

OnCommand® Plug-in 3.0 for Microsoft® Release Notes

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Contents

New features in OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft	7
OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft limitations	9
Known issues	11
System Center Operations Manager issues	11
PRO discovery rules should run less frequently than monitoring rules	11
The installation of OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft results in error 1158	11
The path to the executable file is missing	11
Silent installation does not perform upgrade	11
System Center Operation Manager might crash when Data ONTAP Discovery task is run	12
Virtualization discovery does not return any values for Hyper-V host after ApplianceWatch PRO 2.1 or 2.1.1 is uninstalled	12
OC.SCOM.log rolls over into multiple logs	12
Calculation for projected savings can actually be less than the current savings	13
Installer cannot find SCOM RMS server	13
A controller might be displayed more than once in the Manage Controller Credentials view	13
OnCommand Virtual Infrastructure Management Service (VIM_Service) on the local computer started and then stopped	13
vFiler unit credentials are not removed if the physical filer is removed	14
Provisioning and cloning issues	14
The New-OCClone cmdlet fails on vFiler units that use Data ONTAP versions earlier than 7.3.3	14
The New-OCClone cmdlet might leave free space	14
New-OCClone cmdlet fails because the VHD path information already exists	14
Map LUNs to igroups with type Hyper_V only	15
A PowerShell execution policy set to Allsigned causes New-OCClone cmdlet to fail	15

Cannot clone a virtual machine from a System Center Virtual Machine Manager (SCVMM) template into a CSV	15
Virtual machine cloning into an existing CSV with the same base name fails	16
XenDesktop import failure - host names of virtual machines are not changed from the source virtual machine name	16
You must add a string of MSvSCVMM as a connection name when you add an SCVMM host to Citrix Desktop Studio	16
The maximum number of LUNs that you can map to an IQN is 255	17
Running provisioning and cloning cmdlets as a user other than the Windows administrator	17
If the system clock is out of sync, the node loses connectivity	17
Error when you use the volume GUID as a mount point for virtual machine configuration	18
Problem creating or connecting to storage on a vFiler unit from a host that has FCP initiators	18
The VHD alignment check fails	18
Resizing dedicated disks could take longer than expected	19
The storage path of FCP connected disks owned by adjacent nodes in a cluster cannot be discovered	19
Virtual Machine Manager (vmmservice) encountered an error and exited the process	19
The default settings and timeouts in SCVMM SSP 2.0 might limit the number of simultaneous CreateVM requests	19
Creating a virtual machine request from SCVMM Self-Service Portal fails	20
WMI warnings appear in the event logs	20
Disaster recovery issues	20
Disaster recovery failover fails on the secondary site	20
After a disaster recovery restore, the restored virtual machine fails to start	21
The -Force parameter is required to perform some disaster recovery failover procedures	21
The disaster recovery plan folder does not contain all the virtual machine configuration files	21

A failure occurs when you try to create a disaster recovery plan across domains 21

The disaster recovery Invoke-OCDRMirrorReverseResync cmdlet fails because of an incorrect storage system name 22

Reset-OCDRSite does not delete virtual machine resource groups 22

Documentation corrections and additions 23

New features in OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft

OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft offers new features to assist you in Data ONTAP storage management.

The following new features have been added to OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft:

- **System Center Operations Manager**
 - LUN and VHD misalignment detection, including PRO Tips and reports
 - Support for virtual machines with cluster shared volumes (CSVs)
 - Full support for high availability
 - Discovery of virtual machines in CSVs
 - Alert and PRO Tips for CSV space utilization
 - Performance view and reports for CSV space utilization
 - Agentless monitoring and discovery on Hyper-V hosts
 - Support for vFiler units
 - Discovery and monitoring of vFiler units
 - Reports on storage efficiency
 - View of relationship between vFiler units and their physical controllers
 - Storage efficiency statistics at volume, aggregate, and controller level in views and reports
 - Quality of service (QoS) monitoring
 - Volume-level and LUN-level statistics
- **Provisioning and cloning**
 - Enhanced New-OCStorage, Connect-OCStorage, Disconnect-OCStorage, and Remove-OCStorage PowerShell cmdlets to support Windows failover cluster (WFC) and CSVs
 - A new cmdlet, Set-OCStorageSize, to grow or shrink the NTFS Datastore on LUNs
 - An enhanced New-OCClone cmdlet to clone an existing virtual machine that is not in a powered-on state
 - The ability to deploy virtual machines in the Windows failover cluster (WFC) and CSV environments
 - The ability to export information on cloned virtual machines for integration with XenDesktop
 - The ability to clone virtual machines in the following instances:
 - From a LUN (LUN A) into a LUN (LUN B) that already exists on the same host
 - From a LUN (LUN A) into a new LUN (LUN C)
 - From an existing LUN (LUN A) into the same LUN (LUN A)

This feature is limited to Windows LUNs or CSV LUNs within a Windows cluster.

- A new cmdlet, `New-OCCLoneFile`, that creates a copy of any NTFS file within the same LUN or to another LUN that is mounted on the same host from the same storage volume. This command supports traditional Windows LUNs or CSV LUNs within a Windows cluster.
- `New-OCCLoneFile` also creates a copy of any NTFS file within the same LUN or to another LUN that is mounted from the same storage volume.
- **Disaster recovery**
 - Crash-consistent disaster recovery (both failover and failback) of Hyper-V virtual machines that have data on Data ONTAP storage systems and are replicating data to remote sites using SnapMirror
 - The ability to perform disaster recovery across geographically dispersed sites and domains
 - The ability to manage SnapMirror relationships; cmdlets to create, manage, and break SnapMirror relationships
- **Opalis integration packs**
 - Cloning and provisioning integration with Opalis through the Cloning and Provisioning integration pack
 - Disaster recovery integration with Opalis through the Disaster Recovery integration pack
 - The ability to create and customize workflows
 - The ability to automate your data provisioning, cloning, and disaster recovery tasks
 - The ability to test disaster recovery through a disaster recovery failover simulation
 - Provisioning of Data ONTAP storage on WFCs and CSVs
 - Cloning virtual machines with or without an SCVMM template on Windows LUNs or CSV LUNs and cloning NTFS files on Windows LUNs or CSV LUNs

OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft limitations

Some features are not supported or have limited support in OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft.

- **System Center Operations Manager (SCOM)**
 - The SCOM management packs can be installed only on the Microsoft Operations Manager 2007 R2 Root Management Server.
 - Hyper-V hosts with VHDs on LUNs that are mounted using the volume GUID cannot be monitored for VHD misalignment.
 - Remote procedure call protocol for communicating with storage systems is not supported.
- **Provisioning and cloning**
 - Connecting LUNs without partitions is not supported.
 - Space is not reclaimed for deleted NTFS blocks.
 - Sub-LUN cloning across volumes is not supported.
 - For Sub-LUN cloning, the source and destination mounted on different Windows hosts is not supported.
 - Sub-LUN cloning for volumes where deduplication is enabled is not supported.
 - The number of clones that you can create with the `New-OCClone` cmdlet is limited to one (under specific conditions) when you create a clone from an SCVMM template into new shared LUNs in a cluster environment.
 - Remote procedure call protocol for communicating with storage systems is not supported.
- **Disaster recovery**
 - Round-robin, many-to-one, and one-to-many replication topologies are not supported.
 - Synchronous SnapMirror is not supported.
 - Mixed primary setups that contain both dedicated and clustered virtual machines are not supported.
 - Running any other applications on the secondary site is not supported.
 - The usage of the secondary site as the primary site is not supported.
 - The ability to select a subset of virtual machines for failover or failback is not supported.
 - Application-consistent restore on SnapManager for Hyper-V or SnapDrive for Windows is not supported.
 - Configuring any virtual machine networking, such as DHCP, is not supported.
 - The disaster recovery of virtual machines that are attached to pass-through disks is not supported.
 - Virtual machines that are running on storage that is not from NetApp is not supported.
 - Integration of the disaster recovery solution with Hyper-V Authorization Manager is not supported.
 - Networking of virtual machines after a restore operation on the secondary site is limited to system or network administrators only.

- Remote procedure call protocol for communicating with storage systems is not supported.
- **Opalis integration packs**
 - See the previous lists for provisioning, cloning, and disaster recovery.

Known issues

This section contains the known issues for this release of OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft.

System Center Operations Manager issues

This section contains issues related to the System Center Operations Manager (SCOM).

PRO discovery rules should run less frequently than monitoring rules

Do not change discovery rule default values to run more frequently than monitoring rules.

The installation of OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft results in error 1158

When you start the installation of OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft from the executable file, an error message might appear with the error number 1158. You can try the installation again.

If the problem persists, close any unnecessary windows that are open on the desktop. Go to **Control Panel > Uninstall** and refresh the list of programs, then try the installation again.

The path to the executable file is missing

After you install or upgrade OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft, when you execute tasks such as discovery, adding and removing controllers, or managing controller credentials, your system might fail with the following error: %OCSCOMPATH%/executable.exe not found. The error is caused because the installer path environment variable has not taken effect in System Center Operations Manager (SCOM) and the path to the executable file is missing.

Workarounds:

- During installation, keep the SCOM console closed.
If the console was open during the installation, after installation has finished, close the SCOM console and reopen it.
- Run the SCOM console with the clear cache command:
Microsoft.MOM.UI.Console.exe/ClearCache
- Log off and then log on to the system and reopen SCOM.

Silent installation does not perform upgrade

The silent installation procedure first uninstalls any versions of ApplianceWatch that exist on your system then it upgrades to the OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft by default, but in this scenario, the silent installation procedure installs the cmdlets and documentation but does not upgrade from ApplianceWatch 2.1 or 2.1.1.

The following error is returned:

OnCommand Plug-in 3.0 for Microsoft (x64) Silent Install Error:
ApplianceWatch PRO 2.1 or 2.1.1 was found on the system and needs to be
uninstalled before the install will continue.

Workaround:

Manually uninstall ApplianceWatch 2.1 or 2.1.1 and run the silent installation again.

For more information on feature names and the silent installation process, see the *OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft Installation and Administration Guide*.

System Center Operation Manager might crash when Data ONTAP Discovery task is run

System Center Operation Manager (SCOM) might crash when Data ONTAP Discovery task is run due to an incompatibility with Internet Explorer 9.

Workaround:

Uninstall Internet Explorer 9 and install Internet Explorer 8.

Virtualization discovery does not return any values for Hyper-V host after ApplianceWatch PRO 2.1 or 2.1.1 is uninstalled

The virtualization discovery Web service from the System Center Operations Manager (SCOM) host to the Hyper-V host completes successfully but there are no values in the virtualization folder in SCOM after an upgrade.

Workaround:

Perform the following procedure after you uninstall ApplianceWatch PRO 2.1 or 2.1.1.

1. Install the OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft 3.0 discovery agent on the Hyper-V host.
2. Optional: Uninstall OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft 3.0 discovery agent if you do not need it. Installing and then uninstalling the discovery agent ensures that the root\dataontap namespace is properly cleaned up.

Contact Microsoft for SCOM updates to address this issue.

OC.SC.COM.log rolls over into multiple logs

OC.SC.COM.log is normally created when it has logged processes that total 10 MB in size. When a log reaches 10 MB, another log file is created to collect the next 10 MB of events: for example OC.SC.COM.log.1, OC.SC.COM.log.2, and so on. The log file often does not reach 10 MB in size

when multiple processes are sending events to the OC . SCOM . log file at the same time. Instead, the log file might roll over multiple times and create a new log file that is very small.

Calculation for projected savings can actually be less than the current savings

In certain cases, the calculation for projected savings can actually be less than the current savings.

For clarification, the three savings metrics are defined as follows:

Current Savings	An estimate of how much space is being saved due to deduplication and cloning.
Projected Savings	An estimate of how much space will be saved in the future due to deduplication, while taking into account overhead for space reserves. Note that this can be less than your current savings in some cases.
Storage Efficiency	An estimate of how efficiently space is saved, based on your current and projected savings.

Installer cannot find SCOM RMS server

OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft, when it is installed on a clustered System Center Operations Manager (SCOM) RMS setup, should be installed on the owner node of the SCOM cluster, where the System Center Data Access service runs.

If OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft is not installed on the SCOM owner node, the installer cannot find the Data Access service because the service is not running and, therefore, returns the following error message:

SCOM RMS server not found.

A controller might be displayed more than once in the Manage Controller Credentials view

If you click **Add Controller** from the Tasks pane to add a controller with an IP address and then later use **Add Controller** to add the same controller using a different IP address, the controller is displayed twice in the Manage Controller Credentials view.

To avoid adding controllers that are already monitored by System Center Operations Manager (SCOM), during an upgrade, you must first run the discovery task to discover all controllers and network devices that are being monitored; then you can add any new controllers.

OnCommand Virtual Infrastructure Management Service (VIM_Service) on the local computer started and then stopped

The following error is returned if you used Ctrl + Break to end a PowerShell session while a cmdlet was still running:

The Virtual Infrastructure Management Service on Local Computer started and then stopped. Some services stop automatically if they are not in use by other services or programs.

In this case, OnCommand Virtual Infrastructure Management Service (VIM_Service) might not start. If, before you ended the session, the cmdlet had sent any requests to Microsoft Virtual Disk Service (VDS), that service might be left in a state that would prevent restarting.

Workaround:

Restart the VDS service and then restart VIM_Service.

vFiler unit credentials are not removed if the physical filer is removed

vFiler unit credentials are encrypted and saved in the System Center Operations Manager (SCOM) database. If the parent controller is removed from SCOM and then added back into SCOM, the vFiler unit credentials that were entered previously remain in the SCOM database and are used to monitor the vFiler unit again.

Provisioning and cloning issues

This section contains issues related to provisioning and cloning.

The New-OCClone cmdlet fails on vFiler units that use Data ONTAP versions earlier than 7.3.3

The use of vFiler units is only supported when you use Data ONTAP version 7.3.3 and later.

The New-OCClone cmdlet might leave free space

The New-OCClone cmdlet might leave free space when you create or clone a new LUN for a virtual machine. If the free space is larger than 8 MB, it shows up in the Disk Management view.

When you create or clone the LUN, the full space is not used in the partitioning and formatting of the LUN. You can leave the space as it is, and all the applications on the system that use formatted NTFS on the LUN still perform correctly.

New-OCClone cmdlet fails because the VHD path information already exists

If the New-OCClone cmdlet is run with the `JustCloneVHD` parameter and then run again using the same base name but without the `JustCloneVHD` parameter, the second New-OCClone cmdlet fails because the VHD path information already exists.

The system returns the following error:

```
Failed to create file <VHD File Path>. The file exists.
```

The path for a cloned VHD is generated by using the name of the source VHD and appending `_clone_BaseVMName` to it. Changing the `-BaseVMName` parameter ensures a unique new path that does not conflict with any existing VHD path.

Workaround:

Retry the command and change the `-BaseVMName` parameter to ensure a unique new path that does not conflict with any existing VHD path.

Map LUNs to igroups with type Hyper_V only

If you use the `New-OCStorage`, `Connect-OCStorage`, or `New-OCClone` cmdlets to map LUNs to igroups that contain host initiators with a type other than `Hyper_V`, an error is returned.

To successfully run a LUN to the host initiator task, you must change the igroup type to `Hyper_V`.

If you have mapped any other LUNs to igroups with a type other than `Hyper_V`, you must first delete the mappings and then change the type to `Hyper_V`.

If you have not mapped any LUNs to igroups with a type other than `Hyper_V`, you can delete the igroup and try the operation again.

A PowerShell execution policy set to Allsigned causes New-OCClone cmdlet to fail

If you use the PowerShell Allsigned execution policy with the `New-OCClone` cmdlet, the operation fails. You can import the Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager (SCVMM) certificate as a Trusted Publisher to avoid this error.

For more information on importing a certificate, see the Microsoft TechNet Web site.

Cannot clone a virtual machine from a System Center Virtual Machine Manager (SCVMM) template into a CSV

Cloning virtual machines from an System Center Virtual Machine Manager (SCVMM) template to put each virtual machine into a newly created cluster shared volume (CSV) is not supported due to SCVMM limitations. If you want to clone a virtual machine into a CSV, you must perform the following steps.

Steps

1. Use the `New-OCStorage` cmdlet to create a CSV of the size that is large enough to hold the specified number of virtual machines that you want to create:

```
New-OCStorage -StoragePath lun_path_on_storage -s clustername -csv -size required_size_gb/mb
```

2. Use the `Refresh-VMHostCluster` cmdlet or use the SCVMM GUI to refresh an SCVMM host or cluster:

```
Refresh-VMHostCluster -VMHostCluster VMHostCluster
```

3. Use the `New-OCClone` cmdlet to clone virtual machines into the existing CSV:

```
New-OCClone -vmms $SCVMM server-template Template_Name -s cluster_name-mp  
existing_csv_reparsepoint
```

Virtual machine cloning into an existing CSV with the same base name fails

The path for a cloned VHD is generated by using the name of the source VHD and appending `_clone_BaseVMName` to it. If the `New-OCClone` cmdlet fails because the VHD path information already exists, the system returns the following error:
Failed to create file <VHD File Path>. The file exists.

Workaround:

Retry the command and change the `-BaseVMName` parameter to ensure a unique new path that does not conflict with any existing VHD path.

XenDesktop import failure - host names of virtual machines are not changed from the source virtual machine name

Clones must have unique names in the Hyper-V manager. If the host name of a newly cloned server is the same as the name of the source virtual machine, the server name is not changed and therefore not unique, which causes the XenDesktop import to fail.

You can use the tool that is indicated for your operating system to change the host name:

- For Windows 2003, Windows XP, and older operating systems, you can use `sysprep.exe` to run the Sysprep tool on your VHDs.
- For Windows Vista and newer operating systems, you can use Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) to create an answer file and then run the Sysprep tool on your VHDs.

The source VHD and source virtual machine configuration must be on a LUN from Data ONTAP storage.

Run Sysprep on the VHD that is attached to the virtual machine. The virtual machine is in an off state after you attach the VHDs on which Sysprep has been run.

For detailed information on how to run Sysprep in Windows XP and Windows 7, see the Microsoft TechNet site.

You must add a string of MSvSCVMM as a connection name when you add an SCVMM host to Citrix Desktop Studio

When you use the Add Host Wizard during the initial configuration of Citrix Desktop Studio to add the SCVMM host, a connection name is requested. You must enter a specific string of MSvSCVMM in this field for the import to succeed.

The maximum number of LUNs that you can map to an IQN is 255

The maximum number of LUNs that you can map to an iSCSI qualifying name (IQN) is 255 because the maximum number of LUNs that Windows operating system can discover for an initiator and target is 255.

The New-OCStorage and New-OCClone cmdlets map LUNs to the IQN for iSCSI and if any of the LUNs are mapped to an ID that is higher than 255, the operating system does not recognize them.

Running provisioning and cloning cmdlets as a user other than the Windows administrator

You can avoid running the provisioning and cloning cmdlets as the built-in Windows administrator and run them as a user in the Administrators group.

Before you begin

You must have installed the provisioning and cloning cmdlets.

Steps

1. Open the Windows **Start** menu.
2. Select **Run**, type `secpol.msc`, and click **OK**.
3. From the **Local Security Settings** window, click **Local Policies** and then **Security Options**.
4. Double-click **User Account Control: Run all administrators in Admin Approve Mode**.
5. Select **Disabled** and click **OK**.
6. Close the **Local Security Settings** window.
7. Restart the Windows host.

Result

After you restart the Windows 2008 R2 server, you can run the provisioning and cloning cmdlets without being the Windows built-in administrator.

If the system clock is out of sync, the node loses connectivity

If the system clock on any node is more than five minutes out of sync with the clock on the storage controller, the node loses connectivity to the storage controller. You should also ensure that the time difference is less than five minutes between the host machine and the domain controller time clocks and the storage system.

If the clock is out of sync on one of the nodes in a cluster and you run the New-OCStorage cmdlet with the `-CSV` parameter, it should create a LUN that is connected to all the nodes of the cluster. But it actually results in creating a dedicated LUN that is connected to only one host.

Error when you use the volume GUID as a mount point for virtual machine configuration

When a virtual machine is hosted on a LUN that uses the volume GUID as the mount point on the primary site and you perform a disaster recovery failover to the secondary site, the LUN is connected successfully. But then the operation fails with the following error:

```
Copy virtual machine export data failed for VM = Clus-01-vm02, VMGUID = 4B786875-64BD-4AEA-ACDE-1CD286FFD09C, Reason = Illegal characters in path
```

The 3.0 version of OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft does not support the virtual machines that use of the volume GUID for configuration in disaster recovery operations.

Problem creating or connecting to storage on a vFiler unit from a host that has FCP initiators

When you try to create or connect to storage on a vFiler unit from a host that has FCP initiators, the cmdlet creates the LUN on the storage system and maps it to the preferred initiators but it then returns an error.

FCP is the preferred connection method for `New-OCStorage` and `Connect-OCStorage` cmdlets. Therefore, when you run these cmdlets, FCP initiators are used when they establish a connection to a vFiler unit even though the vFiler unit does not support FCP. This same problem can occur when you use the `New-OCClone` cmdlet to create new LUNs on a host or cluster with FCP initiators.

Workaround:

You should supply an iSCSI initiator to the cmdlet for all attempts to connect to a vFiler unit.

When you want to run the `New-OCClone` cmdlet, either create the LUN first and clone into it, or disable the FCP initiators on the host.

The VHD alignment check fails

When the source virtual machine is in a volume that is mounted using the volume GUID, the virtual machines are not discovered and not monitored for alignment.

Virtual machines with VHDs that are mounted using the volume GUID paths are not cloned.

Resizing dedicated disks could take longer than expected

The time that is required to expand or shrink a shared LUN varies based on the size of the LUN and could take longer than expected. For example, to resize a shared LUN that is 100 GB in size can take as long as six minutes to complete.

The storage path of FCP connected disks owned by adjacent nodes in a cluster cannot be discovered

The storage path of FCP connected disks owned by adjacent nodes in a cluster cannot be discovered. Therefore, when you run cmdlets remotely on adjacent nodes of a cluster, this can cause the Set-OCStorageSize, Remove-OCStorage and Disconnect-OCStorage cmdlets to fail.

Workaround:

Ensure that you install OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft cmdlets on all nodes of a cluster that is connected with FCP initiators.

Virtual Machine Manager (vmmservice) encountered an error and exited the process

Virtual Machine Manager (vmmservice) encountered an error and needed to exit the process. The crash occurs when SCVMM encounters incorrect or incomplete HA virtual machine configurations.

To recover from this problem, you should restart the service after cleaning up and removing any virtual machines on the host or cluster that do not have the complete virtual machine configuration.

This error can happen when you use the Remove-OCVM cmdlet on an HA virtual machine because the resource group for the virtual machine is not deleted from the Windows failover cluster (WFC).

If you use the Remove-OCVM cmdlet, you should delete the resource group that was left behind in the WFC. To correctly remove the HA virtual machines, use the SCVMM Remove-VM cmdlet.

The default settings and timeouts in SCVMM SSP 2.0 might limit the number of simultaneous CreateVM requests

The service and portal timeout settings for Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager Self-Service Portal 2.0 are different, which might affect the success of a large number of CreateVM requests.

You can use the following settings to successfully create large numbers of CreateVM requests:

- Portal setting - sessionState timeout
- Service setting - maxSimultaenousWorkflows
- Service setting - maxVMHostCapacity

To change the settings, see the following Microsoft documentation:

- *Virtual Machine Manager Self-Service Portal Operations Guide*
- *Virtual Machine Manager Self-Service Portal Administration Guide*

- *Virtual Machine Manager Self-Service Portal Deployment Guide*
- *Virtual Machine Manager Self-Service Portal Extensibility Guide*

After changing the settings, you should restart the Self-Service Portal.

Related information

<http://www.microsoft.com>

Creating a virtual machine request from SCVMM Self-Service Portal fails

Creating a virtual machine request from the SCVMM Self-Service Portal fails to deploy cloned virtual machines into a server that is a member of the Windows failover cluster. Only HA virtual machines can be created from an SCVMM template on a cluster node.

The following error message is returned:

Virtual Machine Clone operation failed to execute.

Workaround:

Join the NetApp community for OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft at <http://communities.netapp.com> and request the updated scripts.

WMI warnings appear in the event logs

When WMI warnings are seen in the event log, you should check the administration events in the Hyper-V VMMS event log for more information.

If the WMI warnings contain the Microsoft synthetic Ethernet port error, you should check and reconfigure the virtual machine network configurations for those cloned virtual machines that produced the warnings.

Because you do not know what other WMI warnings, issues, or errors Microsoft WMI might produce, you should always be vigilant of Microsoft administration events in the Hyper-V VMMS event log and look in the Microsoft event log for more information.

Disaster recovery issues

This section contains issues related to disaster recovery.

Disaster recovery failover fails on the secondary site

Disaster recovery failover fails on the secondary site and returns the following error:
UpdatedRPlan returned a generic failure

To avoid this conflict, you must ensure the following:

- An identical hardware configuration exists on both the primary and the secondary sites.
- Local CD or DVD drives or devices are used as mount points for virtual machine configurations.

After a disaster recovery restore, the restored virtual machine fails to start

After a disaster recovery restore operation, the virtual machine that has been restored enters the saved state and fails to start.

Perform the following steps to delete the saved state file for the virtual machine and then restart the system:

1. In the Hyper-V Manager interface, right-click the restored virtual machine.
2. Select **Delete Saved State**.
3. Start the virtual machine.

The -Force parameter is required to perform some disaster recovery failover procedures

If there is a high availability virtual machine on the primary site and another high availability virtual machine with the same name but a different GUID on the secondary site, you must use the `-Force` parameter to perform a disaster recovery failover.

After you issue the `Invoke-OCDFailover` cmdlet with the `-Force` parameter, the disaster recovery failover removes the existing cluster resource with the duplicated name from the secondary site, moves the resource disk to the available storage group, and leaves the existing virtual machine configuration untouched on the Hyper-V Manager. Then the disaster recovery failover creates the same cluster resource group on the HA virtual machine.

After the disaster recovery failover operation completes, there are two virtual machines with the same name in the Hyper-V Manager. The disaster recovery failover does not remove the virtual machine with the duplicated name in the Hyper-V Manager since this virtual machine has a different GUID.

The disaster recovery plan folder does not contain all the virtual machine configuration files

When virtual machines are hosted on more than one node and you run the `New-DRPlan` cmdlet, the virtual machines are only exported locally. The result is that the virtual machine configuration files only exist on the node that the virtual machines are currently on but not on the node where the `New-DRPlan` cmdlet was run.

A failure occurs when you try to create a disaster recovery plan across domains

A failure occurs when you try to create a disaster recovery plan across domains. The following error is returned:

An Error occurred while retrieving the `GetHostData` data.

If the two domains are from two different forests, you must ensure the following:

- The domain trusts are working in both directions.

- If the two domains are from two different forests, you must check for access rights.

To add user access rights, go to **Computer Management > Local Users and Groups > Groups** and add the user to the Administrators group.

The disaster recovery Invoke-OCDRMirrorReverseResync cmdlet fails because of an incorrect storage system name

Storage system names are case sensitive. The disaster recovery Invoke-OCDRMirrorReverseResync cmdlet fails if the storage system name does not match exactly the name as listed in the disaster recovery plan.

If the cmdlet fails due to a storage system name mismatch, remove the SnapMirror relationships that are involved, reestablish the relationships with the proper short names, and try the cmdlet again.

Reset-OCDRSite does not delete virtual machine resource groups

After the Reset-OCDRSite cmdlet is run successfully on the secondary site, the virtual machine cluster resource disk is removed properly but the virtual machine resource group is still present.

Workaround:

After you run the Reset-OCDRSite cmdlet, perform the following steps:

1. Go to the Failover Cluster Manager.
2. In Services and Applications, manually delete the remaining virtual machine resource groups.

Documentation corrections and additions

This section contains information that should be added to either the *OnCommand Plug-in 3.0 for Microsoft Installation and Administration Guide* or the *OnCommand Plug-in 3.0 for Microsoft Windows PowerShell Cmdlet Guide*.

System Center Operations Manager changes for the *OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft Installation and Administration Guide*:

- On page 11, delete the following line, "Remote procedure call protocol for communicating with storage systems".
- The OnCommand discovery agent must be installed for all Hyper-V hosts with Fibre Channel LUNs.
- For non-Windows 2008 R2 SCOM server, Hyper-V hosts with LUNs that are mounted using the volume GUID require that the OnCommand discovery agent be installed.
- The OnCommand default location is C:\ProgramData\OnCommand\Common\StorageSystems.xml.
- You must run the Data ONTAP run discovery task during the upgrade procedure before you perform the following tasks:
 - Run Data ONTAP manage credentials.
 - Run the network device discovery.
 - Add the IPs .

Changes to the provisioning and cloning section of the *OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft Windows PowerShell Cmdlet Guide*:

- The Remove-OCVM cmdlet removes the virtual machine configuration and the associated VHD files but not the resource group.

Changes to the disaster recovery section of the *OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft Windows PowerShell Cmdlet Guide*:

Add the following information to the requirements and prerequisites for disaster recovery section:

- Access to the disaster recovery plans requires that the proper permissions are provided for the ACL and NTFS folders.
- All virtual machines must be in the off state before you create or update your disaster recovery plans.
- SnapMirror on the NetApp storage system side should be configured using the host short name, on both the source and destination storage systems.
- Remote access across the source and destination filers or the source and destination volumes must be enabled for SnapMirror to function properly.
- SnapMirror relationships must be identified by the system short names instead of IP addresses in their mirror relationships.

- Disaster recovery cmdlets must be invoked on the primary and secondary site nodes where the OnCommand Plug-in 3.0 for Microsoft Web service is installed.
- Invoking disaster recover cmdlets or operations remotely is not supported.
- The storage system credentials on both the primary and the secondary sites must be configured on all storage appliances and must be present on the nodes where the OnCommand Plug-in for Microsoft is installed and disaster recovery cmdlets are invoked.
- All DNS, nslookup, ping, and forward and reverse lookups must be configured properly for disaster recovery and for live or quick migration of Hyper-V virtual machines in a Windows failover cluster setup.
- You must ensure that firewalls do not interfere with disaster recovery operations.
- Two way cross-domain trust policies must be properly established across the primary and the secondary sites.