



Configuring NVMeoF with RoCEv2 in ESXi

- [Guidelines for using NVMe over Fabrics \(NVMeoF\) with RoCE v2 on ESXi](#), on page 1
- [ESXi Requirements](#), on page 2
- [Configuring RoCE v2 for NVMeoF on Cisco Intersight](#), on page 2
- [NENIC Driver Installation](#), on page 7
- [ESXi NVMe RDMA Host Side Configuration](#), on page 8
- [Deleting the RoCE v2 Interface Using Cisco Intersight](#), on page 15

Guidelines for using NVMe over Fabrics (NVMeoF) with RoCE v2 on ESXi

General Guidelines and Limitations:

- Cisco recommends you to check the [UCS Hardware and Software Compatibility](#) to determine support for NVMeoF. NVMeoF is supported on Cisco UCS B-Series, C-Series, and X-Series servers.
- Nonvolatile Memory Express (NVMe) over RDMA with RoCE v2 is currently supported only with Cisco VIC 15000 Series adapters.
- When creating RoCE v2 interfaces, use Cisco recommended Queue Pairs, Memory Regions, Resource Groups, and Class of Service settings. NVMeoF functionality may not be guaranteed with different settings for Queue Pairs, Memory Regions, Resource Groups, and Class of Service.
- RoCE v2 supports maximum two RoCE v2 enabled interfaces per adapter.
- Booting from an NVMeoF namespace is not supported.
- Layer 3 routing is not supported.
- Saving a crashdump to an NVMeoF namespace during a system crash is not supported.
- NVMeoF cannot be used with usNIC, VxLAN, VMQ, VMMQ, NVGRE, GENEVE Offload, ENS, and DPDK features.
- Cisco Intersight does not support fabric failover for vNICs with RoCE v2 enabled.
- The Quality of Service (QoS) no drop class configuration must be properly configured on upstream switches such as Cisco Nexus 9000 series switches. QoS configurations will vary between different upstream switches.

- During the failover or failback event, the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) can result temporary loss of network connectivity. To prevent this connectivity issue, disable STP on uplink switches.

Downgrade Guidelines: Remove the RoCEv2 configuration first and then downgrade to the release version lower than Cisco UCS Manager release 4.2(3b) version.

ESXi Requirements

Configuration and use of RoCE v2 in ESXi requires the following:

- VMWare ESXi version 7.0 Update 3.
- Cisco UCS Manager Release 4.2(3b) or later versions.
- VIC firmware 5.2(3x) or later versions.
- The driver version, *nenic-2.0.4.0-IOEM.700.1.0.15843807.x86_64.vib* that provides both standard eNIC and RDMA support with the Cisco UCS Manager 4.2(3b) release package.
- A storage array that supports NVMeoF connection.

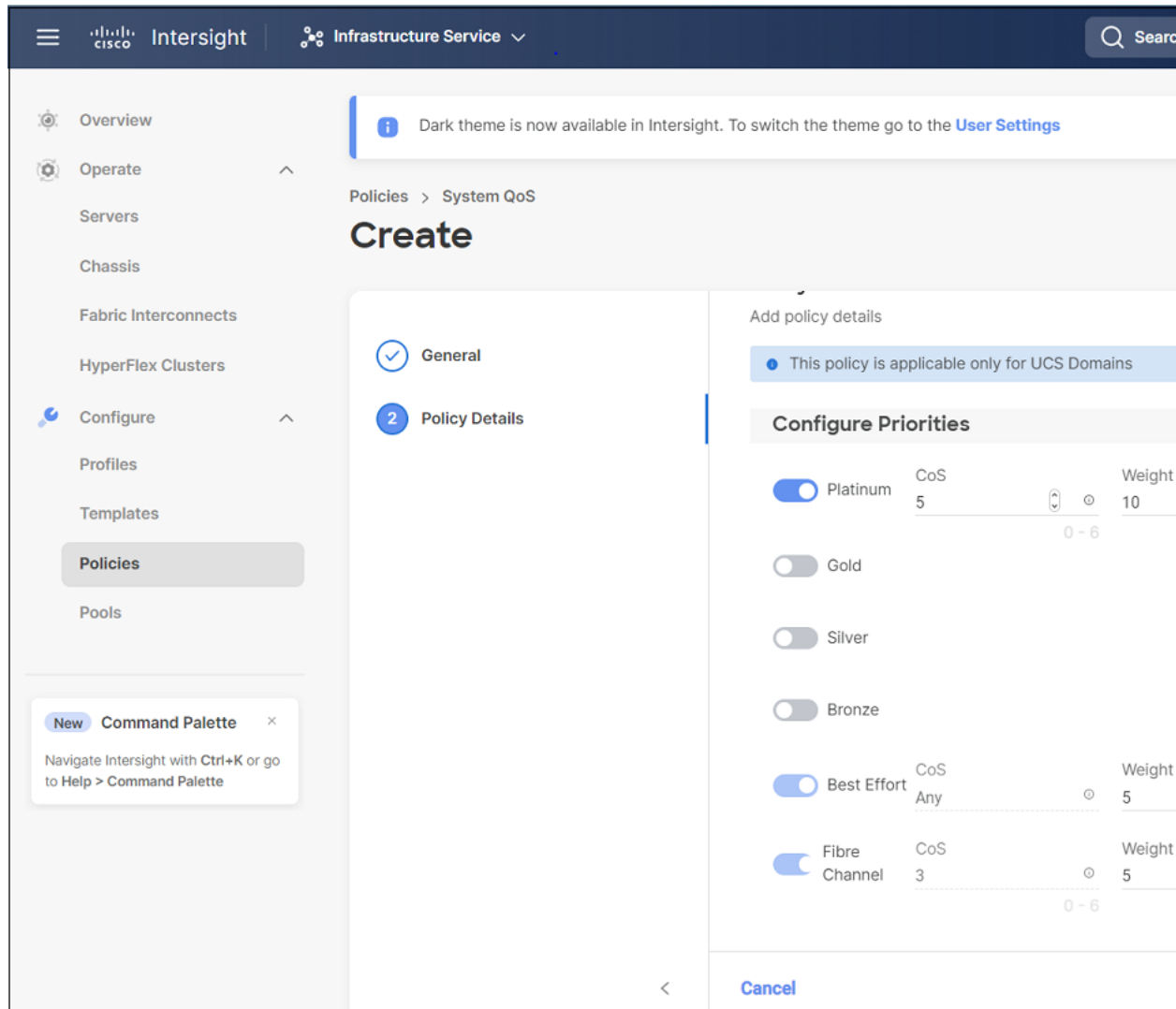
Configuring RoCE v2 for NVMeoF on Cisco Intersight

Use these steps to configure the RoCE v2 interface on Cisco Intersight.

To avoid possible RDMA packet drops, ensure same no-drop COS is configured across the network. The following steps allows you to configure a no-drop class in System QoS policies and use it for RDMA supported interfaces.

Procedure

- Step 1** Navigate to **CONFIGURE > Policies**. Click **Create Policy**, select **UCS Domain** platform type, search or choose **System QoS**, and click **Start**.
- Step 2** In the **General** page, enter the policy name and click **Next**, and then in the **Policy Details** page, configure the property setting for System QoS policy as follows:
- For **Priority**, choose **Platinum**
 - For **Allow Packet Drops**, uncheck the check box.
 - For **MTU**, set the value as **9216**.



Step 3 Click **Create**.

Step 4 Associate the System QoS policy to the Domain Profile.

UCS Domain Configuration

Select the compute and management policies to be associated with the fabric interconnect.

Show Attached Policies (1)

^ **Management** 0 of 4 Policies Configured

NTP

Syslog

Network Connectivity

SNMP

^ **Network** 1 of 2 Policies Configured

System QoS *

Switch Control

Note For more information, see *Creating System QoS Policy* in [Configuring Domain Policies](#) and [Configuring Domain Profiles](#).

The System QoS Policy is successfully created and deployed to the Domain Profile.

What to do next

Configure the server profile with RoCE v2 vNIC settings in LAN Connectivity policy.

Enabling RoCE Settings in LAN Connectivity Policy

Use the following steps to configure the RoCE v2 vNIC. In Cisco Intersight LAN Connectivity policy, you can enable the RoCE settings on **Ethernet Adapter policy** for Linux configuration as follows:

Procedure

- Step 1** Navigate to **CONFIGURE > Policies**. Click **Create Policy**, select **UCS Server** platform type, search or choose **LAN Connectivity policy**, and click **Start**.

- Step 2** In the policy **General** page, enter the policy name, select the Target Platform as **UCS Server (Standalone)** or **UCS Server (FI-Attached)**, and click **Next**.
- Step 3** In the **Policy Details** page, click **Add vNIC** to create a new vNIC.
- Step 4** In the **Add vNIC** page, follow the configuration parameters to enable the RoCE v2 vNIC:
- a) In the **General** section, provide a name for virtual ethernet interface.
 - b) In case of a Standalone server, click the **Consistent Device Naming (CDN)** or click the **Failover** of a FI-attached server, and do the following:
 - Click **Select Policy** under **Ethernet Adapter**.
 - In the **Select Policy** window, click **Create New** to create an Ethernet Adapter policy.
 - In the **General** page of the Ethernet Adapter Policy, enter the policy name and click **Next**.
 - In the **Policy Details** page of the Ethernet Adapter Policy, modify the following property setting:
 - **RoCE Settings**
 - For **Enable RDMA over Converged Ethernet**, slide to enable and set the RoCE on this virtual interface.
 - For **Queue Pairs**, select or enter **1024**
 - For **Memory Regions**, select or enter **131072**
 - For **Resource Groups**, select or enter **8**
 - For **Version**, select **Version 2**
 - For **Class of Service**, select **5**
 - **Interrupt Settings**
 - For **Interrupts**, select or enter **256**.
 - For **Interrupt mode**, select **MSIx**.
 - For **Interrupt Timer, us**, select **125**.
 - For **Interrupt Coalescing Type**, select **Min**.
 - **Receive Settings**
 - For **Receive Queue Count**, select or enter **1**.
 - For **Receiving Ring Size**, select or enter **512**.
 - **Transmit Settings**
 - For **Transmit Queue Count**, select or enter **1**.
 - For **Transmit Ring Size**, select or enter **256**.
 - **Completion Settings**
 - For **Completion Queue Count**, select or enter **2**.
 - For **Completion Ring Size**, select or enter **1**.

- For **Uplink Failback Timeout(seconds)**, select or enter **5**
- Click **Create** to create an Ethernet Adapter Policy with the above defined settings.

- Click **Add** to save the setting and add the new vNIC.

Note All the fields with * are mandatory and ensure it is filled out or selected with appropriate policies.

Step 5 Click **Create** to complete the LAN Connectivity policy with RoCE v2 settings.

Step 6 Associate the LAN Connectivity policy to the Server Profile.

Note For more information, see *Creating a LAN Connectivity Policy* and *Creating an Ethernet Adapter Policy* in [Configuring UCS Server Policies](#) and [Configuring UCS Server Profiles](#).

The LAN Connectivity Policy with the Ethernet Adapter policy vNIC setting is successfully created and deployed to enable RoCE v2 configuration.

What to do next

Once the policy configuration for RoCE v2 is complete, configure RoCE v2 for NVMeoF on the Host System.

NENIC Driver Installation

Before you begin

The Ethernet Network Interface Card (eNIC) Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA) driver requires nenic driver.

Procedure

Step 1 Copy the eNIC vSphere Installation Bundle (VIB) or offline bundle to the ESXi server.

Step 2 Use the command to install nenic driver:

```
esxcli software vib install -v {VIBFILE}
or
esxcli software vib install -d {OFFLINE_BUNDLE}
```

Example:

```
esxcli software vib install -v /tmp/nenic-2.0.4.0-10EM.700.1.0.15843807.x86_64.vib
```

Note Depending on the certificate used to sign the VIB, you may need to change the host acceptance level. To do this, use the command:

```
esxcli software acceptance set --level=<level>
```

Depending on the type of VIB installed, you may need to put ESX into maintenance mode. This can be done through the client, or by adding the `--maintenance-mode` option to the above `esxcli`.

What to do next

Configure the Host side for ESXi NVMe RDMA.

ESXi NVMe RDMA Host Side Configuration

NENIC RDMA Functionality

One of the major difference between RDMA on Linux and ESXi is listed below:

- In ESXi, the physical interface (vmnic) MAC is not used for RoCEv2 traffic. Instead, the VMkernel port (vmk) MAC is used.

Outgoing RoCE packets use the vmk MAC in the Ethernet source MAC field, and incoming RoCE packets use the vmk MAC in the Ethernet destination mac field. The vmk MAC address is a VMware MAC address assigned to the vmk interface when it is created.

- In Linux, the physical interface MAC is used in source MAC address field in the ROCE packets. This Linux MAC is usually a Cisco MAC address configured to the VNIC using UCS Manager.

If you ssh into the host and use the `esxcli network ip interface list` command, you can see the MAC address.

```
vmk0
Name: vmk0
MAC Address: 2c:f8:9b:a1:4c:e7
Enabled: true
Portset: vSwitch0
Portgroup: Management Network
Netstack Instance: defaultTcpipStack
VDS Name: N/A
VDS UUID: N/A
VDS Port: N/A
VDS Connection: -1
Opaque Network ID: N/A
Opaque Network Type: N/A
External ID: N/A
MTU: 1500
TSO MSS: 65535
RXDispQueue Size: 2
Port ID: 67108881
```

You must create a vSphere Standard Switch to provide network connectivity for hosts, virtual machines, and to handle VMkernel traffic. Depending on the connection type that you want to create, you can create a new vSphere Standard Switch with a VMkernel adapter, only connect physical network adapters to the new switch, or create the switch with a virtual machine port group.

Create Network Connectivity Switches

Use these steps to create a vSphere Standard Switch to provide network connectivity for hosts, virtual machines, and to handle VMkernel traffic.

Before you begin

Ensure you have nenic drivers. Download and install nenic drivers before proceeding with below steps:

Procedure

- Step 1** In the vSphere Client, navigate to the host.
- Step 2** On the **Configure** tab, expand **Networking** and select **Virtual Switches**.
- Step 3** Click on **Add Networking**.
- The available network adapter connection types are:
- **Vmkernel Network Adapter**
Creates a new VMkernel adapter to handle host management traffic
 - **Physical Network Adapter**
Adds physical network adapters to a new or existing standard switch.
 - **Virtual Machine Port Group for a Standard Switch**
Creates a new port group for virtual machine networking.
- Step 4** Select connection type **Vmkernel Network Adapter**.
- Step 5** Select **New Standard Switch** and click **Next**.
- Step 6** Add physical adapters to the new standard switch.
- a) Under **Assigned Adapters**, select **New Adapters**.
 - b) Select one or more adapters from the list and click **OK**. To promote higher throughput and create redundancy, add two or more physical network adapters to the Active list.
 - c) (Optional) Use the up and down arrow keys to change the position of the adapter in the Assigned Adapters list.
 - d) Click **Next**.
- Step 7** For the new standard switch you just created for the VMadapter or a port group, enter the connection settings for the adapter or port group.
- a) Enter a label that represents the traffic type for the VMkernel adapter.
 - b) Set a VLAN ID to identify the VLAN the VMkernel uses for routing network traffic.
 - c) Select IPV4 or IPV6 or both.
 - d) Select an MTU size from the drop-down menu. Select Custom if you wish to enter a specific MTU size. The maximum MTU size is 9000 bytes.
- Note** You can enable Jumbo Frames by setting an MTU greater than 1500.
- e) After setting the TCP/IP stack for the VMkernel adapter, select a TCP/IP stack.
To use the default TCP/IP stack, select it from the available services.
- Note** Be aware that the TCP/IP stack for the VMkernel adapter cannot be changed later.
- f) Configure IPV4 and/or IPV6 settings.
- Step 8** On the **Ready to Complete** page, click **Finish**.

Step 9 Check the VMkernel ports for the VM Adapters or port groups with NVMe RDMA in the vSphere client, as shown in the Results below.

The VMkernel ports for the VM Adapters or port groups with NVMe RDMA are shown below.

The screenshot shows the vSphere Client interface with the 'Configure' tab selected. The left sidebar is expanded to 'Networking' > 'VMkernel adapters'. The main pane displays a table of VMkernel adapters.

Device	Network Label	Switch	IP Address	TCP/IP Stack	Enabled
vmk0	Management Network	vSwitch0	10.193.176.52	Default	Management
vmk1	vmk284	vSwitch1	50.284::210	Default	--
vmk2	vmk283	vSwitch2	50.2.83.210	Default	--

The VRDMA Port groups created with NVMeRDMA supported vmnic appear as below.

The screenshot shows the vSphere Client interface with the 'Configure' tab selected. The left sidebar is expanded to 'Networking' > 'RDMA adapters'. The main pane displays a table of RDMA adapters.

Name	Driver	State	Paired Uplink	RoCE v1	RoCE v2	iWARP
vmrdma0	nenic	Active	vmnic2	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled
vmrdma1	nenic	Active	vmnic3	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled

Below the table, the 'RDMA Device: vmrdma1' section is expanded to show 'Bound VMkernel Adapters'.

VMkernel Adapter	TCP/IP Stack	IP Address
vmk2	Default	50.2.83.210

What to do next

Create vmhba ports on top of vmrdma ports.

Create VMVHBA Ports in ESXi

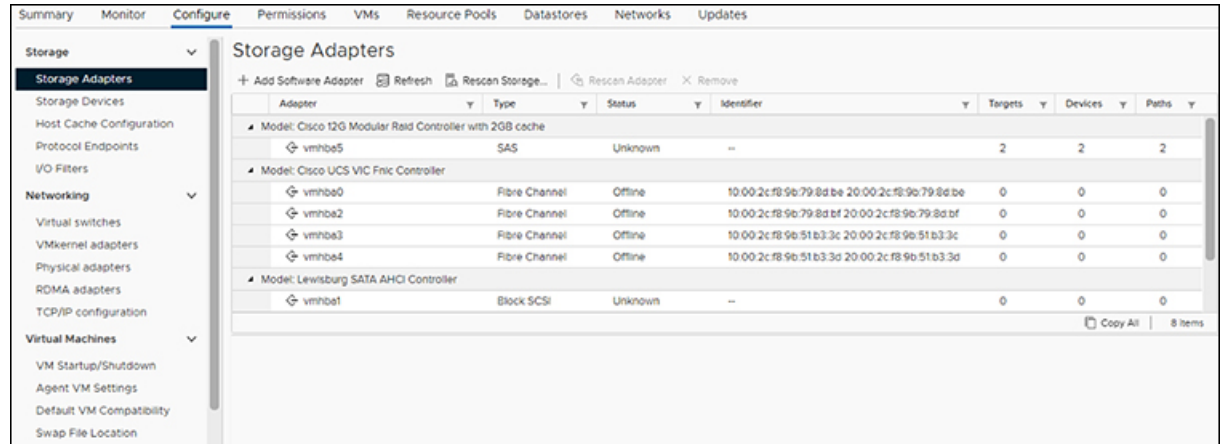
Use the following steps for creating vmhba ports on top of the vmrdma adapter ports.

Before you begin

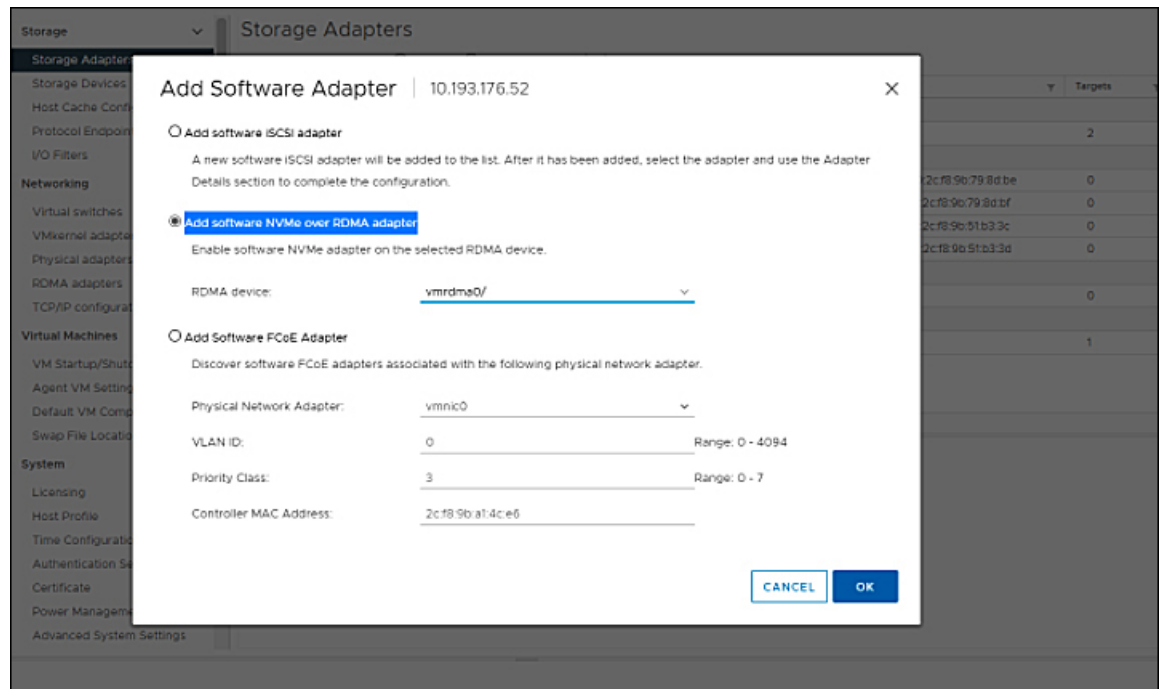
Create the adapter ports for storage connectivity.

Procedure

- Step 1** Go to vCenter where your ESXi host is connected.
- Step 2** Click on **Host>Configure>Storage adapters**.

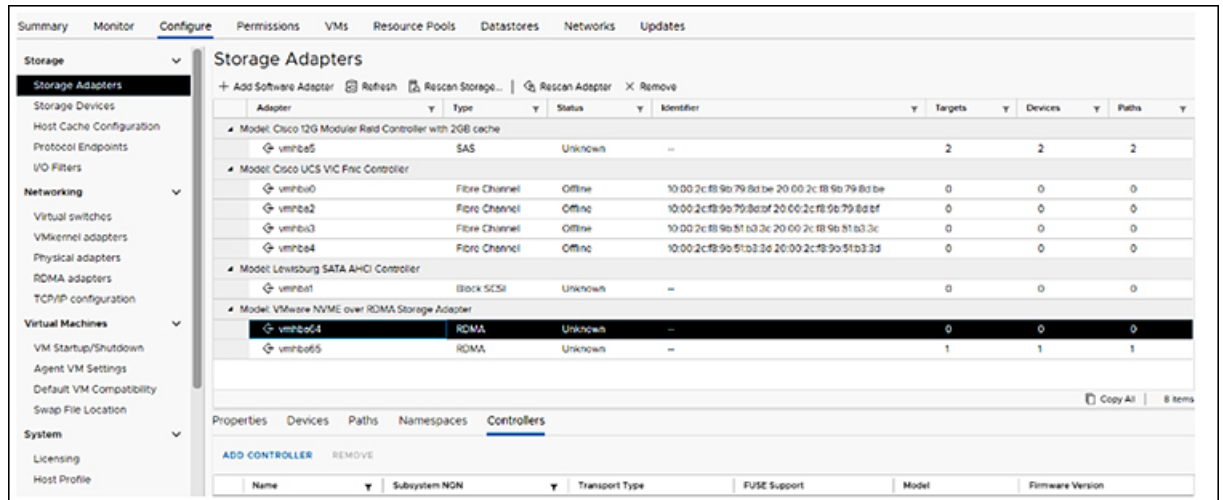


- Step 3** Click **+Add Software Adapter**. The following dialog box will appear.



- Step 4** Select **Add software NVMe over RDMA adapter** and the vmrdma port you want to use.
- Step 5** Click **OK**

The vmhba ports for the VMware NVMe over RDMA storage adapter will be shown as in the example below



Displaying vmnic and vmrDMA Interfaces

ESXi creates a vmnic interface for each nenic VNIC configured to the host.

Before you begin

Create Network Adapters and VHBA ports.

Procedure

- Step 1** Use `ssh` to access the host system.
- Step 2** Enter `esxcfg-nics -l` to list the vmnics on ESXi.

Name	PCI	Driver	Link	Speed	Duplex	MAC Address	MTU	Description
vmnic0	0000:3b:00:0	ixgben	Down	0Mbps	Half	2c:f8:9b:a1:4c:e6	1500	Intel(R) Ethernet Controller X550
vmnic1	0000:3b:00:1	ixgben	Up	1000Mbps	Full	2c:f8:9b:a1:4c:e7	1500	Intel(R) Ethernet Controller X550
vmnic2	0000:1d:00:0	nenic	Up	5000Mbps	Full	2c:f8:9b:79:8d:bc	1500	Cisco Systems Inc Cisco VIC Ethernet NIC
vmnic3	0000:1d:00:1	nenic	Up	5000Mbps	Full	2c:f8:9b:79:8d:bd	1500	Cisco Systems Inc Cisco VIC Ethernet NIC
vmnic4	0000:63:00:0	nenic	Down	0Mbps	Half	2c:f8:9b:51:b3:3a	1500	Cisco Systems Inc Cisco VIC Ethernet NIC
vmnic5	0000:63:00:1	nenic	Down	0Mbps	Half	2c:f8:9b:51:b3:3b	1500	Cisco Systems Inc Cisco VIC Ethernet NIC

esxcli network nic list

Name	PCI Device	Driver	Admin Status	Link Status	Speed	Duplex	MAC Address	MTU	Description
vmnic0	0000:3b:00:0	ixgben	Up	Down	0	Half	2c:f8:9b:a1:4c:e6	1500	Intel(R) Ethernet Controller X550
vmnic1	0000:3b:00:1	ixgben	Up	Up	1000	Full	2c:f8:9b:a1:4c:e7	1500	Intel(R) Ethernet Controller X550
vmnic2	0000:1d:00:0	nenic	Up	Up	50000	Full	2c:f8:9b:79:8d:bc	1500	Cisco Systems Inc Cisco VIC Ethernet NIC
vmnic3	0000:1d:00:1	nenic	Up	Up	50000	Full	2c:f8:9b:79:8d:bd	1500	Cisco Systems Inc Cisco VIC Ethernet NIC
vmnic4	0000:63:00:0	nenic	Up	Down	0	Half	2c:f8:9b:51:b3:3a	1500	Cisco Systems Inc Cisco VIC Ethernet NIC
vmnic5	0000:63:00:1	nenic	Up	Down	0	Half	2c:f8:9b:51:b3:3b	1500	Cisco Systems Inc Cisco VIC Ethernet NIC

- Step 3** Use `esxcli rdma device list` to list the vmrDMA devices. When the enic driver registers with ESXi the RDMA device for a RDMA capable VNIC, ESXi creates a vmrDMA device and links it to the corresponding vmnic.

```
[root@S████████████████████RackServer:~] esxcli rdma device list
Name      Driver  State  MTU  Speed  Paired Uplink  Description
-----  -
vmdma0    nenic   Active 4096  50 Gbps  vmnic1         Cisco UCS VIC 15XXX (A0)
vmdma1    nenic   Active 4096  50 Gbps  vmnic2         Cisco UCS VIC 15XXX (A0)
[root@S████████████████████RackServer:~] esxcli rdma device vmknic list
Device    Vmknic  NetStack
-----  -
vmdma0    vmk1    defaultTcpipStack
vmdma1    vmk2    defaultTcpipStack
```

Step 4 Use `esxcli rdma device protocol list` to check the protocols supported by the vmdma interface.

For enic, RoCE v2 is the only protocol supported from this list. The output of this command should match the RoCEv2 configuration on the VNIC.

```
[root@ESXi7U3████████████████████:~] esxcli rdma device protocol list
Device    RoCE v1  RoCE v2  iWARP
-----  -
vmdma0    false    true     false
vmdma1    false    true     false
[root@ESXi7U3████████████████████:~] █
```

Step 5 Use `esxcli nvme adapter list` to list the NVMe adapters and the vmdma and vmnic interfaces it is configured on.

```
[root@ESXi7U3████████████████████:~] esxcli nvme adapter list
Adapter  Adapter Qualified Name  Transport Type  Driver
-----  -
vmhba64  aqn:nvmerdma:2c-f8-9b-79-8d-bc  RDMA            nvmerdma
vmhba65  aqn:nvmerdma:2c-f8-9b-79-8d-bd  RDMA            nvmerdma
[root@ESXi7U3████████████████████:~] █
```

Step 6 All vmhbases in the system can be listed using `esxcli storage core adapter list`. The vmhba configured over RDMA.

```
[root@ESXi7U3████████████████████:~] esxcli storage core adapter list
HBA Name  Driver  Link State  UID  Capabilities
-----  -
vmhba0    nfnic   link-down   fc.10002cf89b798dbe:20002cf89b798dbe  Second Level Lun
vmhba1    vmw_ahci  link-n/a   sata.vmhba1
vmhba2    nfnic   link-down   fc.10002cf89b798dbf:20002cf89b798dbf  Second Level Lun
vmhba3    nfnic   link-down   fc.10002cf89b51b33c:20002cf89b51b33c  Second Level Lun
vmhba4    nfnic   link-down   fc.10002cf89b51b33d:20002cf89b51b33d  Second Level Lun
vmhba5    lsi_mr3  link-n/a   sas.5cc167e9732f9b00
vmhba64  nvmerdma  link-n/a   rdma.vmknic2:2c:f8:9b:79:8d:bc
vmhba65  nvmerdma  link-n/a   rdma.vmknic3:2c:f8:9b:79:8d:bd
[root@ESXi7U3████████████████████:~] █
```

Note For vmhba64 and vmhba65, you may observe that the driver's Link State displays *link-n/a* instead of *Online*. This is a known issue in ESXi 7.0 Update 3. For more information, see [Known Issues - ESXi](#).

NVMe Fabrics and Namespace Discovery

This procedure is performed through the ESXi command line interface.

Before you begin

Create and configure NVMe on the adapter's VMHBAs. The maximum number of adapters is two, and it is a best practice to configure both for fault tolerance.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Check and enable NVMe on the vmrdma device.
- ```
esxcli nvme fabrics enable -p RDMA -d vmrdma0
```
- The system should return a message showing if NVMe is enabled.
- Step 2** Discover the NVMe fabric on the array by entering the following command:
- ```
esxcli nvme fabrics discover -a vmhba64 -l transport_address
```
- figure with `esxcli nvme fabrics discover -a vmhba64 -l 50.2.84.100`
- The output will list the following information: Transport Type, Address Family, Subsystem Type, Controller ID, Admin Queue, Max Size, Transport Address, Transport Service ID, and Subsystem NQN
- You will see output on the NVMe controller.
- Step 3** Perform NVMe fabric interconnect.
- ```
esxcli nvme fabrics discover -a vmhba64 -l transport_address p Transport Service ID -s Subsystem NQN
```
- Step 4** Repeat steps 1 through 4 to configure the second adapter.
- Step 5** Verify the configuration.
- a) Display the controller list to verify the NVMe controller is present and operating.
- ```
esxcli nvme controller list RDMA -d vmrdma0
```

```
[root@ESXi7U3:~] esxcli nvme controller list
Name
-----
nqn.2010-06.com.purestorage:flasharray.5ab274df5b161455#vmhba64#50.2.84.100:4420
nqn.2010-06.com.purestorage:flasharray.5ab274df5b161455#vmhba65#50.2.83.100:4420
[root@ESXi7U3:~] esxcli nvme namespace list
Name                               Controller Number  Namespace ID  Block Size  Capacity
-----
eu1.00e6d65b65a8f34024a9374e00011745 258                71493         512
eu1.00e6d65b65a8f34024a9374e00011745 259                71493         512
[root@ESXi7U3:~]
```

- b) Verify that the fabric is enabled on the controller through the adapter, and verify the controller is accessible through the port on the adapter.

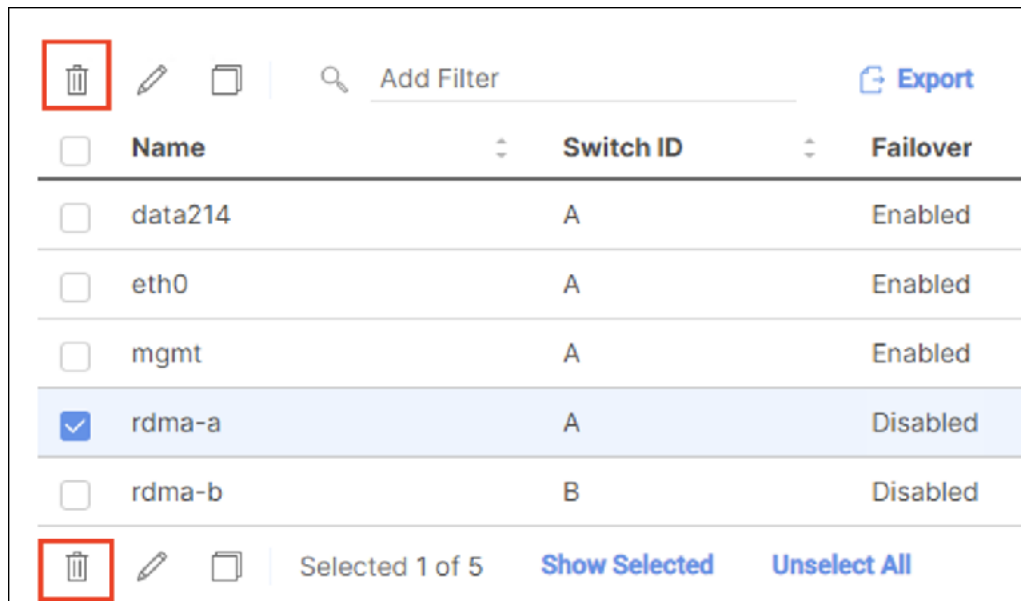
```
[root@ESXiUCSA:~] esxcli nvme fabrics enable -p RDMA -d vmrdma0
NVMe already enabled on vmrdma0
[root@ESXiUCSA:~] esxcli nvme fabrics discover -a vmhba64 -l 50.2.84.100
Transport Type Address Family Subsystem Type Controller ID Admin Queue Max Size Transport
Address Transport Service ID Subsystem NQN
-----
RDMA          IPV4          NVM          65535          31
50.2.84.100   4420
nq.210-06.com.purestorage:flasharray:2dp1239anjkl484
[root@ESXiUCSA:~] esxcli nvme fabrics discover -a vmhba64 -l 50.2.84.100 p 4420 -s
nq.210-06.com.purestorage:flasharray:2dp1239anjkl484
Controller already connected
```

Deleting the RoCE v2 Interface Using Cisco Intersight

Use these steps to remove the RoCE v2 interface.

Procedure

- Step 1** Navigate to **CONFIGURE > Policies**. In the **Add Filter** field, select **Type: LAN Connectivity**.
- Step 2** Select the appropriate LAN Connectivity policy created for RoCE V2 configuration and use the delete icon on the top or bottom of the policy list.
- Step 3** Click **Delete** to delete the policy.



<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Switch ID	Failover
<input type="checkbox"/>	data214	A	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	eth0	A	Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	mgmt	A	Enabled
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	rdma-a	A	Disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	rdma-b	B	Disabled

Selected 1 of 5 [Show Selected](#) [Unselect All](#)

Step 4 Upon deleting the RoCE v2 configuration, re-deploy the server profile and reboot the server.
