

# VMware vCenter Site Recovery Manager v5.0 – Technical Presentation & Demo

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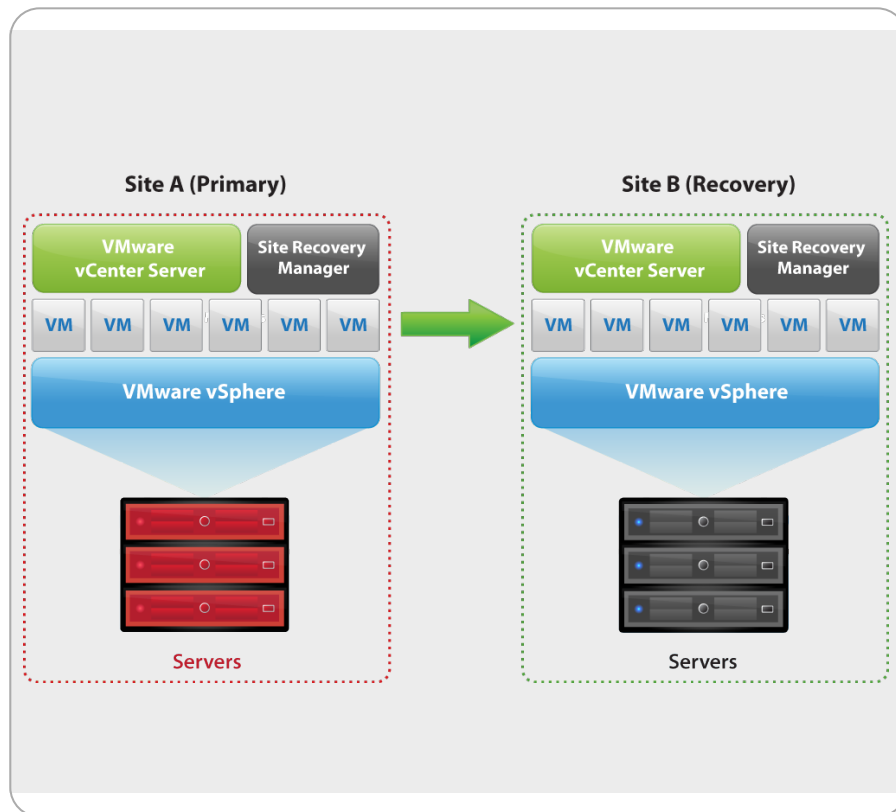
*Systems Engineer, VMware*



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# vCenter Site Recovery Manager Ensures Simple, Reliable DR

Site Recovery Manager Complements vSphere to provide the simplest and most reliable disaster protection and site migration for all applications



**Provide cost-efficient replication of applications to failover site**

- Built-in vSphere Replication
- Broad support for storage-based replication

**Simplify management of recovery and migration plans**

- Replace manual runbooks with centralized recovery plans
- From weeks to minutes to set up new plan

**Automate failover and migration processes for reliable recovery**

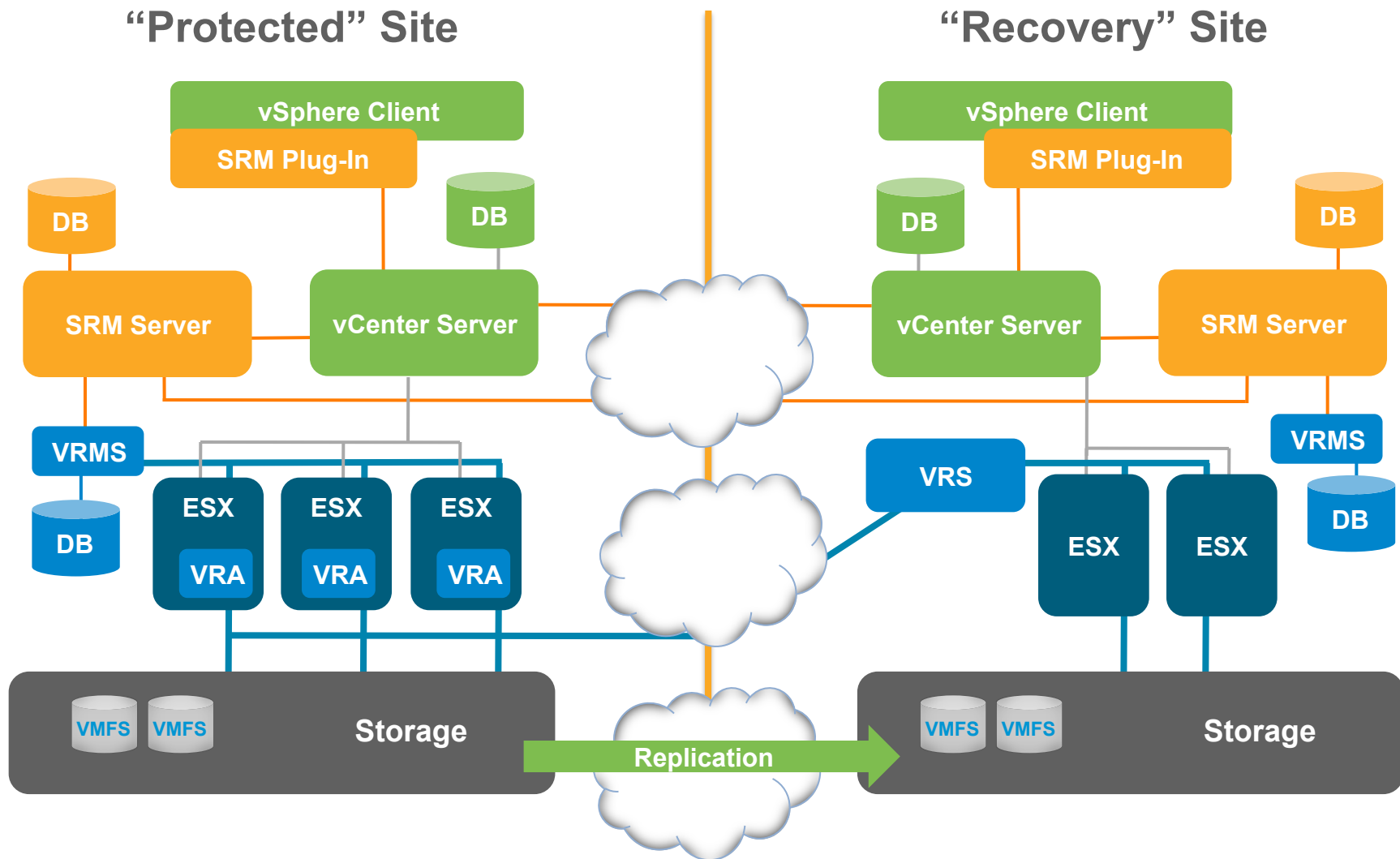
- Enable frequent non-disruptive testing
- Ensure fast, automated failover
- Automate failback processes

# Supported Versions

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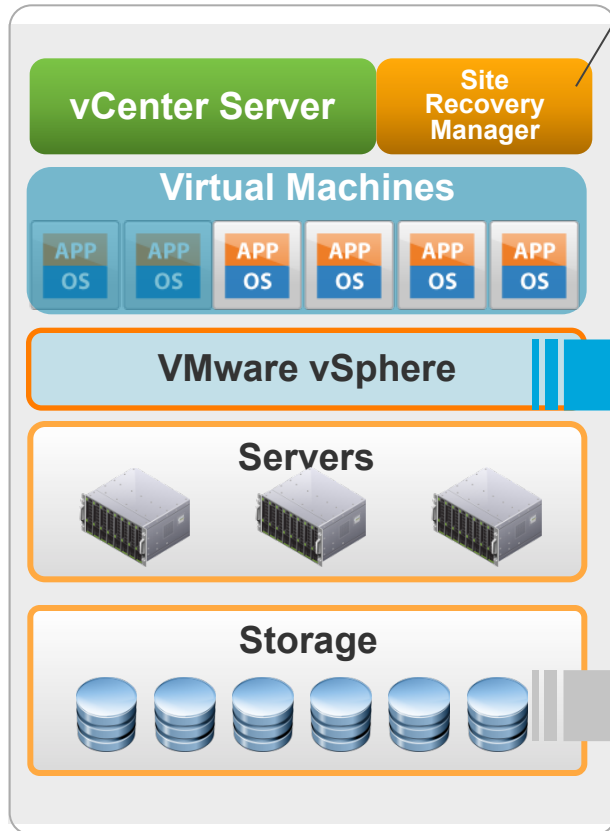
- vCenter: Version 5.0 only
- ESX:
  - ESX/ESXi 3.5
  - ESX/ESXi 4.0
  - ESX/ESXi 4.1
  - ESXi 5.0 – Mandatory for vSphere Replication
- Unsupported: Storage vMotion, Storage DRS

# SRM Architecture



# Key Components Of SRM 5

Required at both protected and recovery sites



## Site Recovery Manager

- Manages recovery plans
- Automates failovers and failbacks
- Tightly integrated with vCenter and replication

## Choice of replication options

### vSphere Replication

- Bundled with SRM
- Replicates virtual machines between vSphere clusters

### Storage-Based Replication (3<sup>rd</sup> party)

- Provided by replication vendor
- Integrated via replication adapters created, certified and supported by replication vendor



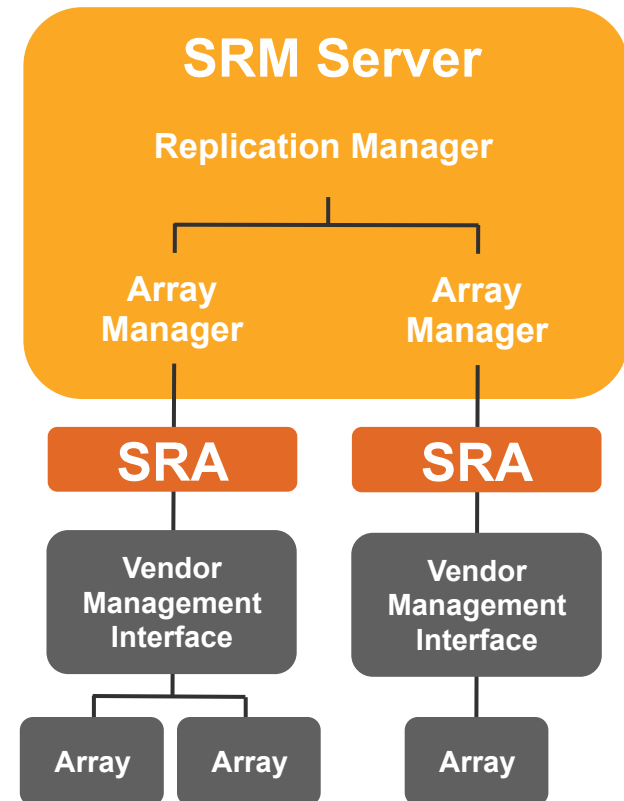
# Components

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- **vCenter – must be 5.0 and licensed and running on each site**
- **vSphere – must be 3.5 or later and running on each site**
- **SRM Server – Requires a Windows 64 bit OS.**
- **Storage Replication – must be on our compatibility list, and have the snapshot or clone technology licensed for SRM tests**
- **SRA – Storage Replication Adapter is the connection between VMware and the storage environment**
- **VRMS – vSphere Replication Management Server**
- **VRA – vSphere Replication Agent**
- **VRS – vSphere Replication Server**

# Storage Array Integration

- Storage Replication Adapters (SRAs):
  - Discover arrays
  - Determine which LUNs are replicated
  - Assist in initiating tests, recovery
  - New capabilities in SRAs for version 5.0 include
    - Reprotect
    - Synchronization
    - Planned Migration
- SRM 5 will require new SRA's
- SRM Compatibility Matrix:  
[http://www.vmware.com/pdf/srm\\_storage\\_partners.pdf](http://www.vmware.com/pdf/srm_storage_partners.pdf)



# vSphere Replication

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- Adding native replication to SRM



- Virtual machines can be replicated irrespective of underlying storage type
- Enables replication between heterogeneous datastores
- Replication is managed as a property of a virtual machine
- Efficient replication minimizes impact on VM workloads



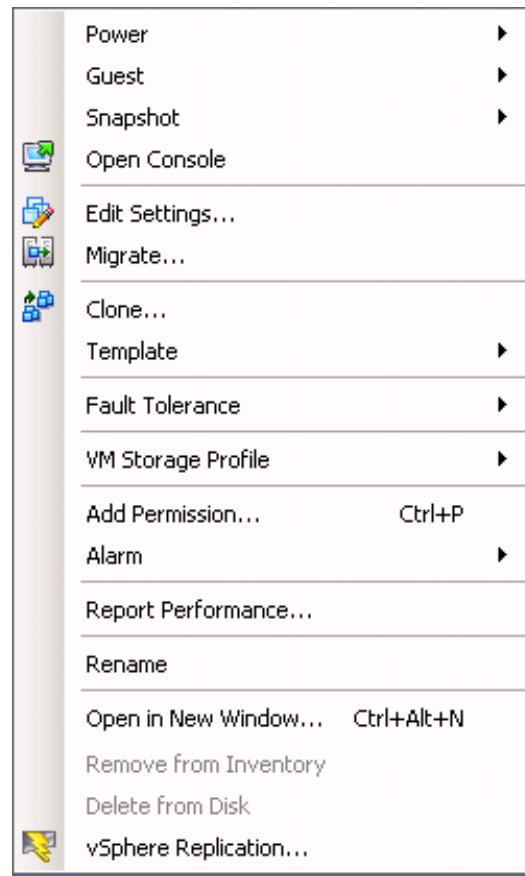
# vSphere Replication Details

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- **Replication options may be set per Virtual Machine**
  - Can opt to replicate all or a subset of the VM's disks
  - You can create the initial copy in any way you want - even via sneaker net!
  - You have the option to place the replicated disks where you want.
  - Disks are replicated in group consistent manner
- **Simplified Replication Management**
  - User selects destination location for target disks
  - User selects Recovery Point Objective (RPO)
  - User can supply initial copy to save on bandwidth
- **Replication Specifics**
  - Changes on the source disks are tracked by ESX
  - Deltas are sent to the remote site
  - Does not use VMware snapshots

# vSphere Replication UI

- Select VMs to replicate from within the vSphere client by right-click options
- Can configure for an individual VM, or multiple VMs simultaneously!



# Replication UI – VM level

The screenshot displays the vSphere Client interface for a VM named 'Finance04'. The left sidebar shows a tree view with 'Finance04' selected. The main pane shows the 'HBR Replication' configuration for 'Host Based Replication'. The configuration details are as follows:

Source Location:	[ds-finance]/VMfiles/finance/finance04.vmx
Target Location:	[ds-X]/backup/finance/finance04.vmx
HBR Server:	HBR-server-01
Quiescing Method:	None
RPO:	6 hours, 0 minutes
Last Synchronized:	4/14/2010 12:21:04 PM
Replication Status:	Success

Below the configuration is a 'Commands' section with a 'Configure Replication' link. At the bottom, there is a 'Recent Tasks' table and a status bar.

Name	Target	Status	Details	Initiated by	vCenter Server	Requested Start Ti...	Start Time	Completed Time

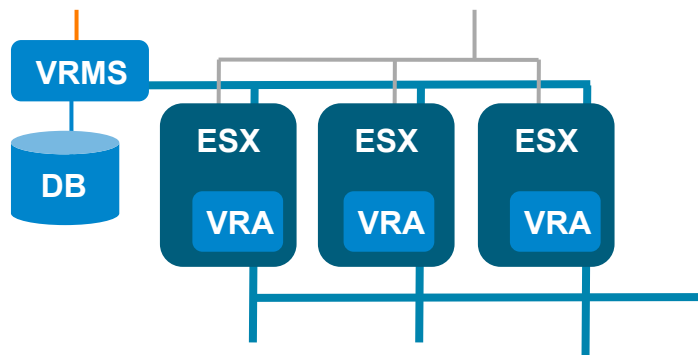
Tasks: Alarms License Period: 1071 days remaining Administrator

# vSphere Replication Components

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## ■ VR Agent

- Component of ESX host and ships with ESX
- Manages the replication process
  - Schedules replications
  - Transfers data to remote vSphere Replication servers
  - Co-ordinates replication of VM configuration, and group consistency for VM disks
  - Tracks changed blocks
  - Replication traffic routed by VMkernel – not compressed or encrypted.

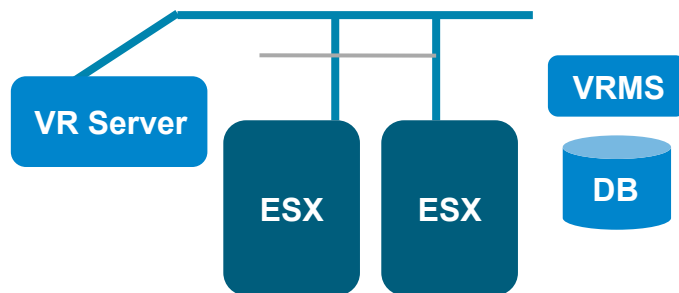


# vSphere Replication Components – continued

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## vSphere Replication Server

- Linux virtual appliance at recovery side
- Deployed, configured, and managed by SRM
- Can scale by instantiating multiple servers
- Receives replication traffic from protection site
- Acts as a proxy, hiding details of the remote site from primary
- Writes incoming replication updates to VMDK files using ESX hosts
- Redo logs are used to preserve consistent updates
- Maintains 1 consistent instance per VM

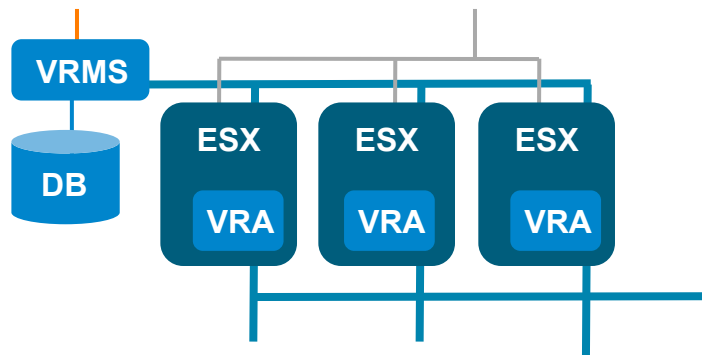


## vSphere Replication Components – continued

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### ■ vSphere Replication Management Server (VRMS)

- Generic management framework for vSphere Replication
  - Orchestrates the creation of test and fail-over images
  - One VRMS per VC
  - Linux virtual appliance managed via the SRM UI
  - Provides the vSphere Replication support to SRM
  - Maps disks/VMs from primary site to directories / VMDKs at recovery site



# vSphere Replication Traffic

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- **Deltas (TCP 44046)**
  - Normal mode of operation sends only changed blocks to the replica site
  - Changed blocks accumulate in a redo log
- **Full Sync (TCP 31031)**
  - Read disks, exchange checksums
  - Used to establish the initial state
  - Also used for recovery from errors or if an unusual state is detected
  - Ensures traffic isolation
  - Ensures data synchronization checks do not impact replication

## vSphere Replication Performance

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- A single vSphere Replicaton “replication server” appliance can process up to 1 Gbps of sustained throughput using approximately 95% of 1 vCPU.
- For a VM protected by VR the impact on application performance is minimal, with between 2 – 6% throughput loss.



## Recovery Site Storage

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- **vSphere Replication Server writes replica data into a .vmdk**
  - VMDK files may be in any ESX storage
  - VMDK files may be thick / thin / eager / etc.
- **Non-disk data (.nvram, .vmx, etc.) stored in flat files**
- **The “base” disk contains oldest consistent instance**
  - Protected by “redo log” that captures in-flight updates
  - Redo logs are collapsed after instance is complete
- **VR managed disks are not directly visible in vCenter**
- **Test-bubble VMs are created in a sub-directory**
  - Uses additional redo logs to protect the genuine recovery instances
  - Redo logs are cleaned up when test-bubble is reverted

# vSphere Replication 1.0 Limitations

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- Focus on virtual disks of powered-on VMs
  - ISOs and floppy images are not replicated
  - Powered-off/suspended VMs not replicated
  - Non-critical files not replicated (e.g. logs, stats, swap, dumps)
- VR works at the virtual device layer
  - Independent of disk format specifics
  - Independent of primary-side snapshots
  - Snapshots work with VR, snapshot is replicated, but VM is recovered with collapsed snapshots
  - Physical RDMs are not supported
- FT, linked clones, VM templates are not supported with VR
- Automated failback of VR-protected VMs will come later than the initial 5.0 release, but will be supported in the future.
- Virtual Hardware 7 or later is required for VMs to be protected by VR.

# Array-based Replication vs vSphere Replication

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## ■ Array-based replication

- Configure replication properties per group of physical LUNs
- Explicitly manage the VM to VMFS to LUN mapping
- Configuration at each site must match
  - Compatible arrays, same provisioning
  - Same LUNs, same VMFS, same VM to VMFS mappings
- Configuration of replication is done outside of the vSphere Client
- Most arrays use schedules to set replication times
- SRAs to discover replication

## ■ vSphere Replication

- User selects allowable staleness
- User specifies source and target VMDK
- Any datastore can hold replication sources or targets
  - Even local datastores
- Replication is managed at a per VM granularity
- Strong integration with the platform
- Can not reprotect

## vSphere Replication

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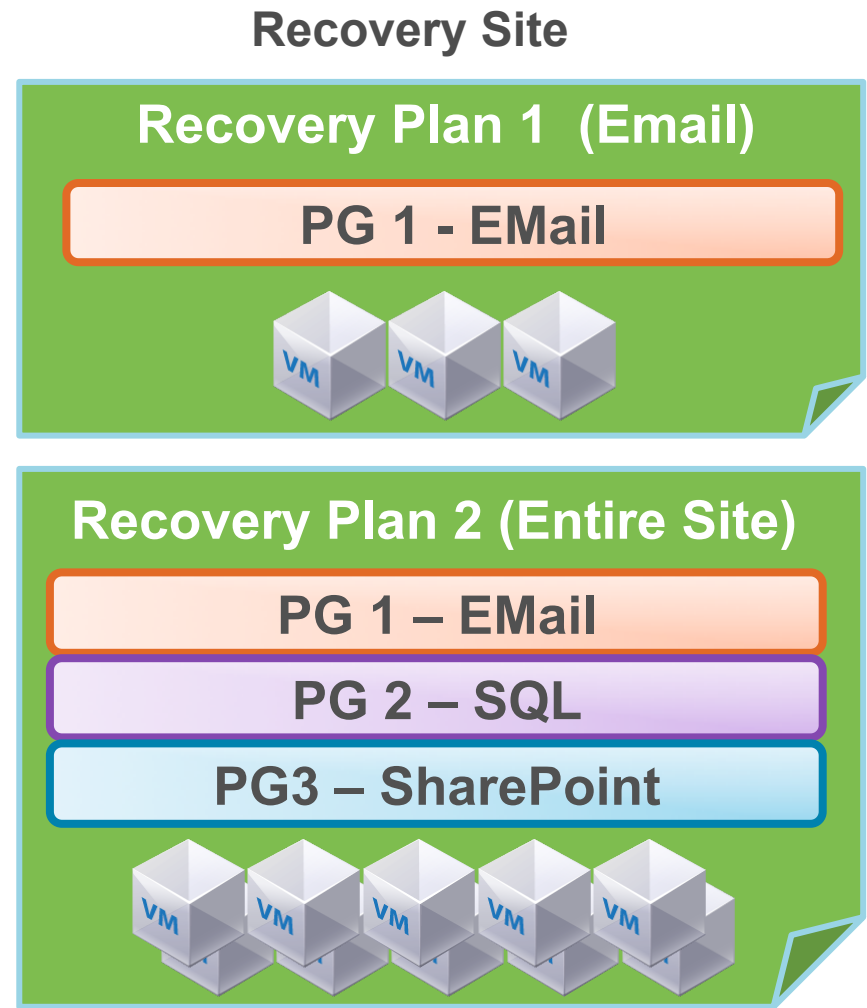
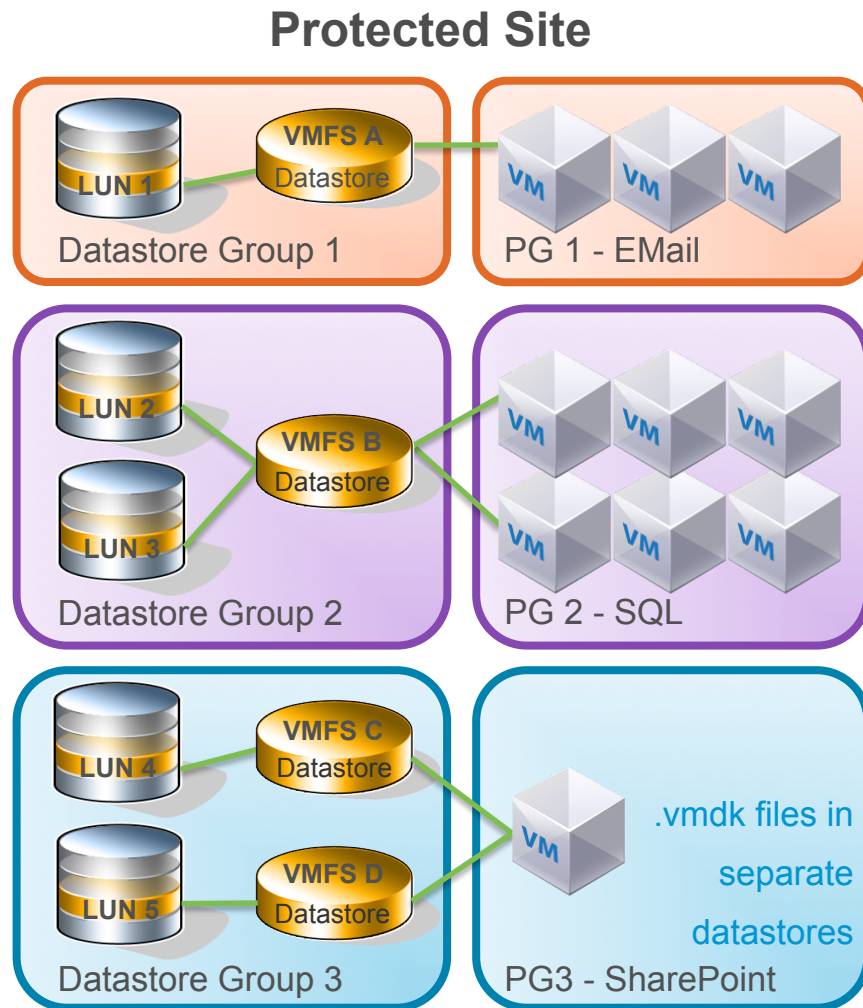
- vSphere Replication has its own protection groups
- VR protection groups can not do an automated failback, but may be manually reprotected and recovered.
- They may be mixed in the same Recovery Plan with storage array PGs
  
- A recommendation is to separate recovery plans with VR protection groups from those with Array protected PGs
- This is strictly to allow for automated failback with fewer errors

## vSphere Replication – Installation Recommendations

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- **Test SRM using array protected virtual machines first, and ensure that planned migration, test failover, cleanup, and reprotect all work before installing VR.**
- **Install the VRMS appliances on both protected and recovery sides, and connect them**
- **Install the VRS appliance initially only on the recovery side and connect it to the VRMS**
- **Create vSphere Replication protection groups and test failovers independently of SRA protected PGs.**
- **Use the “Getting Started” tab for live links to help install**
- **Be aware that Storage DRS and Storage vMotion are unsupported with SRM. Plan accordingly!**

# Architecture – Storage Impact – Protection Groups



# Storage Impact – Granular DR Testing and Failover

- Group VMs on disk by application, service, business unit, etc. - create a recovery plan for each group.
- Test or fail over only what is necessary
  - i.e. Not “all or nothing”

**SRM provides granular testing of disaster recovery plans**

**Intelligent organization of your storage will enable this!**

## Recovery Plan 1 (EMail)



## Recovery Plan 2 (SQL)



## Recovery Plan 3 (Entire Site)



# Use Cases

## 3 typical

### Unplanned Failover

#### Recover from unexpected site failure

- Full or partial site failure

#### The most critical but least frequent use-case

- Unexpected site failures do not happen often
- When they do, fast recovery is critical to the business

### Preventive Failover

#### Anticipate potential datacenter outages

- For example: in case of planned hurricane, floods, forced evacuation, etc.

#### Initiate preventive failover for smooth migration

- Graceful shutdown of VMs at protected site
- Leverage SRM 'planned migration' capability to ensure no data-loss

### Planned Migration

#### Most frequent SRM use case

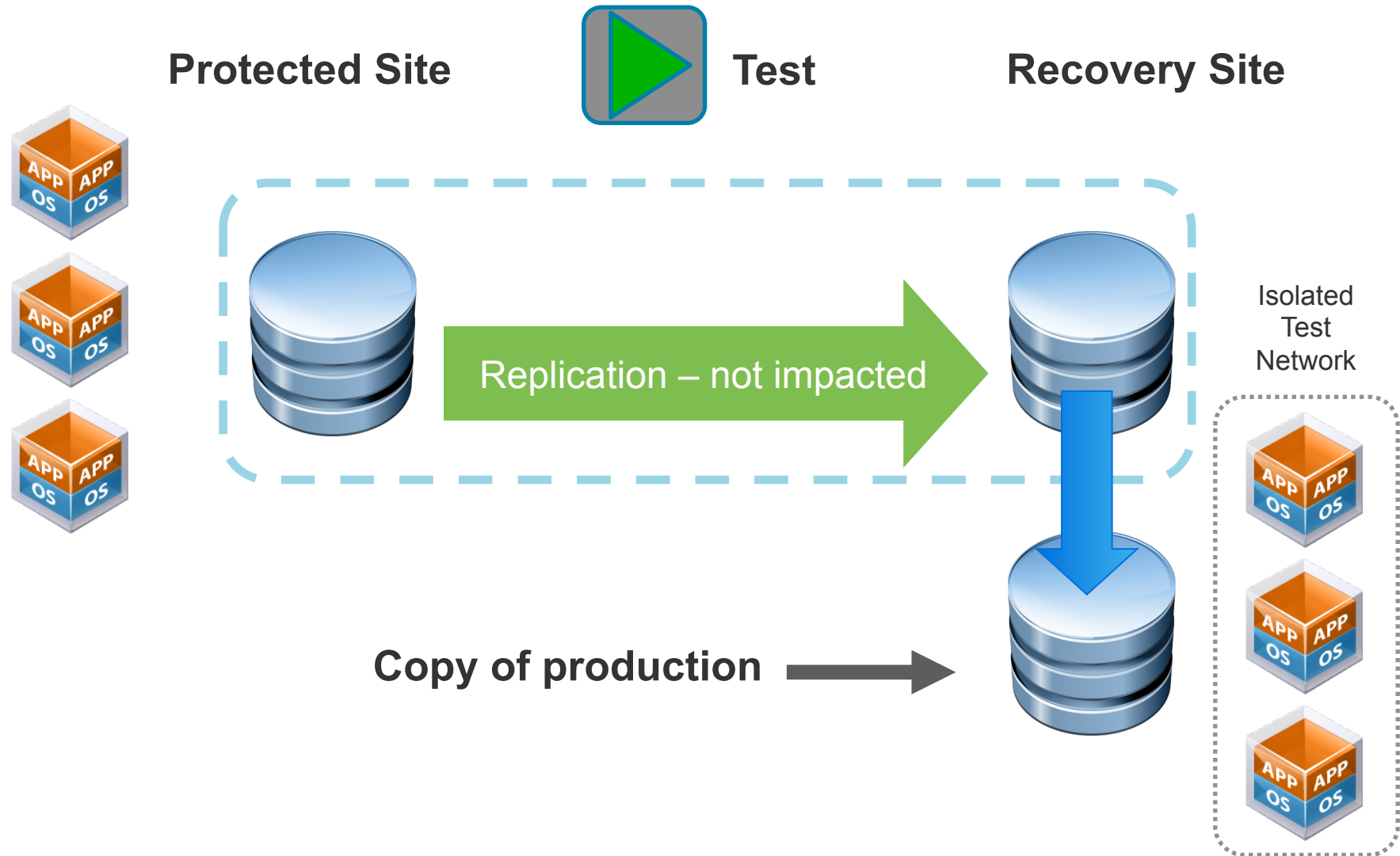
- Planned datacenter maintenance
- Global load balancing

#### Ensure smooth site migrations

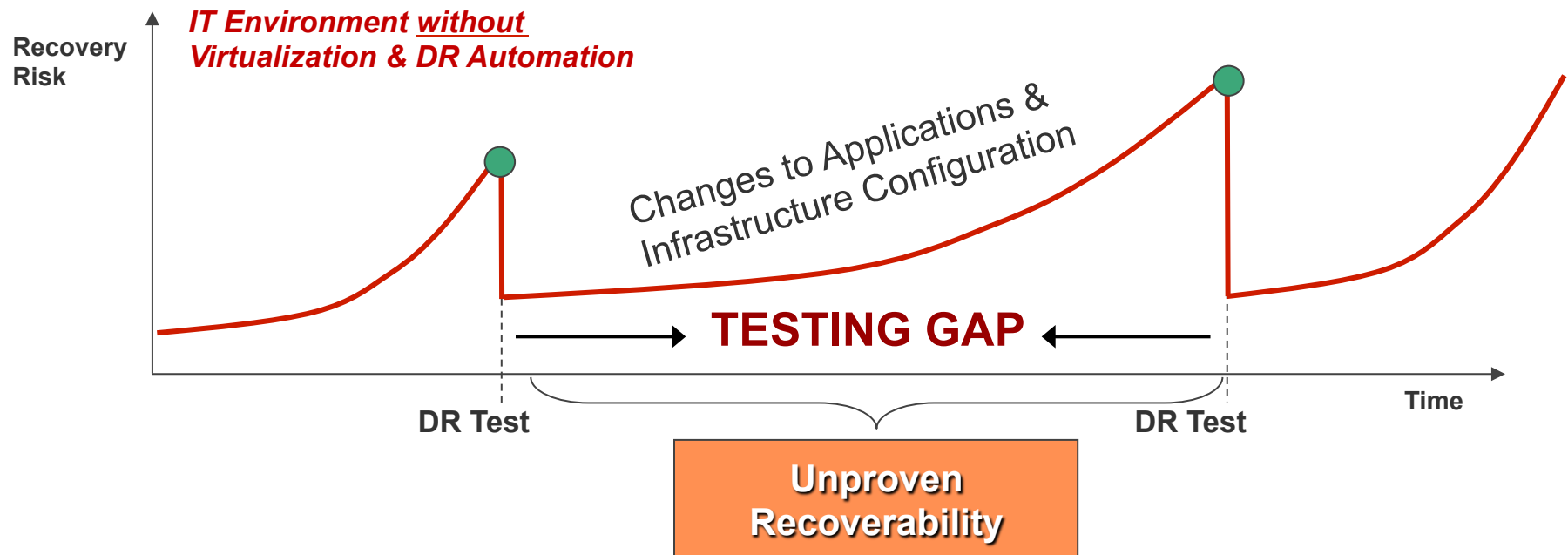
- Test to minimize risk
- Execute partial failovers
- Use SRM planned migration to minimize data-loss
- Automated Failback enables bi-directional migrations



# Additional Use Cases – Upgrade, Patch Testing

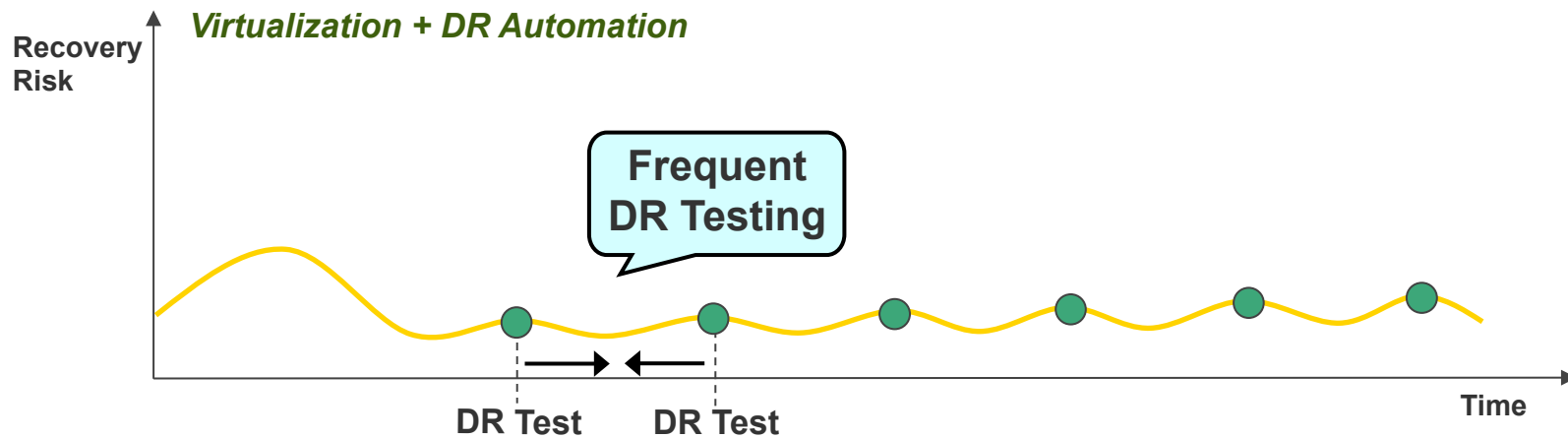


# Risk With Infrequent DR Plan Testing



- Parallel and cutover tests provide the best verification, but very resource intensive and time consuming.
- Cutover tests are disruptive, may take days to complete and leaves the business at risk

# Frequent DR Testing Reduces Risk



**Virtualization & DR Automation Greatly Reduce Recovery Risk**

- Increased confidence that the plan will work
- Recovery can be tested at anytime without impact to production

**SRM provides frequent testing of recovery plans**

## Advanced – IP Customization

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- **The GUI shows IP customization for manual customization of IP addresses**
- **IP Customization information can now be configured for both protected and recovery sites**
- **Command line bulk IP customization includes support for both IPv6 addresses, and dual-site IP information**
- **No more Sysprep, or Customization Specifications required**
- **Performance of IP customization much faster**

# Advanced – IP Customization – UI

VM Recovery Properties - ATestWK2

Changes to these properties will apply to this VM in all recovery plans.

IP Settings

Customize IP settings during recovery

Protected Site: Site A (Local)  
Recovery Site: Site B

Property	Protected Site	Recovery Site
IP Address		10.1.0.3
DHCP	Yes	No
Subnet Mask		255.255.255.0
Default Gateway		10.1.0.253
Alternate Gateway		
DHCP for DNS	Yes	No
Preferred DNS Server		10.1.10.1
Alternate DNS Server		
DNS Suffixes		
WINS Server		
WINS Server		

Buttons: Help, OK, Cancel, Configure Protection..., Configure Recovery...

## Advanced – IP Customization – command line

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- Important to always pull down, and push up on the same side!
- This tool is found in the bin folder

```
Dr-ip-customizer --cfg ..\config\vmware-dr.xml -o c:\example.csv --cmd  
generate --vc vcenter-recovery
```

```
Dr-ip-customizer --cfg ..\config\vmware-dr.xml --csv c:\example.csv --  
cmd apply --vc vcenter-recovery
```

# Advanced – IP Customization – command line

VM ID	VM Name	vCenter Server	Adapter ID	DNS Dom	Net BIOS	Primary W	Secondary	IP Address	Subnet M	Gateway	IPv6 Addr	IPv6 Subn	IPv6 Gate	DNS Serve	DNS Suffix(es)
protected-vm-29113	TestWK1	castle.thewhites.ca	1					dhcp							
protected-vm-29113	TestWK1	castle.thewhites.ca	0												
protected-vm-29113	TestWK1	hanbury.thewhites.ca	0											192.168.15.8	
protected-vm-29113	TestWK1	hanbury.thewhites.ca	1					192.168.15.255.255.25	192.168.15.100					192.168.15.12	
protected-vm-29136	TestSRV1	hanbury.thewhites.ca	0											192.168.15.8	
protected-vm-29136	TestSRV1	hanbury.thewhites.ca	1					192.168.15.255.255.25	192.168.15.100					192.168.15.12	
protected-vm-29136	TestSRV1	castle.thewhites.ca	1					dhcp							
protected-vm-29136	TestSRV1	castle.thewhites.ca	0												
protected-vm-29155	TestWK2	castle.thewhites.ca	0												
protected-vm-29155	TestWK2	castle.thewhites.ca	1					dhcp							
protected-vm-29155	TestWK2	hanbury.thewhites.ca	0											192.168.15.8	
protected-vm-29155	TestWK2	hanbury.thewhites.ca	1					192.168.15.255.255.25	192.168.15.100					192.168.15.12	
protected-vm-33535	TestWK3	hanbury.thewhites.ca	0											192.168.15.8	
protected-vm-33535	TestWK3	hanbury.thewhites.ca	1					192.168.10.255.255.25	192.168.10.100					192.168.15.12	
protected-vm-33535	TestWK3	castle.thewhites.ca	1					dhcp							
protected-vm-33535	TestWK3	castle.thewhites.ca	0												

## Useful Links

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- Learn more about vSphere Replication VMworld 2010 SRM Futures – host based replication - <http://www.vmworld.com/docs/DOC-4829>
- Release Notes –
- SRM documents –
- Admin Guide –
- VMware Compatibility Guide –
- Storage Partners Compatibility Guide –
- Uptime Blog – <http://blogs.vmware.com/uptime/>
- Upgrade blog –



## Summary

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- **New Planned Migration workflow that includes data synchronization and pauses on error**
- **Simplified and automated failback (failover, reprotect, failover)**
- **vSphere Replication is granular – at the VM level!**
- **DR Event will not pause, but will try to include data sync**
- **Will require a new SRA!**
- **Faster IP customization**
- **Significantly improved support for multi – tier applications**
- **In-guest agent support**

# Thank You

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