** resource tab to list all clusters.
 - b. Click **New** to open the **New Cluster** window.

New Cluster

General

Optimization

Resilience Policy

Cluster Policy

Console

Data Center: Hypervisor-Data-Center

Name: Hypervisor-Cluster

Description:

Comment:

CPU Name: Intel SandyBridge Family

Compatibility Version: 3.4

☒ Enable Virt Service

☐ Enable Gluster Service

OK Cancel

Figure 3.2. New Cluster Window

- c. Select a **Data Center** for the cluster from the drop-down menu.
 - d. Enter a **Name** and **Description** for the cluster.
 - e. Select the **CPU Name** and **Compatibility Version** from the drop-down menus.
 - f. Check **Enable Virt Service**.
 - g. Click **OK**.
3. Add hosts:
- a. Select the **Hosts** resource tab to view a list of all hosts in the system.
 - b. Click **New** to open the **New Host** window.

Figure 3.3. New Host Window



Important

A Red Hat Enterprise Linux hypervisor and Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization hypervisor on a single VDSM cluster accessing the same virtual machine image store is not supported.

- c. Select the **Data Center** and **Host Cluster** for the new host from the drop-down menus.
- d. Enter the **Name**, **Address**, and **Root Password** of the new hypervisor host.
- e. Check **Automatically configure host firewall** if required.
- f. Click **OK**.

The new host appears in the list of hypervisor hosts with the status **Installing**. After the host is activated, the status changes to **Up** automatically.

4. Create and configure volumes on the Red Hat Storage cluster using the command line interface. For information on creating and configuring volumes, see *Setting up Red Hat Storage Volumes* in the *Red Hat Storage Administration Guide* and [Section 3.1, “Configuring Volumes Using the Command Line Interface”](#).
5. Add a storage domain using Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager:
 - a. Select the **Storage** resource tab to list existing storage domains.
 - b. Click **New Domain** to open the New Domain window.

Figure 3.4. New Domain Window

- c. Enter a **Name** for the storage domain.
- d. Select a shared **Data Center** to associate with the storage domain.
- e. Select **Data / glusterFS** from the **Domain Function/Storage Type** drop-down menu.
- f. Select a host from the **Use Host** drop-down menu.
- g. Enter the **Path** of a Red Hat Storage server in the cluster. For example, **RHS-Server: /VOLNAME**
- h. Enter **glusterfs** as **VFS Type**. This selection is made by default if the data center is of type **glusterFS**.

- i. Enter the applicable Red Hat Storage native client **Mount Options**. Enter multiple mount options separated by commas. For more information on native client mount options, see *Accessing Data - Setting up Clients* in the *Red Hat Storage Administration Guide*.
- j. Click **OK**.
- k. Click **Activate** to activate the new Red Hat Storage domain.

The screenshot shows the 'Storage' section of the Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization administration portal. At the top, there are tabs for 'General', 'Data Center', 'Virtual Machines', 'Templates', 'Disks', and 'Permissions'. The 'Data Center' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there is a table with columns: Domain Name, Domain Type, Storage Type, Format, Cross Data-Center Status, Total Space, Free Space, Description, and Comment. The table contains one entry: 'RHS-Storage' with Domain Type 'Data (Master)', Storage Type 'GlusterFS', Format 'V3', Cross Data-Center Status 'Active', Total Space '48 GB', and Free Space '48 GB'. Below this table, there is another table with columns: Name and Domain Status in Data Center. This table contains one entry: 'Hypervisor Data-Center' with Domain Status in Data Center 'Active'.

Domain Name	Domain Type	Storage Type	Format	Cross Data-Center Status	Total Space	Free Space	Description	Comment
RHS-Storage	Data (Master)	GlusterFS	V3	Active	48 GB	48 GB		

Name	Domain Status in Data Center
Hypervisor Data-Center	Active

Figure 3.5. Activated Red Hat Storage Domain

You can now create virtual machines using Red Hat Storage as storage domains. For more information on creating virtual machines, see *Virtual Machines* in the *Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Administration Guide*.

Note

To prevent the risk of split brain incidents on Red Hat Storage domains, the use of shareable disks on Red Hat Storage domains is disabled. Attempting to create a shareable disk brings up a warning in the administration portal which recommends the use of Quorum on the Red Hat Storage server to ensure data integrity.

This policy is not enforced on Red Hat Storage domains created on a POSIX domain with GlusterFS specified as the virtual file system type.

Chapter 4. Managing Red Hat Storage Servers and Volumes using Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager

You can create and configure Red Hat Storage volumes using Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager 3.3 and above versions, by creating a cluster with the **Enable Gluster Service** option enabled.

A volume is a logical collection of bricks where each brick is an export directory on a server in the trusted storage pool. Most of the management operations for Red Hat Storage happen on these volumes. You can use Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager to create and start new volumes featuring a single global namespace.



Note

With the exception of the volume operations described in this section, all other Red Hat Storage functionalities must be executed from the command line.

4.1. Creating a Data Center

1. Select the **Data Centers** resource tab to list all data centers in the results list.
2. Click the **New** button to open the **New Data Center** window.

Name	RHS-Data-Center
Description	
Type	Shared
Compatibility Version	3.4
Quota Mode	Disabled
Comment	

OK Cancel

Figure 4.1. New Data Center Window

3. Enter the **Name** and **Description** of the data center.

4. Set **Type** to **Shared** from the drop-down menu.

Set **Quota Mode** as **Disabled**.

5. Click **OK**.

The new data center is added to the virtualization environment. It will remain **Uninitialized** until a cluster, host, and storage are configured.

4.2. Creating a Cluster

1. Create a cluster with the gluster service enabled.

New Cluster ?

General

Optimization

Resilience Policy

Cluster Policy

Console

Data Center: RHS-Data-Center

Name: RHS-Cluster

Description:

Comment:

CPU Name:

Compatibility Version: 3.4

CPU Architecture: undefined

☐ Enable Virt Service

☒ Enable Gluster Service

☐ Import existing gluster configuration

Enter the details of any server in the cluster

Address:

SSH Fingerprint:

Password:

OK Cancel

Figure 4.2. New Cluster Window

2. Select the **Compatibility Version** from the drop-down menu.
3. Click **OK**.

4.3. Adding Red Hat Storage Server to the Cluster

There are two ways to add hosts. You can either add new hosts or import the existing gluster configuration into a cluster.

✧ *To import an existing gluster configuration:*

- ✧ Select **Enable Gluster Service**.
- ✧ Select **Import existing gluster configuration**. With this option you can import the existing Gluster configurations into a cluster.
- ✧ Provide the IP address of one of the hosts.

✧ *To add new hosts:*

- ✧ Use the drop-down lists to select the **Data Center** and **Host Cluster** for the new host.
- ✧ Click **OK**.

The new host displays in the list of hosts with a status of **Installing**. The host is activated and the status changes to **Up** automatically.

You can manage the lifecycle of a volume using hook scripts. For more information, see chapter *Managing Gluster Hooks* in the *Red Hat Storage Console Administration Guide*



Note

To add multiple servers to a cluster, you must first add a Red Hat Storage server to the cluster. An error message appears if you add multiple servers in the first attempt.

New Host ?

General

Power Management

SPM

Console

Network Provider

Data Center: RHS-Data-Center

Host Cluster: RHS-Cluster

☐ Use External Providers

Name: RHSS-Node-01

Comment:

Address:

SSH Port: 22

Authentication

User Name: root

☒ Password

☐ SSH PublicKey

☒ Advanced Parameters

Automatically configure host firewall ☒

SSH Fingerprint:

Enter host fingerprint or [fetch](#) manually from host

OK Cancel

Figure 4.3. New Host window

4.4. Optimizing Red Hat Storage Volumes for Virtual Machine Images

If you have not already optimized the Red Hat Storage Volumes for hosting Virtual Machines images by selecting the option **Optimize for Virt Store**, while creating a volume, ensure to perform this step:

- ✦ On the **Volumes** tab, select the volume to configure and click **Optimize for Virt Store**.

The volume is configured and **group**, **storage-owner-uid**, and **storage-owner-gid** options are set.

Data Centers	Clusters	Hosts	Networks	Storage	Disks	Virtual Machines	Pools	Templates	Volumes
New Remove Start Stop Rebalance Optimize for Virt Store									
Name	Cluster	Volume Type	Bricks	Activities					
drvolstore	gluster-cluster-1-3_4	Distributed Replicate	8 0						

Figure 4.4. Volume Options

For more information on each **volume set** tunable options, see *Managing Red Hat Storage Volumes* in the *Red Hat Storage Administration Guide*.

4.5. Starting the Red Hat Storage Volume

- » In the **Volumes** tab, select the new volume and click **Start** to start the volume.

The volume status changes to **Up**.



Note

If you are using Red Hat Storage Volumes for hosting Virtual Machine images, you must optimize the volume before attaching the volume to the storage domain.

4.6. Adding Bricks to Volumes

1. Click **Add Bricks** to add bricks to your volume.

A brick is the basic unit of storage, represented by an export directory on a server in the storage cluster. You can expand or shrink your cluster by adding new bricks or deleting existing bricks.

Add Bricks ?

Volume Type Replica Count

Bricks

Host

Brick Directory

	Host	Brick Directory
<input type="checkbox"/>	10.70.37.131	/rhs/storage1/rhs-brick1

NOTE: Replicate groups will be created based on the order of the bricks.

☐ Allow bricks in root partition and re-use the bricks by clearing xattrs

Figure 4.5. Add Bricks

2. Enter the path for the brick and click **OK**.
3. In the **Allow Access From** field, specify volume access control as a comma-separated list of IP addresses or hostnames.

By default, an asterisk (*) is used as a wildcard to specify ranges of addresses such as IP addresses or hostnames. You need to use IP-based authentication for Gluster and NFS exports.

4. Click **OK** to create the volume.

The new volume is added and it appears on the **Volumes** tab.

You can reuse a brick by selecting **Allow bricks in root partition and reuse the bricks by clearing xattrs**

You can create a storage domain using the optimized volume and manage it using Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager. See *Red Hat Storage 3 Console Administration Guide* for more information on managing volumes such as start, stop, expand, shrink, add and edit volume options.

4.7. Performing Asynchronous Tasks

From the Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Manager 3.4 release onwards, asynchronous tasks on the Red Hat Storage volume such as rebalance and remove brick operations can be performed.

For detailed instructions on performing these asynchronous tasks, see the *Red Hat Storage Console Administration Guide*

Chapter 5. Recommended Best Practices and Troubleshooting

- ✱ Enable the server side quorum at all times for the Red Hat Storage volumes hosting virtual machine images. For more information, see section, *Configuring Server-Side Quorum* in the *Red Hat Storage Administration Guide*
- ✱ Red Hat Storage Volumes that serve as Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Master Storage Domain contain SANLocks and have the Red Hat Storage volume profile set to **virt**. This enables the Client Side Quorum for 2-way Automatic File Replication and avoids the inconsistency problems for Multiple Writer situations. For more information see section, *Configuring Client-Side Quorum* in the *Red Hat Storage Administration Guide*
- ✱ Disable the client side quorum for Red Hat Storage volumes that host Virtual Machines images for high-availability with 2-way replication.

5.1. Compatible Versions

Table 5.1. Compatibility Matrix for Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Version 3.5

Red Hat Storage Version	Cluster Compatibility Version
3.0 Update 3	3.4
3.0 Update 2	3.4
3.0	3.4
2.1 Update 6	3.3
2.1 Update 5	3.3
2.1 Update 4	3.3
2.1 Update 2	3.3
2.1 Update 1	3.2
2.1	3.2

Table 5.2. Compatibility Matrix for Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Version 3.4

Red Hat Storage Version	Cluster Compatibility Version
3.0 Update 3	3.4
3.0 Update 2	3.4
3.0	3.4
2.1 Update 6	3.3
2.1 Update 5	3.3
2.1 Update 4	3.3
2.1 Update 2	3.3
2.1 Update 1	3.2
2.1	3.2

Table 5.3. Compatibility Matrix for Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Version 3.3

Red Hat Storage Version	Cluster Compatibility Version
2.1 Update 6	3.3
2.1 Update 5	3.3
2.1 Update 4	3.3
2.1 Update 2	3.3

Red Hat Storage Version	Cluster Compatibility Version
2.1 Update 1	3.2
2.1	3.2

Table 5.4. Compatibility Matrix for Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Version 3.2

Red Hat Storage Version	Cluster Compatibility Version
2.1 Update 1	3.2
2.1	3.2

5.2. Troubleshooting the Integration

- ❖ *Red Hat Storage 3.0 Volumes do not get mounted with Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Hypervisor 3.3 and 3.4 versions as the glusterfs native clients available in those Hypervisors are not compatible with Red Hat Storage 3.0 servers.*

In order to make use of Red Hat Storage 3.0 volumes in Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Hypervisor 3.3 and 3.4 versions, disable the readdir-ahead option on those volumes. This makes the volumes compatible with the older native client available with Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Hypervisor 3.3 and 3.4.

```
# gluster volume set <vol> readdir-ahead off
```

Revision History

Revision 3-20	Wed Feb 11 2015	Pavithra Srinivasan
Bugfix		
Revision 3-12	Mon Oct 20 2014	Pavithra Srinivasan
Version for 3.0 GA release		