Storage-Related Policies

About vHBA Templates

vHBA Template

This template is a policy that defines how a vHBA on a server connects to the SAN. It is also referred to as a vHBA SAN connectivity template.

You must include this policy in a service profile for it to take effect.

Creating a vHBA Template

Before you begin

This policy requires that one or more of the following resources already exist in the system:

- Named VSAN
- WWNN pool or WWPN pool
- SAN pin group
- Statistics threshold policy

Procedure

Step 1 In the **Navigation** pane, click **SAN**.

Step 2 Expand **SAN** > **Policies**.

Step 3 Expand the node for the organization where you want to create the policy.

If the system does not include multitenancy, expand the **root** node.

Step 4 Right-click the **vHBA Templates** node and choose **Create vHBA Template**.

Step 5 In the **Create vHBA Template** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Name field	The name of the virtual HBA template. This name can be between 1 and 16 alphanumeric characters. You cannot use spaces or any special characters other than - (hyphen), _ (underscore), : (colon), and . (period), and you cannot change this name after the object is saved.
Description field	A user-defined description of the template. Enter up to 256 characters. You can use any characters or spaces except ` (accent mark), \ (backslash), ^ (carat), " (double quote), = (equal sign), > (greater than), < (less than), or ' (single quote).
Fabric ID field	The name of the fabric interconnect that vHBAs created with this template are associated with.
Select VSAN drop-down list	The VSAN to associate with vHBAs created from this template.
Create VSAN link	Click this link if you want to create a VSAN.
Template Type field	This can be one of the following: • **Initial Template**—vHBAs created from this template are not updated if the template changes. • **Updating Template**—vHBAs created from this template are updated if the template changes.
Max Data Field Size field	The maximum size of the Fibre Channel frame payload bytes that the vHBA supports. Enter an integer between 256 and 2112. The default is 2048.
WWPN Pool drop-down list	The WWPN pool that a vHBA created from this template uses to derive its WWPN address.
QoS Policy drop-down list	The QoS policy that is associated with vHBAs created from this template.
Pin Group drop-down list	The SAN pin group that is associated with vHBAs created from this template.
Stats Threshold Policy drop-down list	The statistics collection policy that is associated with vHBAs created from this template.

Step 6 Click **OK**.

What to do next

Include the vHBA template in a service profile.

Binding a vHBA to a vHBA Template

You can bind a vHBA associated with a service profile to a vHBA template. When you bind the vHBA to a vHBA template, Cisco UCS Manager configures the vHBA with the values defined in the vHBA template. If the existing vHBA configuration does not match the vHBA template, Cisco UCS Manager reconfigures the vHBA. You can only change the configuration of a bound vHBA through the associated vHBA template. You cannot bind a vHBA to a vHBA template if the service profile that includes the vHBA is already bound to a service profile template.

Important If the vHBA is reconfigured when you bind it to a template, Cisco UCS Manager reboots the server associated with the service profile.

Procedure

Step 1 In the **Navigation** pane, click **Servers**.

Step 2 Expand **Servers** > **Service Profiles**.

Step 3 Expand the node for the organization that includes the service profile with the vHBA you want to bind.

If the system does not include multi-tenancy, expand the **root** node.

Step 4 Expand ***Service_Profile_Name*** > **vHBAs**.

Step 5 Click the vHBA you want to bind to a template.

Step 6 In the **Work** pane, click the **General** tab.

Step 7 In the **Actions** area, click **Bind to a Template**.

Step 8 In the **Bind to a vHBA Template** dialog box, do the following:

a) From the **vHBA Template** drop-down list, choose the template to which you want to bind the vHBA.

b) Click **OK**.

Step 9 In the warning dialog box, click **Yes** to acknowledge that Cisco UCS Manager may need to reboot the server if the binding causes the vHBA to be reconfigured.

Unbinding a vHBA from a vHBA Template

Procedure

Step 1 In the **Navigation** pane, click **Servers**.

Step 2 Expand **Servers** > **Service Profiles**.

Step 3 Expand the node for the organization that includes the service profile with the vHBA you want to unbind.

If the system does not include multi-tenancy, expand the **root** node.

Step 4 Expand ***Service_Profile_Name*** > **vHBAs**.

Step 5 Click the vHBA you want to unbind from a template.

Step 6 In the **Work** pane, click the **General** tab.

Step 7 In the **Actions** area, click **Unbind from a Template**.

Step 8 If a confirmation dialog box displays, click **Yes**.

Deleting a vHBA Template

Procedure

Step 1 In the **Navigation** pane, click **SAN**.

Step 2 Expand **SAN** > **Policies** > ***Organization_Name***.

Step 3 Expand the **vHBA Templates** node.

Step 4 Right-click the vHBA template that you want to delete and choose **Delete**.

Step 5 If a confirmation dialog box displays, click **Yes**.

Fibre Channel Adapter Policies

Ethernet and Fibre Channel Adapter Policies

These policies govern the host-side behavior of the adapter, including how the adapter handles traffic. For example, you can use these policies to change default settings for the following:

- Queues
- Interrupt handling
- Performance enhancement
- RSS hash
- Failover in a cluster configuration with two fabric interconnects

Note For Fibre Channel adapter policies, the values displayed by Cisco UCS Manager may not match those displayed by applications such as QLogic SANsurfer. For example, the following values may result in an apparent mismatch between SANsurfer and Cisco UCS Manager:

- Max LUNs Per Target—SANsurfer has a maximum of 256 LUNs and does not display more than that number. Cisco UCS Manager supports a higher maximum number of LUNs.
- Link Down Timeout—In SANsurfer, you configure the timeout threshold for link down in seconds. In Cisco UCS Manager, you configure this value in milliseconds. Therefore, a value of 5500 ms in Cisco UCS Manager displays as 5s in SANsurfer.
- Max Data Field Size—SANsurfer has allowed values of 512, 1024, and 2048. Cisco UCS Manager allows you to set values of any size. Therefore, a value of 900 in Cisco UCS Manager displays as 512 in SANsurfer.
- LUN Queue Depth—The LUN queue depth setting is available for Windows system FC adapter policies. Queue depth is the number of commands that the HBA can send and receive in a single transmission per LUN. Windows Storport driver sets this to a default value of 20 for physical miniports and to 250 for virtual miniports. This setting adjusts the initial queue depth for all LUNs on the adapter. Valid range for this value is 1 - 254. The default LUN queue depth is 20. This feature only works with Cisco UCS Manager version 3.1(2) and higher.
- IO TimeOut Retry—When the target device does not respond to an IO request within the specified timeout, the FC adapter cancels the pending command then resends the same IO after the timer expires. The FC adapter valid range for this value is 1 - 59 seconds. The default IO retry timeout is 5 seconds. This feature only works with Cisco UCS Manager version 3.1(2) and higher.

Operating System Specific Adapter Policies

By default, Cisco UCS provides a set of Ethernet adapter policies and Fibre Channel adapter policies. These policies include the recommended settings for each supported server operating system. Operating systems are sensitive to the settings in these policies. Storage vendors typically require non-default adapter settings. You can find the details of these required settings on the support list provided by those vendors.

Important We recommend that you use the values in these policies for the applicable operating system. Do not modify any of the values in the default policies unless directed to do so by Cisco Technical Support.

However, if you are creating an Ethernet adapter policy for an OS (instead of using the default adapter policy), you must use the following formulas to calculate values that work for that OS.

Interrupt Count in Linux Adapter Policies

Drivers on Linux operating systems use differing formulas to calculate the Interrupt Count, depending on the eNIC driver version. The UCS 3.2 release increased the number of Tx and Rx queues for the eNIC driver from 8 to 256 each.

Use one of the following strategies, according to your driver version.

For Linux drivers before the UCS 3.2 firmware release, use the following formula to calculate the Interrupt Count.

Completion Queues = Transmit Queues + Receive Queues
Interrupt Count = (Completion Queues + 2) rounded up to nearest power of 2

For example, if Transmit Queues = 1 and Receive Queues = 8 then:

Completion Queues = 1 + 8 = 9
Interrupt Count = (9 + 2) rounded up to the nearest power of 2 = 16

On drivers for UCS firmware release 3.2 and higher, the Linux eNIC drivers use the following formula to calculate the Interrupt Count.

Interrupt Count = (#Tx or Rx Queues) + 2

For example:

Interrupt Count wq = 32, rq = 32, cq = 64 - then Interrupt Count = Max(32, 32) + 2 = 34
Interrupt Count wq = 64, rq = 8, cq = 72 – then Interrupt Count = Max(64, 8) + 2 = 66
Interrupt Count wq = 1, rq = 16, cq = 17 - then Interrupt count = Max(1, 16) + 2 = 18

Creating a Fibre Channel Adapter Policy

Tip If the fields in an area do not display, click the **Expand** icon to the right of the heading.

Procedure

Step 1 In the **Navigation** pane, click **Servers**.

Step 2 Expand **Servers** > **Policies**.

Step 3 Expand the node for the organization where you want to create the policy.

If the system does not include multitenancy, expand the **root** node.

Step 4 Right-click **Adapter Policies** and choose **Create Fibre Channel Adapter Policy**.

Step 5 Enter a name and description for the policy in the following fields:

Table 1:

Name	Description
Name field	The name of the policy. This name can be between 1 and 16 alphanumeric characters. You cannot use spaces or any special characters other than - (hyphen), _ (underscore), : (colon), and . (period), and you cannot change this name after the object is saved.
Description field	A description of the policy. Cisco recommends including information about where and when to use the policy. Enter up to 256 characters. You can use any characters or spaces except ` (accent mark), \ (backslash), ^ (carat), " (double quote), = (equal sign), > (greater than), < (less than), or ' (single quote).

Step 6 (Optional) In the **Resources** area, adjust the following values:

Name	Description
Transmit Queues field	The number of transmit queue resources to allocate. This value cannot be changed.
Ring Size field	The number of descriptors in each transmit queue. This parameter applies to Extended Link Services (ELS) and Common Transport (CT) fibre channel frames for generic services. It does not affect adapter performance. Enter an integer between 64 and 128. The default is 64.
Receive Queues field	The number of receive queue resources to allocate. This value cannot be changed.
Ring Size field	The number of descriptors in each receive queue. This parameter applies to Extended Link Services (ELS) and Common Transport (CT) fibre channel frames for generic services. It does not affect adapter performance. Enter an integer between 64 and 2048. The default is 64.
I/O Queues field	The number of SCSI IO queue resources the system should allocate. Enter an integer between 1 and 16. The default is 16.
Ring Size field	The number of descriptors in each SCSI I/O queue. Enter an integer between 64 and 512. The default is 512. **Note** The number of descriptors can affect the performance of the adapter, so we recommend that you do not change the default value.

Step 7 (Optional) In the **Options** area, adjust the following values:

Name	Description
FCP Error Recovery field	Whether the system uses FCP Sequence Level Error Recovery (FC-TAPE) protocol for sequence level error recovery with tape devices. This enables or disables the Read Exchange Concise (REC) and Sequence Retransmission Request (SRR) functions on the VIC firmware. This can be one of the following: • **Disabled**—This is the default. • **Enabled**—You should select this option if your system is connected to one or more tape drive libraries. **Note** This parameter only applies to a server with a Virtual Interface Card (VIC) adapter.

Name	Description
Flogi Retries field	The number of times that the system tries to log in to the fabric after the first failure. Enter any integer. To specify that the system continue to try indefinitely, enter **infinite** in this field. We recommend you consult your storage array documentation for the optimal value for this parameter. **Note** This parameter only applies to a server with a VIC adapter, or a converged network adapter.
Flogi Timeout (ms) field	The number of milliseconds that the system waits before it tries to log in again. Enter an integer between 1000 and 255000. The default is 4,000. We recommend you consult your storage array documentation for the optimal value for this parameter. **Note** This parameter only applies to a server with a VIC adapter or a converged network adapter. When a Flogi timeout value of 20 seconds or more is configured for a boot vHBA, it could lead to a SAN boot failure if the adapter does not receive an accept to the initial Flogi. For a boot-enabled vHBA, the recommended timeout values is 5 seconds or less.
Plogi Retries field	The number of times that the system tries to log into a port after the first failure. Enter an integer between 0 and 255. The default is 8. We recommend you consult your storage array documentation for the optimal value for this parameter. **Note** This parameter only applies to a server with a VIC adapter.
Plogi Timeout (ms) field	The number of milliseconds that the system waits before it tries to log in again. Enter an integer between 1000 and 255000. The default is 20,000. We recommend you consult your storage array documentation for the optimal value for this parameter. For an HBA that is going to be used to boot a Windows OS from SAN, the recommended value for this field is 4,000 ms. **Note** This parameter only applies to a server with a VIC adapter. When a Plogi timeout value of 20 seconds or more is configured for a boot vHBA, it could lead to a SAN boot failure if the adapter does not receive an accept to the initial Plogi. For a boot-enabled vHBA, the recommended timeout values is 5 seconds or less.

Name	Description
Port Down Timeout (ms) field	The number of milliseconds a remote Fibre Channel port should be offline before informing the SCSI upper layer that the port is unavailable. This parameter is important for host multi-pathing drivers and it is one of the key indicators used for error processing. Enter an integer between 0 and 240000. The default is 30,000. For a server with a VIC adapter running ESX, the recommended value is 10,000. For a server with a port that is going to be used to boot a Windows OS from SAN, the recommended value for this field is 5000 milliseconds. We recommend you consult your storage array documentation for the optimal value for this parameter. **Note** This parameter only applies to a server with a VIC adapter.
IO Retry Timeout (seconds)	The number of seconds that the FC adapter waits before aborting the pending command and resending the same IO. This happens when the network device does not responding to an IO request within the specified time. Enter an integer between 0 and 59 seconds. The default IO retry timeout is 5 seconds.
Port Down IO Retry field	The number of times an IO request to a port is returned because the port is busy before the system decides the port is unavailable. Enter an integer between 0 and 255. The default is 8. We recommend you consult your storage array documentation for the optimal value for this parameter. **Note** This parameter only applies to a server with a VIC adapter running Windows.
Link Down Timeout (ms) field	The number of milliseconds the uplink port should be offline before it informs the system that the uplink port is down and fabric connectivity has been lost. Enter an integer between 0 and 240000. The default is 30,000. We recommend you consult your storage array documentation for the optimal value for this parameter. **Note** This parameter only applies to a server with a VIC adapter running Windows.

Name	Description
IO Throttle Count field	The maximum number of data or control I/O operations that can be pending in the vHBA at one time. If this value is exceeded, the additional I/O operations wait in the queue until the number of pending I/O operations decreases and the additional operations can be processed. **Note** This parameter is not the same as the LUN queue depth, which is controlled by Cisco UCS Manager based on the operating system installed on the server. Enter an integer between 256 and 1024. The default is 256. We recommend you consult your storage array documentation for the optimal value for this parameter.
Max LUNs Per Target field	The maximum number of LUNs that the Fibre Channel driver will export or show. The maximum number of LUNs is usually controlled by the operating system running on the server. Enter an integer between 1 and 1024. The default value is 256. For servers running ESX or Linux, the recommended value is 1024. We recommend you consult your operating system documentation for the optimal value for this parameter. **Note** • This parameter only applies to a server with a VIC adapter or a network adapter.
LUN Queue Depth field	The number of commands that the HBA can send and receive in a single transmission per LUN. Enter an integer between 1 and 254. The default LUN queue depth is 20.
Interrupt Mode radio button	The method used to send interrupts to the operating system from the driver. This can be one of the following: • **MSI-X**—Message Signaled Interrupts (MSI) with the optional extension. We recommend that you select this option if the operating system on the server supports it. • **MSI**—MSI only. • **INTx**—PCI INTx interrupts. **Note** This parameter only applies to a server with a VIC adapter or a network adapter running an operating system other than Windows. The Windows operating system ignores this parameter.

Step 8 Click **OK**.

Step 9 If a confirmation dialog box displays, click **Yes**.

Deleting a Fibre Channel Adapter Policy

Procedure

Step 1 In the **Navigation** pane, click **SAN**.

Step 2 Expand **SAN** > **Policies** > *Organization_Name*.

Step 3 Expand the **Fibre Channel Policies** node.

Step 4 Right-click the policy you want to delete and choose **Delete**.

Step 5 If a confirmation dialog box displays, click **Yes**.

About the Default vHBA Behavior Policy

Default vHBA Behavior Policy

Default vHBA behavior policy allow you to configure how vHBAs are created for a service profile. You can choose to create vHBAs manually, or you can allow them to be created automatically.

You can configure the default vHBA behavior policy to define how vHBAs are created. This can be one of the following:

- **None**—Cisco UCS Manager does not create default vHBAs for a service profile. All vHBAs must be explicitly created.
- **HW Inherit**—If a service profile requires vHBAs and none have been explicitly defined, Cisco UCS Manager creates the required vHBAs based on the adapter installed in the server associated with the service profile.

Note If you do not specify a default behavior policy for vHBAs, **none** is used by default.

Configuring a Default vHBA Behavior Policy

Procedure

Step 1 In the **Navigation** pane, click **SAN**.

Step 2 Expand **SAN** > **Policies**.

Step 3 Expand the **root** node.

You can configure only the default vHBA behavior policy in the root organization. You cannot configure the default vHBA behavior policy in a sub-organization.

Step 4 Click **Default vHBA Behavior**.

Step 5 On the **General Tab**, in the **Properties** area, click one of the following radio buttons in the **Action** field:

- **None**—Cisco UCS Manager does not create default vHBAs for a service profile. All vHBAs must be explicitly created.
- **HW Inherit**—If a service profile requires vHBAs and none have been explicitly defined, Cisco UCS Manager creates the required vHBAs based on the adapter installed in the server associated with the service profile.

Step 6 Click **Save Changes**.

SAN Connectivity Policies

About the LAN and SAN Connectivity Policies

Connectivity policies determine the connections and the network communication resources between the server and the LAN or SAN on the network. These policies use pools to assign MAC addresses, WWNs, and WWPNs to servers and to identify the vNICs and vHBAs that the servers use to communicate with the network.

Note We do not recommend that you use static IDs in connectivity policies, because these policies are included in service profiles and service profile templates and can be used to configure multiple servers.

Privileges Required for LAN and SAN Connectivity Policies

Connectivity policies enable users without network or storage privileges to create and modify service profiles and service profile templates with network and storage connections. However, users must have the appropriate network and storage privileges to create connectivity policies.

Privileges Required to Create Connectivity Policies

Connectivity policies require the same privileges as other network and storage configurations. For example, you must have at least one of the following privileges to create connectivity policies:

- admin—Can create LAN and SAN connectivity policies
- ls-server—Can create LAN and SAN connectivity policies
- ls-network—Can create LAN connectivity policies
- ls-storage—Can create SAN connectivity policies

Privileges Required to Add Connectivity Policies to Service Profiles

After the connectivity policies have been created, a user with ls-compute privileges can include them in a service profile or service profile template. However, a user with only ls-compute privileges cannot create connectivity policies.

Interactions between Service Profiles and Connectivity Policies

You can configure the LAN and SAN connectivity for a service profile through either of the following methods:

- LAN and SAN connectivity policies that are referenced in the service profile
- Local vNICs and vHBAs that are created in the service profile
- Local vNICs and a SAN connectivity policy
- Local vHBAs and a LAN connectivity policy

Cisco UCS maintains mutual exclusivity between connectivity policies and local vNIC and vHBA configuration in the service profile. You cannot have a combination of connectivity policies and locally created vNICs or vHBAs. When you include a LAN connectivity policy in a service profile, all existing vNIC configuration is erased, and when you include a SAN connectivity policy, all existing vHBA configuration in that service profile is erased.

Creating a SAN Connectivity Policy

Procedure

Step 1 In the **Navigation** pane, click **SAN**.

Step 2 Expand **SAN** > **Policies**.

Step 3 Expand the node for the organization where you want to create the policy.

If the system does not include multitenancy, expand the **root** node.

Step 4 Right-click **SAN Connectivity Policies** and choose **Create SAN Connectivity Policy**.

Step 5 In the **Create SAN Connectivity Policy** dialog box, enter a name and optional description.

Step 6 From the **WWNN Assignment** drop-down list in the **World Wide Node Name** area, choose one of the following:

- Choose **Select (pool default used by default)** to use the default WWN pool.
- Choose one of the options listed under **Manual Using OUI** and then enter the WWN in the **World Wide Node Name** field.

  You can specify a WWNN in the range from 20:00:00:00:00:00:00:00 to 20:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF or from 50:00:00:00:00:00:00:00 to 5F:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF. You can click the **here** link to verify that the WWNN you specified is available.
- Choose a WWN pool name from the list to have a WWN assigned from the specified pool. Each pool name is followed by two numbers in parentheses that show the number of WWNs still available in the pool and the total number of WWNs in the pool.

Step 7 In the **vHBAs** table, click **Add**.

Step 8 In the **Create vHBAs** dialog box, enter the name and optional description.

Step 9 Choose the **Fabric ID**, **Select VSAN**, **Pin Group**, **Persistent Binding**, and **Max Data Field Size**.

You can also create a VSAN or SAN pin group from this area.

Step 10 In the **Operational Parameters** area, choose the **Stats Threshold Policy**.

Step 11 In the **Adapter Performance Profile** area, choose the **Adapter Policy** and **QoS Policy**.

You can also create a fibre channel adapter policy or QoS policy from this area.

Step 12 After you have created all the vHBAs you need for the policy, click **OK**.

What to do next

Include the policy in a service profile or service profile template.

Creating a vHBA for a SAN Connectivity Policy

Procedure

Step 1 In the **Navigation** pane, click **SAN**.

Step 2 On the **SAN** tab, expand **SAN** > **Policies** > *Organization_Name* > **San Connectivity Policies**.

Step 3 Choose the policy for which you want to create a vHBA.

Step 4 In the **Work** pane, click the **General** tab.

Step 5 In the table icon bar, click the + button.

Step 6 In the **Create vHBAs** dialog box, enter the name and optional description.

Step 7 Choose the **Fabric ID**, **Select VSAN**, **Pin Group**, **Persistent Binding**, and **Max Data Field Size**.

You can also create a VSAN or SAN pin group from this area.

Step 8 In the **Operational Parameters** area, choose the **Stats Threshold Policy**.

Step 9 In the **Adapter Performance Profile** area, choose the **Adapter Policy** and **QoS Policy**.

You can also create a fibre channel adapter policy or QoS policy from this area.

Step 10 Click **Save Changes**.

Deleting a vHBA from a SAN Connectivity Policy

Procedure

Step 1 In the **Navigation** pane, click **SAN**.

Step 2 Expand **SAN** > **Policies** > *Organization_Name*.

Step 3 Choose the policy from which you want to delete the vHBA.

Step 4 In the **Work** pane, click the **General** tab.

Step 5 In the **vHBAs** table, do the following:

a) Click the vHBA that you want to delete.

b) On the icon bar, click **Delete**.

Step 6 If a confirmation dialog box displays, click **Yes**.

Creating an Initiator Group for a SAN Connectivity Policy

Procedure

Step 1 In the **Navigation** pane, click **SAN**.

Step 2 Expand **SAN** > **Policies** > ***Organization_Name***.

Step 3 Choose the policy for which you want to create an initiator group.

Step 4 In the **Work** pane, click the **vHBA Initiator Groups** tab.

Step 5 In the table icon bar, click the + button.

Step 6 In the **Create vHBA Initiator Group** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Name field	The name of the vHBA initiator group. This name can be between 1 and 16 alphanumeric characters. You cannot use spaces or any special characters other than - (hyphen), _ (underscore), : (colon), and . (period), and you cannot change this name after the object is saved.
Description field	A description of the group. Enter up to 256 characters. You can use any characters or spaces except ` (accent mark), \ (backslash), ^ (carat), " (double quote), = (equal sign), > (greater than), < (less than), or ' (single quote).
Select vHBA Initiators table	Check the check box in the **Select** column for each vHBA that you want to use.
Storage Connection Policy drop-down list	The storage connection policy associated with this vHBA initiator group. If you want to: • Use an existing storage connection policy, then choose that policy from the drop-down list. The Cisco UCS Manager GUI displays information about the policy and its FC target endpoints in the **Global Storage Connection Policy** area. Create a new storage connection policy that will be globally available, then click the **Create Storage Connection Policy** link. • Create a local storage connection policy that is available only to this vHBA initiator group, then choose the **Specific Storage Connection Policy** option. The Cisco UCS Manager GUI displays the **Specific Storage Connection Policy** area that allows you to configure the local storage connection policy.

Name	Description
Create Storage Connection Policy link	Click this link to create a new storage connection policy that will be available to all service profiles and service profile templates.

Step 7 Click **OK**.

Deleting an Initiator Group from a SAN Connectivity Policy

Procedure

Step 1 In the **Navigation** pane, click **SAN**.

Step 2 Expand **SAN** > **Policies** > ***Organization_Name***.

Step 3 Choose the policy from which you want to delete the initiator group

Step 4 In the **Work** pane, click the **vHBA Initiator Groups** tab.

Step 5 In the table, do the following:

a) Click the initiator group that you want to delete.

b) On the icon bar, click **Delete**.

Step 6 If a confirmation dialog box displays, click **Yes**.

Deleting a SAN Connectivity Policy

If you delete a SAN connectivity policy that is included in a service profile, it also deletes all vHBAs from that service profile and disrupts SAN data traffic for the server associated with the service profile.

Procedure

Step 1 In the **Navigation** pane, click **SAN**.

Step 2 Expand **SAN** > **Policies** > ***Organization_Name***.

Step 3 Expand the **SAN Connectivity Policies** node.

Step 4 Right-click the policy that you want to delete and choose **Delete**.

Step 5 If a confirmation dialog box displays, click **Yes**.