Installation

This chapter describes how to identify and resolve installation problems.

Host Is in the Not Responding State in the Microsoft SCVMM

You can refresh the host that is in the Not Responding state.

Step 1 Launch the Microsoft SCVMM UI.

Step 2 Choose the server that is in the Not Responding state.

Step 3 Refresh the host.

Installation Failure When the Microsoft SCVMM Fails to Resolve Hostnames

The Microsoft SCVMM might fail to resolve the hostnames of the managed Cisco Nexus 1000V for Microsft Hyper-V servers. Which might result in the failure of pushing Cisco Nexus 1000V for Microsoft Hyper-V VEM MSI to the Microsoft SCVMM server hosts from the Microsoft SCVMM server.

Any host side operation might fail when DNS is not resolved and could resolve in the following:

- Refresh failure of the host from the Microsoft SCVMM
- Failure to create a Cisco Nexus 1000V logical switch on the host

Step 1 Launch the Microsoft SCVMM UI.

Step 2 At the command prompt, enter the **ping** *hostname*, where the *hostname* is the name of the DNS host.

Step 3 Enter the **winrm id -r**<*hostname*> command.

Step 4 Repeat Step 2 and Step 3 from the host and replace the *hostname* with the name of the Microsoft SCVMM DNS server.

Step 5 If there is more than one DNS server associated with the host, make sure that the management NIC contains only the DNS server that points to the Active Directory (AD).

Step 6 Using your browser, navigate to **Tools** > **Internet Options** > **Connections** to relocate your alternate DNS server (if any).

Refreshing the Connection Between the Cisco Nexus 1000V and Microsoft SCVMM Server

You can refresh the connection between the Cisco Nexus 1000V and Microsoft SCVMM server.

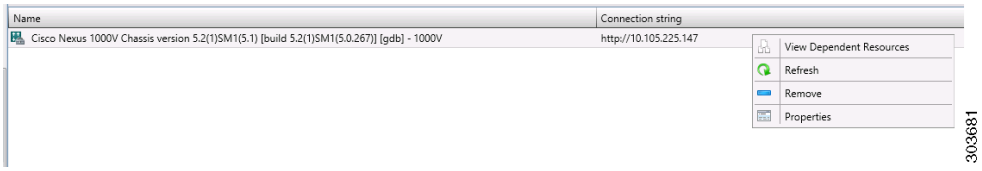
Step 1 Launch the Microsoft SCVMM UI.

Step 2 For the SCVMM 2012 SP1 server, choose **Fabric Management** > **Networking** > **Switch Extension Manager**.

Step 3 For the SCVMM 2012 R2 server, choose **Fabric Management > Networking > Network Service**.

Step 4 Choose **Cisco Nexus 1000V** and right click to refresh. See Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1 Refresh Cisco Nexus 1000V Connection with the Microsoft SCVMM Server



Step 5 Verify that the job is complete by checking the **Jobs** section.

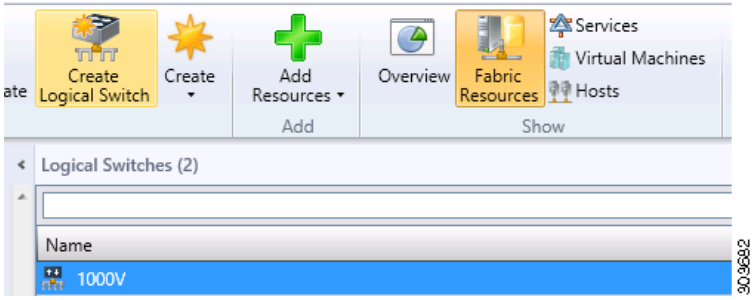
Updating the Cisco Nexus 1000V Configuration Data on Hyper-V Hosts

You can update the Cisco Nexus 1000V configuration data on the Hyper-V hosts.

Step 1 Launch the Microsoft SCVMM UI.

Step 2 Choose **Fabric > Logical Switches** to display the screen. See Figure 3-2.

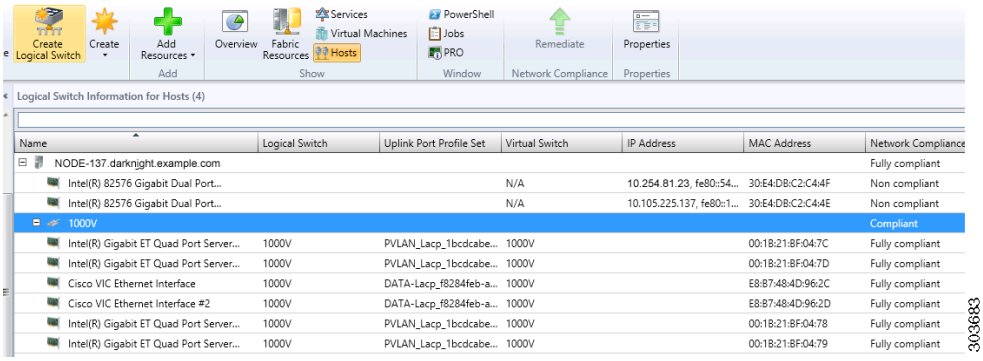
Figure 3-2 Displaying Logical Switches



Step 3 From the toolbar, choose **Hosts**.

Step 4 Choose the host and choose **1000V.** See Figure 3-3.

Figure 3-3 Choosing the Cisco Nexus 1000V Switch



Step 5 From the toolbar, choose **Remediate**.

Step 6 Verify that the job was completed by checking the **Jobs** section.

Verifying That the Cisco Provider Installed Correctly

You can verify that the Cisco pCleaning up the switch extension might fail when you are deploying a VM that uses a static IP address from the static IP address pools that are published by the Cisco Nexus 1000V VSM.rovider has been installed correctly.

Step 1 Launch the Microsoft SCVMM UI.

Step 2 Navigate to **Settings**.

Step 3 Choose **Configuration Providers**.

Cleaning Up Switch Extention Fails

Cleaning up the switch extension might fail when you are deploying a VM that uses a static IP address from the static IP address pools that are published by the Cisco Nexus 1000V VSM.

Note This problem is a known Microsoft issue.

Because the error is due to unrevoked IP addresses, the error shown by the Microsoft SCVMM is not specific.

Step 1 Launch the Microsoft SCVMM UI.

Step 2 Using a PowerShell window, enter the following commands, in sequence, to revoke the static IP adresses:

```
$vsem = Get-SCVirtualSwitchExtensionManager -VirtualSwitchExtensionManagerConnectionString
http://<VSM-IP-address>
$pools = Get-SCStaticIPAddressPool | where { $_.VirtualSwitchExtensionManager.ID -eq
$vsem.ID }
$pools | ForEach-Object { get-scipaddress -UnAssigned -StaticIPAddressPool $_ } | Revoke-
SCIPAddress
```

Step 3 The configuration provider details appear on the Microsoft SCVMM.

Refreshing Switch Extension Manager Fails

The following are symptoms, possible causes, and solutions for problems when refreshing the Switch Extension Manager or the Network Service.

Symptom	Possible Causes	Solution
You are unable to refresh the Switch Extension Manager from Microsoft SCVMM.	There is a problem with the connection between the Microsoft SCVMM and the VSM.	1. Verify that you can navigate to the VSM http://*vsm_ip_address* from the server where the Microsoft SCVMM service is running. 2. Verify that your proxy settings and firewall settings are not impacting on the Microsoft SCVMM to VSM connectivity.
	There is an error in the VSM configuration.	On the VSM, verify the configuration by entering the **show svs domain** command.

Verifying Logical Switch Compliance

The Microsoft SCVMM might report a non compliant warning when you are deploying or changing port profiles on the Cisco Nexus 1000V logical switch. This problem is a result of a mismatch of the opaque data stored on Microsoft SCVMM and that of the individual hosts.

Note This issue is only a warning; it is not an error.

Step 1 Launch the Microsoft SCVMM UI.

Step 2 Navigate to **Fabric > Logical Switches > Hosts**.

Step 3 Using a Microsoft SCVMM PowerShell window, enter the following:

```
Get-SCVirtualNetwork | where-object {$_.LogicalSwitch -like "1000V"} | select VMHost,
HighlyAvailable, LogicalNetworks, VMHostNetworkAdaters | LogicalSwitchComplianceStatus
```

To remove the Logical Switch Compliance Warning, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Refresh the Virtual Switch Extension Manager

Step 2 Choose **Fabric > Logical Switches > Hosts**.

Step 3 Select the appropriate logical switch and choose **Remediate the Host**.

Verifying the Logical Switch Extension

The Cisco Nexus 1000V logical switch extension is always a forwarding extension. You can verify the logical switch extension.

Step 1 Launch the Microsoft SCVMM UI.

Step 2 Choose **Fabric > Logical Switches >** *switch_name* **> Properties > Extensions**.

Step 3 Verify that the extension type is **Forwarding**.

Verifying the Logical Switch Uplink Mode

The Cisco Nexus 1000V logical switch uplink mode should be **team**. You can verify the logical switch uplink mode.

Step 1 Launch the Microsoft SCVMM UI.

Step 2 Choose **Fabric > Logical Switches >** *switch_name* **> Properties > Uplink**.

Step 3 Verify that the Uplink mode is **Team**.

Creating or Deleting a Switch on a Host Management Adapter

While you are deploying a Cisco Nexus 1000V switch or cleaning up a Cisco Nexus 1000V on a host management adapter, the operation might fail if there are network flaps or a DNS resolution. This problem might cause host connectivity loss because the failure occurs on the host management adapter.

Step 1 Log in to the host using the remote console.

Step 2 Open an elevated PowerShell window and enter the **Remove-VMSwitch -name** *switchname* command.

Step 3 Remove the NetSwitch Team from the host and restore connectivity by entering the **Get-NetswitchTeam | Remove-NetSwitchTeam** command.

Step 4 Refresh the host from the Microsoft SCVMM.

Note If Step 2 fails when the WMI on the host is stuck in an inconsistent state, manually delete the switch from the registry, and perform a system reboot and proceed to Step 3.

Exporting VM Templates When a Hard Disk Fails

When you are exporting a VM template and the hard disk selected fails, the problem is probably caused by the internet proxy settings.

Step 1 Launch the Microsoft SCVMM UI.

Step 2 Verify that the internet Connection Settings field is blank.

Deleting Temporary Templates

You can delete temporary templates that are created by the Microsoft SCVMM.

Symptom	Possible Causes	Solution
Unable to delete Cisco Nexus 1000V objects in Microsoft SCVMM.	The Microsoft SCVMM creates temporary templates that are linked to the Cisco Nexus 1000V objects.	Delete the temporary templates by entering the following commands in a PowerShell window: • Get-VMMServer • Get-SCVMTemplate | where {$_.Name -linke “Tempoarary*”} | Remove-SCVMTemplate

Verifying Host Compliance in the Microsoft SCVMM

You can verify host compliance in the Microsoft SCVMM; all hosts should show as fully compliant.

Step 1 Choose **Fabric > Logical Switches > Hosts**.

Step 2 Choose the host from list.

Step 3 From the toolbar, choose **Remediate**.

Step 4 Verify that the job was completed by checking the **Jobs** section

Creating a Switch on a Management NIC When a Static IP Address Fails on a Server Core

Creating a switch fails when using a Cisco Nexus 1000V on a management NIC with a static IP address on a server core.

Note This problem is a Microsoft issue with Server Core versions of Windows Server 2012.

Step 1 Launch the Microsoft SCVMM UI.

Step 2 Log in to the host using the remote console.

Step 3 Using a Microsoft SCVMM PowerShell window, delete the switch from the host by entering the **Remove-VMSwitch –name** *switchname* command.

Step 4 Remove the NetSwitch Team from the host and restore connectivity by entering the **Get-NetswitchTeam | Remove-NetSwitchTeam** command.

Step 5 Refresh the host from the Microsoft SCVMM.

Problems with Management NICs

The following are symptoms, possible causes, and solutions for problems with management NICs.

Symptom	Possible Causes	Solution
You are unable to push opaque data (OD) on VEMs.	The VSM IP address has changed.	1. Change the IP address of the management interface (mgmt0) on the VSM. 2. Change the connection string of the Switch Manager Extension on the Microsoft SCVMM to the new VSM IP address. 3. Refresh the Switch Extension Manager/Network Service in the Microsoft SCVMM. 4. Verify the information on all screens before you choose **OK**. 5. Choose **Fabric > Logical Switches > Hosts**. 6. Choose the host from the list. 7. From the toolbar, choose **Remediate**. 8. Verify that the job was completed by checking the **Jobs** section.