



# Cisco TelePresence Conductor Virtual Machine

## Deployment Guide

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# Introduction

Cisco TelePresence Conductor (TelePresence Conductor) is playing an increasingly important role in the deployment of video networks. Although the 1 U appliance provides a solid platform on which to run TelePresence Conductor, many companies now want to run TelePresence Conductor on the 'Company Standard' Virtual Machine (VM) hardware platform for ease of management and deployment within an existing data center.

This deployment guide specifies:

- the VM platform requirements for TelePresence Conductor
- how to load the TelePresence Conductor .ova installation file
- how to install a VM
- how to troubleshoot the system, when there are issues

With a suitably specified VM platform, the TelePresence Conductor running on VMware will perform identically to the TelePresence Conductor running on its appliance hardware.

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## Installing a VM

The sections below list the recommended platform and specifications-based system requirements, and describe the VM installation process. The requirements outlined below refer to the minimum requirements for TelePresence Conductor version XC1.2. The minimum requirements for future TelePresence Conductor software releases may differ and you should refer to the release notes or administrator guide to ensure that pre-requisites are met.

### Recommended platform

The recommended hardware on which to run a TelePresence Conductor VM is:

- Cisco UCS C200 – M2, UCS C210 – M2, or UCS B200 – M2 with:
  - Processor supporting AESNI feature
  - 6GB of RAM per VM
  - 132GB disc space per VM (for a 4GB virtual disc 1 and a 128GB virtual disc 2)
  - R2XX-LBBU (Raid disk battery backup to enable cache)
  - Four hard disks (450GB SAS 15K RPM 3.5in HDD/hot plug/C200 drive sled)
  - PCI card Intel Quad port GbE Controller (E1G44ETG1P20)

Ensure that:

- VT is enabled in the BIOS before installing VMware ESXi
  - ESXi to be ESXi 4.1 or ESXi5.0 (Update 1)
- the VM host “Virtual Machine Startup/Shutdown” is configured to “Allow Virtual machines to start and stop automatically with the system”, and that the TelePresence Conductor VM has been moved to the Automatic startup section
- your UCS system is configured with RAID 5

### Specifications-based system – minimum specification

If using a specifications-based system, the minimum requirements are:

- VM Host operational and running ESXi 4.1
- 6GB of RAM per TelePresence Conductor VM
- 132GB disc space per VM (for a 4GB virtual disc 1 and a 128GB virtual disc 2)
- 2 Cores reserved per TelePresence Conductor VM; each core  $\geq$  2GHz processor
- vCenter or vSphere operational

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Note: ESXi 5.0 is currently not supported; during testing a problem was observed on a Host using ESXi 5.0 and a LSI MegaRAID card. We strongly recommend using ESXi 5.0 Update 1, where this issue has been resolved.

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### Co-residency support

The TelePresence Conductor can co-reside with applications (any other VMs occupying same host) subject to the following conditions:

- no oversubscription of CPU: 1:1 allocation of vCPU to physical cores must be used (2 cores required per TelePresence Conductor VM)
- no oversubscription of RAM: 1:1 allocation of vRAM to physical memory
- sharing disk storage subsystem is supported subject to correct performance (latency, BW) characteristics

## Installation process

This process guides you through installing VM; it assumes that you are using vSphere.

### Configuring the VM Host

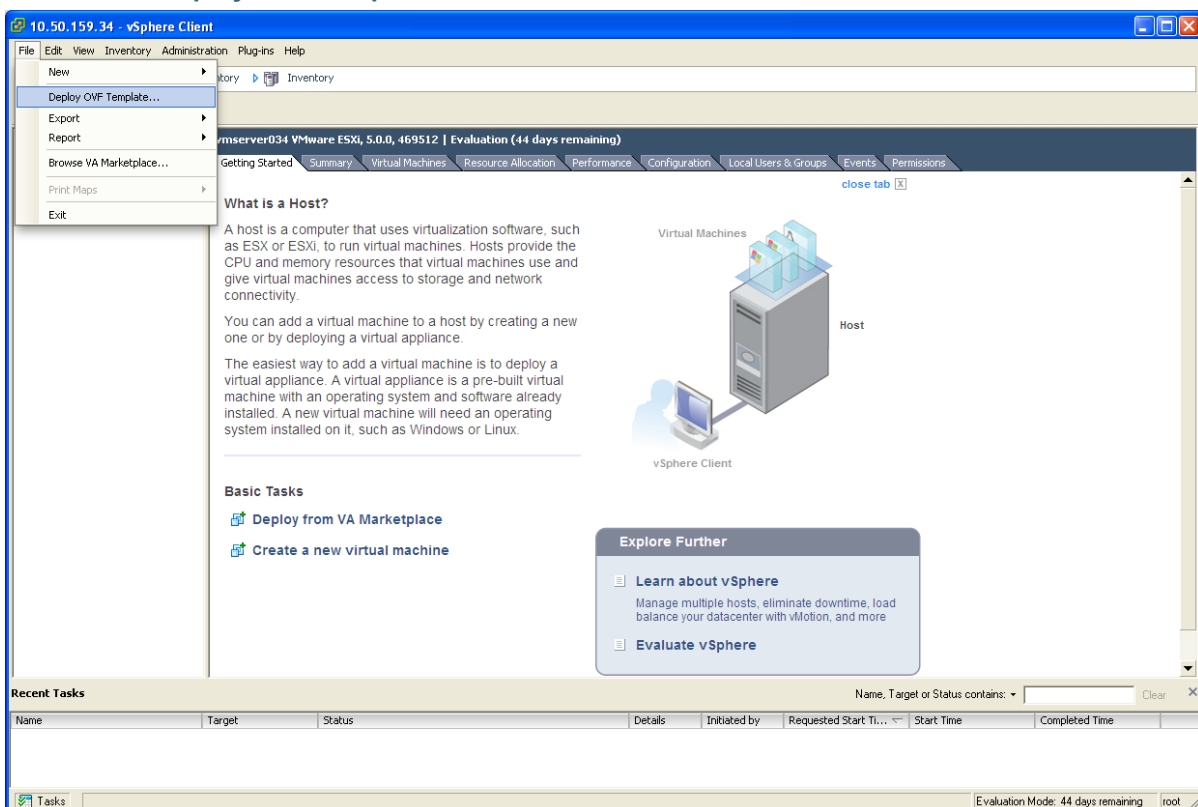
Ensure that the VM Host is configured with a valid NTP server – the same NTP server that will be specified in TelePresence Conductor.

1. Select the host.
2. Go to the **Configuration** tab.
3. Select **Time configuration**.
4. Select **Properties**.  
If the date and time were red on the previous page, then set the date and time manually to the current time.
5. Click **Options**.
6. Select **NTP Settings**.
7. Click **Add**.
8. Enter the IP address of the NTP server.
9. Click **OK**.
10. Select the **Restart NTP service to apply changes** check box.
11. Click **OK**.
12. Click **OK**.

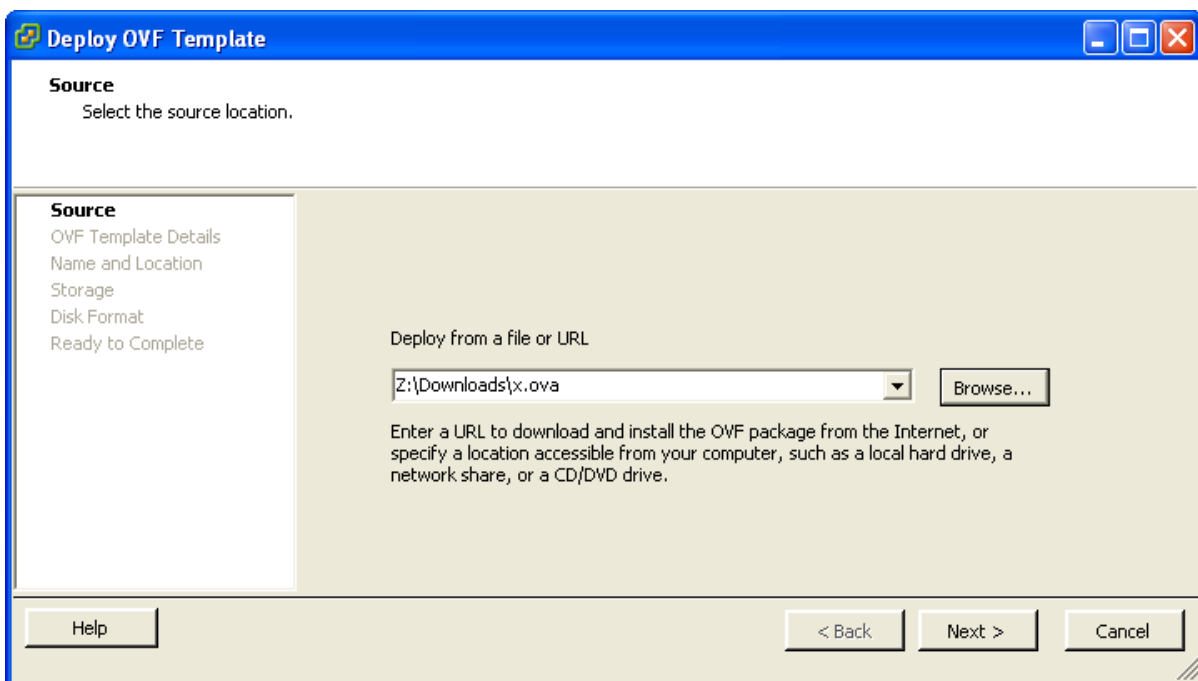
### Deploying OVA to host

These instructions represent a typical installation. The Deploy OVF Template wizard dynamically changes to reflect host configuration.

1. Log in to vSphere to access the ESXi Host.
2. Select **File > Deploy OVF Template**.

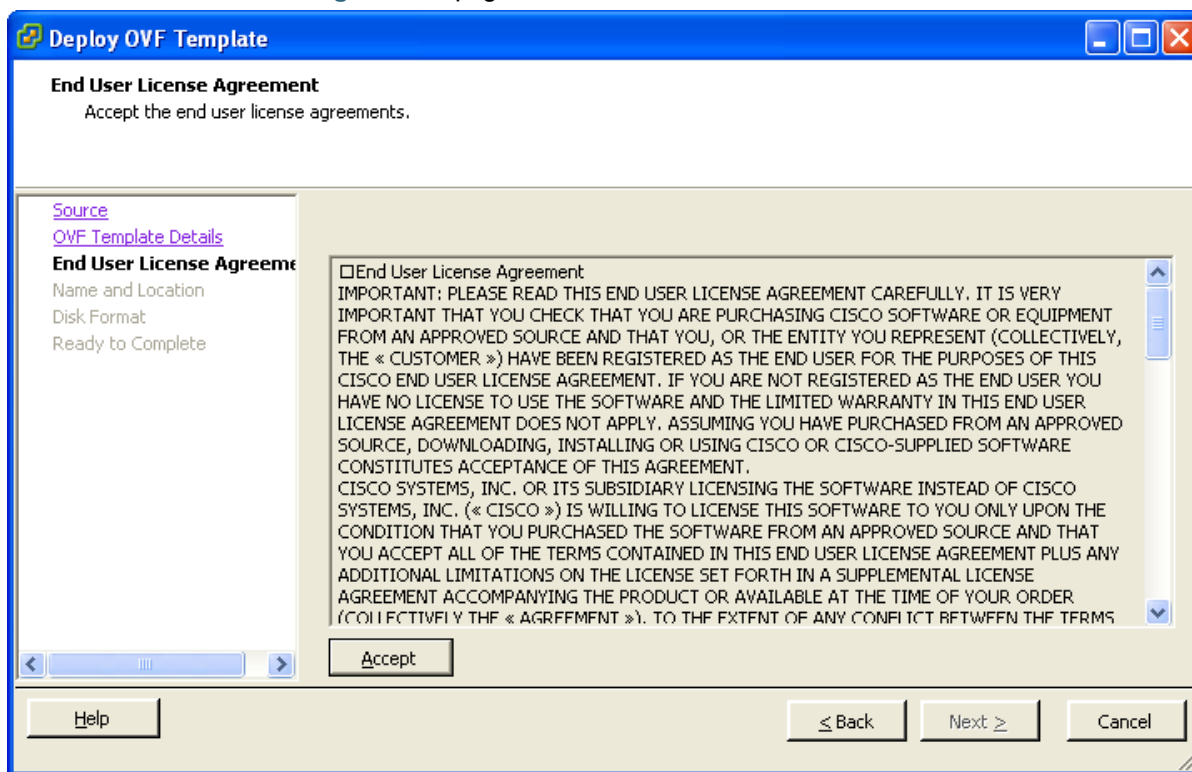


3. Select **Source** and **Browse** to the location of the .ova file, and click **Next**.

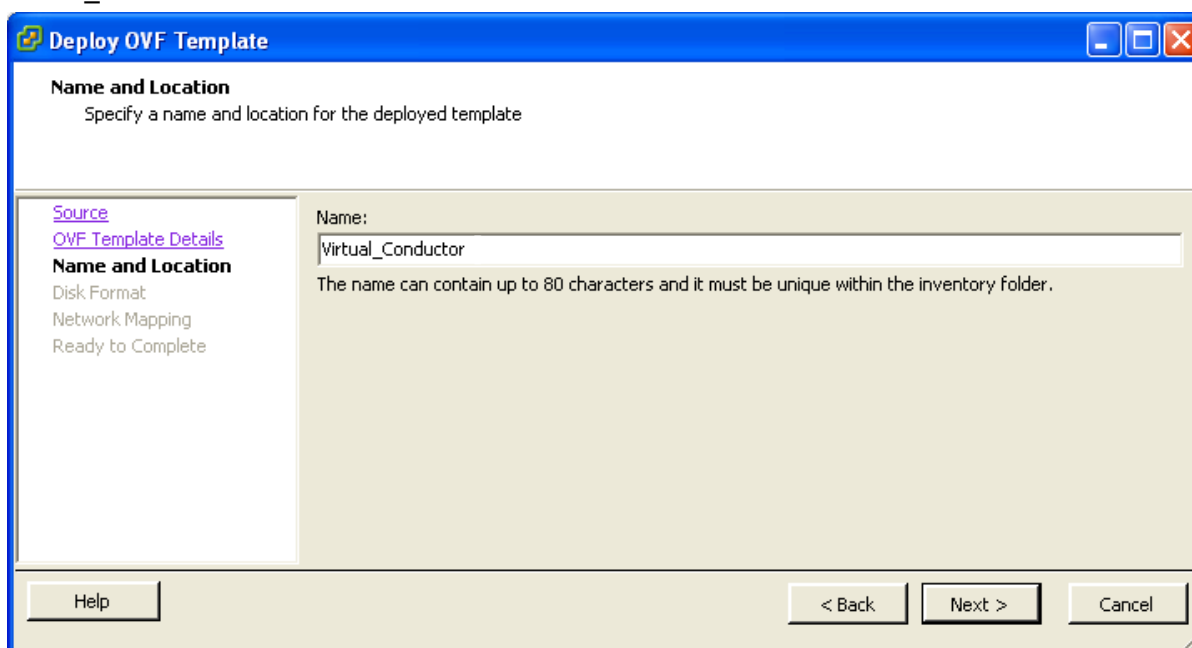


4. On the **OVF Template Details** page click **Next**.

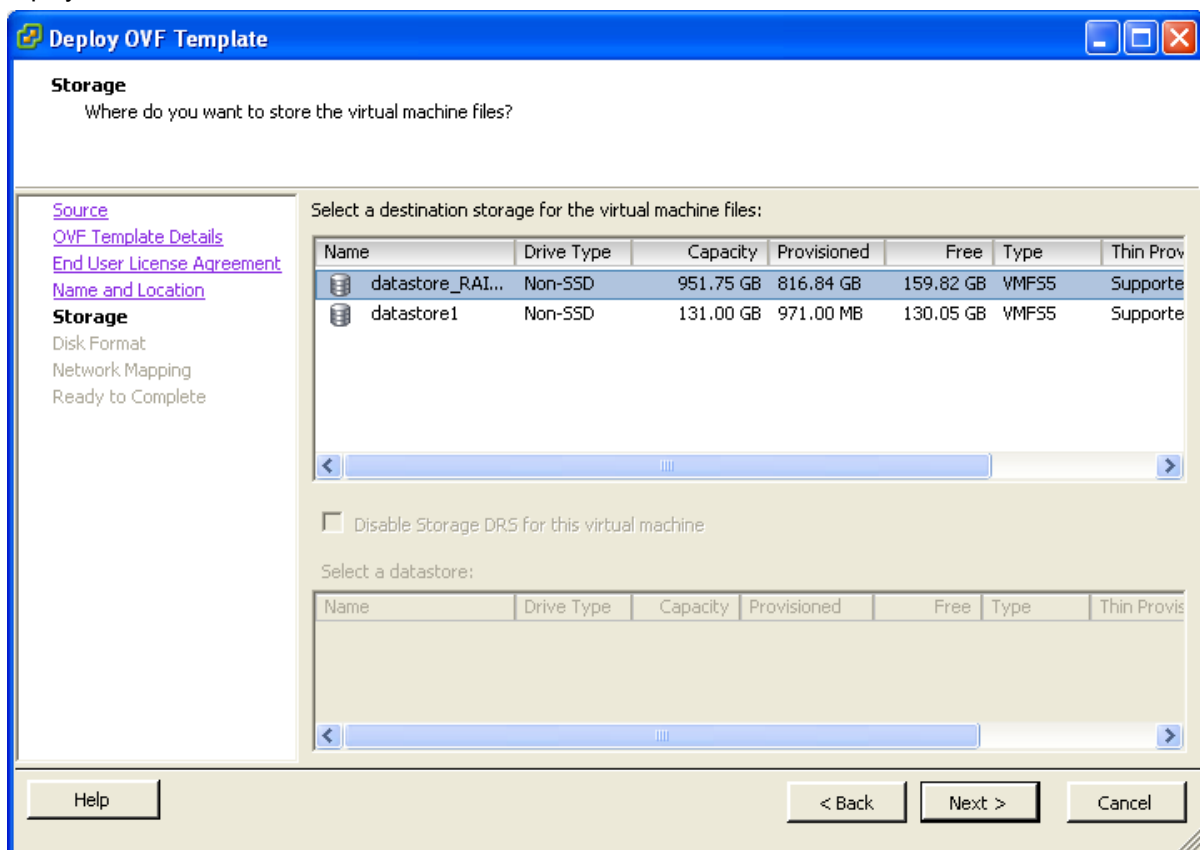
- On the **End User License Agreement** page read the EULA.



- If you accept the EULA, click **Accept** then **Next**.
- On the **Name and Location** page enter a **Name** for this TelePresence Conductor VM guest, for example "Virtual\_Conductor".



- On the **Storage** page, select the datastore onto which the TelePresence Conductor VM Guest will be deployed and then click **Next**.





9. On the **Disk Format** page, ensure that the default disk format of **Thick Provision Lazy Zeroed** is selected and then click **Next**.

Note that **Thin Provision** is not supported as VM performance may degrade during resizing of a partition.

The screenshot shows the 'Deploy OVF Template' wizard at the 'Disk Format' step. The title bar reads 'Deploy OVF Template'. The main heading is 'Disk Format' with the question 'In which format do you want to store the virtual disks?'. On the left, there is a navigation pane with links for 'Source', 'OVF Template Details', 'End User License Agreement', 'Name and Location', 'Storage', and 'Disk Format' (which is highlighted). Below the links, it says 'Ready to Complete'. The main area contains the following fields and options:

- Datastore:** A text box containing 'guest-datastore'.
- Available space (GB):** A text box containing '950.8'.
- Radio buttons for Disk Format:**
  - Thick Provision Lazy Zeroed
  - Thick Provision Eager Zeroed
  - Thin Provision

At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Help', '< Back', and 'Next >', and a 'Cancel' button on the far right.

10. If listed, configure **Network Mapping** and select the network mapping that applies to your infrastructure and then click **Next** (default is **VM Network**).

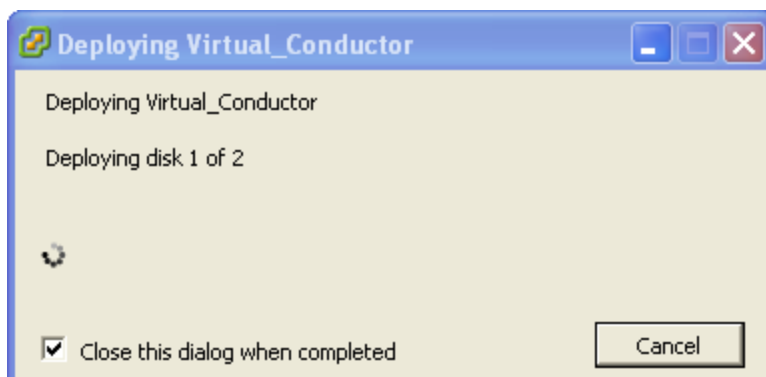
The screenshot shows the 'Deploy OVF Template' wizard at the 'Network Mapping' step. The title bar reads 'Deploy OVF Template'. The main heading is 'Network Mapping' with the question 'What networks should the deployed template use?'. On the left, there is a navigation pane with links for 'Source', 'OVF Template Details', 'End User License Agreement', 'Name and Location', 'Storage', 'Disk Format', and 'Network Mapping' (which is highlighted). Below the links, it says 'Ready to Complete'. The main area contains the following fields and options:

- Text:** 'Map the networks used in this OVF template to networks in your inventory'.
- Table:** A table with two columns: 'Source Networks' and 'Destination Networks'.
 

| Source Networks | Destination Networks |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| VM Network      | VM Network           |
- Description:** A text box containing 'The VM Network network'.

At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Help', '< Back', and 'Next >', and a 'Cancel' button on the far right.

11. On the **Ready to Complete** page confirm Deployment Settings.
12. Select the **Power on after deployment** check box.
13. Click **Finish**.



The TelePresence Conductor OVA is now deployed as a Guest on the VM Host.

## Configuring TelePresence Conductor VM guest

1. Either:
  - Select the TelePresence Conductor VM Guest and then select the 'Console' tab, or
  - Right-click on the TelePresence Conductor VM Guest and select 'Open Console'.

```

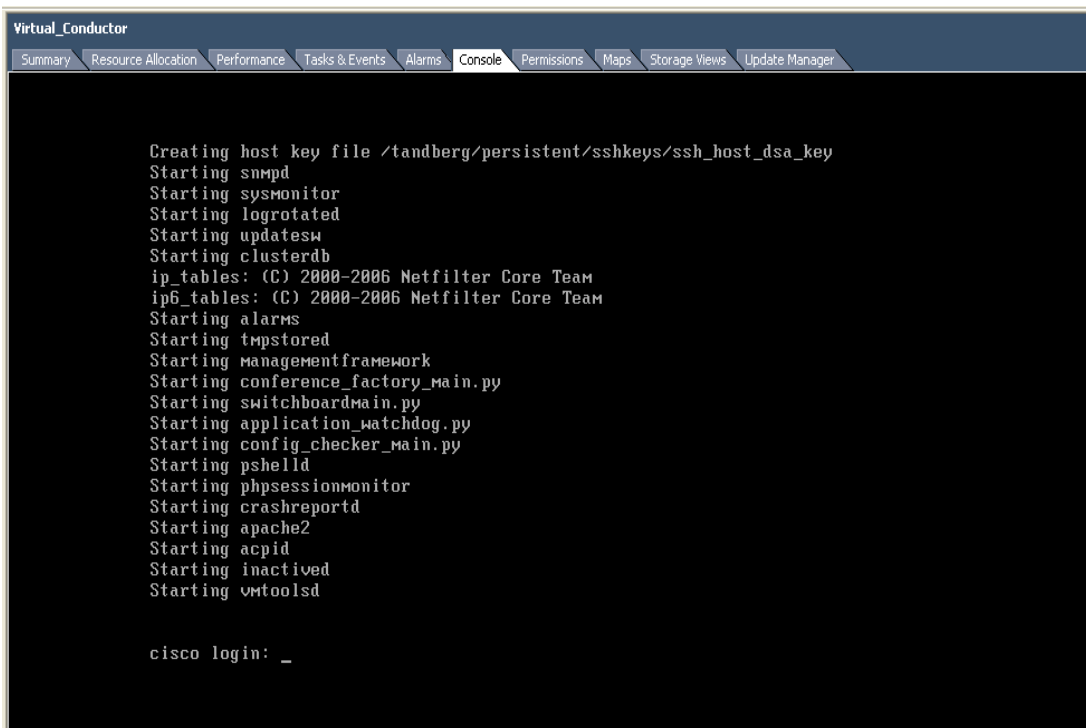
51200000 bytes (51 MB) copied, 1.02784 s, 49.8 MB/s
sd 0:0:1:0: [sdb] Cache data unavailable
sd 0:0:1:0: [sdb] Assuming drive cache: write through
sdb: sdb1 sdb2
sd 0:0:1:0: [sdb] Cache data unavailable
sd 0:0:1:0: [sdb] Assuming drive cache: write through
sdb: sdb1 sdb2
mke2fs 1.41.12 (17-May-2010)
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
Stride=0 blocks, Stripe width=0 blocks
7782400 inodes, 31109872 blocks
1555493 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=4294967296
950 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
8192 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654200,
4096000, 7962624, 11239424, 20480000, 23887872

Writing inode tables: 565/950

```

2. The TelePresence Conductor VM Guest will take some time to boot, create its second hard disk partition and then reboot to a login prompt.

- At the login prompt enter 'admin' for the username and 'TANDBERG' for the password.



```

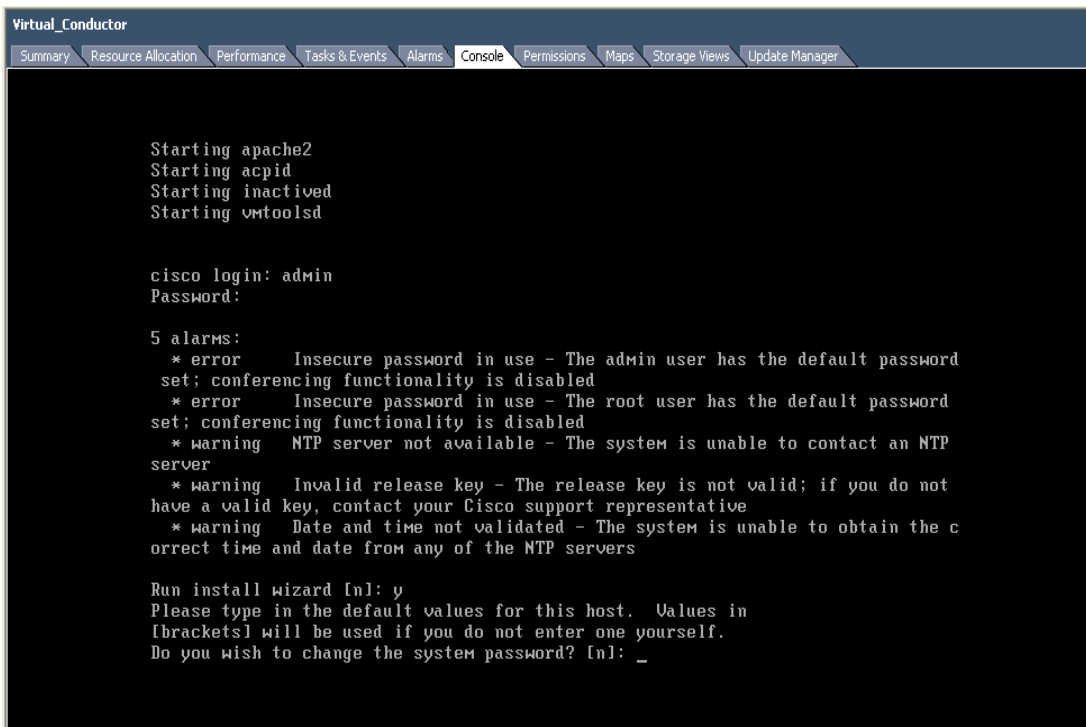
Virtual_Conductor
Summary Resource Allocation Performance Tasks & Events Alarms Console Permissions Maps Storage Views Update Manager

Creating host key file /tandberg/persistent/sshkeys/ssh_host_dsa_key
Starting snmpd
Starting sysmonitor
Starting logrotated
Starting updatesw
Starting clusterdb
ip_tables: (C) 2000-2006 Netfilter Core Team
ip6_tables: (C) 2000-2006 Netfilter Core Team
Starting alarms
Starting tmpstored
Starting managementframework
Starting conference_factory_main.py
Starting switchboardmain.py
Starting application_watchdog.py
Starting config_checker_main.py
Starting pshelld
Starting phpsessionmonitor
Starting crashreportd
Starting apache2
Starting acpid
Starting inactivated
Starting vmtoolsd

cisco login: _

```

- At the Install Wizard prompt type y and then press Enter.



```

Virtual_Conductor
Summary Resource Allocation Performance Tasks & Events Alarms Console Permissions Maps Storage Views Update Manager

Starting apache2
Starting acpid
Starting inactivated
Starting vmtoolsd

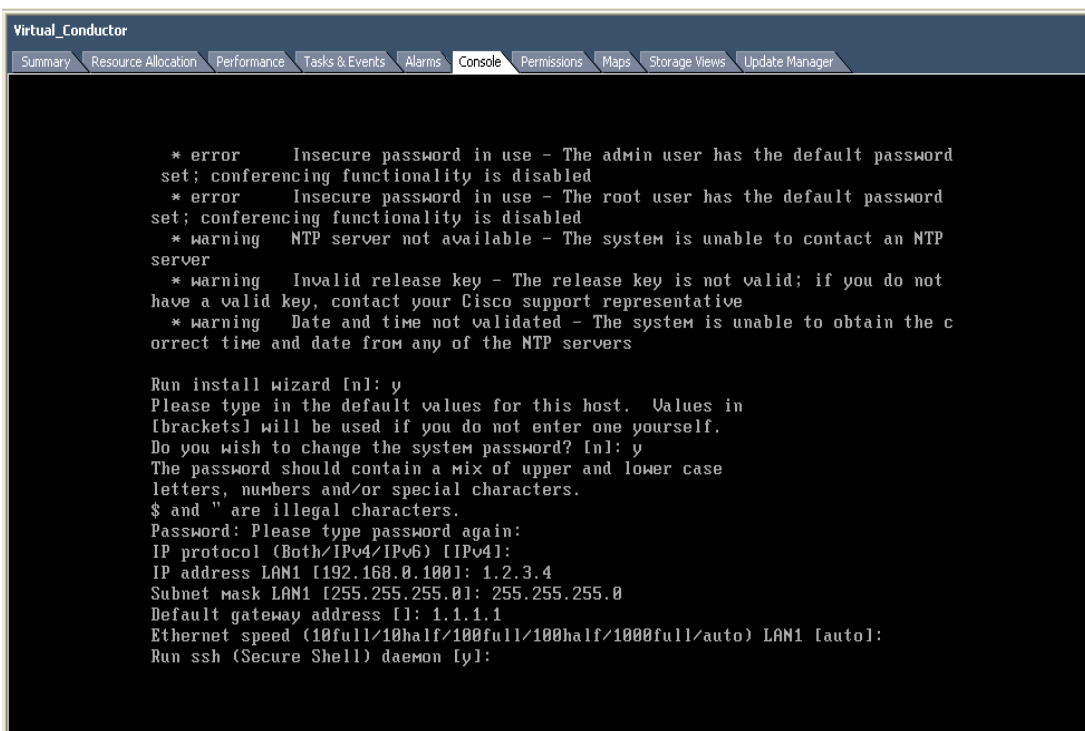
cisco login: admin
Password:

5 alarms:
* error      Insecure password in use - The admin user has the default password
set; conferencing functionality is disabled
* error      Insecure password in use - The root user has the default password
set; conferencing functionality is disabled
* warning    NTP server not available - The system is unable to contact an NTP
server
* warning    Invalid release key - The release key is not valid; if you do not
have a valid key, contact your Cisco support representative
* warning    Date and time not validated - The system is unable to obtain the c
orrect time and date from any of the NTP servers

Run install wizard [n]: y
Please type in the default values for this host. Values in
[brackets] will be used if you do not enter one yourself.
Do you wish to change the system password? [n]: _

```

- Follow the Install Wizard to enter IP information. (Defaults can be entered by pressing Enter at the prompt.)



```

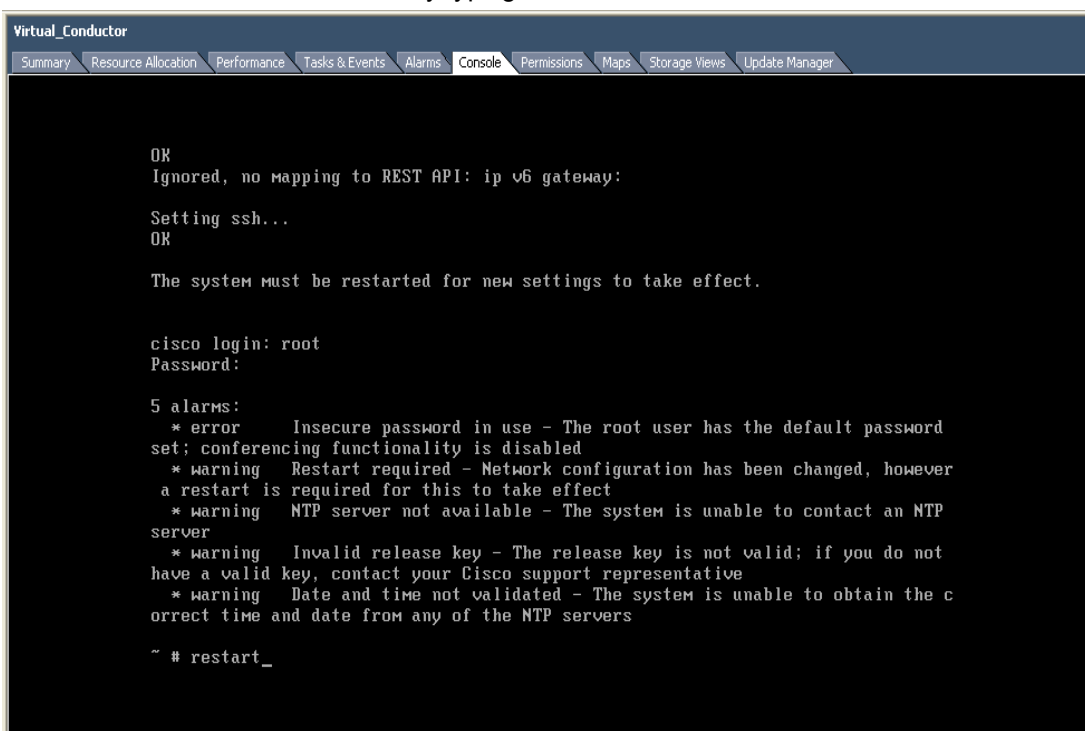
Virtual_Conductor
Summary Resource Allocation Performance Tasks & Events Alarms Console Permissions Maps Storage Views Update Manager

* error    Insecure password in use - The admin user has the default password
set; conferencing functionality is disabled
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set; conferencing functionality is disabled
* warning  NTP server not available - The system is unable to contact an NTP
server
* warning  Invalid release key - The release key is not valid; if you do not
have a valid key, contact your Cisco support representative
* warning  Date and time not validated - The system is unable to obtain the c
orrect time and date from any of the NTP servers

Run install wizard [n]: y
Please type in the default values for this host. Values in
[brackets] will be used if you do not enter one yourself.
Do you wish to change the system password? [n]: y
The password should contain a mix of upper and lower case
letters, numbers and/or special characters.
$ and " are illegal characters.
Password: Please type password again:
IP protocol (Both/IPv4/IPv6) [IPv4]:
IP address LAN1 [192.168.0.100]: 1.2.3.4
Subnet mask LAN1 [255.255.255.0]: 255.255.255.0
Default gateway address []: 1.1.1.1
Ethernet speed (10full/10half/100full/100half/1000full/auto) LAN1 [auto]:
Run ssh (Secure Shell) daemon [y]:

```

- At the end, the configuration is applied and the TelePresence Conductor logs you out.
- Log into the TelePresence Conductor as root with a password of TANDBERG and then restart the TelePresence Conductor VM Guest by typing **restart**.



```

Virtual_Conductor
Summary Resource Allocation Performance Tasks & Events Alarms Console Permissions Maps Storage Views Update Manager

OK
Ignored, no mapping to REST API: ip v6 gateway:

Setting ssh...
OK

The system must be restarted for new settings to take effect.

cisco login: root
Password:

5 alarms:
* error    Insecure password in use - The root user has the default password
set; conferencing functionality is disabled
* warning  Restart required - Network configuration has been changed, however
a restart is required for this to take effect
* warning  NTP server not available - The system is unable to contact an NTP
server
* warning  Invalid release key - The release key is not valid; if you do not
have a valid key, contact your Cisco support representative
* warning  Date and time not validated - The system is unable to obtain the c
orrect time and date from any of the NTP servers

~ # restart_

```

- You should now be able to access the TelePresence Conductor via a web browser.

9. Log in as admin.
10. Get release key:
  - a. Go to the **Overview** page (**Status > Overview**).
  - b. Copy the **Hardware serial number**.
  - c. Use this serial number to order a release key for this TelePresence Conductor VM.

When the release key is available:

1. Log in as admin.
2. Enter the release key:
  - a. Go to the **Upgrade** page (**Maintenance > Upgrade**).
  - b. Download the same version of the tar.gz file as the ova file that is already installed on the VM, from the Downloads section of cisco.com.
  - c. Click **Browse...** and select the tar.gz file.
  - d. Enter the release key provided in the **Release key** field.
  - e. Click **Upgrade** for the file to be uploaded.
  - f. Click **Continue with upgrade** to start the upgrade process.
  - g. Click **Reboot system**.
3. After the reboot, log in to the web interface and configure the TelePresence Conductor, including changing any default passwords, configuring DNS, NTP, conference configuration settings and so on as required.  
Follow the *Cisco TelePresence Conductor Deployment Guide* to guide you through configuring this TelePresence Conductor VM ready for operation.
4. After the TelePresence Conductor has been configured it is good practice to backup the TelePresence Conductor configuration using the TelePresence Conductor backup facility, and also to take a VM snapshot (see "Snapshot and restore using VM snapshot").  
The snapshot is important, because it can be used to restore a VM should it become damaged – the snapshot will retain the existing license keys. If the VM is re-installed instead of being restored, new license keys would be required.

# Upgrades

You upgrade a VM TelePresence Conductor in the same manner as you would upgrade a non-VM TelePresence Conductor (using the .tar.gz file, not a .ova file):

1. If the TelePresence Conductor is part of a cluster follow the *Cisco TelePresence Conductor Cluster Creation and Maintenance Deployment Guide*.
2. If the TelePresence Conductor is not part of a cluster:
  - a. Log in to the TelePresence Conductor VM web interface as an admin user.
  - b. Backup the TelePresence Conductor from the **Backup** page (**Maintenance > Backup and restore**).
  - c. Upgrade the TelePresence Conductor from the **Upgrade** page (**Maintenance > Upgrade**).

## Clustering for resilience and capacity

When clustering VM TelePresence Conductors it is strongly recommended to use at least two physical hardware hosts – clustered TelePresence Conductors are designed to support resilience and capacity.

To support hardware resilience, TelePresence Conductor peers must run on at least two different hardware platforms.

## Snapshot and restore using VM snapshot

The VMware snapshot feature is especially useful in test labs where it is required to return to a known starting point. This is not a replacement for the TelePresence Conductor backup – the TelePresence Conductor backup should always be performed prior to the VMware snapshot being taken.

A VMware snapshot can also be used to restore a VM should it become damaged – the VMware snapshot will retain the existing license keys. If the VM is re-installed instead of being restored, new license keys would be required.

- Ensure that the host has spare disk space on which to create and store the snapshot – each snapshot can take up to 132GB + 6GB.
- Only perform the snapshot when the VM TelePresence Conductor has little activity going on – performing the snapshot will degrade the performance of the VM.

### Creating a VMware snapshot

We strongly recommended to perform a VMware snapshot when there are no calls in progress to ensure reliability.

1. Select the relevant TelePresence Conductor VM Guest.
2. Right-click the TelePresence Conductor VM Guest and select **Snapshot > Take Snapshot**.
3. Enter name and description.
4. Ensure **Snapshot the virtual machine's memory** is selected.
5. Click **OK**.
6. Wait for the “Create virtual machine snapshot” task to complete.

### Restoring a VMware snapshot

1. Select the relevant TelePresence Conductor VM Guest.
2. Right-click the TelePresence Conductor VM Guest and select **Snapshot > Snapshot Manager**.
3. Select the required snapshot image.
4. Click **Goto**.
5. Click **Yes**.
6. Click **Close**.

### Incremental VMware backups

If incremental backups are to be enabled, ensure that you follow the VMware Guides on 1st & 3rd Party Guest Backup Solutions.



# Hardware references

## Serial interface

VM TelePresence Conductor has no physical serial interface; the serial interface is accessible through the console tab of the TelePresence Conductor VM guest.

Note: use CTRL+ALT to exit from the Console window (this is identified in the bottom right corner of the vSphere Client window).

## Ethernet interfaces (NICs)

In VM TelePresence Conductor the LAN interfaces are Virtual NICs. Appropriate drivers are set up as VM TelePresence Conductor is installed; configuration of IP addresses is carried out through the standard TelePresence Conductor interface.

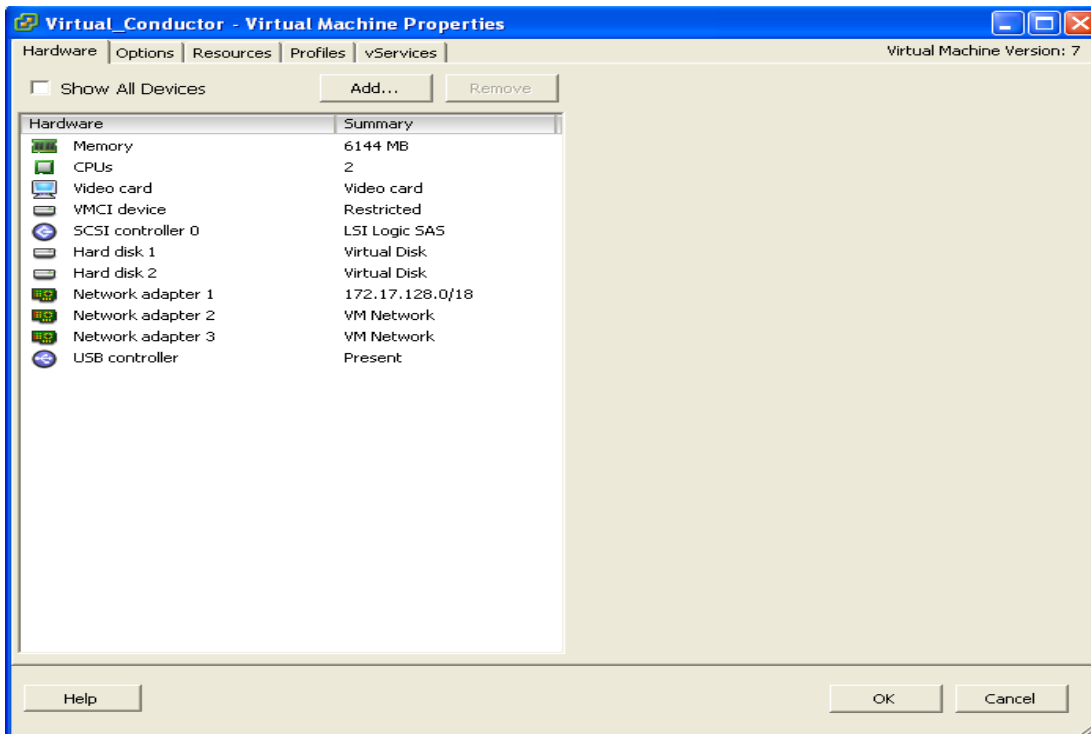
VM TelePresence Conductor allocates 3 virtual NICs:

- the first is used for the standard LAN 1 interface
- the second is used if Dual Network interfaces is enabled (LAN 2)
- the third is reserved for future use

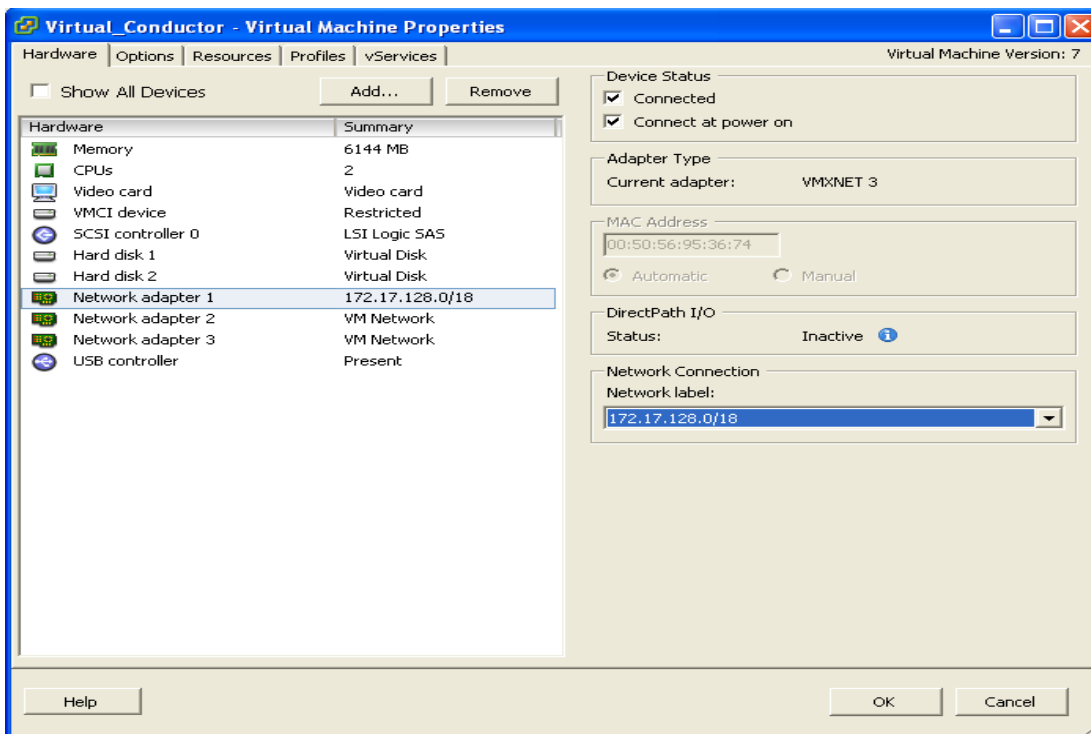
## Allocating a virtual NIC to a physical NIC interface

Virtual NICs can be assigned to physical interfaces as follows:

1. Ensure that the physical NIC on the VM Host is connected and operational.
2. Set up or check that there are Virtual Switches (vNetwork Distributed Switches) for each physical NIC. (Select the host on which the TelePresence Conductor VM will run, select the **Configuration** tab and select **Networking**.)
3. Ensure that there is at least one Virtual Machine Port Group (with associated VLAN IDs) set up for each physical NIC.  
To add a new Virtual Machine Port Group:
  - a. Click Properties on the appropriate Virtual Switch or vNetwork Distributed Switch.
  - b. Follow the network wizard.
4. Note the name of a Virtual Machine Port Group connecting to the required NIC.
5. Select the TelePresence Conductor VM Guest; right click it and select **Edit settings...**



6. Select the required network adaptor (Network adaptor 1 = LAN 1, Network adaptor 2 = LAN 2).



7. Select the appropriate Network label (Virtual Machine Port Group) to associate the TelePresence Conductor LAN interface with the required physical NIC.
8. After a few seconds the TelePresence Conductor will be able to communicate over the physical interface.

## Additional information

### Supported features

vMotion has been tested and TelePresence Conductor correctly moves. We recommend that a vMotion move is carried out when there is low conference creation activity on the VM TelePresence Conductor.

Use of a SAN with Fibre interconnect, rather than a NAS, is recommended in order to maximize the transfer speed.

### Unsupported features

VMware fault tolerant mode is not supported (because the TelePresence Conductor uses dual cores).

### Licensing

TelePresence Conductor VMs require licensing in the same way that the appliance TelePresence Conductor units require licensing.

A VM TelePresence Conductor will be deemed to be a different TelePresence Conductor if it is moved and gets a new serial number. The VM TelePresence Conductor is designed to allow different hardware platforms to be used to get TelePresence Conductor functionality, not to support copy to a new platform.

# Appendix 1 — Troubleshooting

This section contains information to help in troubleshooting system issues.

## Checking VMware compatibility

If you are using third party hardware for hosting the VM TelePresence Conductor application, check the hardware compatibility. This can be done using the VMware compatibility guide tool available from <http://www.vmware.com/resources/compatibility/search.php>.

## VMware checklist

1. Check the accessibility to the VM host server (by ping, physical console access, ssh remote access, KVM-over-IP console, and so on).
2. Check the network connectivity of the VMkernel (by executing the `vmkping` command using Tech Support Mode to verify network connectivity from the VMkernel NIC level).
3. If you are having problems connecting to the vSphere Client management console, execute the command `/sbin/services.sh` from an SSH session to restart the ESXi management agent.
4. Check the utilization of the VM host server (CPU utilization, memory utilization, disk access speed, storage access speed, network access status, power utilization, and so on).  
If any specific application causes high utilization, stop or restart this application to isolate the overall VM host performance level. Alternatively execute the command `esxtop` from Tech Support Mode to list all system processes running on the ESXi host application.
5. Check the ESXi server file log (hostd.logs) under the folder `/var/log/vmware`.  
This log contains common error logs such as iSCSI naming error, authentication error, host convertibility error, and so on.
6. Verify that there is adequate disk space available on the volume that is storing the database files to ensure correct operation of the database.  
If there is not adequate space available on the physical volume that stores the database files, free up disk space.  
Validate the authentication to the vCenter Server database. The vCenter Server service may not be able to authenticate with the database if:
  - a. There are permission issues with the database when importing from one instance to another.
  - b. The password on the account you are using to authenticate to the database has changed but the password in the registry has not changed as well.
  - c. The vCenter Server database user is not granted correct permissions.

## Isolating a possible root cause

| Potential issue area | What to look for   |
|----------------------|--|
| Storage              | <p>Look for the VM store application image stored either on the local drive, SAN or NFS.</p> <p>VMs often freeze or hang up if the application failed to access the storage.</p> <p>Possible error messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ vCenter Server does not start</li> <li>■ vCenter Server is slow to respond</li> <li>■ vCenter Server fails after an indefinite amount of time</li> </ul> |
| Network              | <p>Any network failure or locking causes a connection failure between the VM and the virtual network. Also, if using NFS or iSCSI, storage may cause application failures because the application cannot access the file system.</p>   |
| DNS                  | <p>DNS server failures or communication failures between DNS and the VM Server may cause the VMware application or the VM TelePresence Conductor application to fail.</p>  |
| vCenter Server       | <p>If vCenter is not operating properly, even though the VM TelePresence Conductor application is still up and running, you may lose connection to the VM TelePresence Conductor application from the network.</p>   |
| Host application     | <p>Check any critical alarms on the VM application for events on the host or application level (check the event information from vSphere Client).</p>  |

## Possible issues

### VM image fails to boot

If the VM image fails to boot, check the VT (Virtualization Technology) setting in BIOS. This needs to be enabled for hosting VMs. If it is not set, set it and re-install ESXi then load the .ova file.

### TelePresence Conductor application fails to start

Look at the /tmp/hwfail file – its content will indicate any violations in the installation.

For example, TelePresence Conductor reserves 3 virtual NICs – these are required in the TelePresence Conductor, do not try deleting one or more of them otherwise hwfail will be created and the TelePresence Conductor VM will not run.

### Configured NTP does not work

For NTP to work on TelePresence Conductor, the same NTP must also be configured on the VM host.

### Guest console in vSphere 5 fails to run on some Microsoft platforms

When attempting to open a console screen from vSphere for the VM:

- Error message: “The VMRC console has disconnected...attempting to reconnect.”
- Screen remains black

The following operating systems are at risk:

- Windows 7 64 bit – reported on VMware forum (<http://communities.vmware.com/thread/333026>)
- Windows Server 2008 R2 (64-bit) – found by use

### Raid controller synchronization

If the VMware system is synchronizing its RAID disks, disk performance is seriously degraded. It is strongly recommended that TelePresence Conductor is not installed or run on VM platforms where RAID disks are in a degraded or synchronizing state.

## Analyzing the cause of VMware issues

If VMware is causing problems on a TelePresence Conductor host, you are initially recommended to collect logs from the host for analysis:

1. Using the vSphere client (or the vCenter Server managing this ESXi host) connect to the ESXi host on which the TelePresence Conductor is running.
2. Go to **File > Export > Export System logs**, choose the appropriate ESXi host and go with the default settings.

After you have downloaded the logs analyze them, or have them analyzed to determine the issue.

More information on exporting logs can be found at

[http://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en\\_US&cmd=displayKC&externalId=653](http://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en_US&cmd=displayKC&externalId=653).

## Running a TelePresence Conductor factory reset

Very rarely, it may become necessary to run the “factory-reset” script on a TelePresence Conductor, which reinstalls the TelePresence Conductor software image and resets the configuration to the functional minimum. This script will fail on a VM TelePresence Conductor if the TelePresence Conductor has not been upgraded since it was first deployed.

To allow the factory-reset script to run, an administrator must place two files (via SCP as root) in /mnt/harddisk/factory-reset/ on the TelePresence Conductor:

- tandberg-image.tar.gz: a TelePresence Conductor software release downloaded from [www.cisco.com](http://www.cisco.com) and unpacked from the zip file, for example, a renamed version of s42800xc1\_2\_0.tar.gz
- rk: a text file containing the release key for this version of the TelePresence Conductor software, tied to the serial number of this VM TelePresence Conductor.

The factory-reset script can now be run as root on the VM TelePresence Conductor.

## Appendix 2 — Deploying multiple datastores

This process should be carried out during the initial build of the VM host, if the VM host has two or more RAID arrays of disk storage. This configuration enables vSphere / vCenter to know about all the datastores.

1. From vSphere or vCenter Inventory list select the relevant Host.
2. Select the **Configuration** tab.
3. Select **Storage**.

The screenshot displays the vSphere Client interface for a VM host named 'vm-vodafone1 VMware ESXi, 5.0.0, 469512'. The 'Configuration' tab is active, and the 'Storage' section is expanded. The 'Datastores' table is visible, showing the following data:

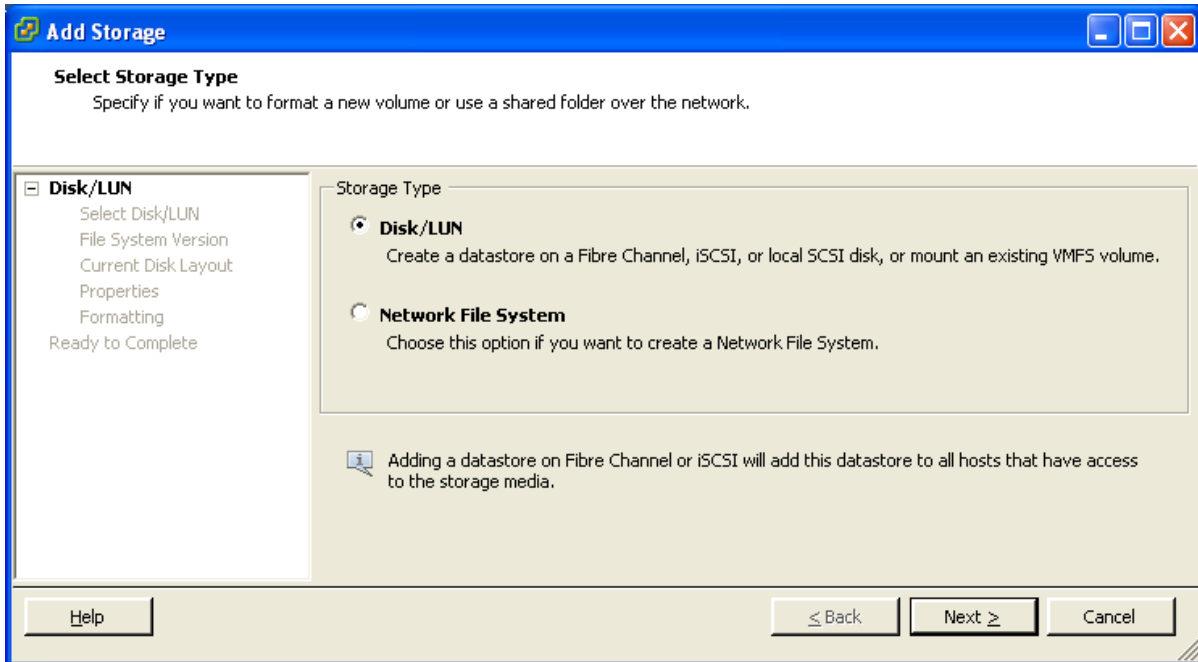
| Identification | Device               | Drive Type | Capacity  | Free      | Type  | Last Update           | Hardware Acceleration |
|----------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| datastore1     | Local LSI Disk (n... | Non-SSD    | 131.00 GB | 130.05 GB | VMFS5 | 11/17/2011 8:16:37 AM | Not supported         |

The 'Recent Tasks' table at the bottom shows the following data:

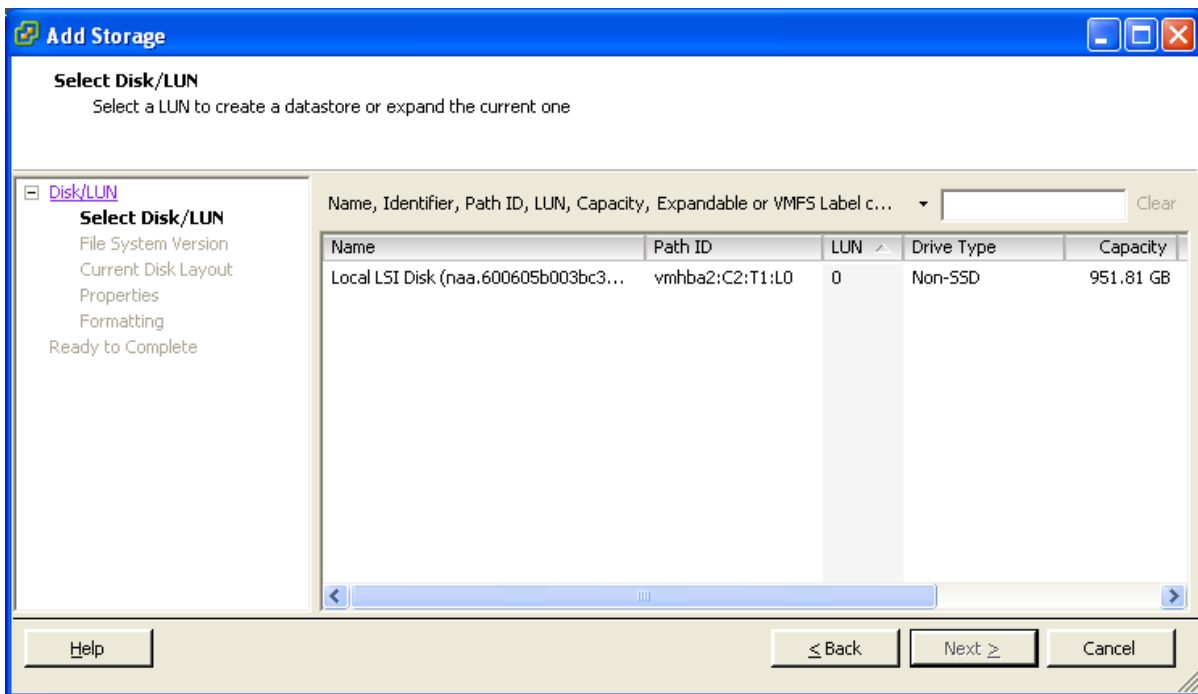
| Name            | Target       | Status    | Details | Initiated by | Requested Start Time   | Start Time             | Completed Time         |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|---------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Rescan VMFS     | 10.50.159.84 | Completed |         | root         | 11/17/2011 8:16:37 ... | 11/17/2011 8:16:37 ... | 11/17/2011 8:16:37 ... |
| Rescan all HBAs | 10.50.159.84 | Completed |         | root         | 11/17/2011 8:16:36 ... | 11/17/2011 8:16:36 ... | 11/17/2011 8:16:37 ... |

4. Select **Add Storage ...** (on the right hand side window).

5. Select **Disk/LUN** and click **Next**.

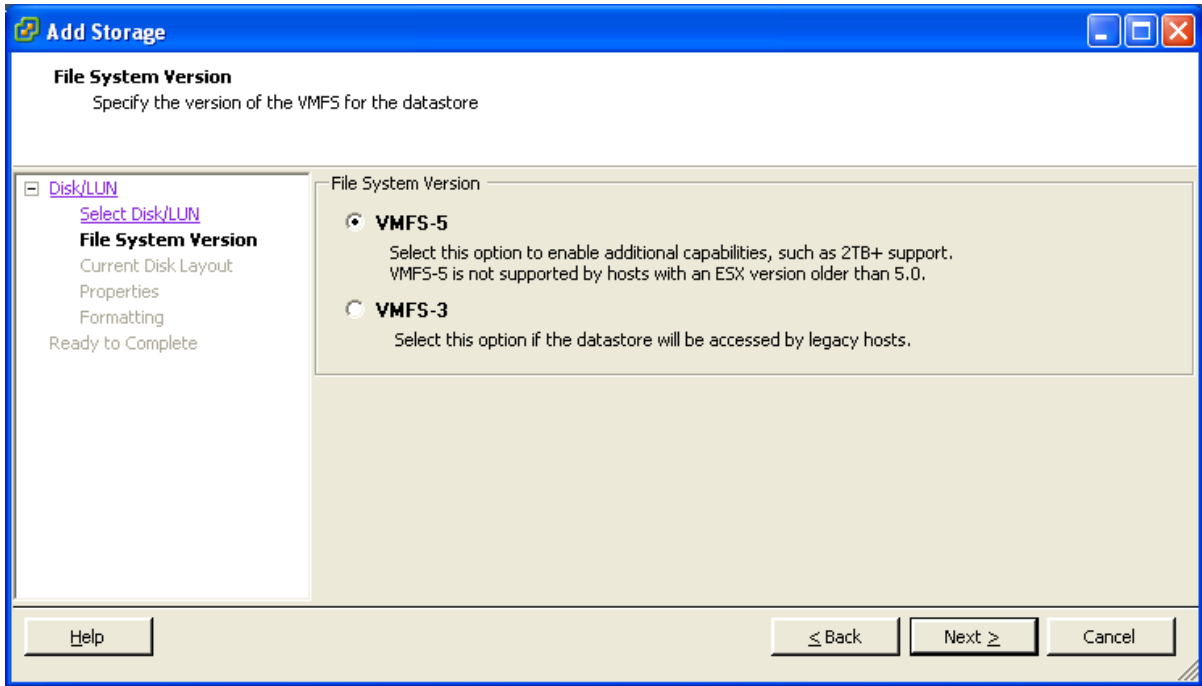


6. Under **Disk/LUN** select the required Disc/LUN from the list presented and click **Next**.

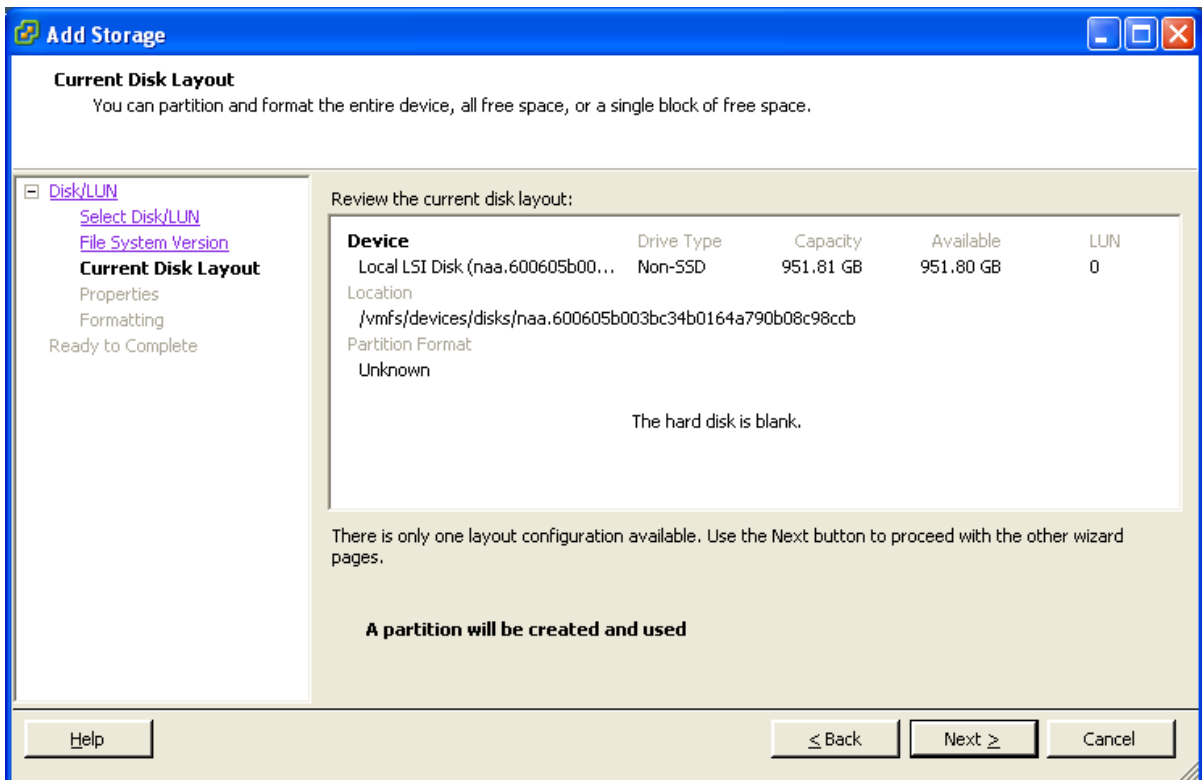




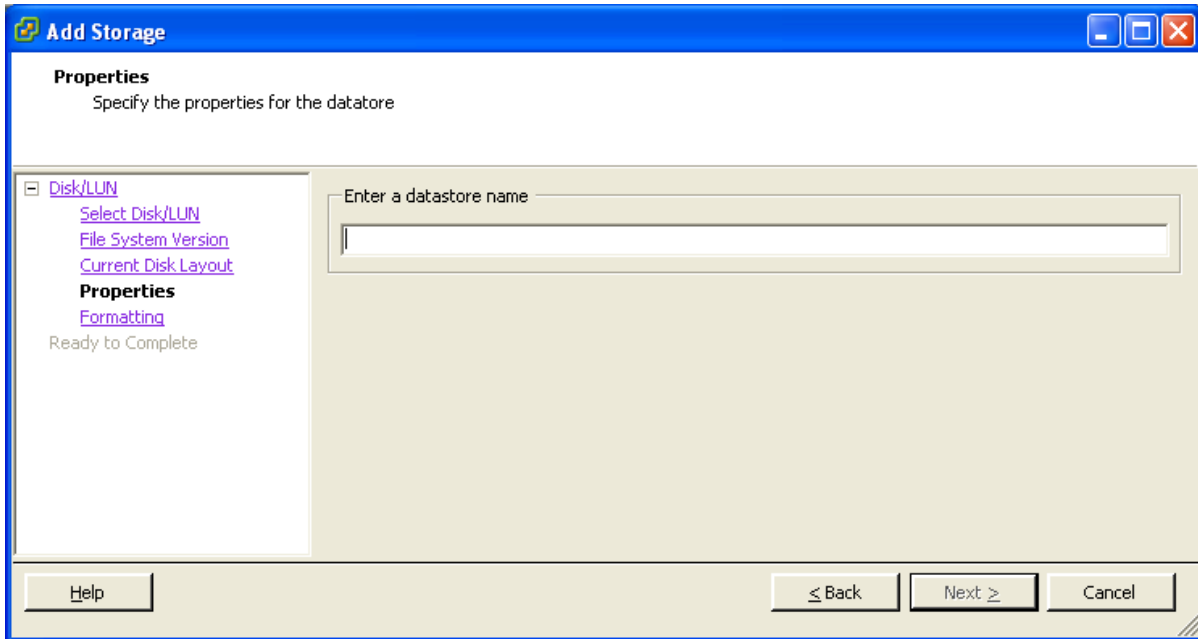
7. On the **File System Version** page select **VMFS-5** and then click **Next**.



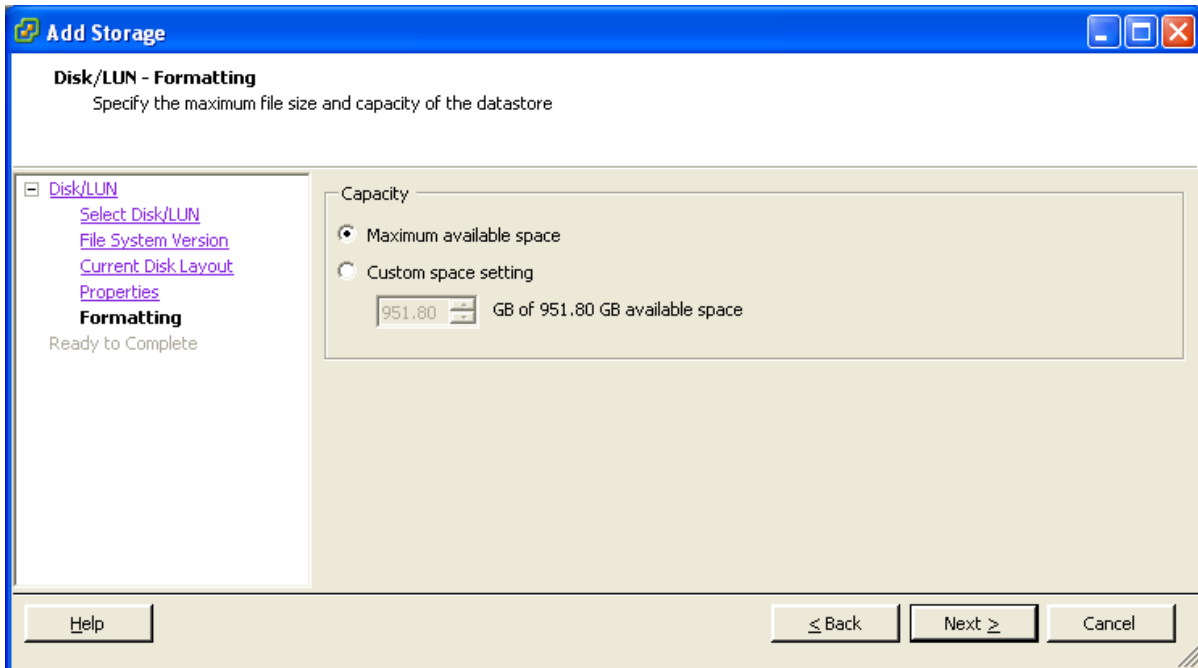
8. On the **Current Disk Layout** page verify the details and then click **Next**.



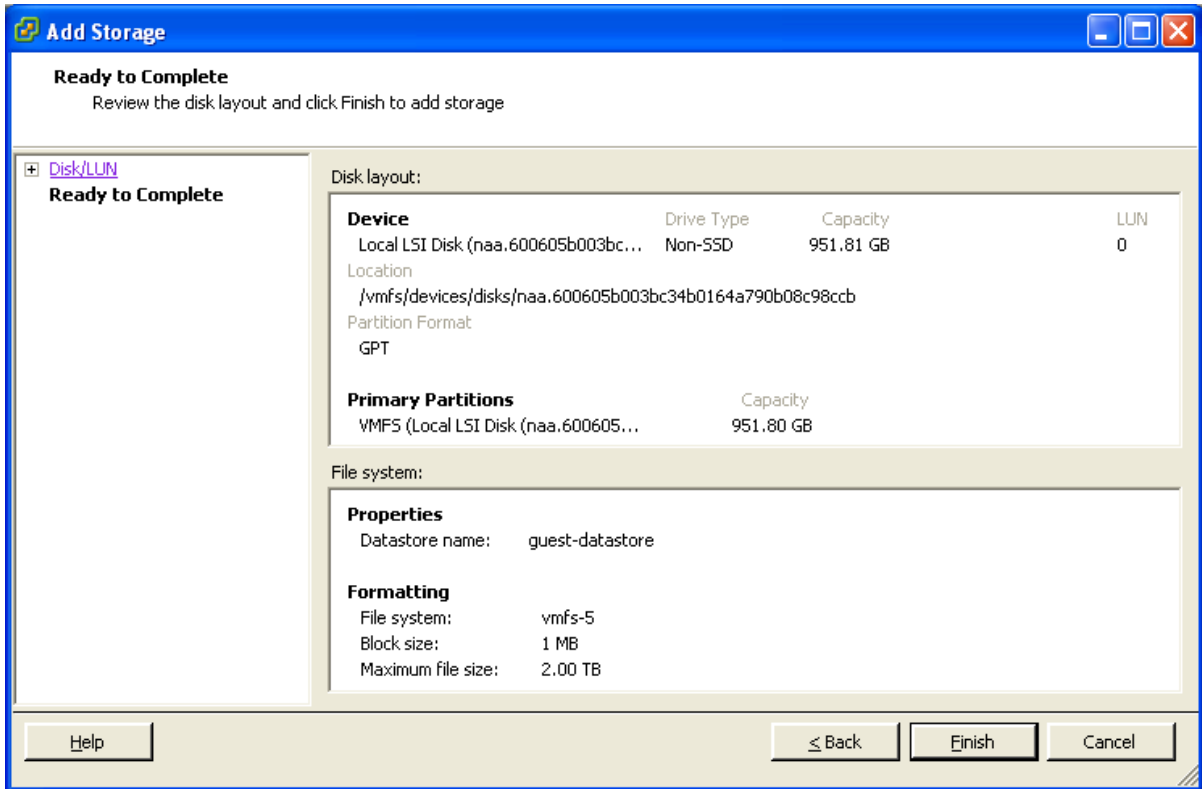
9. On the **Properties** page enter a name for the new datastore and then click **Next**.



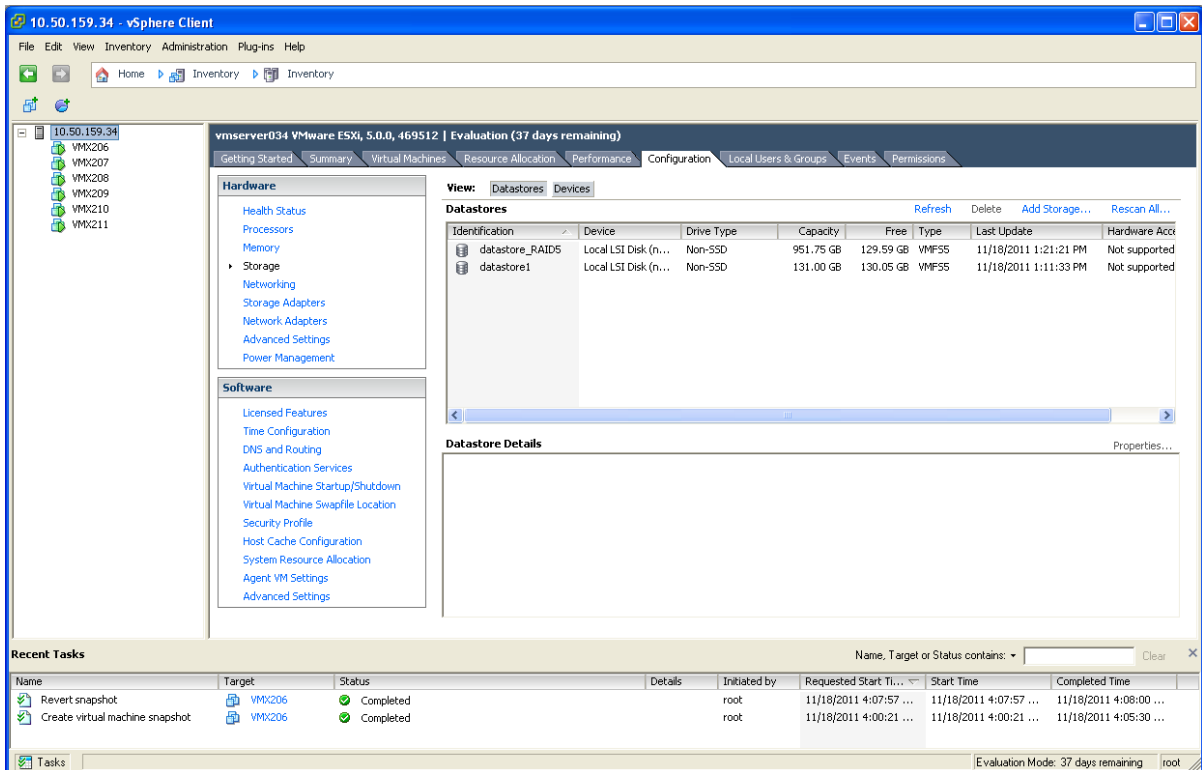
10. On the **Formatting** page select **Maximum available space** and then click **Next**.



- On the **Ready to Complete** page verify the details and then click **Finish**.



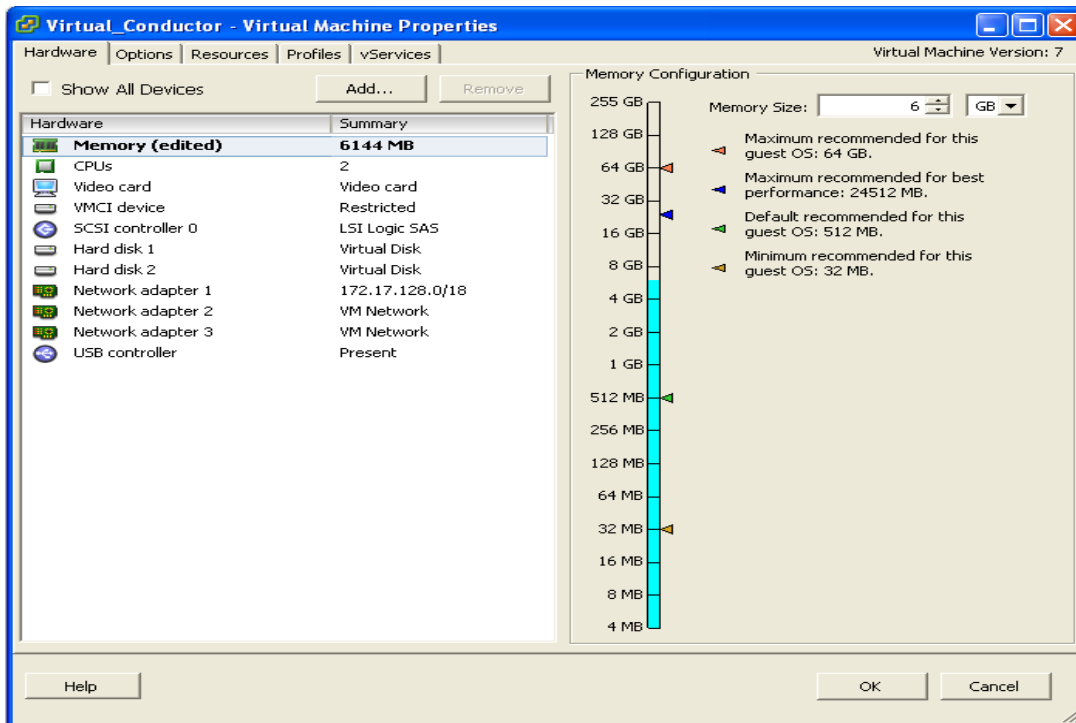
- Wait for the Create VMFS Datastore task to complete.
- On completion, the new datastore will be listed under the **Storage** section.



## Appendix 3 — Ensuring that the required 6GB of memory is allocated for TelePresence Conductor VM

If the wrong amount of memory has been allocated to the TelePresence Conductor VM, this can be corrected as follows:

1. Power Off the Guest:
  - a. Select TelePresence Conductor VM Guest.
  - b. Select the **Console** tab.
  - c. Right-click TelePresence Conductor VM Guest.
  - d. Select **Power > Shut Down Guest**.
  - e. Select to confirm shutdown.
  - f. Wait for Initiate guest OS shutdown to complete.
  - g. Wait for Console screen to go blank and the icon by TelePresence Conductor VM Guest to lose its green Power On indication.
2. When the Guest is off, right-click the guest and select **Edit Settings**.
3. Select the **Hardware** tab.
4. Select **Memory**.
5. On the right side, ensure that Memory Size is set at 6GB – if not set it to 6GB and click **OK**.



6. Power On the Guest.
  - a. Select TelePresence Conductor VM Guest.
  - b. Select the **Console** tab.
  - c. Right-click on the TelePresence Conductor VM Guest.

- d. Select **Power > Power On**.
  - e. Wait for console to show the login: prompt.
7. Check that other configuration requirements (for example, number of CPUs, disk space allocation, version of ESXi) are correct.

## Document revision history

The following table summarizes the changes that have been applied to this document.

| Revision | Date           | Description      |
|----------|----------------|------------------|
| 1        | September 2012 | Initial release. |

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