

NetBackup™ Web UI RHV Administrator's Guide

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NetBackup Web UI RHV Administrator's Guide

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Introducing the NetBackup web user interface

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [About the NetBackup web user interface](#)
- [Terminology](#)
- [Sign in to the NetBackup web UI](#)

About the NetBackup web user interface

The NetBackup web user interface provides the following features:

- Ability to access the master server from a web browser, including Chrome and Firefox.
For details on supported browsers for the web UI, see the [NetBackup Software Compatibility List](#).
- A dashboard that displays a quick overview of the information that is important to you.
- Role-based access control (RBAC) that lets the administrator configure user access to NetBackup and to delegate the tasks that are related to security, backup management, or workload protection.
- NetBackup security administrators can manage NetBackup security, certificates, RBAC, API keys, user sessions, and locked NetBackup user accounts.
- Backup administrators provide protection services to satisfy their service level objectives (SLOs). Protection of assets is achieved through protection plans, job management, and visibility of the protection status of assets.

- Workload administrators can subscribe assets to the protection plans that meet the SLO, monitor protection status, and perform self-service recovery of virtual machines. The web UI supports the following workloads:
 - Cloud
 - Red Hat Virtualization (RHV)
 - VMware
- Usage reporting tracks the size of backup data on your master servers. You can also easily connect to Veritas Smart Meter to view and manage NetBackup licensing.

Access control in the NetBackup web UI

NetBackup uses role-based access control to grant access to the web UI. This access control includes the tasks a user can perform and the assets the user can view and manage. Access control is accomplished through access rules.

- Access rules associate a user or a user group with a role and an object group. The role defines the permissions a user has. An object group defines the assets and NetBackup objects a user can access. Multiple access rules can be created for a single user or group, allowing for full and flexible customization of user access.
- NetBackup comes with three default roles. Choose the role that best fits a user's needs or create a custom role to meet the requirements for that user.
- Use object groups to define groups of assets or application servers or to indicate the protection plans that users can view or manage. For example, you can grant access for VMware administrators by creating an object group with specific VMware application servers. Also add to the object group the specific protection plans that the VMware administrator can choose to protect VMware assets.
- RBAC is only available for the web UI and the APIs.
Other access control methods for NetBackup are not supported for the web UI and APIs, with the exception of Enhanced Auditing (EA). You cannot use the web UI if you have NetBackup Access Control (NBAC) enabled.

Monitor NetBackup jobs and events

The NetBackup web UI lets the security and the backup administrators more easily monitor NetBackup operations and events and identify any issues that need attention.

- For a NetBackup security administrator, the dashboard lets the administrator see the status of security certificates and of audit events.

- For a backup administrator, the dashboard allows the administrator to see the status of NetBackup jobs. Email notifications can also be configured so they receive notifications when job failures occur. NetBackup supports any ticketing system that can receive inbound email.

Protection plans: One place to configure schedules, storage, and storage options

Protection plans offer the following benefits:

- In addition to schedules for backups, a protection plan can also include a schedule for replication and long-term retention.
- You can easily choose either on-premises or snapshot storage.
- When you select from your available storage, you can see any additional features available for that storage.
- The backup administrator creates and manages protection plans and is therefore responsible for backup schedules and storage.
- The workload administrator primarily selects the protection plans to use to protect assets or intelligent groups. However, the backup administrator can also subscribe assets to protection plans if needed.

Self-service recovery

The NetBackup web UI makes it easy to recover VMs.

Terminology

The following table describes the concepts and terms that are introduced with the new web user interface.

Table 1-1 Web user interface terminology and concepts

Term	Definition
Access rule	For RBAC, defines a user or a user group, the role or permissions, and the object group that the user or the user group can access. A user or group can have multiple access rules.

Table 1-1 Web user interface terminology and concepts (*continued*)

Term	Definition
Administrator	A user that has complete access and permissions to NetBackup and all of the interfaces, including the NetBackup web UI. The root, administrator, and Enhanced Auditing user all have complete access to NetBackup. In the <i>NetBackup Web UI</i> guides, the term <i>NetBackup administrator</i> also refers to a user that has full permissions for NetBackup, usually in reference to a user of the NetBackup Administration Console. Also see <i>Role</i>.
Asset group	See <i>intelligent group</i> .
Asset	The data to be protected, such as physical clients, virtual machines, and database applications.
Classic policy	In the NetBackup web UI, indicates that a legacy policy protects the asset. Legacy policies are created with the NetBackup Administration Console.
External certificate	A security certificate issued from any CA other than NetBackup.
Intelligent group	Allows NetBackup to automatically select assets for protection based on the criteria (queries) that you specify. An intelligent group automatically stays up-to-date with changes in the production environment. These groups are also referred to as asset groups. For VMware and RHV, these groups appear under the tab Intelligent VM groups.
Instant access	An instant access VM created from a NetBackup backup image is available almost instantaneously, achieving a near-zero recovery time objective. NetBackup mounts the VM's snapshot directly on the backup storage device to allow your ESXi host or cluster to treat the snapshot as a normal VM.
Object group	For RBAC, a collection of assets, protection plans, servers, and other resources that the user is granted access to.
NetBackup certificate	A security certificate issued from the NetBackup CA.
Protection plan	A protection plan defines when backups are performed, how long the backups are retained, and the type of storage to use. Once a protection plan is set up, assets can be subscribed to the protection plan.

Table 1-1 Web user interface terminology and concepts (*continued*)

Term	Definition
RBAC	Role-based access control. Administrators can delegate or limit access to the NetBackup web UI through the access rules that are configured in RBAC. Note: The rules that you configure in RBAC do not control access to the NetBackup Administration Console or the CLIs. The web UI is not supported with NetBackup Access Control (NBAC) and cannot be used if NBAC is enabled.
Role	For RBAC, defines the permissions that a user can have. NetBackup has three system-defined roles that allow a user to manage security, protection plans and backups, or to manage workload assets.
Storage	The storage to which the data is backed up, replicated, or duplicated (for long-term retention). Snapshot storage is used for Cloud workloads.
Subscribe, to a protection plan	The action of selecting a protection plan to protect an asset or an asset group. The asset is then protected according to the schedule and the storage settings in the plan. The web UI also refers to <i>Subscribe</i> as <i>Add protection</i> .
Unsubscribe, from a protection plan	<i>Unsubscribe</i> refers to the action of removing protection or removing an asset or asset group from a plan.
Workload	The type of asset. For example, VMware, RHV, or Cloud.
Workflow	An end-to-end process that can be completed using the NetBackup web UI. For example, you can protect and recover VMware and Cloud assets beginning with NetBackup 8.1.2.

Sign in to the NetBackup web UI

Authorized users can sign in to a NetBackup master server from a web browser, using the NetBackup web UI. The following sign-in options are available:

- [Sign in with a user name and password](#)
- [Sign in with a certificate or smart card](#)

Sign in with a user name and password

You can sign in to NetBackup web UI if you are an authorized user. Contact your NetBackup security administrator for more information.

To sign in to a NetBackup master server using the NetBackup web UI

- 1
- Open a web browser and go to the following URL.

https://*masterserver*/webui/login

The *masterserver* is the host name or IP address of the NetBackup master server that you want to sign in to.
- 2
- Enter your credentials and click **Sign in**.

For example:

For this type of user	Use this format	Example
Local user	<i>username</i>	root
Domain user	<i>DOMAIN\username</i>	WINDOWS\Administrator

Sign in with a certificate or smart card

You can sign in to NetBackup web UI with a smart card or digital certificate if you are an authorized user. Contact your NetBackup security administrator for more information.

To use a digital certificate that is not on a smart card, you must first upload the certificate to the browser's certificate manager. See the browser documentation for instructions or contact your certificate administrator for more information.

To sign in with a certificate or smart card

- 1
- Open a web browser and go to the following URL.

https://*masterserver*/webui/login

The *masterserver* is the host name or IP address of the NetBackup master server that you want to sign in to.
- 2
- Click **Sign in with certificate or smart card**.
- 3
- When your browser prompts you, select the certificate.

Managing RHV servers

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Quick configuration checklist to protect Red Hat Virtualization virtual machines](#)
- [Configuring secure communication between the Red Hat Virtualization server and NetBackup host](#)
- [About the ports that NetBackup uses to communicate with RHV](#)
- [Add or browse an RHV manager](#)
- [Create an intelligent VM group](#)
- [Remove an intelligent VM group](#)
- [Setting global limits on the use of RHV resources](#)

Quick configuration checklist to protect Red Hat Virtualization virtual machines

Use NetBackup Web UI to protect the virtual machines that are created on the Red Hat Virtualization (RHV) platform.

You can also use APIs and command line options to protect and recover the RHV VMs.

For more information, See [“Using APIs and command line options to manage, protect, or recover RHV virtual machines”](#) on page 44.

The following table describes the high-level steps or a checklist to protect the RHV virtual machines:

Table 2-1 Configure and protect RHV virtual machines using NetBackup

Step overview	Description and reference
Deploy NetBackup to protect RHV VMs	On a very high-level, to protect RHV VMs, you need: - NetBackup master server - NetBackup media server - NetBackup client that can act as a backup host NetBackup master and media servers are supported on any supported server platform of NetBackup, whereas NetBackup client is supported on RHEL, SUSE, or a Windows host. NetBackup appliance including Flex appliance is also supported as a NetBackup master, media server, or as a client that can act as a backup host. NetBackup uses an agentless architecture to protect the RHV VMs. The communication between NetBackup and RHV Manager happens through APIs.
Configure an RHV access host for backup and recovery	An RHV access host acts as a backup host and a recovery host during backup and recovery respectively. The access host is involved in the data movement during the backup and restore operations. If you plan to use a backup host that is not a NetBackup media server or an appliance, add the backup host to the NetBackup RHV Access Hosts list. See “Adding a backup host to the NetBackup master server” on page 23.
Enable secure communication between NetBackup and RHV	The following sections contain more information about setting up a secure communication between NetBackup and RHV: - Secure communication See “Configuring secure communication between the Red Hat Virtualization server and NetBackup host” on page 15. - Communication ports See “About the ports that NetBackup uses to communicate with RHV” on page 21.
Manage RHV servers and intelligent VM groups	- Prerequisite: Adding an RHV manager requires the backup administrator role. - Managing RHV servers See “Add or browse an RHV manager” on page 22. - Managing intelligent VM groups See “Create an intelligent VM group” on page 24. See “Remove an intelligent VM group” on page 28.

Table 2-1 Configure and protect RHV virtual machines using NetBackup
(continued)

Step overview	Description and reference
Protect the RHV VMs	■ Prerequisite: Adding an RHV manager requires the backup administrator role. ■ Best practices See “Things to know before you protect RHV virtual machines” on page 30. ■ Protecting virtual machines See “Protect RHV VMs or intelligent VM groups” on page 31.
Consider setting global limits on the use of RHV resources	When you protect VMs automatically when they are created, over a period of time the number of VMs protected concurrently can grow large. The large number of concurrent backups can affect the RHV performance as well as backup performance. You can set the global limits to manage the RHV resources efficiently. See “Setting global limits on the use of RHV resources” on page 28.

Additional references

The following table describes the high-level steps or a checklist to recover the RHV virtual machines and additional information:

Table 2-2 RHV VM recovery and additional information

Step overview	Description and reference
Removing protection from VMs	See “Remove protection from VMs or intelligent VM groups” on page 32.
Recover the protected RHV VMs	■ Best practices See “Things to consider before you recover the RHV virtual machines” on page 34. ■ Supported disk format and disk provisioning See “About the supported virtual disk formats and disk provisioning during VM recovery” on page 37. ■ Recover RHV VMs See “Recover an RHV virtual machine” on page 35.
API and command line options to protect RHV VMs	You can use NetBackup APIs or command line options to protect and recover RHV VMs ■ See “Using APIs and command line options to manage, protect, or recover RHV virtual machines” on page 44. ■ See “Additional NetBackup options for RHV configuration” on page 50.

Table 2-2 RHV VM recovery and additional information (continued)

Step overview	Description and reference
Troubleshooting information	■ Use the following information to troubleshoot issues regarding RHV protection or recovery See “Troubleshooting RHV VM protection and recovery” on page 39.

Configuring secure communication between the Red Hat Virtualization server and NetBackup host

NetBackup can now validate Red Hat Virtualization server certificates using their root or intermediate certificate authority (CA) certificates.

For NetBackup 8.2, only PEM certificate format is supported for virtualization servers.

For more information, See [“VIRTUALIZATION_HOSTS_SECURE_CONNECT_ENABLED for servers and clients”](#) on page 20.

The following procedure is applicable for the NetBackup master server and all RHV access hosts.

To configure secure communication between Red Hat Virtualization server and RHV access host

- 1 Configure a external certificate authority trust store on the RHV access host.
- 2 Add CA certificates of the required Red Hat Virtualization server in the trust store on the access host.

In case of Windows certificate store, add the CA certificate to the Windows Trusted Root Certification Authorities.

Use the following command:

```
certutil.exe -addstore -f "Root" certificate filename
```

- 3 Use the `nbsetconfig` command to configure the following NetBackup configuration options on the access host:

For more information on the configuration options, refer to the [NetBackup Administrator's Guide](#).

`ECA_TRUST_STORE_PATH`

Specifies the file path to the certificate bundle file that contains all trusted root CA certificates.

This option is specific to file-based certificates. You should not configure this option if Windows certificate store is used.

If you have already configured this external CA option, append the RHV CA certificates to the existing external certificate trust store.

If you have not configured the option, add all the required Red Hat Virtualization server CA certificates to the trust store and set the option.

See [“ECA_TRUST_STORE_PATH for NetBackup servers and clients”](#) on page 18.

`ECA_CRL_PATH`

Specifies the path to the directory where the certificate revocation lists (CRL) of the external CA are located.

If you have already configured this external CA option, append the Red Hat Virtualization server CRLs to the CRL cache.

If you have not configured the option, add all the required CRLs to the CRL cache and then set the option.

See [“ECA_CRL_PATH for NetBackup servers and clients”](#) on page 19.

`VIRTUALIZATION_HOSTS_SECURE_CONNECT_ENABLED`

This option affects Nutanix AHV, RHV, and VMware secure communication. Without this option, the secure or insecure communication with workload is decided by each workload and plug-in separately.

For mor information, refer to the respective workload Administrator's Guide.

For RHV, secure communication is enabled by default.

This option lets you skip the security certificate validation.

See [“VIRTUALIZATION_HOSTS_SECURE_CONNECT_ENABLED for servers and clients”](#) on page 20.

VIRTUALIZATION_CRL_CHECK

Lets you validate the revocation status of the virtualization server certificate against the CRLs.

By default, the option is disabled.

See [“VIRTUALIZATION_CRL_CHECK for NetBackup servers and clients”](#) on page 20.

For more information on external CA support, refer to the [NetBackup Security and Encryption Guide](#).

ECA_TRUST_STORE_PATH for NetBackup servers and clients

The `ECA_TRUST_STORE_PATH` option specifies the file path to the certificate bundle file that contains all trusted root CA certificates.

This certificate file should have one or more certificates in PEM format.

The trust store supports certificates in the following formats:

- PEM

Note: Do not specify the `ECA_TRUST_STORE_PATH` option if you use the Windows certificate store.

This option is mandatory for file-based certificates.

Table 2-3 ECA_TRUST_STORE_PATH information

Usage	Description
Where to use	On NetBackup servers or clients. If certificate validation is required for VMware or RHV servers, this option must be set on the NetBackup master server and respective access hosts, irrespective of the certificate authority that NetBackup uses for host communication (NetBackup CA or external CA).
How to use	Use the <code>nbgetconfig</code> and the <code>nbsetconfig</code> commands to view, add, or change the option. Use the following format: <code>ECA_TRUST_STORE_PATH = Path to the external CA certificate</code> For example: <code>c:\rootCA.pem</code>

Table 2-3 ECA_TRUST_STORE_PATH information (*continued*)

Usage	Description
Equivalent Administration Console property	No equivalent exists in the NetBackup Administration Console host properties.

ECA_CRL_PATH for NetBackup servers and clients

The `ECA_CRL_PATH` option specifies the path to the directory where the Certificate Revocation Lists (CRL) of the external certificate authority (CA) are located.

These CRLs are copied to NetBackup CRL cache. Revocation status of the external certificate is validated against the CRLs from the CRL cache.

CRLs in the CRL cache are periodically updated with the CRLs in the directory that is specified for `ECA_CRL_PATH` based on the `ECA_CRL_PATH_SYNC_HOURS` option.

If the `ECA_CRL_CHECK` option is not set to `DISABLE` (or 0) and the `ECA_CRL_PATH` option is not specified, NetBackup downloads the CRLs from the URLs that are specified in the CRL distribution point (CDP) and uses them to verify revocation status of the peer host's certificate.

Note: For validating the revocation status of a virtualization server certificate, the `VIRTUALIZATION_CRL_CHECK` option is used.

See [“VIRTUALIZATION_CRL_CHECK for NetBackup servers and clients”](#) on page 20.

Table 2-4 ECA_CRL_PATH information

Usage	Description
Where to use	On NetBackup servers or clients. If certificate validation is required for VMware or RHV servers, this option must be set on the NetBackup master server and respective access hosts, irrespective of the certificate authority that NetBackup uses for host communication (NetBackup CA or external CA).
How to use	Use the <code>nbgetconfig</code> and the <code>nbsetconfig</code> commands to view, add, or change the option. Use the following format to specify a path to the CRL directory: <code>ECA_CRL_PATH = Path to the CRL directory</code>

Table 2-4 ECA_CRL_PATH information (continued)

Usage	Description
Equivalent Administration Console property	No equivalent exists in the NetBackup Administration Console host properties.

VIRTUALIZATION_HOSTS_SECURE_CONNECT_ENABLED for servers and clients

The `VIRTUALIZATION_HOSTS_SECURE_CONNECT_ENABLED` option enables the validation of virtualization server certificates using its root or intermediate certificate authority (CA) certificates.

Table 2-5 VIRTUALIZATION_HOSTS_SECURE_CONNECT_ENABLED information

Usage	Description
Where to use	On NetBackup master server or all access hosts.
How to use	Use the <code>nbgetconfig</code> and the <code>nbsetconfig</code> commands to view, add, or change the option. By default, the <code>VIRTUALIZATION_HOSTS_SECURE_CONNECT_ENABLED</code> is set to <code>UNDEFINED</code>, but the security certificate validation is enabled for RHV and Nutanix AHV servers and disabled for VMware servers. Use the following format to enable certificate validation for the RHV, VMware, or Nutanix AHV servers: <pre>VIRTUALIZATION_HOSTS_SECURE_CONNECT_ENABLED = YES</pre>
Equivalent Administration Console property	No equivalent exists in the NetBackup Administration Console host properties.

VIRTUALIZATION_CRL_CHECK for NetBackup servers and clients

The `VIRTUALIZATION_CRL_CHECK` option lets you specify the revocation check level for external certificates of the virtualization server. Based on the check, revocation status of the virtualization server certificate is validated against the certificate revocation list (CRL) during host communication.

By default, the `VIRTUALIZATION_CRL_CHECK` option is disabled. If you want to validate the revocation status of the virtualization server certificate against certificate revocation list (CRL), set the option to a different value.

You can choose to use the CRLs from the directory that is specified for the `ECA_CRL_PATH` configuration option or the CRL distribution point (CDP).
See [“ECA_CRL_PATH for NetBackup servers and clients”](#) on page 19.

Table 2-6 VIRTUALIZATION_CRL_CHECK information

Usage	Description
Where to use	On NetBackup master server or all access hosts.
How to use	Use the <code>nbgetconfig</code> and the <code>nbsetconfig</code> commands to view, add, or change the option. Use the following format: <pre>VIRTUALIZATION_CRL_CHECK = CRL check</pre> You can specify one of the following: ■ DISABLE (or 0) - Revocation check is disabled. Revocation status of the certificate is not validated against the CRL during host communication. This is the default value. ■ LEAF (or 1) - Revocation status of the leaf certificate is validated against the CRL. ■ CHAIN (or 2) - Revocation status of all certificates from the certificate chain are validated against the CRL.
Equivalent Administration Console property	No equivalent exists in the NetBackup Administration Console host properties.

About the ports that NetBackup uses to communicate with RHV

The following table describes the ports that NetBackup requires to communicate with RHV:

Table 2-7 Ports required by NetBackup to communicate with RHV

Port	Protocol	Destination	Purpose
80, 443	TCP	RHV Manager	Provides HTTP and HTTPS access to the RHV Manager
54322	TCP	RHV Hosts (Red Hat Enterprise Linux hosts)	Required for communication with the <code>ImageIO</code> daemon (<code>ovirtimageio-daemon</code>)

Table 2-7 Ports required by NetBackup to communicate with RHV
(continued)

Port	Protocol	Destination	Purpose
54323	TCP	RHV Manager (ImageIO Proxy server)	Required for communication with the ImageIO Proxy (ovirtimageio-proxy)

Add or browse an RHV manager

You can add and browse RHV managers and their credentials.

Note: This procedure requires the backup administrator role.

To add RHV managers and their credentials

- 1 On the left, click **RHV** then click the **RHV managers** tab.
- 2 Click **+ Add** to add an RHV manager and enter the following:
 - RHV manager name
 - Access credentials
 - Select a backup host using the **Backup host for validation**
 - Port number (optional)

[Adding a backup host to the NetBackup master server](#)

- 3 Click **Save**.
- 4 To add another RHV Manager credentials, click **Add**.

Inline actions on RHV manager

You can run the following inline actions on an RHV manager:

- **Discover:** Manually discovers the VM assets that belong to the selected RHV manager.
- **Edit:** Modify the RHV manager credentials.
- **Delete:** Removes the RHV manager.

Bulk actions on RHV managers

You can select one or more RHV managers and run the following bulk actions:

- **Validate credentials:** Validates the credentials of the RHV manager.

- **Delete:** Removes the RHV managers.

Browse an RHV manager

You can browse the RHV managers and clusters to locate VMs and view their details such as their protection plans and recovery points.

To browse RHV managers

- 1 On the left, click **RHV**.
- 2 Click **RHV managers** to begin searching.

The list includes the RHV managers and clusters that you have access to.

The tab shows the RHV managers and clusters that you can access in the following hierarchy:

```
All
RHV_Managers
  RHV_Manager1
    Cluster1
    Cluster2
  RHV_Manager2
    Cluster3
    Cluster4
```

To locate a server, you can enter a string in the search field.

- 3 Click on an RHV manager to view details.
You can navigate back to a higher level by clicking the up-arrow.
- 4 Click on a VM to view its protection status, recovery points, and restore activity.
- 5 Click **Add protection** to subscribe the VM to a plan.

Adding a backup host to the NetBackup master server

The backup host or appliance acts as a channel to establish an indirect communication between the NetBackup master server and the RHV manager. The backup host is a NetBackup client that performs backups or restores on behalf of the virtual machines.

A NetBackup master and media server can also be configured as the backup host. However, you do not need to add the master or media server acting as a backup host to the **RHV Access Hosts** list.

The secure communication happens by APIs and uses SSL.

Note: SSL requires that all backup hosts have ECA certificates.

Communication between RHV and backup host requires an open port.

The following operating systems are supported for your backup host:

- Windows
- Red Hat Linux
- SUSE

When the backup host is not a NetBackup media server or an appliance, you need to add the backup host to the NetBackup **RHV Access Hosts** list.

To add a backup host to NetBackup master access list

- 1** In the **NetBackup Administration Console**, in the left pane, click the **Host Properties** node.
- 2** In the **Host Properties** dialog box, select **Master Servers** and right-click to view **Properties**, and then select **RHV Access Hosts**.
- 3** To add the backup host to NetBackup master access list, click **Add**. In the **New Server** dialog box, enter the name of the backup host and click **Add**.

Remove an RHV manager

RHV managers can be removed by means of the bulk or the inline actions from the **RHV manager** tab.

When you remove an RHV manager, you can no longer protect the RHV VMs from the NetBackup.

See [“Add or browse an RHV manager”](#) on page 22.

Create an intelligent VM group

You can create an intelligent VM group based on a set of filters called queries. NetBackup automatically selects virtual machines based on the queries and adds them to the group. You can then apply protection to the group. Note that an intelligent group automatically reflects changes in the VM environment and eliminates the need to manually revise the list of VMs in the group.

Note: This procedure requires the backup administrator role.

To create an intelligent VM group

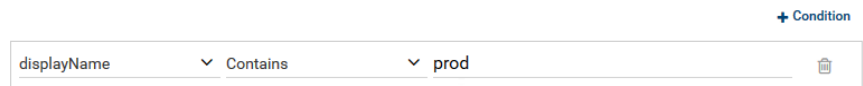
- 1 On the left, click **RHV**.
- 2 Click the **Intelligent VM groups** tab and then click **+ Add**.
- 3 Enter a name and description for the group.
- 4 In the **Select virtual machines** pane, select the appropriate **RHV manager**.

Note: The web UI lists the servers that you can access based on your role and permissions (RBAC).

- Select the default query: **Include all VMs**.
When the protection plan runs, all VMs that are part of the RHV manager are selected for backup.
 - Create your own query: Click **Add condition**.
- 5 To add a condition, use the drop-downs to select a keyword and operator and then enter a value.

The options are described after this procedure: [Query options for creating intelligent VM groups](#).

The following is an example query:



A screenshot of a web UI showing a single condition query. At the top right is a link "+ Condition". Below it is a horizontal input field with three dropdown menus: "displayName", "Contains", and "prod". To the right of the field is a trash icon.

In this example, the query adds to the group any VM that has `prod` in its display name.

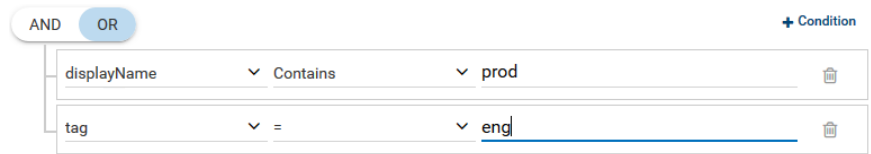
To change the effect of the query, click **+ Condition** and click **AND** or **OR**, then select the keyword, operator, and value for the condition. For example:



A screenshot of a web UI showing a combined query. At the top are two buttons: "AND" (selected) and "OR". To the right is a link "+ Condition". Below are two horizontal input fields. The first field has dropdowns for "displayName", "Contains", and "prod". The second field has dropdowns for "tag", "=", and "eng". Each field has a trash icon to its right.

This example uses **AND** to narrow the scope of the query: it selects only the VMs that have `prod` in their display name and that also have a tag named `eng`. If a VM does not have `prod` in its display name as well as a tag named `eng`, that VM is not added to the group.

To broaden the scope of the query, use **OR**:



The screenshot shows a query builder interface with two conditions connected by an 'OR' operator. The first condition is 'displayName' contains 'prod'. The second condition is 'tag' equals 'eng'. There are buttons for 'AND', 'OR', and '+ Condition' at the top. Each condition row has a trash icon on the right.

In this example, **OR** causes the query to add the following to the group:

- The VMs that have `prod` in their display name (regardless of any tags).
- The VMs that have a tag named `eng` (regardless of the display name).

6 To test the query, click **Preview**.

Note: The query-based selection process is dynamic. Changes in the virtual environment can affect which VMs the query selects when the protection plan runs. As a result, the VMs that the query selects later when the protection plan runs may not be identical to those currently listed in the preview.

7 To save the group without adding it to a protection plan, click **Add**. To save and add it to a protection plan, click **Add and protect**, select the plan, and click **Protect**.

Note: When you click **Preview** or save the group, the query options are treated as case-sensitive when the VMs are selected for the group. Under **Virtual machines**, if you click on a VM that was not selected for the group, the **Member of virtual machine groups** field reads `none`.

However, when you add the group to a protection plan, some of the query options are treated as case-insensitive when the protection plan's backup runs. As a result, the same VM may now be included in the group and is backed up.

For the case behavior of each option, see [Query options for creating intelligent VM groups](#).

Query options for creating intelligent VM groups

Table 2-8 Query keywords

Keyword	Description
<code>cluster</code>	The name of the cluster where the VMs reside. Not case-sensitive when the protection plan runs.
<code>datacenter</code>	The name of the data center. Not case-sensitive when the protection plan runs.
<code>displayName</code>	The VM's display name. Case-sensitive when the protection plan runs.
<code>tag</code>	The name of the VM's tag. Case-sensitive when the protection plan runs.
<code>uuid</code>	The VM's instance UUID. For example: 501b13c3-52de-9a06-cd9a-ecb23aa975d1 Not case-sensitive when the protection plan runs.
<code>storageDomain</code>	The name of the storage domain. Case-sensitive when the protection plan runs.
<code>templateName</code>	The name of the VM template. Case-sensitive when the protection plan runs.

Table 2-9 Query operators

Operator	Description
<code>Starts with</code>	Matches the value when it occurs at the start of a string. For example: If the value you enter is <code>box</code> , this option matches the string <code>box_car</code> but not <code>flatbox</code> .
<code>Ends with</code>	Matches the value when it occurs at the end of a string. For example: If the value you enter is <code>dev</code> , this option matches the string <code>01dev</code> but not <code>01dev99</code> or <code>devOP</code> .
<code>Contains</code>	Matches the value you enter wherever that value occurs in the string. For example: If the value you enter is <code>dev</code> , this option matches strings such as <code>01dev</code> , <code>01dev99</code> , <code>devOP</code> , and <code>development_machine</code> .

Table 2-9 Query operators (*continued*)

Operator	Description
=	Matches only the value that you enter. For example: If the value you enter is <code>VMtest27</code> , this option matches <code>VMTest27</code> (same case), but not <code>vmtest27</code> , <code>vmTEST27</code> , or <code>VMtest28</code> .
!=	Matches any value that is not equal to the value that you enter.

Remove an intelligent VM group

Use the following procedure to remove an intelligent VM group.

Note: This procedure requires the backup administrator role.

To delete an intelligent VM group

- 1 On the left, click **RHV**.
- 2 Locate the group under the **Intelligent VM groups** tab.
- 3 If the group is not protected, click its box and click **Delete**.
- 4 If the group is protected, click on the group, scroll down and click the lock symbol, and click **Unsubscribe**.
- 5 Click **Remove**.

Setting global limits on the use of RHV resources

You can use the NetBackup Resource Limit dialog from the NetBackup administration console to control the number of simultaneous backups that can be performed on an RHV resource type. The settings apply to all NetBackup policies for the currently selected master server.

For example, to avoid overloading the overall RHV cluster, you can place a limit on the number of concurrent backup jobs per RHV Cluster. To control input output overhead on the storage domain array, you can limit the number of concurrent backups per storage domain.

Three Resource Limits available for RHV:

- **Backup Jobs per DataCenter**
- **Backup Jobs per Cluster**

■ Backup Jobs per StorageDomain

To set limits on the use of RHV resources

- 1 In the NetBackup Administration Console, click **Host Properties > Master Servers** and double-click the NetBackup master server.
- 2 In the **Properties** screen, scroll down in the left pane and click **Resource Limit**.
- 3 Under **Application**, click **RHV**.
- 4 Click in the **Resource Limit** column to set the maximum NetBackup usage for a particular resource type. The settings apply to all policies.

For each resource type, the default is 0, (No Limit).

Following example illustrates how these limits control simultaneous backups. The settings must be done according to RHV configuration in your environment.

When NetBackup connects to the RHV environment for backup, it makes 1 connection per disk present on the VM. So, if a VM has 2 disks then NetBackup would make 2 connections with the RHV node.

So, consider a case where RHV manager is managing 2 clusters with 2 nodes in each cluster. Let's consider every node is hosting 20 VMs with 2 disks on each VM.

When the job runs, there would be 80 concurrent jobs start if no Resource Limit is set which is default behavior. RHV recommends up to 10 disk connections concurrently per node in the cluster. In the example of each VM with two disks, 5 VMs per node can be ideally backed up concurrently. Hence, in this case of a cluster with two nodes, it is recommended to backup upto 10 VMs concurrently. When the **Backup Jobs per Cluster** is set to 10, this limit is enforced.

Since one data center can manage multiple clusters, **Backup Jobs per DataCenter** resource limit could be higher than **Backup Jobs per Cluster**. You need to determine the values by evaluating the effect of backup on overall environment.

Storage domain in RHV can server multiple clusters in a data center. It serves to protection VM as well as backup. Its performance is dependent on type of storage technology – FC, iSCSI, NFS, gluster etc. Hence limit on storage domain using **Backup Jobs per StorageDomain** can be set based on characteristics of storage domain technology and limit can be higher than **Backup Jobs per Cluster**.

Protecting RHV virtual machines

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Things to know before you protect RHV virtual machines](#)
- [Protect RHV VMs or intelligent VM groups](#)
- [Remove protection from VMs or intelligent VM groups](#)
- [View the protection status of VMs or intelligent VM groups](#)

Things to know before you protect RHV virtual machines

- You cannot backup the same RHV VM concurrently.
- The VMs without virtual disks cannot be protected.
- Ensure to use the same backup host to backup all template-based VMs (dependent clone).

For example, VMs `VMRedHat1`, `VMRedHat2` are created from template `RedHat7_Template` as dependent clone and VMs `VMWin1`, `VMWin2` are created from template `Windows2016_Template` as dependent clone.

While protecting these VMs, use the same backup host for all VMs based on template `RedHat7_Template` or `Windows2016_Template`. Ensure that `VMRedHat1` and `VMRedHat2` share the same backup host. Ensure that `VMWin1` and `VMWin2` share the same backup host. `VMRedHat1`, `VMRedHat2`, `VMWin1` and `VMWin2` can share the same backup host, but it is optional.

- The following QCOW2 image attributes are not supported:

- Compressed cluster
- Encrypted disks
- Virtual disks with internal snapshots
- If the VM virtual disks are locked when the NetBackup services shutdown or crash during a backup, use RHV's `unlock_entity` command to unlock the disks. If the disks are not unlocked, the subsequent backups might fail. See [“Error run into while backing up RHV virtual machines”](#) on page 41.
- On a file storage (NFS), a QCOW2 disk gets restored as raw disk (thin provision) because of an RHV limitation.
- A thin dependent cloned VM is restored as an independent cloned VM.
- If you want to use a storage that is not available through the NetBackup Web UI like a tape or basic disk based storage unit, you can use APIs or command line options to protect the VMs.

Protect RHV VMs or intelligent VM groups

Use the following procedure to subscribe an asset (RHV VMs or intelligent VM groups) to a protection plan. When you subscribe an asset to a protection plan, you assign predefined backup settings to the asset.

Note the following requirements:

- You must have access to the RHV VMs by means of the appropriate role-based access control (RBAC) that the NetBackup security administrator assigned to you.
- You must have access to the protection plans that the backup administrator has granted you access to (by means of RBAC).
- The appropriate services on the master server must be running and the web UI must be accessible.

For assistance, contact the backup administrator.

To protect RHV VMs or VM groups

- 1 On the left, click **RHV**.
- 2 On the **Virtual machines** tab or **Intelligent VM groups** tab, click the box for the VM or the VM group and click **Add protection**.

For Workload administrators, RBAC permissions determine which protection plans are listed. For a description of the available protection plan options, see the [NetBackup Web UI Backup Administrator's Guide](#).

- 3 For the **Subscribe to a protection plan** method:

Click on a protection plan and review its details on the right.

To subscribe the VM or the VM group to the selected plan, click **Protect**.

- 4 For the **Custom protection** method:

Select a protection plan to use as the template and click **Next**.

Edit the required options and then click **Protect**.

Note: Any future changes to the base protection plan that is selected as a template are not reflected in this custom protection plan.

- 5 The results of your choices appear under **Virtual machines** or **Intelligent VM groups**.

Remove protection from VMs or intelligent VM groups

You can unsubscribe VMs or intelligent VM groups from a protection plan. When the asset is unsubscribed, backups are no longer performed.

Note: When you unsubscribe an asset from a protection plan, there is a possibility that the asset displays **Classic policy** in the web UI. This situation can happen when an asset is subscribed to a protection plan and a backup runs for that asset. Then the asset is unsubscribed from the protection plan while it has a valid backup image. The web UI displays **Classic policy**, but there may or may not be an active policy protecting the asset.

To remove protection from a VM or intelligent VM group

- 1 On the left, click **RHV**.
- 2 On the **Virtual machines** tab or **Intelligent VM groups** tab, select the VM or the intelligent VM group.
 - For a VM, scroll down and click **Remove protection**.
 - For an intelligent VM group, scroll down and click the lock symbol and then click **Remove protection**.

Under **Virtual machines** or **Intelligent VM groups**, the asset is listed as **Not protected**.

View the protection status of VMs or intelligent VM groups

You can view the protections plans that are used to protect VMs or intelligent VM groups.

To view the protection status of VMs or intelligent VM groups

- 1 On the left, click **RHV**.
- 2 On the **Virtual machines** tab or **Intelligent VM groups** tab, click the VM or the intelligent VM group.

The **Protection** tab shows the details of the plans that the asset is subscribed to.

- 3 If the asset is not protected, click **Add protection** to select a protection plan.
See [“Protect RHV VMs or intelligent VM groups”](#) on page 31.

Recovering RHV virtual machines

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Things to consider before you recover the RHV virtual machines](#)
- [About the pre-recovery check](#)
- [Recover an RHV virtual machine](#)
- [About the supported virtual disk formats and disk provisioning during VM recovery](#)

Things to consider before you recover the RHV virtual machines

- Ensure that the recovery or backup host, that is added to the RHV access hosts, can communicate with the RHV Manager through a port .
- An RHV VM that has chain of disks due to user snapshot or dependency on template, cannot retain the disk chain after a restore.
- Compressed virtual disks are not protected and cannot be recovered.

About the pre-recovery check

The pre-recovery check verifies the following:

- Usage of supported characters and the length in the display name.
- Existence of a VM with the same display name.
- Connectivity with the RHV server and RHV credential validation.

- Availability of the RHV cluster.
- Available space with the storage domain.

Recover an RHV virtual machine

You can recover a VM to the original location where it existed when it was backed up or to a different location.

To recover a VM

- 1 On the left, click **RHV**.
- 2 Locate and click on the VM.
- 3 Click the **Recovery points** tab. In the calendar view on the left, click the date on which the backup occurred.

The available images are listed in rows with the backup timestamp for each image. The date that is highlighted by green dot has a recovery point for that VM.

- 4 On the image you want to recover, click **Recover**.
- 5 To recover to the original location, do not modify the **Recovery targets**.

To recover to a different location:

Modify the **Display name**. Select the **RHV manager** and the **RHV cluster** where you want to recover the VM.

If you are unable to change the **RHV cluster**, See [“Error run into while restoring RHV virtual machines”](#) on page 42.

- 6 Click **Add** to add a storage domain and select the appropriate storage domain.

Select different storage domain for the virtual disks or select **Use the same storage domain for all virtual disks** to use the same storage domain for all the virtual disks. Click **Next**.

- 7 Review or change the following options:

Recovery options:

Overwrite existing virtual machine	If a VM with the same UUID or same name exists at the destination and if this option is selected then that VM is deleted.
	If a VM with the same UUID or same name exists at the destination and if this option is not selected then the restore fails and an error is displayed.

Power on after recovery	Automatically turns on the VM when the recovery is complete.
Recovery host	A backup host that you can use during recovery. By default, the recovery host is the backup host that was used during a backup.

Advanced settings:

Retain original network configuration	The restored VM automatically connects to the original network using the retained NICs. Do not enable this option if: ■ The network connections on the destination virtual machine have changed since the backup was made. ■ The original virtual machine still exists and a duplicate VM may cause conflicts.
Create a new VM UUID	Restores the VM with a new UUID instead of the original UUID.
Remove tag associations	Removes the tags which were associated with the VM at the time of backup.

Format of restored virtual disks:

Original provision	Restores the VM's virtual disks with their original provisioning.
Thick provision	Configures the restored virtual disks in the thick format. The virtual disk space is pre-allocated when the disk is created.
Thin provision	Configures the restored virtual disks in the thin format. Restores only the populated blocks and the new blocks are allocated as required.

8 Click **Next** to run the **Pre-recovery check**.

The **Pre-recovery check** validates all the recovery parameters and displays errors, if any. You can fix the errors before starting the recovery.

9 Click **Start recovery**.

If you refresh the display, the **Restore activity** tab shows the job progress.

For information on the recovery status codes, see the NetBackup administrator or the *NetBackup Status Codes Reference Guide*, available here:

<http://www.veritas.com/docs/000003214>

About the supported virtual disk formats and disk provisioning during VM recovery

RHV supported allocation methods for virtual disks

RHV supports the following allocation methods for virtual disks:

- Pre-allocated (Thick provision)
Pre-allocated indicates fully-allocated raw disks.
- Thin provision
Thin provisioned disks are of the following types:
 - Raw sparse (default on file storage such as NFS)
 - QCOW2 (default on block storage such as FC, SAN, iSCSI)
 The thin provisioned virtual disk that is created on block storage is always in QCoW2 format.

Virtual disk provisioning for RHV VM recovery

Based on the disk provisioning option that you select in NetBackup, the virtual disks are created as described in the following table:

Table 4-1 Virtual disk provisioning for RHV VM recovery

The disk provisioning option that is selected during restore	Original disk format during backup		
	RAW sparse	RAW pre-allocated	QCOW2
Original or default	RAW sparse (QCOW2 on block storage)	RAW pre-allocated	RAW sparse (QCOW2 on block storage)
Thin	RAW sparse (QCOW2 on block storage)	RAW sparse (QCOW2 on block storage)	RAW sparse (QCOW2 on block storage)
Thick	RAW pre-allocated	RAW pre-allocated	RAW pre-allocated

Disk formats for VM templates

- VM templates can have the disks that have RAW or QCOW2 format.
- Storage allocation can be thin (dependent) or clone (independent).
In Clone (independent) allocation, the contents of template disks are copied to the VM disk.
In Thin (dependent) allocation, the template disks are referred as base disks for the VM.

About the supported virtual disk formats and disk provisioning during VM recovery

- When multiple VMs are deployed from the same template with Thin allocation, then the VMs share the template disks.

Troubleshooting RHV VM protection and recovery

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Troubleshooting tips for NetBackup for RHV](#)
- [Error run into during the RHV virtual machines discovery phase](#)
- [Error run into while backing up RHV virtual machines](#)
- [Error run into while restoring RHV virtual machines](#)

Troubleshooting tips for NetBackup for RHV

For more information about RHV troubleshooting, check the following details:

- For discovery job failures:
 - Check the **Job details** section for the job in Activity monitor.
 - Check the `ncfnbcs` log.
- For snapshot job failures:
 - Check the **Job details** section for the job in Activity monitor.
 - Check the `bpfis` log.
 - For RHV-related errors, check **Events** section on RHV manager console.
- For backup job failures:
 - Check the **Job details** section for the job in Activity monitor.
 - Check the `bpbkar` and `VxMS` logs.
 - For RHV-related errors, check **Events** section on RHV manager console.

- For restore job failures:
 - Restore job fails with error 2822 (Hypervisor policy restore error)
 - Check the **Job details** section for the job in Activity monitor.
 - Check the `bprd`, `bpVMutil`, `VxMS`, or `ncfnbrestore` logs.
 - For RHV-related errors, check **Events** section on RHV manager console.

Error run into during the RHV virtual machines discovery phase

The following table describes the problem that might occur when you try to discover RHV virtual machines.

Table 5-1 Error run into during the RHV virtual machines discovery phase

Error message or cause	Explanation and recommended action
The RHV assets are not discovered after the correct RHV manager credentials are added. The VM discovery operation fails.	The maximum allowed length of the RHV manager name is 255 characters, however, if the characters exceed 95, the asset discovery fails. Workaround: ■ Ensure that the RHV manager name has 95 or fewer characters.
The discovery job fails with error 200. (Scheduler found no backups or clients to deploy NetBackup)	Ensure that the query specified in the policy or intelligent VM group is correct. The VMs that need protection are added recently to RHV manager or the VM configuration has changed and the autodiscovery or discover now was not triggered. ■ Run discover now and retry the backup. The maximum allowed length of the RHV manager name is 255 characters, however, if the characters exceed 95, the asset discovery fails. Workaround: Ensure that the RHV manager name has 95 or fewer characters. ■ The asset discovery does not work if the RHV manager credentials are added using <code>tpconfig</code>. Workaround: From NetBackup WebUI, run Discover for the specified RHV manager. Ensure that you add the RHV manager credentials using API or NetBackup WebUI.

Error run into while backing up RHV virtual machines

The following table describes the problem that might occur when you back up RHV virtual machines:

Table 5-2 Error while backing up RHV virtual machines

Error message or cause	Explanation and recommended action
After a NetBackup backup operation, the VM snapshot on the RHV manager is not deleted.	If a disk attached to the VM is in an inactive state, then the RHV manager does not delete the VM snapshot after a backup operation is complete. Workaround: - Before the backup operation, verify the state of the disks that are attached to the VM and ensure that they are active. - Ensure that the disks are not attached while the VM is running, thus preventing the disk to be in an inactive state.
VM backup fails with the following error: "The virtual machine has no disks or contains only Raw Device Mappings for disks: Status 25"	This temporary error might occur when the VM snapshot is not available for the backup operation. The backup job is successful on the second attempt.
Unable to remove the older snapshots from the RHV manager when the disk is in a locked state. The following error is displayed: A NetBackup snapshot of the virtual machine exist.	Workaround: - Refer to the following article for steps to unlock the disk: https://access.redhat.com/solutions/396753 - Manually remove the older snapshots from RHV manager.

Table 5-2 Error while backing up RHV virtual machines (*continued*)

Error message or cause	Explanation and recommended action
Accelerator option does not work.	When a backup policy is created using APIs and the use Accelerator option is set to true, the policy gets created but Accelerator feature does not work. NetBackup Accelerator is not supported for RHV in NetBackup 8.2.

Error run into while restoring RHV virtual machines

The following table describes the problem that might occur when you restore an RHV virtual machine.

Table 5-3 Error run into while restoring RHV virtual machines

Error message or cause	Explanation and recommended action
VM recovery to alternate location fails on a Windows master server.	For a Windows NetBackup master server, ensure that the rename file ends with an empty line.
Unable to change the RHV cluster while modifying the recovery destination.	If you are unable to see the list of the RHV managers, you might not have access to the RHV manager(s) under the Application Servers object group property in RBAC. Contact the NetBackup security administrator to resolve this issue.

Table 5-3 Error run into while restoring RHV virtual machines (*continued*)

Error message or cause	Explanation and recommended action
Pre-recovery check runs successfully when a VM with the same UUID exists in the RHV cluster and the option to overwrite the VM is not enabled, but the VM restore fails. The following error message is seen: <pre>Info bpVMutil (pid=1196) FTL - Virtual machine exists and overwrite option not specified, can not proceed with restore. end Restore; elapsed time Hypervisor policy restore error. (2822)</pre>	Pre-recovery check compares the VM display name instead of UUID to find out if VM already exists, hence the check completes successfully. But if the overwrite option is not set, the restore job fails if a VM with the same UUID already exists. Workaround: Restore the VM with a new UUID 1 Start the recovery process. 2 On the Recovery Options page, click Advanced. 3 Enable Create a new VM UUID. 4 Proceed with the recovery process and click Start recovery to restore. Overwrite the existing VM that has the same UUID 1 Start the recovery process. 2 On Recovery Options page, enable the Overwrite existing virtual machine option. 3 Proceed with the recovery process and click Start recovery to restore.

API and command line options for RHV

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Using APIs and command line options to manage, protect, or recover RHV virtual machines](#)
- [Additional NetBackup options for RHV configuration](#)

Using APIs and command line options to manage, protect, or recover RHV virtual machines

This topic lists the APIs and command line options to protect or recover the Red Hat Virtualization virtual machines. Only the important variables and options are mentioned in this topic.

Following sections are part of this topic:

- [Add the RHV manager credentials](#)
- [Validate the RHV manager credentials](#)
- [Create an RHV VM backup policy](#)
- [Restore the RHV VM at the original location](#)
- [Restore the RHV VM to an alternate location](#)

For detailed information on the APIs and command lines, use these references:

- All the NetBackup APIs are listed at the following location:
[Services and Operations Readiness Tools \(SORT\) > Knowledge Base > Documents](#)

- For more information about the commands, refer to the *NetBackup Commands Reference Guide*.

Add the RHV manager credentials

Table 6-1 Add the RHV manager credentials

API or command line options	Important variables and options
POST /netbackup/config/servers/vmservers	■ <code>serverName</code> is the name of the RHV manager ■ <code>vmType</code> is <code>RED_HAT_VIRTUALIZATION_MANAGER</code>
tpconfig command	■ <code>virtual_machine</code> is the name of the RHV manager. ■ <code>vm_type</code> is 10. The number 10 stands for RHV Manager.

Validate the RHV manager credentials

Table 6-2 Validate the RHV manager credentials

API or command line options	Important variables and options
POST /netbackup/config/servers/vmservers/ {serverName}/validate-credential	■ <code>{serverName}</code> is the name of the RHV manager. ■ <code>validationHost</code> is a whitelisted Windows or Linux backup host.

Create an RHV VM backup policy

Table 6-3 Create an RHV VM backup policy

API or command line options	Important variables and options
POST /netbackup/config/policies/	- policyType is Hypervisor - backuphost is a whitelisted Windows or Linux host. - snapshotMethodArgs can have the following values to back up a VM using VM UUID: <pre>application_consistent=1 Virtual_machine_backup=1 nameuse=2 (catalog uses VM UUID) file_system_optimization=1 exclude_swap=1</pre> - In backupSelections > selections, use the filter option as "rhv:/?filter=Displayname Contains <name_filter>" to filter RHV VMs of a specific name. Apart from Displayname, you can use the other filter criteria mentioned for Intelligent VM groups.
admincmd command	- In bpplclients -add <discoveryhost> Hypervisor Hypervisor, the hypervisor discovery host is a whitelisted Windows or Linux host. - In bpplinfo, the policy type (-pt) is Hypervisor. - In bpplinclude, use the filter option as "rhv:/?filter=Displayname Contains <name_filter>" to filter RHV VMs of a specific name. - In bpplinfo - Value of use_virtual_machine is 5 for RHV VMs. - Value of snapshot_method is Hypervisor_snap. For optimized backup, you can use: <pre>file_system_optimization=1 exclude_swap=1</pre>

After you create the policy, other commands like creating the schedule for the policy or triggering the policy backup remain the same. For more information about the commands, refer to the *NetBackup Commands Reference Guide*.

Restore the RHV VM at the original location

Table 6-4 Restore the RHV VM at the original location

API or command line options	Important variables and options
<code>POST</code> <code>/netbackup/recovery/workloads/rhv/scenarios/full-vm/recover</code>	■ <code>client</code> is the VM identifier of the protected VM. The VM identifier is the VM UUID. ■ <code>recoveryHost</code> is a whitelisted Windows or Linux host. ■ Set the following values: <code>defaultVmDiskProvisioning</code> <code>powerOnAfterRecovery</code> <code>overwriteExistingVm</code> <code>removeNetworkInterfaces</code> <code>retainVmGuid</code> <code>removeTagAssociations</code>
<code>bprestore</code> command	■ <code>vmproxy</code> is a whitelisted Windows or Linux backup host. ■ <code>vmserver</code> is the name of the RHV manager. ■ <code>vmhypervisor</code> specifies restore from the Hypervisor policy type ■ Use the following values to modify the VM configuration: ■ <code>vmst</code> to remove the VM tags. ■ <code>vmpoweron</code> to start the VM after the VM restore. ■ <code>vmsn</code> to remove the VMs network interfaces. ■ <code>vmid</code> to retain the original VM UUID of the VM. Alternatively, use the <code>-K</code> option to retain the existing VM with the same UUID and not overwrite it. ■ <code>thickdisk</code> to configure the restored virtual disks in the thick format. The virtual disk space is allocated when the disk is created. ■ <code>thindisk</code> to configure the restored virtual disks in the thin format. The populated blocks are restored but the vacant blocks are not initialized or committed.

Restore the RHV VM to an alternate location

Table 6-5 Restore the RHV VM to an alternate location

API or command line options	Important variables and options
<pre>POST /netbackup/recovery/workloads/rhv/ scenarios/full-vm/recover</pre>	■ <code>client</code> is the VM name of the protected VM. The VM name can either be the display name (<code>displayName</code>) or the UUID. ■ <code>rhvServer</code> is the name of the alternate RHV manager. ■ <code>recoveryHost</code> is a whitelisted Windows or Linux host. ■ <code>vmhypervisor</code> specifies restore from the Hypervisor policy type ■ Set the following values: <pre>defaultVmDiskProvisioning powerOnAfterRecovery overwriteExistingVm removeNetworkInterfaces retainVmGuid removeTagAssociations</pre>

Table 6-5 Restore the RHV VM to an alternate location (*continued*)

API or command line options	Important variables and options
bprestore command	■ <code>vmproxy</code> is a whitelisted Windows or Linux backup host. ■ <code>vmserver</code> is the name of the RHV manager. ■ Use the following values to modify the VM configuration: ■ <code>vmst</code> to remove the VM tags. ■ <code>vmpoweron</code> to start the VM after the VM restore. ■ <code>vmsn</code> to remove the VMs network interfaces. ■ <code>vmid</code> to retain the original VM UUID of the VM. Alternatively, use the <code>-K</code> option to retain the existing VM with the same UUID and not overwrite it. ■ The <code>-R</code> option defines the path of the rename file. Use the rename file to recover the VM to an alternate location or change the VM configuration. Sample rename file: <pre>change vmname to new_vm_name change /storage_domain_1/disk1_UUID to /storage_domain_2/ change /storage_domain_1/disk2_UUID to /storage_domain_2/ change cluster to new_cluster_name</pre> Note: For a Windows NetBackup host, you must add an empty line at the end of the rename file entries. See “Additional information about the rename file” on page 49.

Additional information about the rename file

- You can specify destination storage domain for all the disks or for some specific list of disks.
- If you do not specify a destination storage domain for one of the disks, then that disk is restored to the original location.
- If you specify a destination storage domain for a non-existing or invalid disk, the VM restore fails.
- For a Windows NetBackup host, you must add an empty line (carriage return) after all the rename file entries.

Additional NetBackup options for RHV configuration

Use the following NetBackup command options for additional RHV configuration:

- See “[OVIRT_IMAGEIO_INACTIVITY_TIMEOUT option for NetBackup servers](#)” on page 50.
- See “[RHV_CREATEDISK_TIMEOUT option for NetBackup servers](#)” on page 50.
- See “[RHV_AUTODISCOVERY_INTERVAL option for NetBackup servers](#)” on page 51.

OVIRT_IMAGEIO_INACTIVITY_TIMEOUT option for NetBackup servers

This option specifies the timeout period of client inactivity in seconds. When this timeout period is surpassed the oVIRT engine aborts the transfer session. The client inactivity usually occurs when there is a traversal of a disk chain. For example, while backing up a thin-dependent VM or a VM that consists of user snapshots.

Table 6-6 OVIRT_IMAGEIO_INACTIVITY_TIMEOUT information

Usage	Description
Where to use	On NetBackup master servers.
How to use	Use the <code>nbgetconfig</code> and the <code>nbsetconfig</code> commands to view, add, or change the <code>OVIRT_IMAGEIO_INACTIVITY_TIMEOUT</code> option. The default inactive timeout period is 172800 seconds (48 hours).
Example	The following entry tells the NetBackup backup job to set the client inactivity timeout period to 172800 seconds (48 hours). <code>OVIRT_IMAGEIO_INACTIVITY_TIMEOUT = 172800</code>
Equivalent Administration Console property	No equivalent exists in the NetBackup Administration Console or web UI.

RHV_CREATEDISK_TIMEOUT option for NetBackup servers

This option specifies the timeout period for creating a virtual disk during the restore of an RHV VM. If the RHV VM with a large pre-allocated disk was backed up and then restored on a file storage such as NFS, then the disk creation function can time out before the restored virtual disk is fully realized.

Table 6-7 RHV_CREATEDISK_TIMEOUT information

Usage	Description
Where to use	On NetBackup master servers.
How to use	Use the <code>nbgetconfig</code> and the <code>nbsetconfig</code> commands to view, add, or change the <code>RHV_CREATEDISK_TIMEOUT</code> option.
Example	The following entry tells the NetBackup backup job to set the create disk timeout period to 172800 seconds (48 hours). <pre>RHV_CREATEDISK_TIMEOUT = 172800</pre> The range for <code>RHV_CREATEDISK_TIMEOUT</code> is 0 hours to 48 hours.
Equivalent Administration Console property	No equivalent exists in the NetBackup Administration Console or web UI.

RHV_AUTODISCOVERY_INTERVAL option for NetBackup servers

This option controls how often NetBackup scans the RHV servers to discover virtual machines to display in the NetBackup web UI.

NetBackup attempts autodiscovery first with the same host for which the last discovery attempt was successful. If autodiscovery fails with that host, NetBackup tries again with other hosts in the following order:

- The NetBackup master server
- The access host, client, or proxy server
- The media server

Table 6-8 RHV_AUTODISCOVERY_INTERVAL information

Usage	Description
Where to use	On NetBackup master servers.

Table 6-8 RHV_AUTODISCOVERY_INTERVAL information (*continued*)

Usage	Description
How to use	Use the <code>nbgetconfig</code> and the <code>nbsetconfig</code> commands to view, add, or change the option. The default is 28,800 seconds (8 hours). The minimum value is 300 seconds (5 minutes) and the maximum is 31,536,000 seconds (1 year). Use the following format: <pre>RHV_AUTODISCOVERY_INTERVAL = number of seconds</pre> For example: <pre>RHV_AUTODISCOVERY_INTERVAL = 100000</pre> This entry should appear only once in the configuration file. Note: After changing this option, stop and restart the NetBackup services. For VM discovery, the <code>NetBackup Discovery Framework</code> service must be running.
Equivalent Administration Console property	No equivalent exists in the NetBackup Administration Console or web UI.