

# StarWind Virtual SAN: Configuration Guide for Red Hat oVirt [KVM], VSAN Deployed as a Controller Virtual Machine (CVM) using Web UI

2024

**TECHNICAL PAPERS** 



StarWind Virtual SAN: Configuration Guide for Red Hat oVirt [KVM], VSAN Deployed as a Controller Virtual Machine (CVM) using Web UI



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#### **About StarWind**

StarWind is a pioneer in virtualization and a company that participated in the development of this technology from its earliest days. Now the company is among the leading vendors of software and hardware hyper-converged solutions. The company's core product is the years-proven StarWind Virtual SAN, which allows SMB and ROBO to benefit from cost-efficient hyperconverged IT infrastructure. Having earned a reputation of reliability, StarWind created a hardware product line and is actively tapping into hyperconverged and storage appliances market. In 2016, Gartner named StarWind "Cool Vendor for Compute Platforms" following the success and popularity of StarWind HyperConverged Appliance. StarWind partners with world-known companies: Microsoft, VMware, Veeam, Intel, Dell, Mellanox, Citrix, Western Digital, etc.

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# Annotation

**Relevant Products** 

StarWind Virtual SAN (VSAN)

Purpose

This guide provides instructions for deploying and configuring StarWind Virtual SAN® Controller Virtual Machine (CVM) within the Red Hat oVirt [KVM] environment and creating StarWind devices using the Web UI. It encompasses essential aspects such as system requirements, RAID settings, best practices, and preliminary setup steps, ensuring a successful and efficient deployment.

Audience

Intended for IT specialists, system administrators, and professionals who are interested in deploying and configuring StarWind Virtual SAN CVM with Red Hat oVirt [KVM]

Expected Result

Upon completing this guide, users will possess a thorough understanding of the deployment and configuration process of StarWind Virtual SAN CVM within the Red Hat oVirt [KVM] environment.

## **Starwind Vsan System Requirements**

Prior to installing StarWind Virtual SAN, please make sure that the system meets the requirements, which are available via the following link: https://www.starwindsoftware.com/system-requirements

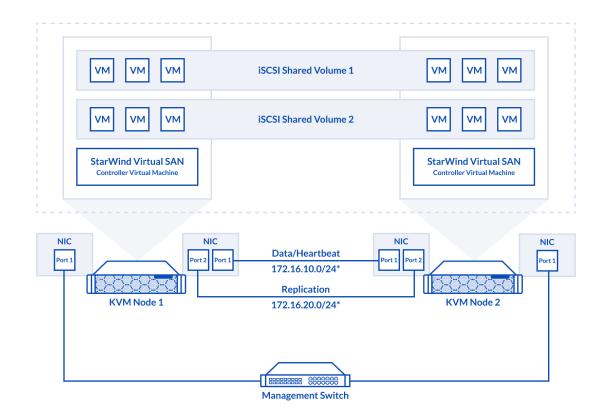
Recommended RAID settings for HDD and SSD disks: https://knowledgebase.starwindsoftware.com/guidance/recommended-raid-settings-for-h dd-and-ssd-disks/

Please read StarWind Virtual SAN Best Practices document for additional information: https://www.starwindsoftware.com/resource-library/starwind-virtual-san-best-practices



# **Pre-Configuring The Kvm Hosts**

The diagram below illustrates the network and storage configuration of the solution:



1. Make sure that a oVirt engine is installed on a separate host.

2. Deploy oVirt on each server and add them to oVirt engine.

3. Define at least 2x network interfaces on each node that will be used for the Synchronization and iSCSI/StarWind heartbeat traffic. Do not use ISCSI/Heartbeat and Synchronization channels over the same physical link. Synchronization and iSCSI/Heartbeat links can be connected either via redundant switches or directly between the nodes (see diagram above).

4. Separate Logical Networks should be created for iSCSI and Synchronization traffic based on the selected before iSCSI and Synchronization interfaces. Using oVirt engine Netowrking page create two Logical Networks: one for the iSCSI/StarWind Heartbeat channel (iSCSI) and another one for the Synchronization channel (Sync).

5. Add physical NIC to Logical network on each host and configure static IP addresses. In this document, the 172.16.10.x subnet is used for iSCSI/StarWind heartbeat traffic, while 172.16.20.x subnet is used for the Synchronization traffic.

NOTE: In case NIC supports SR-IOV, enable it for the best performance. Contact support for additional details.



Enabling Multipath Support

- 8. Connect to server via ssh.
- 9. Create file /etc/multipath/conf.d/starwind.conf with the following content:

```
devices{
    device{
        vendor "STARWIND"
        product "STARWIND*"
        path_grouping_policy multibus
        path_checker "tur"
        failback immediate
        path_selector "round-robin 0"
        rr_min_io 3
        rr_weight uniform
        hardware_handler "1 alua"
    }
}
```

10. Restart multipathd service.

systemctl restart multipathd

11. Repeat the same procedure on the other server.

Creating NFS share

- 1. Make sure that each host has free storage to create NFS share.
- 2. Enable nfs server and rpcbind services.

systemctl enable -- now nfs-server rpcbind

3. Create directory for NFS share.

mkdir -p /mnt/nfs

4. Change rights and owner of the share to KVM

chmod 0775 /mnt/nfs/



```
chown -R nobody:users /mnt/nfs/
```

5. Add NFS share to /etc/exports file.

```
vi /etc/exports
/mnt/nfs/ *(rw,anonuid=36,anongid=36)
```

6. Restart NFS server service.

systemctl restart nfs-server

7. Check that share has been exported.

exportfs -rvv

8. Add firewall rules for NFS.

```
firewall-cmd --add-service={nfs,nfs3,rpc-bind} --permanent
firewall-cmd --reload
```

## **Deploying Starwind Virtual San Cvm**

- 1. Download StarWind VSAN CVM KVM: VSAN by StarWind: Overview
- 2. Extract the VM StarWindCVM.ova file from the downloaded archive.
- 3. Upload StarWindCVM.ova file to the oVirt Host via any SFTP client.
- 4. Change owner of the StarWindCVM.ova.

chown -R nobody:users /mnt/nfs/

5. Login to oVirt and open Compute -> Virtual Machines page. Choose Import.



· → C 🔺 Not secu	re https://sw-ov	virt-engine.sw.local	/ovirt-engine/web	badmin/?locale=en_U	JS#vms			ê î	r 🔲 😩 Update
≡ oVirt open vir	TUALIZATION MAN	NAGER					$\langle ackslash$	<b>&gt;</b>	≣⁰ ♣° ଡ∽ å
🚯 Dashboard	Compute > Vir	rtual Machines							
	Vms:				<b>×</b> ☆ ×	Q			
Compute >			New Edit	► Run 🗸 🕓 Susp	end Shutdown	~ C Reboot	∽ 🖵 Console 🗸	Create	Snapshot Migrate
🗄 Network 🔰	<b>8</b> ~								Import
		Name	Comment	Host	IP Addresses	FQDN	Cluster	Data Cer	
Storage >	<ul> <li>▼</li> <li>●</li> </ul>	StarWindCVM-01					sw-cl	sw-dc	Remove Change CD
									Cancel Migration
Administration >									Cancel Conversion
									Make Template
Events									Export to Export Doma Export to Data Domain
									Export as OVA
									Assign Tags
									Guide Me

6. Specify path to .ova file and choose VM to import. Click Next.

O oVirt Open Virtualization Manage	× +							~	- 0	×
← → C ▲ Not secure	https://sw-ovirt-engi	ne.sw.local/ovirt-engine/webadmin	/?locale=en_U	S#vms;name=	StarWindCVM			🖻 ☆ 🔲	LUpdate	e :)
≡ oVirt open virtuai	LIZATION MANAGER				8			ه ≅• ه	° 0 - 4	<b>-</b>
🕐 Dashboard	C Import Virtual Ma	chine(s)					×			
Compute >	Data Center Source	sw-dc Virtual Appliance (OVA)	~					Create Snapshot	Migrate	
👬 Network >	Host	sw-demo-node-01.sw.local					~	)ata Center	Memory	C
Storage >	File Path 🚯	/mnt/nvme01/StarWindCVM.ova						w-dc w-dc		•
🔅 Administration 🗦	Virtual Machines o	n Source		Virtual Mach	ines to Import					
P Events				StarWin	dCVM		Þ			
						Next Can	cel			

7. Verify VM settings and configure networks. Click OK.



	OPEN VIRTUALIZATI						$\sim$	•	₽ 4	<mark>≹</mark> 0 -
	Comp	ute > Virtual Machines								
	Import Virtual Ma	chine(s)							×	
Compute	Storage Domain	node01 (67 G	iB free of 82 GiB)	Allocation Policy		Auto Det	ect	~		t Migrate
	Target Cluster	sw-cl	~	Attach VirtIO-Drivers						1 - 2 <
	CPU Profile	sw-cl	~							Memory
Storage	Clone Name		Origin	Memory		CPUs	Architecture Disks			
	StarWir	ndCVM	oVirt	🚗 8192 MB		8	x86_64 1	1		
	General Networ	k Interfaces Disks		0						
		StarWindCVM-01	Physical Memory	8192 MB	Cluster	oility	4.7	^		
	Name:		Guaranteed:		Compatib					
	Name: Operating System:	Red Hat Enterpri 🗸	Guaranteed: Number of CPU Cores:	8 (2:4:1)	Compatit Version: VM ID:		14b7f2af-5605- 4295-983e- 22db6333cdf2			
		Red Hat Enterpri 🗸	Number of CPU	8 (2:4:1) N/A 1	Version:		4295-983e-			

8. Repeat all the steps from this section on other oVirt hosts.

# **Initial Configuration Wizard**

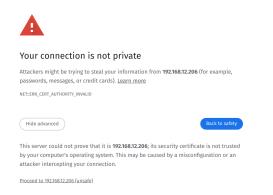
1. Start StarWind Virtual SAN CVM.

2. Launch VM console to see the VM boot process and get the IPv4 address of the Management network interface.

NOTE: in case VM has no IPv4 address obtained from a DHCP server, use the Text-based User Interface (TUI) to set up a Management network.

3. Using the web browser, open a new tab and enter the VM IPv4 address to open StarWind VSAN Web Interface. Click "Advanced" and then "Continue to..."





4. StarWind VSAN web UI welcomes you, and the "Initial Configuration" wizard will guide you through the deployment process.

Welcome to StarWind Appliance	
Follow the Initial configuration wizard and complete the required steps of the appliance setup	
Start	

5. In the following step, upload the license file.



StarWind Appliance Initial conf	guration	
• License	License	
	Provide StarWind license file to continue	
	If you cannot find the license file, please contact your StarWind Sales Representative or send the request to: sales@starwind.com	
	Upload file StarWind license file (.swk)	
	Back Next	

6. Read and accept the End User License Agreement to proceed.

StarWind Appliance Initial confi	guration	
✓ License ● EULA	Review end-user license agreement Review and accept the following license agreement to continue	
Management network Static hostname Administrator account	STARWIND LICENSE ARREEMENT FOR COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS This StarWind License Agreement (the " <b>Agreement</b> )" is a legal agreement between the entity indicated on the signature page as "Licenses" or the licenses entity on whose bad bait this Agreement is destinotically executed by the authorized user	
	(the "License") and Stariking Software, Inc., a State of Delaware, USA corporation ("Stariking," and collectively with License, the "Parties" and each, (a "Party"), that is entered into as of the date of acceptance hereof by both Parties hereits (the "Effective Date"). Licensee is subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement whether Licensee accesses or obtains Starkling Product.	
	directly from Website, or through any other source. By Using, installing, and/or Operating the StatiVited Peddert, Licensee agrees to be bound by the items of this Agreement. If Linesee does not agree to be therms and conditions of this Agreement, StatiVited is unvilling to license StatiVited Peddert to Licensee in such evert. Licensee may not Use, Install, and/or Operate the SatiVited Peddert in any ways. The SatiVited Peddert to Licensee in such evert computers, unorktations, personal digital assistants, smartphones, public phones, hand held devices, or other detoration devices for which the Phodot trave disquiped death ar "Chart Device" (Names cull License access the terms of this Agreement. Licensee may also receive a copy of this Agreement by contacting StatiVited at: info@starvind.com. THIS DOCUMENT, UNIT, CONFERING DIR STATIVITES AN OFFER BY LICENSEE, AND LICENSEE, REPERENTING HIS DOCUMENT, LINIT, CONFERING DIR STATIVITES AN OFFER BY LICENSEE, AND LICENSEE, FIRE TEXCUTING THIS DOCUMENT, DATE: TO THE THE SIST STORT HISER, PROVIDED THAT LICENSEE HEATER DEVICES VIDESES THAT	
	THIS AGREEMENT ONLY BECOMES EFFECTIVE UPON STARWIND'S FINAL ACCEPTINCE, APPROVAL AND EXECUTION THEREOF. IF EXECUTED ELECTRONICALLY, LICENSEE WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ACCEPT THIS OFFER OF AGREEMENT THROUGH A CLICK-THROUGH PROCEDURE. IF LICENSEE DOES NOT WISH TO ACCEPT THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT	
	accept the terms of the license agreement  Back  Back  Next	

7. Review or edit the Network settings and click Next.

NOTE: Static network settings are recommended for the configuration.



	StarWind Appliance Initial configu	ration						
	✓ License ✓ EULA	Configure management net						
	<ul> <li>Management network</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Specify the unique IP address (static is re</li> <li>The Management network is used to commit</li> </ul>						
= 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1		IP mode Static						
		NIC Model	Bandwidth	MAC address	IP address	Netmask 🛈	Gateway	
		ens160 82574L Gigabit Ne…	1 Gbit		192.168.12.206	255.255.254.0	192.168.12.1	
		Name servers (optional):						
		DNS 1 192.168.12.17						
		Time settings (optional):						
				Time zone UTC				
						Back	Next	

8. Specify the hostname for the virtual machine and click Next.

StarWind Appliance Initial config	guration	
✓ License		
	Verify hostname	
🗸 EULA		
	Check the current appliance hostname and modify it if required	
<ul> <li>Management network</li> </ul>	i Use Latin letters, numbers, and dash	
	Ose caunteres, numbers, and dash	
Static hostname		
Statte nostriante		
	SW1	
	Back Next	

9. Create an administrator account. Click Next.



StarWind Appliance Initial config		
Starwind Appliance Initial config	uration	
✓ License		
	Create administrator account	
🗸 EULA	Specify new credentials for the appliance administrator account	
✓ Management network		
<ul> <li>Management network</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Static hostname</li> </ul>	admin	
Administrator account		
	Additional information (optional)	
	Back Next	

10. Review your settings selection before setting up StarWind VSAN.

StarWind Appliance Initial config	guration			
✓ License				
	Review summary			
🗸 EULA				
	License type			
<ul> <li>Management network</li> </ul>	Elective cype			
<ul> <li>Static hostname</li> </ul>	License			
<ul> <li>Administrator account</li> </ul>	Management and the second			
	Network settings			
Summary				
	Interface			
	Bandwidth	1 Gbit		
	Bandwidun			
	MTU			
	IP address			
	Appliance hostname			
	Appliance nostraine			
	Credentials			
	Administrator username			
	Administrator username			
			Back Configure	

11. Please standby until the Initial Configuration Wizard configures StarWind VSAN for you.



StarWind Appliance Initial configu	ration		
✓ License	Configuring settings		
✓ EULA	Please wait until all specified settings are applied		
<ul> <li>Management network</li> </ul>			
✓ Static hostname	Progress: 0%	👌 Time remaining: 🛛 - 3 sec	
<ul> <li>Administrator account</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Applying license</li> </ul>		
✓ Summary	<ul> <li>Apprying ucense</li> <li>Configuring management network</li> </ul>		
• Configuration		×	

12. The appliance is set and ready. Click on the Done button to install the StarWind vCenter Plugin right now or uncheck the checkbox to skip this step and proceed to the Login page.

StarWind Appliance Initial configuration		
Initial configuration completed The essential settings were successfully configured. Press "Finish" to close the wizard and navigate to the login page.		
You can also install the StarWind vSphere plug-in if you want to access the StarWind Appliance web UI from your vSphere console.		
Launch the StarWind vCenter plug-in installation wizard.		
	Finids	

13. Repeat the initial configuration on other StarWind CVMs that will be used to create 2-node or 3-node HA shared storage.



# **Add Appliance**

To create 2-way or 3-way synchronously replicated highly available storage, add partner appliances that use the same license key.

1. Add StarWind appliance(s) in the web console, on the Appliances page. NOTE: The newly added appliance will be linked to already connected partners.

StarWind			
🚔 Dashboard	App Add appliance		
🛢 Storage 🔻	Credentials		
🚑 Network		Credentials	
🗮 Appliances		Specify the appliance IP address and its administrator credentials The newly added appliance will be linked to already connected partners.	
🚊 Users		The newly added appliance will be linked to already connected partners.	
📋 Tasks and events 🛛 🔻			
		<b>k</b>	
		Cancel Next	
< Minimize			

2. Provide credentials of partner appliance.



StarWind Hyperconvergence			🗐 🌲 🏟 admin 💌
	Add appliance		
	Credentials	Credentials	Q #
		Specify the appliance IP address and its administrator credentials The newly added appliance will be linked to already connected partners.	Raw capacity     \$ 0 Bytes
		IP address 192.168.12.166 Administrator username admin Administrator password 	
		Cancel	
< Minimize			

3. Wait for connection and validation of settings.

<b>StarWind</b> Hyperconvergence		
Control Contr	App Add appliance   Image: Credentials Summary Credentials Specify the appliance Will be linked to already connected partners.   Image: Credential Structure will be linked to already connected partners.   Image: Credential Structure	
	Cancel	
← Minimize		

4. Review the summary and click "Add appliance".



<b>StarWind</b> hyperconvergence			🖽 🌲 🎄 admin 💌
	App Add appliance		
	<ul><li>Credentials</li><li>Summary</li></ul>	Summary	
		Appliance name SW2 Storage capacity 0.68 Storage pools 0 Volumes 0	
		Back Add appliance	

## **Configure Ha Networking**

1. Launch the "Configure HA Networking" wizard.

StarWind							E	l 🌲 🏟 admir	in 🔻
Dashboard	Network								
🖥 Storage 🛛 🔻		Configure HA networking							
Network	🗌 Interface 🗢	Adapter model 🗢	Link status 👙	Bandwidth 🗘	MAC address 🗢	Role ≑	IP address 💠	Appliance 🖨	
	🔲 📜 ens160	82574L Gigabit Net	Up		00:50:56:9C:E5:A5	Management			
asks and events 🛛 🔻	🔲 📜 ens160	82574L Gigabit Net				Management			
isks and events	🗌 📜 ens224	VMXNET3 Ethernet	Up			Unassigned			
	🔲 📜 ens224	VMXNET3 Ethernet				Unassigned			
	🔲 📜 ens256	VMXNET3 Ethernet	Down			Unassigned			
	🔲 📜 ens256	VMXNET3 Ethernet				Unassigned			
Minimize									[



2. Select appliances for network configuration.

NOTE: the number of appliances to select is limited by your license, so can be either two or three appliances at a time.

StarWind					🗐 🌲 🏠 admin 🔻
🛱 Dashboard	Configure HA networking				
<ul> <li>Storage</li> <li>Network</li> <li>Appliances</li> </ul>	Appliances      Data network      Replication network	Appliances Select appliances for network configuration. You car	configure up to three appliances at a time.		
💄 Users		Appliance 🗢	Status 🗢	Adapters 💠	
📋 Tasks and events 🛛 🔻		✓ SW1	Online		
		🗹 🧱 SW2	Online		
				Close Next	
< Minimize					

3. Configure the "Data" network. Select interfaces to carry storage traffic, configure them with static IP addresses in unique networks, and specify subnet masks:

- assign and configure at least one interface on each node
- for redundant configuration, select two interfaces on each node
- ensure interfaces are connected to client hosts directly or through redundant switches

4. Assign MTU value to all selected network adapters, e.g. 1500 or 9000. Ensure the switches have the same MTU value set.



<b>StarWind</b> hyperconvergence									🗐 🌲 🏟 admin 🔻
<ul> <li>Dashboard</li> <li>Storage</li> </ul>	Configure HA networking								
📲 Network	<ul> <li>✓ Appliances</li> <li>● Data network</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>O Show sample netw</li> <li>B SW1 ▲</li> </ul>	ork diagram						
<ul> <li>Appliances</li> <li>Users</li> </ul>		Interface	Model	Bandwidth	MAC address	IP address	Netmask 0	Link status	SW1
📋 Tasks and events 🛛 🔻			VMXNET3 Ethernet	10 Gbit 10 Gbit	00:50:56:9C:21:E1			Up Down	SW2 SW1
		₩2 ▲	Model	Bandwidth	MAC address	IP address	Netmask <b>()</b>	Link status	SW2 SW1
			VMXNET3 Ethernet	10 Gbit	00:50:56:9C:D8:13			Up	SW2
		ens256	VMXNET3 Ethernet					Down	
		мти 9000							
							Back	Next	
< Minimize									

5. Click Next to validate Data network settings.

StarWind		🗐 🌲 🏟 admin 🔻
	ens         A Non-redundant configuration         X         72.16.10.19         24         Up           ens	
	Only 1 Data network is configured. Configure more Data networks to eliminate a single point of failure	
	Inter We recommended assigning at least two data network Paddress Netmask O Link status Interfaces to eliminate a single point of failure. 72 16:10:20 24 Up	
	Acknowledge and continue?	
	Cluster MTU si	
	*	

6. Configure the "Replication" network. Select interfaces to carry storage traffic, configure them with static IP addresses in unique networks, and specify subnet masks:

- assign and configure at least one interface on each node
- for redundant configuration, select two interfaces on each node



 ensure interfaces are connected to client hosts directly or through redundant switches

7. Assign MTU value to all selected network adapters, e.g. 1500 or 9000. Ensure the switches have the same MTU value set.

StarWind			
Dashboard Storage	Configure HA networking		
storage     Appliances     Users	<ul> <li>Appliances</li> <li>Data network</li> <li>Replication network</li> <li>Summary</li> </ul>	Select interfaces to carry data replication traffic, configure them with unique IP addresses, and specify subnet masks.	Q ± ··· Appliance ¢ SW1 SW2
Tasks and events		■       Interface       Model       Bandwidth       MAC address       IP address       Netmask ●       Link status         ■       ens256       VMXNET3 Ethernet       10 Gbit       00:50:56:9C:C4:73       172:16:20:10       24       Down	SW1 SW2
		Interface         Model         Bandwidth         MAC address         IP address         Netmask •         Link status           ens:256         VMXNET3 Ethernet         10 Gbit         00:50:56:9C:91:2C         172.16.20.20         24         Down	SW1 SW2
		Cluster MTU size: 9000	
		Back Next	
< Minimize			

8. Click Next to validate the Replication network settings completion.

Star Wind		🗐 🌲 🏟 admin 🔻
🙆 Dashboard		
🗧 Storage 🛛 🔻		
🚑 Network		
Appliances		
<ul> <li>Users</li> <li>Tasks and events</li> </ul>	SW1 ▲ Non-redundant configuration ×	
asks and events	Inte Only 1 Replication network is configured. Configure more Paddress Netmask I Link status	
	em: Replication networks to eliminate a single point of failure. 72.16.20.10 24 Down	
	SW2 A We recommended assigning at least two data network	
	Interfaces to eliminate a single point of failure. P address Netmask Ø Link status Acknowledge and continue?	
	Id     ens     72.16.20.20     24     Down	
	Cluster MTU si	
< Minimize		



StarWind		
<ul> <li>Dashboard</li> <li>Storage</li> </ul>		
Appliances     Users		
📋 Tasks and events 🛛 🔻		
	SW2 . Testing network settings	
4 Minimize	×	

9. Review the summary and click Configure.

StarWind					E	] 🌲 🍪 admin 🔻
💭 Dashboard	Configure HA networking					
Storage 👻	✓ Appliances ✓ Data network	Summary				
<ul> <li>Appliances</li> <li>Users</li> <li>Tasks and events</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Replication network</li> <li>Summary</li> </ul>	Appliance name Data networks Replication networks	₩ SW1 172.16.10.10 172.16.20.10			
		Appliance name Data networks Replication networks	₩ SW2 172.16.10.20 172.16.20.20			
		Replication networks	112.10.20.20			
				Back Configure		
< Minimize						



# **Add Physical Disks**

Attach storage to StarWind Virtual SAN Controller VM:

- the physical hosts have all the drives connected through an HBA or RAID controller
- HBA or RAID controller will be added via a DirectPath I/O passthrough device to a StarWind CVM. Follow the instructions from the VMware on how to add a RAID controller as a PCI device to StarWind VM: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-esxi-host-client/GUID-2 B6D43A6-9598-47C4-A2E7-5924E3367BB6.html
- StarWind CVM is installed on each server that is used to configure highly available storage.
- it is recommended to install StarWind CVM on a separate storage device available to the hypervisor host (e.g. SSD, HDD, etc.).
- for VMware vSphere environments, the disks can be added to StarWind VM as RDM. The link to VMware documentation is below: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm\_admin .doc/GUID-4236E44E-E11F-4EDD-8CC0-12BA664BB811.html

NOTE: In order to make RDM and VMDK disks available for StarWind devices in StarWind CVM Version 20231016 (build 15260), please follow the steps below.

stop service

sudo systemctl stop starwind-san-and-nas-console

• get VMDK/RDM/ device letter using lsblk command

lsblk |grep -v sda # sda - is excluded system drive.

• edit config file

sudo nano /opt/starwind/starwind-san-and-nasconsole/appsettings.json

• add lines to the file, previously setting the disk letters to config (e.g. sdb, sdc)

```
"HardwareRaidImulation": {"PhysicalDisks": [ "sdb", "sdc" ]
},
```



start service

sudo systemctl start starwind-san-and-nas-console

StarWind							Ē	🌲 🏟 admin 🕶
🗳 Dashboard	Physical disks							
🛢 Storage 🔺	Selected 0 of 6 Rescan							
👮 File shares	🔲 Disk name 🗢	Media type 💠	Size ≑	State ≑	Bus protocol 💠	Slot number 🜩	Pool name 单	Appliance ≑
🞐 LUNs	🗌 💻 sdb			Ready				
🔮 Volumes	🗌 💻 sdb			Ready				
Storage pools	🗌 💻 sdc			Ready				
Physical disks	🗌 💻 sdc			Ready				
A Network	🗌 🚨 sdd			Ready				
Appliances	🗌 💻 sdd			Ready				
Tasks and events								
<ul> <li>Minimize</li> </ul>								

# **Create Storage Pool**

- 1. Click the "Add" button to create a storage pool.
- 2. Select two storage nodes to create a storage pool on them simultaneously.



StarWind		🗐 🌲 🏟 admin 🕶
🏘 Dashboard	Storage pools	
🛢 Storage 🔺 🗎 🗎	Selected 0 of 0 + Create a new pool > pool	
👷 LUNS	There are no storage pools yet • Start building your storage infrastructure by creating a new one	
<ul> <li>Volumes</li> <li>Storage pools</li> </ul>	und romaning your survige innovation of a cooling a risk with	
Physical disks		
🚓 Network		
💄 Users		
💼 Tasks and events 🛛 🔻		
<ul> <li>Minimize</li> </ul>		

Stol Create storage pool				
Selecto: Appliance Physical disks Profile Summary	Appliance         Select one or more storage nodes to create a storage pool         Image: Status the storage of the storage pool         Image: Status the storage pool         Image: Statusthe storage pool         Image	Available disks 🗘 Available 3	apa \$ 15 GB	
	🗹 🗮 SW2 🛛 Online			
		Cancel	Next	

3. Select physical disks to include in the storage pool name and click the "Next" button. NOTE: Select identical type and number of disks on each storage node to create identical storage pools.



<b>StarWind</b> hyperconvergence						🗉 🌲 🏠 admin 💌
	Stol Create storage pool					
	Selector Appliance Physical disks Profile Summary	Physical disks Select physical disks to include in st	torage pools on each node 🛛			
		<ul> <li>■ Disk name   Medi</li> <li>✓ ■ sdb</li> <li>HDD</li> <li>✓ ■ sdc</li> <li>HDD</li> </ul>		Size  \$ Slot  \$ Slot  \$ Size \$ Slot \$ Size \$ 32:0:1:0 \$ 5 GB \$ 32:0:2:0 \$ Size \$ 32:0 \$ Size \$ 32:0:2:	Contro \$ SAS1068 PC	
		Sdd HDD			SAS1068 PC	
		Sdb HDD		Size \$ Slot \$	Contro \$ SAS1068 PC	
		Selected number of disks is eq		5 GB 32:0:2:0	SAS1068 PC	
< Minimize						

4. Select one of the preconfigured storage profiles or create a redundancy layout for the new storage pool manually according to your redundancy, capacity, and performance requirements.

<b>StarWind</b> Hyperconvergence			
Dashboard	Sto Create storage pool		
<ul> <li>Storage</li> <li>File shares</li> <li>EUNs</li> </ul>	Selectec <ul> <li>Appliance</li> <li>Physical disks</li> </ul>	Profile Choose an optimal storage pool profile. Selected disks left unused will be assigned to hot spares.	
Volumes	Profile     Summary	Storage pool profile Usable capacity Fault tolerance 🗨 Hot spares	
Storage pools           Physical disks		<ul> <li>High capacity (recommended) Maximize redundancy while maintaining high</li> <li>9.9 GB</li> <li>1 = 0 +</li> <li>storage capacity (Software RAID (RAID-5)</li> </ul>	
🚓 Network		High performance Maximize storage performance while maintaining     4.95 GB     1     1 +	
🚊 Users		Manual     Allows you to configure the storage pool layout     monumbly.	
		Back	
< Minimize			

Hardware RAID, Linux Software RAID, and ZFS storage pools are supported and integrated into the StarWind CVM web interface. To make easier the storage pool configuration, the preconfigured storage profiles are provided to configure the



recommended pool type and layout according to the direct-attached storage:

- hardware RAID configures Hardware RAID's virtual disk as a storage pool. It is available only if a hardware RAID controller is passed through to the CVM
- high performance creates Linux Software RAID-10 to maximize storage performance while maintaining redundancy
- high capacity creates Linux Software RAID-5 to maximize storage capacity while maintaining

redundancy

- better redundancy creates ZFS Stripped RAID-Z2 (RAID 60)) to maximize redundancy while maintaining high storage capacity
- manual allows users to configure any storage pool type and layout with attached storage

5. Review "Summary" and click the "Create" button to create the pools on storage servers simultaneously.

StarWind			
💭 Dashboard	Stol Create storage pool		
E Storage A	Selecter   Appliance  Physical disks  Profile  Summary	Summary Review specified settings and create storage pools. \$W1	
Storage pools           Physical disks		Storage pool layout     Software RAID\RAID-5       Raw capacity     10 GB       Usable capacity     9.9 GB	
🚓 Network ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		Storage pool layout         Software RAID\RAID-5           Raw capacity         10 GB           Usable capacity         9.9 GB	
Tasks and events *			
		Back Create	
< Minimize			

# **Create Volume**

- 1. To create volumes, click the "Add" button.
- 2. Select two identical storage pools to create a volume simultaneously.



StarWind		🗉 🌲 🏟 admin 🕶
🔯 Dashboard	Volumes	
🛢 Storage 🔺	Selected 0 of 0 📩 Create a new volume nage VHR user	
💻 File shares		
💂 LUNs	There are no volumes yet	
🕒 Volumes	3 Start sharing your storage resources to clients by creating a new one	
III Storage pools		
Physical disks		
🏭 Network		
Appliances		
💄 Users		
🖹 Tasks and events 🔻		
<ul> <li>Minimize</li> </ul>		

<b>StarWind</b> hyperconvergence			
👛 Dashboard	Voli Create volume		
Storage *	Selecter  Storage pool Settings Filesystem type	Select storage pool Select one or more (in HA configurations) storage pools to create a volume <b>O</b>	
🕒 Volumes		■ Name \$ Type \$ State \$ Resiliency \$ Free \$	
<ul><li>Storage pools</li><li>Physical disks</li></ul>		Image: SW2:md0         Software RAID         Online         RAID-S         9.38 GB           Image: SW2:md0         Software RAID         Online         RAID-S         9.98 GB	
🚆 Network			
Appliances			
💄 Users 💼 Tasks and events 🛛 🔻			
		Cancel Next	
∢ Minimize			

3. Specify volume name and capacity.



<b>StarWind</b> hyperconvergence					🗐 🌲 🏟 admin 🔻
	Volu Create volume				
	Selector Storage pool • Settings Filesystem type Summary	Specify settings Specify the volume name and size volume0 You can use Latin letters, numbers, and dash Size 5 Available storage pool capacity: 9.98 GB			
			Back	Next	
∢ Minimize					

4. Select the Standard volume type.

<b>StarWind</b> hyperconvergence			
😂 Dashboard	Volt Create volume		
<ul> <li>Storage</li> <li>File shares</li> <li>UUts</li> <li>Volumes</li> <li>Storage pools</li> <li>Physical disks</li> <li>Physical disks</li> <li>Appliances</li> <li>Users</li> <li>Users</li> </ul>	Selector Storage pool Settings In Filesystem type Summary	Choose filesystem settings         Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Standard Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the new volume         Image: Choose the preferred filesystem settings for the preferred file	
< Minimize			

5. Review "Summary" and click the "Create" button to create the pool.



Star Wind			🗉 🌲 🏟 admin 💌
	Volt Create volume		
	Selector Storage pool Settings Filesystem type	Review summary Review your settings before creating a volume	
	• Summary	Storage pool ESVIImd0 Volume name volume0 Size 5 G8 Filesystem settings Standard	
		≣ SW2	
		Storage pool 📑 SW2:md0 Volume name volume0 Size 5 GB Filesystem settings Standard	
		Back	

## **Create Ha Lun**

The LUN availability for StarWind LUN can be Standalone and High availability (2-way or 3-way replication) and is narrowed by your license.

1. To create a virtual disk, click the Add button.



StarWind		é (	¢	admin 🔻
🙅 Dashboard	LUNs			
Storage File shares	Selected 0 of 0 + Create a new LUN > LUN			
👮 LUNs	There are no LUNs yet			
🕒 Volumes	Start sharing your storage resources to clients by creating a new one			
Storage pools				
💻 Physical disks				
🏭 Network				
Appliances				
Lusers				
📋 Tasks and events 🛛 🔻				
◀ Minimize				

2. Select the protocol.

<b>StarWind</b> hyperconvergence			
👛 Dashboard	LUN Create LUN		
<ul> <li>Storage</li> <li>File shares</li> <li>Utis</li> <li>Volumes</li> <li>Storage pools</li> <li>Physical disks</li> <li>Network</li> <li>Applances</li> <li>Users</li> <li>Tasks and events</li> </ul>	Selector Protocol LUN availability Appliances Volumes Failover strategy LUN settings Summary	Protocol         Sete the required Protocol         Image: Contract of the set of	
		Close	
< Minimize			

3. Choose the "High availability" LUN availability type.



StarWind			📋 🌲 🏠 admin 👻
	LUN Create LUN		
	LUN availability	EUN availability         Better the required LUN availability            •          •          Planaability (two-way replication)         Charts a synchronously replicated LUN housed on two or three identical appliances.         The UN stays accessible if one of the replication partners becomes unavailable.         Planaability (UN housed on a single appliance.         The UN will not be accessible if its Nota becomes unavailable.	

4. Select the appliances that will host the LUN. Partner appliances must have identical hardware configurations, including CPU, RAM, storage, and networking.

StarWind						🗎 🌲 🏠 admin 🔻
Dashboard	UN Create LUN					
Sel	ector ✓ Protocol ✓ LUN availability	Appliances Select two or three replication partne	rs that should host the	HA LUN		
E LUNS	Appliances     Volumes	All appliances must have identical l	ardware configuration	s, including CPU, RAM, storage, and r	networking	
<ul><li>Storage pools</li><li>Physical disks</li></ul>	Failover strategy LUN settings	Appliance	Status Online	Software version	Capacity	
a Network	Summary	SW2	Online	1.5.460.5391+76fc51b		
<ul> <li>Appliances</li> <li>Users</li> </ul>						
📋 Tasks and events 🛛 🔻						
				Back	Next	
< Minimize						

5. Select a volume to store the LUN data. Selected volumes must have identical storage configurations.



<b>StarWind</b> hyperconvergence			🗉 🌲 🏠 admin 🔻
	LUN Create LUN		
	Selector V Protocol LUN availability Vappliances Volumes	Volumes Select one volume on each appliance to store the HALUN data. Selected volumes must have identical storage configurations.	
	Failover strategy LUN settings	Volumes have identical configurations III SW1 ▲ Volume ♦ State ♥ RAID Ie ♥ Capacity ♥ Free Sp ♥ Type ♥	
	Summary		
		Wolume ÷         State ÷         RAID le ÷         Capacity ÷         Free Sp ÷         Type ÷	
		Back Next	

6. Select the "Heartbeat" failover strategy.

NOTE: To use the Node witness or the File share witness failover strategies, the appliances should have these features licensed.

StarWind			⊟ ≜ ;	🎽 admin 🔻
🙆 Dashboard	LUN Create LUN			
E Storage	Selecter         ✓ Protocol           ✓ LUN availability         Failover strategy           ✓ Appliances         base a UPS unit at your disposal.	ou do not		
<ul> <li>Volumes</li> <li>Storage pools</li> <li>Physical disks</li> </ul>	✓ Volumes     Failover strategy     LUN settings     LUN settings     To minimice the chances of Split bain' during blackats, configure UPS to prevent the simultaneous shuddown			
<ul> <li>Appliances</li> <li>Users</li> </ul>	Summary  I both appliances.  Node witness  A thred appliance acts as a "router" for replication partners.  The working witness node excludes the possibility of a "split brain" condition.  The working witness node excludes the possibility of a "split brain" condition.			
💼 Tasks and events 🛛 👻				
	Back			
∢ Minimize				

7. Specify the HA LUN settings, e.g. name, size, and block size. Click Next.



StarWind			🖽 🌲 🛟 admin 🔻
	LUN Create LUN		
	Suttern V LUN availability Appliances Volumes Failover strategy LUN settings Summary	LUN settings   Berity the HA LUN settings   Units   Units   Berity the target of target of the target of the target of target of the target of target of the target of the target of target of the target of target of the target of	
• Minimize			

8. Review "Summary" and click the "Create" button to create the LUN.

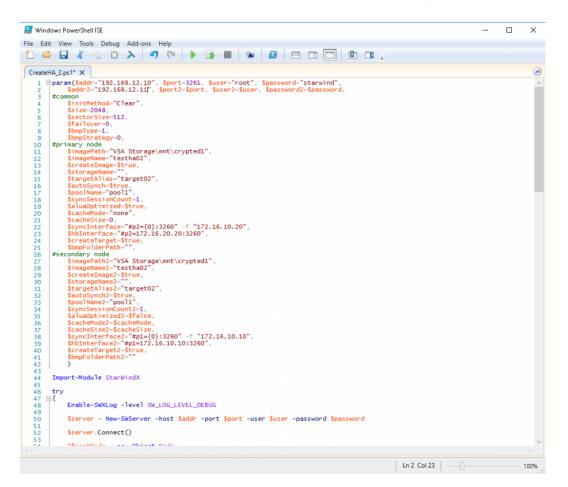
StarWind				
🕮 Dashboard	Create LUN			
<ul> <li>torage</li> <li>File shares</li> <li>UNs</li> <li>Volumes</li> <li>Storage pools</li> <li>Physical disks</li> <li>Network</li> <li>Appliances</li> <li>Users</li> <li>Tasks and events</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Protocol</li> <li>LUN availability</li> <li>Appliances</li> <li>Volumes</li> <li>Failover strategy</li> <li>LUN settings</li> <li>Summary</li> </ul>	Summary Protocol LUN avaitability Appliance 1 Appliance 2 Volume names Volume names Volume sizes Failover strategy LUN name LUN size MPIO Create VMF56 datastore IQNS	iSCSI High availability (two-way replication) S SW1 SW2 volume0, volume0 S G8 Heartbeat Lun0 4 G8 Enabled Faabled No Iqn.2006.08,com.starwindsoftware:192.166.12.206-lun0 jan.2008.08,com.starwindsoftware:192.166.12.166-lun0	
			Back Create LUH	
< Minimize				



# **Creating Starwind Ha Luns Using Powershell**

1. Open PowerShell ISE as Administrator.

2. Open StarWindX sample CreateHA\_2.ps1 using PowerShell ISE. It can be found here: C:\Program Files\StarWind Software\StarWind\StarWindX\Samples\



2. Configure script parameters according to the following example:



```
$bmpStrategy=0,
#primary node
        $imagePath="VSA Storage\mnt\crypted1",
        $imageName="testha02",
        $createImage=$true,
        $storageName="",
        $targetAlias="target02",
        $autoSynch=$true,
        $poolName="pool1",
        $syncSessionCount=1,
        $aluaOptimized=$true,
        $cacheMode="none",
        $cacheSize=0,
        $syncInterface="#p2={0}:3260" -f "172.16.20.20",
        $hbInterface="#p2={0}:3260" -f "172.16.10.20",
        $createTarget=$true,
        $bmpFolderPath="",
#secondary node
        $imagePath2="VSA Storage\mnt\crypted1",
        $imageName2="testha02",
        $createImage2=$true,
        $storageName2="",
        $targetAlias2="target02",
        $autoSynch2=$true,
        $poolName2="pool1",
        $syncSessionCount2=1,
        $aluaOptimized2=$false,
        $cacheMode2=$cacheMode,
        $cacheSize2=$cacheSize,
        $syncInterface2="#p1={0}:3260" -f "172.16.20.10",
        $hbInterface2="#p1={0}:3260" -f "172.16.10.10",
        $createTarget2=$true,
        $bmpFolderPath2=""
Import-Module StarWindX
try
{
        Enable-SWXLog -level SW LOG LEVEL DEBUG
        $server = New-SWServer -host $addr -port $port -user
$user -password $password
        $server.Connect()
```



```
$firstNode = new-Object Node
```

```
$firstNode.HostName = $addr
        $firstNode.HostPort = $port
        $firstNode.Login = $user
        $firstNode.Password = $password
        $firstNode.ImagePath = $imagePath
        $firstNode.ImageName = $imageName
        $firstNode.Size = $size
        $firstNode.CreateImage = $createImage
        $firstNode.StorageName = $storageName
        $firstNode.TargetAlias = $targetAlias
        $firstNode.AutoSynch = $autoSynch
        $firstNode.SyncInterface = $syncInterface
        $firstNode.HBInterface = $hbInterface
        $firstNode.PoolName = $poolName
        $firstNode.SyncSessionCount = $syncSessionCount
        $firstNode.ALUAOptimized = $aluaOptimized
        $firstNode.CacheMode = $cacheMode
        $firstNode.CacheSize = $cacheSize
        $firstNode.FailoverStrategy = $failover
        $firstNode.CreateTarget = $createTarget
        $firstNode.BitmapStoreType = $bmpType
        $firstNode.BitmapStrategy = $bmpStrategy
        $firstNode.BitmapFolderPath = $bmpFolderPath
        #
       # device sector size. Possible values: 512 or 4096(May
be incompatible with some clients!) bytes.
       #
        $firstNode.SectorSize = $sectorSize
        $secondNode = new-Object Node
        $secondNode.HostName = $addr2
        $secondNode.HostPort = $port2
        $secondNode.Login = $user2
        $secondNode.Password = $password2
        $secondNode.ImagePath = $imagePath2
        $secondNode.ImageName = $imageName2
        $secondNode.CreateImage = $createImage2
        $secondNode.StorageName = $storageName2
        $secondNode.TargetAlias = $targetAlias2
        $secondNode.AutoSynch = $autoSynch2
        $secondNode.SyncInterface = $syncInterface2
        $secondNode.HBInterface = $hbInterface2
```



```
$secondNode.SyncSessionCount = $syncSessionCount2
        $secondNode.ALUAOptimized = $aluaOptimized2
        $secondNode.CacheMode = $cacheMode2
        $secondNode.CacheSize = $cacheSize2
        $secondNode.FailoverStrategy = $failover
        $secondNode.CreateTarget = $createTarget2
        $secondNode.BitmapFolderPath = $bmpFolderPath2
        $device = Add-HADevice -server $server -firstNode
$firstNode -secondNode $secondNode -initMethod $initMethod
        while ($device.SyncStatus -ne
[SwHaSyncStatus]::SW HA SYNC STATUS SYNC)
        {
                $syncPercent =
$device.GetPropertyValue("ha synch percent")
                Write-Host "Synchronizing: $($syncPercent)%" -
foreground yellow
                Start-Sleep -m 2000
                $device.Refresh()
        }
}
catch
{
        Write-Host $_ -foreground red
}
finally
{
        $server.Disconnect()
}
```

Detailed explanation of script parameters:

-addr, -addr2 — partner nodes IP address.
Format: string. Default value: 192.168.0.1, 192.168.0.1
allowed values: localhost, IP-address
-port, -port2 — local and partner node port.
Format: string. Default value: 3261
-user, -user2 — local and partner node user name.
Format: string. Default value: root
-password, -password2 — local and partner node user password.
Format: string. Default value: starwind

#common



-initMethod -Format: string. Default value: Clear -size – set size for HA-devcie (MB) Format: integer. Default value: 12 -sectorSize - set sector size for HA-device Format: integer. Default value: 512 allowed values: 512, 4096 -failover - set type failover strategy Format: integer. Default value: 0 (Heartbeat) allowed values: 0, 1 (Node Majority) -bmpType – set bitmap type, is set for both partners at once Format: integer. Default value: 1 (RAM) allowed values: 1, 2 (DISK) -bmpStrategy – set journal strategy, is set for both partners at once Format: integer. Default value: 0 allowed values: 0, 1 – Best Performance (Failure), 2 – Fast Recovery (Continuous) *#primary node* -imagePath - set path to store the device file Format: string. Default value: My computer\C\starwind". For Linux the following format should be used: "VSA Storage\mnt\mount point" -imageName - set name device Format: string. Default value: masterImg21 -createlmage - set create image file Format: boolean. Default value: true -targetAlias - set alias for target Format: string. Default value: targetha21 -poolName – set storage pool Format: string. Default value: pool1 -aluaOptimized – set Alua Optimized Format: boolean. Default value: true -cacheMode - set type L1 cache (optional parameter) Format: string. Default value: wb allowed values: none, wb, wt -cacheSize – set size for L1 cache in MB (optional parameter) Format: integer. Default value: 128 allowed values: 1 and more -syncInterface - set sync channel IP-address from partner node Format: string. Default value: "#p2={0}:3260" -hbInterface - set heartbeat channel IP-address from partner node Format: string. Default value: "" -createTarget - set creating target Format: string. Default value: true Even if you do not specify the parameter -createTarget, the target will be created



automatically.

If the parameter is set as -createTarget \$false, then an attempt will be made to create the device with existing targets, the names of which are specified in the -targetAlias (targets must already be created) -bmpFolderPath – set path to save bitmap file Format: string.

#secondary node

-imagePath2 - set path to store the device file Format: string. Default value: "My computer\C\starwind". For Linux the following format should be used: "VSA Storage\mnt\mount point" -imageName2 - set name device Format: string. Default value: masterImg21 -createImage2 - set create image file Format: boolean. Default value: true -targetAlias2 - set alias for targetFormat: string. Default value: targetha22 -poolName2 – set storage pool Format: string. Default value: pool1 -aluaOptimized2 - set Alua Optimized Format: boolean. Default value: true -cacheMode2 – set type L1 cache (optional parameter) Format: string. Default value: wb allowed values: wb, wt -cacheSize2 – set size for L1 cache in MB (optional parameter) Format: integer. Default value: 128 allowed values: 1 and more -syncInterface2 – set sync channel IP-address from partner node Format: string. Default value: "#p1={0}:3260" -hbInterface2 - set heartbeat channel IP-address from partner node Format: string. Default value: "" -createTarget2 - set creating target Format: string. Default value: true Even if you do not specify the parameter -createTarget, the target will be created automatically. If the parameter is set as -createTarget \$false, then an attempt will be made to create the device with existing targets, the names of which are specified in the targetAlias (targets must already be created) -bmpFolderPath2 - set path to save bitmap file Format: string.

# **Selecting The Failover Strategy**

StarWind provides 2 options for configuring a failover strategy:

#### Heartbeat

The Heartbeat failover strategy allows avoiding the "split-brain" scenario when the HA cluster nodes are unable to synchronize but continue to accept write commands from the initiators independently. It can occur when all synchronization and heartbeat channels disconnect simultaneously, and the partner nodes do not respond to the node's requests. As a result, StarWind service assumes the partner nodes to be offline and continues operations on a single-node mode using data written to it.

If at least one heartbeat link is online, StarWind services can communicate with each other via this link. The device with the lowest priority will be marked as not synchronized and get subsequently blocked for the further read and write operations until the synchronization channel resumption. At the same time, the partner device on the synchronized node flushes data from the cache to the disk to preserve data integrity in case the node goes down unexpectedly. It is recommended to assign more independent heartbeat channels during the replica creation to improve system stability and avoid the "split-brain" issue.

With the heartbeat failover strategy, the storage cluster will continue working with only one StarWind node available.

### Node Majority

The Node Majority failover strategy ensures the synchronization connection without any additional heartbeat links. The failure-handling process occurs when the node has detected the absence of the connection with the partner.

The main requirement for keeping the node operational is an active connection with more than half of the HA device's nodes. Calculation of the available partners is based on their "votes".

In case of a two-node HA storage, all nodes will be disconnected if there is a problem on the node itself, or in communication between them. Therefore, the Node Majority failover strategy requires the addition of the third Witness node or file share (SMB) which participates in the nodes count for the majority, but neither contains data on it nor is involved in processing clients' requests. In case an HA device is replicated between 3 nodes, no Witness node is required.

With Node Majority failover strategy, failure of only one node can be tolerated. If two nodes fail, the third node will also become unavailable to clients' requests. Please select the required option:



## **Provisioning Starwind Ha Storage To Ovirt Hosts**

1. Login to oVirt engine and open Storage -> Domain. Clock New Domain.

oVirt Open Virtualization Man								
→ C ▲ Not secur	e https://sw-ov	irt-engine.sw.local/ovirt-e	ngine/webad	min/?locale=en_US#	storage		e ☆ ₹ □	3
∃ oVirt open virt	UALIZATION MAN	AGER			X		R � ≕⁰ 4° 0	~ 4
Dashboard	Storage > Storage:	age Domains					<b>x</b> ☆ ~	Q
ii Compute >					New Domain Imp	oort Domain Mana	ge Domain Remove Connectio	
Network >	C ~	Domain Name	Comment	Domain Type	Storage Type	Format	1 - 3 Cross Data Center Status	< >
	<b></b>	node01		Data (Master)	NFS	V5	Active	
Storage >	<b></b>	node02		Data	NFS	V5	Active	
	1	ovirt-image-repository		Image	OpenStack Glance	V1	Unattached	
► Events								

2. Choose Storage Type – iSCSI, Host and Name of Storage Domain. Discover targets via iSCSI links, which were previously configured. Click Login All.

O oVirt	Open Vi	irtualization Manage × +						$\sim$	-			×
$\leftrightarrow$ $\rightarrow$	C	A Not secure   https://sw-ovirt-eng	ine.sw.local/ovirt-engine/webad	dmin/?lo	cale=en_US#storage		l	2 \$	₹		I 🔇	:
≡	o) /int New	Domain					= ~ ·	-0	<b>*</b> 7	x	<b>å</b> ~	
d∰a D	Data	Center	sw-dc (V5)	~	Name		SD01			)		
	Dom	ain Function	Data	~	Description						Q 15 <b>:</b>	
	Stora	age Type	iSCSI	~	Comment						> :	
THE N	Host	0	sw-demo-node-01.sw.local	~ ~							us	
S 🥞	^	- () Discover Targets						I	.ogin A	JI		
🔅 A		Target Name				Address		ort			+	
)⊳ e	IUNS	<ul> <li></li></ul>				172.16.10.10 3260 172.16.10.20 3260			<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li></ul>	^		
	Targets > LUNs											
	LUNs > Targets									÷		
	<ul><li>A</li></ul>	dvanced Parameters										



3. Add LUN from each iSCSI target. Click OK.

C A	Not secure https://sw-ovir		,,						Ê	☆	₹	
Data Ce	enter	sw-dc (V5)		~	Name			SD01				-
D Domain	ain Function Data ~		Descript	ion						Q		
Storage	е Туре	iSCSI		~	Commer	it						ns
C Host	0	sw-demo-node-01.sv	v.local	~								tus
N												I.
~ 1	<ul> <li>Discover Targets</li> </ul>									Lo	gin All	ī I
S	Target Name						Address		Port			1
	iqn.2008-08.com.starwindsoftw	vare:172.16.2.47-sd01					172.16.10.10		3260		÷ ^	1
A IN	LUN ID	Size	#path	Vendor ID	Product ID	Serial		Add				
	22ebe1f66db375fb0	500 GiB	2	STARWINI	STARWINI	SSTARWINDSTARWIN	2EBE1F6	Add				
Targets >	⊖ iqn.2008-08.com.starwindsoftw	are:172.16.2.48-sd01					172.16.10.20		3260		>	
E È	LUN ID	Size	#path	Vendor ID	Product ID	Serial		Add				
	22ebe1f66db375fb0	500 GiB	2	STARWINI	STARWINI	SSTARWINDSTARWIN	2EBE1F6	Add				
LUNs > Targets												
	vanced Parameters											

4. Storage Domain will be added to the list of Domain and can be used as a storage for VMs.



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- C A Not secu	e   <del>nups</del> //sw-	ovirt-engine.sw.iocai/ovirt-e	ngine/webad	imin/riocale=en_US	#storage			Erx	Ľ		*
OVirt OPEN VIR	UALIZATION MA	ANAGER						» ≡⁰	1	<b>0</b> ~	<b>.</b>
	Charles Ch	Density				\ \					
Dashboard	Storage > Sto	orage Domains									
	Storage:								×	☆ × C	٤
Compute >					New Domain Imp	ort Domain	Manage Domain	Remove	Con	nections	:
	<b>2</b> ~								1	-4 < >	
Network >	Status	Domain Name	Comment	Domain Type	Storage Type	Forma	at	Cross Data C	enter	Status	
	<b>A</b>	node01		Data (Master)	NFS	V5		Active			
Storage >	<b></b>	node02		Data	NFS	V5		Active			
				Image	OpenStack Glance	OpenStack Glance V1		Unattached			
		ovirt-image-repository									
Administration >	<ul> <li>□</li> <li></li> <li></li> </ul>	ovirt-image-repository SD01		Data	ISCSI	V5		Active			
Administration >	<b>A</b>				ISCSI	V5		Active			
	<b>A</b>				ISCSI	V5		Active			
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	<b>A</b>				ISCSI	V5		Active			
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	<b>A</b>				iscsi	<b>v</b> 5		Active			
	<b>A</b>				ISCSI	<b>v</b> 5		Active			
	<b>A</b>				ISCSI	<b>V</b> 5		Active			

5. Login to each host and verify that multipathing policy has been applied using the following command.

```
multipath -ll
```

```
[root@sw-demo-node-01 ~]# multipath -ll
22ebelf66db375fb0 dm-13 STARWIND,STARWIND
size=500G features='1 queue_if_no_path' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
|- 16:0:0:0 sdb 8:16 active ready running
`- 17:0:0:0 sdc 8:32 active ready running
```

## Conclusion

Setting up StarWind Virtual SAN CVM within the Red Hat oVirt [KVM] environment is significant for organizations looking for a robust, VM-centric and highly-avaialble storage solution. This guide ensures that IT professionals are armed with the essential knowledge and resources for a seamless deployment and configuration.



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