

# VMware Cloud Foundation Architecture and Deployment Guide

VMware Cloud Foundation 3.5

You can find the most up-to-date technical documentation on the VMware website at:

<https://docs.vmware.com/>

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# About the VMware Cloud Foundation Architecture and Deployment Guide

The *VMware Cloud Foundation Architecture and Deployment Guide* provides a high-level overview of the VMware Cloud Foundation product and its architecture. This document also describes the deployment process for Cloud Foundation.

## Intended Audience

The *VMware Cloud Foundation Architecture and Deployment Guide* is intended for data center cloud administrators who deploy a Cloud Foundation system in their organization's data center. The information in this guide is written for experienced data center cloud administrators who are familiar with:

- Concepts of virtualization and software-defined data centers
- Networking and concepts such as uplinks, NICs, and IP networks
- Hardware components such as top-of-rack (ToR) switches, inter-rack switches, servers with direct attached storage, cables, and power supplies
- Methods for setting up physical racks in your data center
- Using the VMware vSphere® Web Client™ to work with virtual machines

## Related Publications

The *VMware Cloud Foundation Planning and Preparation Guide* provides detailed information about the software, tools, and external services that are required for Cloud Foundation.

The *VMware Cloud Foundation Operations and Administration Guide* contains detailed information about how to administer and operate a Cloud Foundation system in your data center.

Your Cloud Foundation system includes various VMware software products and components. You can find the documentation for those VMware software products at [docs.vmware.com](https://docs.vmware.com).

## Cloud Foundation Glossary

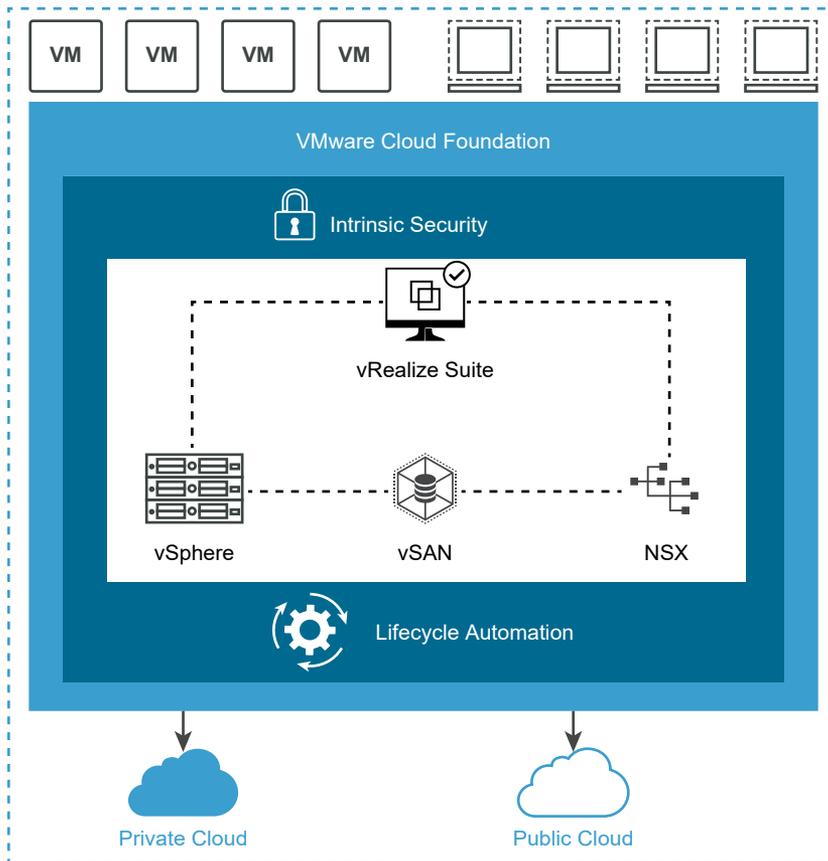
The Cloud Foundation Glossary defines terms specific to Cloud Foundation.

# About VMware Cloud Foundation

1

VMware Cloud Foundation is an integrated software stack that bundles compute virtualization (VMware vSphere), storage virtualization (VMware vSAN), network virtualization (VMware NSX for vSphere and NSX-T), and cloud management (VMware vRealize Suite) into a single platform that can be deployed on premises as a private cloud or run as a service within a public cloud. You also have the option of using NFS storage for your workloads. Cloud Foundation helps to break down the traditional administrative silos in data centers, merging compute, storage, network provisioning, and cloud management to facilitate end-to-end support for application deployment.

This guide focuses on the private cloud use case.



Cloud Foundation uses VMware vCenter Server for virtual machine (VM) management, monitoring, and provisioning. Cloud Foundation also integrates with VMware vRealize Suite and supports other VMware products, including VMware Integrated OpenStack, VMware Integrated Containers, and VMware Horizon.

To manage the logical infrastructure in the private cloud, Cloud Foundation augments the VMware virtualization and management components with a new component, SDDC Manager. SDDC Manager automates the bring up, configuration, and provisioning of the entire SDDC stack. SDDC Manager also automates the lifecycle management of the stack. From this interface, the IT administrator can provision new private cloud resources, monitor changes to the logical infrastructure, and manage life cycle and other operational activities.

Cloud Foundation enables data center cloud administrators to provision an application environment in a rapid, repeatable, automated way versus the traditional manual process.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Cloud Foundation Components](#)
- [Simplified Resource Provisioning with Workload Domains](#)
- [Automated Software Bring-Up](#)
- [Automated Lifecycle Management \(LCM\)](#)

## Cloud Foundation Components

Cloud Foundation delivers a natively integrated software-defined data center stack that includes the core infrastructure virtualization, vSphere, vSAN and NSX.

### SDDC Manager

SDDC Manager automates the entire system lifecycle (from initial bring-up, to configuration and provisioning, to upgrades and patching), and simplifies day-to-day management and operations.

### VMware vSphere

VMware vSphere uses virtualization to transform individual data centers into aggregated computing infrastructures that include CPU, storage, and networking resources. VMware vSphere manages these infrastructures as a unified operating environment and provides you with the tools to administer the data centers that participate in that environment.

The two core components of vSphere are ESXi and vCenter Server. ESXi is the virtualization platform where you create and run virtual machines and virtual appliances. vCenter Server is the service through which you manage multiple hosts connected in a network and pool host resources.

### VMware vSAN

VMware vSAN™ aggregates local or direct-attached data storage devices to create a single storage pool shared across all hosts in the vSAN cluster. vSAN eliminates the need for external

shared storage, and simplifies storage configuration and virtual machine provisioning. Built in policies allow for flexibility in data availability.

## **NSX for vSphere and NSX-T**

VI workload domains support the NSX for vSphere and NSX-T platforms.

NSX for vSphere provides networking and security functionality for your vSphere environment which allows networks and network services to be abstracted from the physical infrastructure. The ability to manage the network through software allows for rapid changes and increased security policies to be implemented.

NSX-T is focused on emerging application frameworks and architectures that have heterogeneous endpoints and technology stacks. NSX-T Data Center allows IT and development teams to choose the technologies best suited for their applications.

## **vRealize Suite**

Cloud Foundation is integrated with the vRealize Suite of products.

### **vRealize Log Insight**

Log Insight delivers heterogeneous and highly scalable log management with intuitive and actionable dashboards, sophisticated analytics, and broad third-party extensibility. It provides deep operational visibility and faster troubleshooting across physical, virtual and cloud environments.

Log Insight is installed by default for the management domain. You can add licenses to enable Log Insight for VI workload domains.

### **vRealize Automation**

vRealize Automation is a cloud automation tool that accelerates the delivery of IT services through automation and pre-defined policies, providing high level of agility and flexibility for developers, while enabling IT teams to maintain frictionless governance and control. This is an optional component.

### **vRealize Operations Manager**

vRealize Operations Manager delivers intelligent operations management with application-to-storage visibility across physical, virtual, and cloud infrastructures. Using policy-based automation, operations teams automate key processes and improve IT efficiency. This is an optional component.

## **Simplified Resource Provisioning with Workload Domains**

Cloud Foundation introduces a new abstraction, workload domains, for creating logical pools across compute, storage, and networking. A workload domain consists of one or more vSphere clusters, provisioned automatically by SDDC Manager.

There are two types of workload domains - the management domain and VI workload domains.

The management domain is created during the bring-up process. It contains the Cloud Foundation management components. This includes an instance of vCenter Server and required NSX for vSphere components (NSX Manager and three NSX Controller VMs) for the management domain. All vRealize Suite components, such as vRealize Log Insight, vRealize Operations Manager and vRealize Automation, are installed in the management domain. The management domain uses vSAN storage.

Cloud Foundation implements Virtual Infrastructure (VI) workload domains for user workloads. You can choose the storage option (vSAN or NFS) and NSX Platform (NSX for vSphere or NSX-T) for each VI workload domain. The workload domain can consist of one or more vSphere clusters. Each cluster starts with a minimum of three hosts and can scale up to the vSphere maximum of 64 hosts. SDDC Manager automates creation of the workload domain and the underlying vSphere cluster(s).

For each NSX for vSphere VI workload domain, SDDC Manager deploys an additional NSX Manager instance in the management domain to manage that VI workload domain. The three NSX Controller VMs are deployed in the VI workload domain cluster. These controller VMs communicate with the dedicated NSX Manager deployed in the management domain.

For the first NSX-T VI workload domain in your environment, SDDC Manager deploys a vCenter Server, NSX Manager, and three Controller VMs in the management domain. An additional vCenter Server is deployed for each subsequent NSX-T VI workload domain, but they share the same vCenter Server, NSX Manager, and NSX Controllers.

## Automated Software Bring-Up

You prepare your environment for Cloud Foundation by installing a baseline ESXi image on vSAN ReadyNodes. After the hosts are physically racked and cabled, Cloud Foundation uses the physical network details you provide (such as DNS, IP address pool, and so on) to automate the bring-up and configuration of the software stack. During bring-up, the management domain is created on the four hosts you specified. When the bring-up process completes, you have a functional management domain and can start provisioning VI workload domains.

## Automated Lifecycle Management (LCM)

SDDC Manager automates upgrade and patch management for the SDDC software stack.

VMware provides update bundles for the SDDC stack, ensuring compatibility of all patches with installed components in your Cloud Foundation environment. You can apply an update to the management domain or VI workload domains independent of the other workload domains. This makes the process non-disruptive to tenant VMs.

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**Note** vRealize Suite and NSX-T components need to be upgraded manually.

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# Cloud Foundation Architecture

# 2

Cloud Foundation supports two architecture models - standard and consolidated.

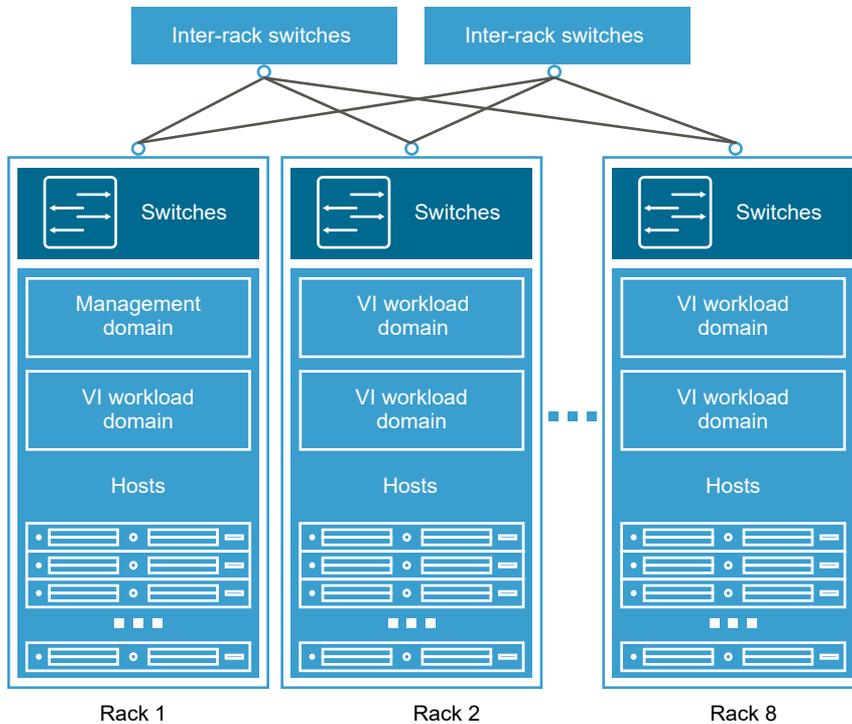
This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Standard Architecture Model](#)
- [Consolidated Architecture Model](#)

## Standard Architecture Model

With the standard architecture model, management workloads run on a dedicated management domain and user workloads are deployed in separate virtual infrastructure (VI) workload domains. Each workload domain is managed by a separate vCenter Server instance which provides for scalability and allows for autonomous licensing and lifecycle management.

Figure 2-1. Sample Standard Architecture



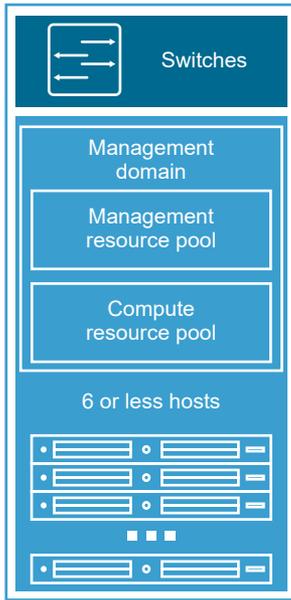
Standard architecture is the recommended model as it aligns with the VMware best practice of separating management workloads from customer workloads. It provides better long term flexibility and expansion options.

## Consolidated Architecture Model

The consolidated architecture design targets smaller Cloud Foundation deployments and special use cases. In this design, the management and user workload domains run together on a shared management domain. The environment is managed from a single vCenter Server and vSphere resource pools provide isolation between management and user workloads. In a consolidated architecture model, care must be taken to ensure that resource pools are properly configured as the domain is shared by the management and compute workloads. The consolidated architecture does not support NSX-T or the automated deployment of Horizon and Enterprise PKS.

As you add additional hosts to a Cloud Foundation system deployed on a consolidated architecture, you can convert to the standard architecture by creating a VI workload domain and moving the user workload domain VMs from the compute resource pool to the newly created VI workload domain. After moving these VMs, you may need to update shares and reservations on the compute resource pool in the management domain.

Figure 2-2. Sample Consolidated Architecture



Rack 1

# Preparing your Environment for Cloud Foundation

# 3

You must prepare your environment for deploying Cloud Foundation. See the *VMware Cloud Foundation Planning and Preparation Guide*.

# Deploying Cloud Foundation

# 4

You begin the Cloud Foundation deployment process by deploying the Cloud Foundation Builder VM. The Cloud Foundation Builder VM includes the VMware Imaging Appliance, which you use to image your servers with ESXi software. After imaging your servers, you download and complete the deployment parameters sheet from the Cloud Foundation Builder VM to define your network information, host details, and other required information. During the deployment process, this spreadsheet is automatically then converted to a JSON file and uploaded to the Cloud Foundation Builder VM. The provided information is validated, and the automated phase of the deployment process begins.

## Prerequisites

You must prepare your environment for deploying Cloud Foundation. See the *VMware Cloud Foundation Planning and Preparation Guide*.

## Procedure

### 1 Deploy Cloud Foundation Builder VM

The Cloud Foundation Builder VM is a VM which includes the VMware Imaging Appliance for installing ESXi on your servers. After you image the servers, use the Cloud Foundation Builder VM to deploy and configure the management domain and transfer inventory and control to SDDC Manager. During the deployment process, the Cloud Foundation Builder VM validates network information you provide in the deployment parameter spreadsheet such as DNS, network (VLANS, IPs, MTUs), and credentials.

### 2 Installing ESXi Software on Cloud Foundation Servers

You can use the VMware Imaging Appliance (VIA) included with the Cloud Foundation Builder VM to image servers for use in the management domain and VI workload domains.

### 3 Download and Complete Deployment Parameter Sheet

The deployment parameter spreadsheet provides a mechanism to specify infrastructure information specific to your environment. This includes information about your networks, hosts, license keys, and other information. The spreadsheet is downloaded from the Cloud Foundation Builder VM and the completed spreadsheet is uploaded back to the VM. The deployment parameter spreadsheet can be reused to deploy multiple Cloud Foundation instances of the same version.

## 4 Initiate the Cloud Foundation Bring-Up Process

During bring-up, the management domain is created on the ESXi hosts specified in the deployment configuration spreadsheet. The Cloud Foundation software components are automatically deployed, configured, and licensed using the information provided.

# Deploy Cloud Foundation Builder VM

The Cloud Foundation Builder VM is a VM which includes the VMware Imaging Appliance for installing ESXi on your servers. After you image the servers, use the Cloud Foundation Builder VM to deploy and configure the management domain and transfer inventory and control to SDDC Manager. During the deployment process, the Cloud Foundation Builder VM validates network information you provide in the deployment parameter spreadsheet such as DNS, network (VLANs, IPs, MTUs), and credentials.

You must deploy the Cloud Foundation Builder VM on a suitable platform. This can be on a laptop under VMware Workstation or VMware Fusion, or on an ESXi host. The Cloud Foundation Builder VM must have network access to all hosts on the management network. Approximately 11 to 350 gigabytes of storage is required to deploy the Cloud Foundation Builder VM.

The procedure here describes deploying the Cloud Foundation Builder VM on an ESXi host. Other deployment methods have different procedures.

### Prerequisites

To image servers and automate the deployment, the Cloud Foundation Builder VM must be on the same management network as the hosts to be used. It must also be able to access all required external services, such as DNS and NTP.

### Procedure

- 1 Download the Cloud Foundation Builder VM OVA on the Windows machine.
- 2 Log in to the vSphere Host Client.
- 3 In the navigator, select **Host**.
- 4 Click **Create/Register VM**.
- 5 On the Select creation type dialog box, select **Deploy a virtual machine from an OVF or OVA file** and click **Next**.
- 6 Enter a name for the VM.
- 7 Select **Click to select files or drag/drop**. Select the Cloud Foundation Builder VM OVA from your local file system and click **Open**.
- 8 Click **Next**.
- 9 On the Select Storage page, select the storage for the Cloud Foundation Builder VM.
- 10 On the License agreements dialog box, click **I agree** and then click **Next**.

**11** On the Select networks dialog box, select the port group associated with the VLAN ID used by the ESXi hosts where Cloud Foundation will be deployed and then click **Next**.

**12** On the Customize template dialog box, enter the following information for the Cloud Foundation Builder VM:

- Root password

The root password must be a minimum of 8 characters and include at least one uppercase, one lowercase, one digit, and one special character.

- Admin user name and password

The admin user name cannot be one of the following pre-defined user names:

- root
- bin
- daemon
- messagebus
- systemd-bus-proxy
- systemd-journal-gateway
- systemd-journal-remote
- systemd-journal-upload
- systemd-network
- systemd-resolve
- systemd-timesync
- nobody
- sshd
- named
- rpc
- tftp
- ntp
- smmsp
- cassandra

The admin password must be a minimum of 8 characters and include at least one uppercase, one lowercase, one digit, and one special character .

- IP Address
- Subnet Mask, for example 255.255.255.0.
- Default Gateway

- Hostname
  - IP address of the primary and secondary DNS servers (comma separated)  
Do not specify more than two servers.
  - NTP servers (comma separated)
- 13 Review the deployment details and click **Finish**.
  - 14 After the Cloud Foundation Builder VM is deployed, SSH in to the VM with the admin credentials provided in step 12.
  - 15 Ensure that you can ping the ESXi hosts.
  - 16 Verify that the Cloud Foundation Builder VM has access to the required external services, such as DNS and NTP by performing forward and reverse DNS lookups for each host and the specified NTP servers.

## Installing ESXi Software on Cloud Foundation Servers

You can use the VMware Imaging Appliance (VIA) included with the Cloud Foundation Builder VM to image servers for use in the management domain and VI workload domains.

Before you can complete the deployment parameters spreadsheet to define your network information, host details, and other required information, you must install ESXi on your servers. If your servers are already installed with a supported version of ESXi, you can skip imaging. Otherwise, you can use VIA.

This guide describes using VIA to image servers prior to bring-up of a Cloud Foundation system. You can also use VIA to image servers prior to adding them to Cloud Foundation as part of the host commissioning process after bring-up is complete. See the *VMware Cloud Foundation Operations and Administration Guide* for more information.

### Server Prerequisites

The servers that you image must meet certain prerequisites:

- PXE Boot is configured as primary boot option
- Install device is configured as the second boot option
- Legacy boot mode configured in BIOS (UEFI boot mode is not supported)
- Servers are in the same L2 domain as the Cloud Foundation Builder VM
- Servers are reachable over an untagged VLAN/Network (VLAN ID 0)
- The Cloud Foundation Builder VM is deployed on an untagged VLAN/Network
- Server hardware/firmware should be configured for virtualization and vSAN and match the Cloud Foundation BOM as described in the Release Notes
- Physical hardware health status should be "healthy" without any errors

- Any onboard NICs are disabled on the servers and only the two 10 GbE NICs reserved for use with Cloud Foundation are enabled in BIOS

The default root credentials for servers imaged with VIA are user **root**, password **EvoSddc!2016**.

## Download ESXi Software and VIBs

In order to image your servers, you need to download an ESXi ISO and any vSphere Installation Bundles (VIBs) required to get the servers to a supported version of ESXi. See the BOM section of the VMware Cloud Foundation Release Notes for information about ESXi support.

You can download the ISO and VIBs from My VMware (<https://my.vmware.com>) to any location on the Windows machine that is connected to the Cloud Foundation Builder VM. Make sure to record the MD5 or SHA-1 checksums. You will need them when you upload the ISO/VIB to the VMware Imaging Appliance.

## Provide Network Information for Imaging

You must provide the VMware Imaging Appliance with certain network information specific to your environment before you can image your servers. This information is contained in the `via.properties` file on the Cloud Foundation Builder VM.

### Procedure

- 1 SSH into the Cloud Foundation Builder VM using the credentials specified when you deployed the VM. See [Deploy Cloud Foundation Builder VM](#).
- 2 Type **su** to switch to the root user.
- 3 Navigate to the `/opt/vmware/evorack-imaging/config/` directory.

#### 4 Update the `via.properties` file with your network information.

- a If the Cloud Foundation Builder VM is using the `eth0` interface (default), then you do not need to modify any of the properties in Section A. If the Cloud Foundation Builder VM has multiple network interfaces and is not using `eth0`, you must update the following properties.

Property	Description
<code>via.network.interface</code>	Interface of the Cloud Foundation Builder VM configured in management network.
<code>via.web.url</code>	The IP address used to access the VMware Imaging Appliance UI. Update this with the IP address of Cloud Foundation Builder VM in the management network.
<code>via.network.ifaceaddr</code>	Update this with the IP address of Cloud Foundation Builder VM in the management network.
<code>via.dhcp.esxi.tftpServer</code>	IP address of the server where TFTP is running. Update this with the IP address of Cloud Foundation Builder VM in the management network.
<code>via.config.remote.pxe=false</code>	Do not modify.

- b Update Section B with the network information for your environment.

Property	Description
<code>via.dhcp.netmask</code>	Netmask of the management network.
<code>via.dhcp.subnet</code>	Subnet of the management network.
<code>via.dhcp.routers</code>	Gateway IP of the management network.
<code>via.esxi.firewall.allowed.network</code>	CIDR notation for subnet IP of the management network.

#### 5 Type `systemctl restart imaging.service` to restart the imaging service.

Wait for the imaging service to restart.

#### 6 Type `systemctl status imaging.service` to verify that the imaging service is running.

#### What to do next

Log in to the VMware Imaging Appliance and upload software.

## Upload ISOs and VIBs to the VMware Imaging Appliance

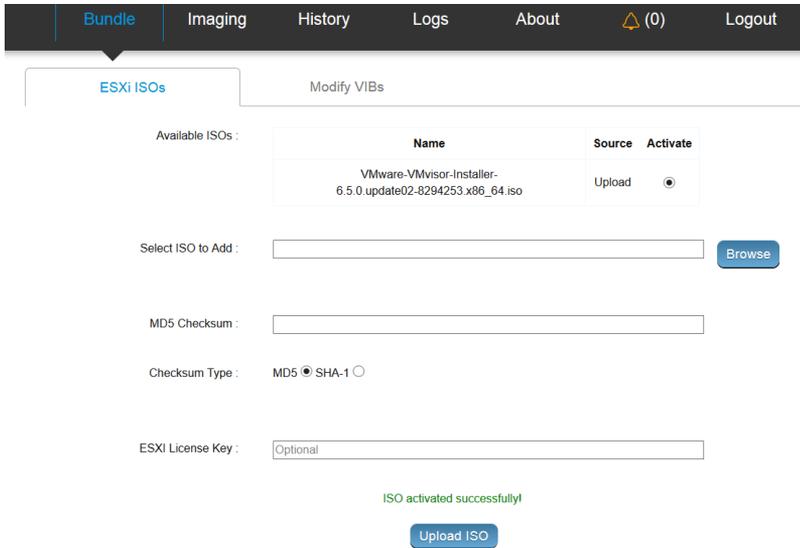
After you have downloaded the required software and updated `via.properties` with your network information, you can upload ISOs and VIBs to the VMware Imaging Appliance.

#### Procedure

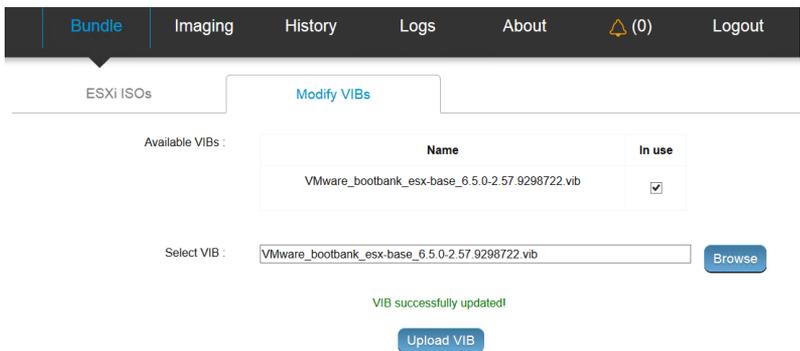
- 1 In a web browser on the Windows machine that is connected to the Cloud Foundation Builder VM, navigate to `https://Cloud_Builder_VM_IP:8445/via`.

The VMware Imaging Appliance page displays.

- 2 Enter the admin credentials you provided when you deployed the Cloud Foundation Builder VM and click Log in.
- 3 Click **Bundle** and then click the **ESXi ISOs** tab.
- 4 Click **Browse** to locate and select the ISO.
- 5 Select the checksum type and enter the checksum.
- 6 Click **Upload ISO**.
- 7 When the uploaded ISO appears, select **Activate** to use the ISO for imaging servers.



- 8 Click the **Modify VIBs** tab.  
The steps for uploading VIBs are optional.
- 9 Click **Browse** to locate and select the VIB.
- 10 Click **Upload VIB**.
- 11 When the uploaded VIB appears, select **In use** to use the VIB for imaging servers.



### What to do next

Use the selected ISO and VIB(s) to image servers for use with Cloud Foundation.

## Image Servers with ESXi and VIBs

Once you have uploaded the required ESXi and VIB packages to the VMware Imaging Appliance, you can begin imaging servers. You can image an individual server, or multiple servers at the same time.

You can use VIA to image servers for use in the management domain and VI workload domains. The management domain requires a minimum of four servers. See the *VMware Cloud Foundation Planning and Preparation Guide* for more information about requirements.

**Note** When you image servers, VIA uses the ESXi ISO that you activated and the VIB(s) that you marked as **In use**.

### Procedure

- 1 In a web browser on the Windows machine that is connected to the Cloud Foundation Builder VM, navigate to `https://Cloud_Builder_VM_IP:8445/via`.

The VMware Imaging Appliance page displays.

- 2 Enter the admin credentials you provided when you deployed the Cloud Foundation Builder VM and click Log in.
- 3 Click Imaging.
- 4 Enter the required information.

Name

Description

ESXI SERVER

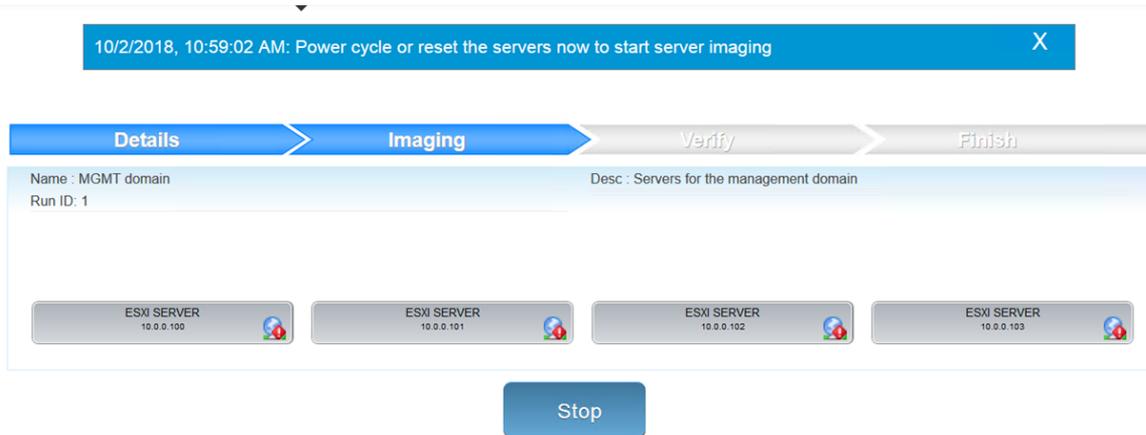
NTP Server:  Number:

1	IP: <input type="text" value="10.0.0.100"/>	MAC: <input type="text" value="02:00:46:d2:08:73"/>	Hostname: <input type="text" value="esxi-1.vrack"/>	Host FQDN: <input type="text" value="esxi-1.vrack.vsphere.local"/>
2	IP: <input type="text" value="10.0.0.101"/>	MAC: <input type="text" value="02:00:46:f6:0c:9c"/>	Hostname: <input type="text" value="esxi-2.vrack"/>	Host FQDN: <input type="text" value="esxi-2.vrack.vsphere.local"/>
3	IP: <input type="text" value="10.0.0.102"/>	MAC: <input type="text" value="02:00:46:7b:c5:0f"/>	Hostname: <input type="text" value="esxi-3.vrack"/>	Host FQDN: <input type="text" value="esxi-3.vrack.vsphere.local"/>
4	IP: <input type="text" value="10.0.0.103"/>	MAC: <input type="text" value="02:00:46:2c:19:4a"/>	Hostname: <input type="text" value="esxi-4.vrack.vsphere"/>	Host FQDN: <input type="text" value="esxi-4.vrack.vsphere.local"/>

Option	Description
<b>Name</b>	Enter a name for the imaging job.
<b>Number</b>	Enter the number of servers you want to image with the selected ISO and VIBs.
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description for the imaging job.
<b>NTP Server</b>	Enter the IP address for the NTP server.
<b>IP</b>	Enter the IP address for the server.

Option	Description
MAC	Enter the MAC address for the server.
Hostname	Enter the hostname for the server.
Host FQDN	Enter the FQDN for the server.

- 5 Click **Start Imaging**.
- 6 When prompted, power cycle the server(s) to continue imaging.



VIA displays information about the progress of imaging. Click a server to view details. Once imaging is complete, VIA performs verification of the servers.

- 7 When verification is finished, click **Complete**.

### What to do next

Perform post-imaging tasks before you download the deployment parameter sheet and begin the bring-up process.

## Post-Imaging Tasks

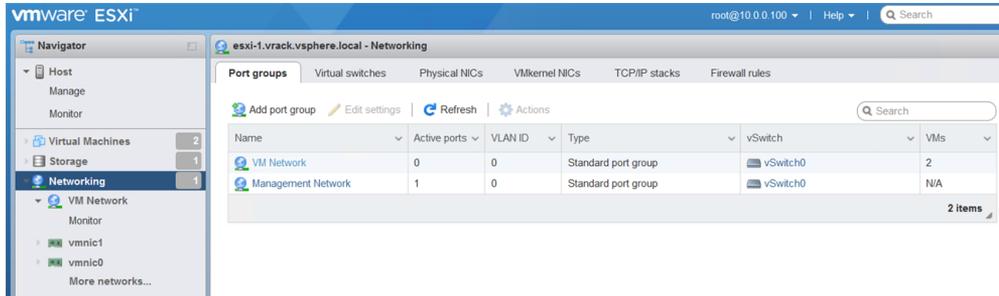
After you image your servers with ESXi and VIBs, you must perform some post-imaging tasks, depending on whether you use an untagged or a tagged management VLAN.

For imaging servers, the VMware Imaging Appliance requires an untagged VLAN. You can continue to use an untagged VLAN for management, or you can use a tagged VLAN.

## Untagged Management VLAN

In this scenario, you use the same network for provisioning and management.

- Ensure that the Management Network and VM Network port groups on each host use the untagged VLAN (VLAN ID 0)



## Tagged Management VLAN

In this scenario, you use an untagged VLAN for provisioning and a tagged VLAN for management.

- Modify the Management Network and VM Network port groups on each host to use the tagged VLAN
- Migrate the hosts from the provisioning network to the management network on the TOR switches

## Download and Complete Deployment Parameter Sheet

The deployment parameter spreadsheet provides a mechanism to specify infrastructure information specific to your environment. This includes information about your networks, hosts, license keys, and other information. The spreadsheet is downloaded from the Cloud Foundation Builder VM and the completed spreadsheet is uploaded back to the VM. The deployment parameter spreadsheet can be reused to deploy multiple Cloud Foundation instances of the same version.

Cloud Foundation 3.9.1 supports isolating VMkernel traffic (management, vSAN, vMotion, or overlay) across multiple physical NICs (pNICs). However, you cannot use the deployment parameter sheet for bring-up of hosts with more than two pNICs. To perform bring-up with hosts with more than two pNICs, use the [VMware Cloud Foundation API](#).

### Procedure

- 1 In a web browser on the Windows machine that is connected to the Cloud Foundation Builder VM, navigate to `https://Cloud_Builder_VM_IP`.

For Cloud Foundation 3.9, the VMware Cloud Foundation login page appears. For Cloud Foundation 3.9.1, the Welcome to VMware Cloud Builder login page appears.

- 2 Enter the admin credentials you provided when you deployed the Cloud Foundation Builder VM and then click **Log In**.

- 3 Read the End-User License Agreement and accept it. Click **Next**.
- 4 If you are deploying Cloud Foundation 3.9.1, select **VMware Cloud Foundation** on the Supported Platform page and click **Next**.

Ignore this step if you are deploying Cloud Foundation 3.9.

- 5 Review the prerequisites checklist and ensure the requirements are met before proceeding. If there are any gaps, ensure they are fixed before proceeding to avoid issues during the the bring-up process.

For Cloud Foundation 3.9, select the checkbox for each prerequisite or select the Check All checkbox.

For Cloud Foundation 3.9.1, select the checkbox at the bottom of the page to acknowledge that your environment meets the listed requirements. You can download or print the prerequisite list as well.

- 6 Click **Next**.
- 7 In the Download Spreadsheet section, click **Download**.
- 8 Complete the spreadsheet. See [About the Deployment Parameter Sheet](#).

## About the Deployment Parameter Sheet

The deployment parameter Excel sheet contains tabs categorizing the information required for deploying Cloud Foundation. The information provided is used to create the management domain.

The fields in yellow contain sample values that you can overwrite as appropriate. If a cell turns red, the required information is missing, or validation has failed. All other information (including default values) are for your reference only. Modifying any of these fields can lead to deployment errors.

### Prerequisites Checklist Tab

This tab is a summary of infrastructure configuration requirements that need to be satisfied before deploying Cloud Foundation.

The Cloud Foundation Builder VM runs a platform audit before starting deployment to check if the requirements listed on this tab are met. If the audit fails, you cannot proceed with the deployment.

#### Physical Hardware

Servers must be racked and cabled. ESXi version as mentioned in the *VMware Cloud Foundation Release Notes* must be installed on each host.

For additional details on hardware requirements, see the *VMware Cloud Foundation Planning and Preparation Guide*.

## ESXi Configuration

All ESXi hosts must be configured with the following settings:

- Static IP address assigned to the management interface (vmk0)
- Management network portgroup configured with correct VLAN ID
- VM network portgroup configured with the same VLAN ID as the management network
- TSM-SSH service enabled and policy set to `Start` and `Stop with Host`
- NTP service enabled, configured, and policy set to `Start` and `Stop with Host`

If you used the VMware Imaging Appliance to install ESXi on your hosts and you completed the [Post-Imaging Tasks](#), then your hosts are already configured properly and are ready for bring-up.

## Management Workloads Tab

This tab provides an overview of the components deployed by the Cloud Foundation Builder VM. The sizes and versions are not editable and are provided for reference only.

Input required:

- In column L, update the six red fields with your license keys. Ensure the license key matches the product and version listed in each row. The license key audit during bring-up only validates the format of the key, not the accuracy of the key.

The required license keys are:

- ESXi
- vSAN
- vCenter Server
- NSX for vSphere
- SDDC Manager
- vRealize Log Insight

If you do not enter license keys for these products, you will not be able to create or expand VI workload domains.

## Users and Groups Tab

This tab details the accounts and initial passwords for the Cloud Foundation components. You must provide input for each yellow box. A red cell may indicate that validations on the password length has failed.

### Input Required

Update the Default Password field for each user (including the automation user in the last row). Passwords can be different per user or common across multiple users. The tables below provide details on password requirements.

**Table 4-1. Password Complexity**

Password	Complexity
ESXi Hosts	This is the password which you configured on the hosts during ESXi installation.
Default Single-Sign on Domain User	SSO
vCenter Server and Platform Services Controller virtual appliance root account	SSO
NSX Manager Administrator account	Standard
Operations Management Layer	
vRealize Log Insight admin account	vRLI
vRealize Log Insight root account	Standard
SDDC Manager	
SDDC Manager appliance root account	Standard
SDDC Manager super user	Standard
SDDC Manager REST API user	Standard
SDDC Manager automation	SSO

**Table 4-2. Password Requirements based on Complexity**

Password Type	Requirements Based on Complexity
Standard	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Length 8-12 characters</li> <li>Must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ mix of upper-case and lower-case letters</li> <li>■ a number</li> <li>■ a special character such as @ ! # \$ % ^ or ?</li> </ul> </li> <li>Cannot include: * { } [ ] ( ) / \ ' " ` ~ , ; : . &lt; &gt;</li> </ol>
SSO (accounts in SSO vsphere.local)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Length 8-20 characters</li> <li>Must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ mix of upper-case and lower-case letters</li> <li>■ a number</li> <li>■ a special character</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
vRLI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Length 8-12 characters</li> <li>Must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ mix of upper-case and lower-case letters</li> <li>■ a number</li> <li>■ a special character</li> </ul> </li> <li>Must not include a character repeated more than twice</li> </ol>

## Hosts and Networks tab

In this tab, specify details of your existing networking infrastructure. This information is configured on the appropriate Cloud Foundation components.

## Management Cluster

This section covers the VLANs, gateways, MTU, and expected IP ranges and subnet mask for each network you have configured on the Top of Rack switches in your environment.

**Table 4-3. Input Required**

VLAN	Portgroup Name - Do not modify	CIDR Notation	Gateway	MTU
Enter VLAN ID for management network. The VLAN ID can be between 0 and 4094.	SDDC-DPortGroup-Mgmt	Enter CIDR notation for management network	Enter gateway IP for management network	Enter MTU for management network. The MTU can be between 1500 and 9000.
<b>Note</b> Enter 0 if you imaged the servers with VIA. VLAN 0 means the management network is untagged.				
Enter VLAN ID for vMotion network The VLAN ID can be between 0 and 4094.	SDDC-DPortGroup-vMotion	Enter CIDR notation for vMotion network	Enter gateway IP for vMotion network	Enter MTU for vMotion network The MTU can be between 1500 and 9000.
Enter VLAN ID for vSAN network The VLAN ID can be between 0 and 4094.	SDDC-DPortGroup-VSAN	Enter CIDR notation for vSAN network	Enter gateway IP for vSAN network	Enter MTU for vSAN network The MTU can be between 1500 and 9000.
Enter VLAN ID for VXLAN network The VLAN ID can be between 0 and 4094.	VXLAN (VTEP) - DHCP Network	n/a Cloud Foundation uses DHCP for VTEPs, so VXLAN CIDR is not required.	n/a Cloud Foundation uses DHCP for VTEPs, so VXLAN gateway is not required.	Enter MTU for VXLAN network The MTU can be between 1500 and 9000.

## Management Hosts

Specify the IP addresses of the ESXi hosts where the management domain is to be configured. In a standard deployment, only four hosts are required in the management domain. Cloud Foundation can also be deployed in a consolidated method. In the consolidated deployment method, all workloads are deployed in the management domain instead of a separate workload domain. As such, additional hosts may be required to provide the capacity needed. In this section, only enter values for the number of hosts desired in the management domain.

**Table 4-4. Input Required**

Host Name	IP Address
esx-1	Enter IP address of first ESXi host where Cloud Foundation is to be deployed.
esx-2	Enter IP address of second ESXi host

**Table 4-4. Input Required (continued)**

Host Name	IP Address
esx-3	Enter IP address of third ESXi host
esx-4	Enter IP address of fourth ESXi host
esx-5	This is optional. Enter n/a in this field if you are deploying Cloud Foundation on four hosts only.
esx-6	This is optional. Enter n/a in this field if you are deploying Cloud Foundation on four hosts only.

### Inclusion Ranges

Specify IP inclusion ranges for the vSAN and vMotion networks of the management domain. IP addresses from the specified range are automatically assigned to hosts. Ensure that the IP ranges include sufficient IP addresses for the initial deployment - number of IP addresses must be at least equal to or more than the number of hosts where Cloud Foundation will be deployed.

You can enter IP addresses as a range or as a set of values separated by commas. As an example, if you specify the range start value as 192.168.1.1 and end as 192.168.1.20, a total of 20 IP addresses would be used.

Do not use special IP addresses, such as the network or broadcast address.

IPs for the vMotion range must be part of the VLAN configured with the SDDC-Dswitch-Private-vmotion. IPs for the vSAN range must be part of the VLAN configured for the SDDC-Dswitch-Private-vsan. All IPs within the range must be available for use or IP conflicts will occur. It is a good practice to validate this prior to starting a deployment.

**Table 4-5. Input Required**

Portgroup Name - Do not modify	Start	End
SDDC-DPortGroup-vMotion	Enter start of IP address range for vMotion network.	Enter end of IP address range.
SDDC-DPortGroup-vMotion-IPs	Enter comma separated IP addresses (outside the specified IP address range) that can be used.	
SDDC-DPortGroup-VSAN	Enter start of IP address range for vMotion network.	Enter end of IP address range.
SDDC-DPortGroup-VSAN -IPs	Enter comma separated IP addresses that can be used.	

### ESXi Host Security Thumbprints

If you want bring-up to validate the SSH fingerprint and SSL thumbprints of the hosts before connecting to them, select **Yes** in the **Validate ESXi Thumbprints** field.

If you set **Validate ESXi Thumbprints** to **Yes**, follow the steps below.

- 1 Open the DCUI screen for each server.
- 2 From the View Support Information tab, copy the SSH RSA Key Fingerprint and SSL Thumbprint.

3 Replace the example values in the parameter sheet with these values.

### Cloud Foundation Builder VM

The Cloud Foundation table displays a field with an IP address of the Cloud Foundation. This IP address is not the actual IP address of the VM and can be ignored.

## Deploy Parameters Tab

In this tab, specify IP addresses for the software components to be deployed as well as other configuration information.

### Existing Infrastructure Details

Your existing DNS infrastructure is used to provide forward and reverse name resolution for all hosts and VMs in the Cloud Foundation SDDC. External NTP sources are also utilized to synchronize the time between the software components.

**Table 4-6. Infrastructure**

Parameter	Value
DNS Server #1	Enter IP address of first DNS server.
DNS Server #2	Enter IP address of second DNS server. If you have only one DNS server, enter n/a in this cell.
NTP Server #1	Enter IP address of first NTP server.
NTP Server #2	Enter IP address of second NTP server. If you have only one NTP server, enter n/a in this cell.
Default ESXi User & Password	The user name is displayed in the Host name column. Do not modify. In the IP address cell, enter root password for the ESXi management host specified on the Hosts and Networks Tab. This is the password which you configured on the hosts during ESXi installation.

**Table 4-7. Single-Sign-On Site Name**

Parameter	Value
Single-sign-on Site Name	Enter an abbreviation for the physical region where this installation is based. The site name is used by the Platform Service Controller.

**Table 4-8. DNS Zone**

Parameter	Value
DNS Zone Name	Enter root domain name for your SDDC management components.

**Table 4-9. Datastores**

Parameter	Value
vSAN Datastore Name	Enter vSAN datastore name for your management components.

## vSphere Infrastructure

Specify host names and IP addresses for the vCenter and Platform Service controllers. The sheet contains sample host names, but you can update them with names that meet your naming standards. This host name is one part of the FQDN - the second part of the FQDN is the root or child DNS zone name provided above.

The specified host names and IP addresses must be resolvable using the DNS servers provided earlier, both forward (hostname to IP) and reverse (IP to hostname), otherwise the bring-up process will fail.

**Table 4-10. Management Cluster**

Parameter	Host Name	IP Address
vCenter Server	Enter a host name for the vCenter Server.	Enter the IP address for the vCenter Server that is part of the management VLAN. This is the same VLAN and IP address space where the vCenter, PSC, and ESXi management VMKernels reside.
Platform Service Controller	Enter a host name for the Platform Service Controller.	Enter the IP address for the Platform Service Controller that is part of the management VLAN. This is the same VLAN and IP address space where the vCenter, PSC, and ESXi management VMKernels reside.
Second Platform Service Controller	Enter a host name for the second Platform Service Controller.	Enter the IP address for the Platform Service Controller that is part of the management VLAN. This is the same VLAN and IP address space where the vCenter, PSC, and ESXi management VMKernels reside.

**Table 4-11. vCenter Objects**

Parameter	Value
Datacenter Name - Management	Enter a name for the management datacenter.
Cluster Name - Management	Enter a name for the management cluster.
vSphere Distributed Switch - Management	Enter a name for the management vSphere distributed name.
Default vSS Portgroup Name	Do not change the default value VM Network.

In the Virtual Networking - ESXi Hosts section below, the default settings are appropriate for servers with two physical NICs. Modify these values as appropriate if you have a different number of physical NICs.

**Table 4-12. Virtual Networking - ESXi Hosts**

Parameter	Value
Physical NIC to Assign to vDS - Management	Select the physical NIC to assign to the management vDS.
VMKernel Adaptor for Management	Select the vmkernel adaptor to assign to the management network.
vSphere Standard Switch - Management	Do not modify.
vmnic Allocated to vSS - Management	Select the physical NIC to assign to the management vSS.

## NSX

Enter IP addresses and host names for NSX installation.

**Table 4-13. Management Cluster**

Parameter	Value
NSX Manager	Enter the host name and IP address for the NSX Manager. The host name can match your naming standards but must be registered in DNS with both forward and reverse resolution matching the specified IP. The IP address must be part of the management VLAN. This is the same VLAN and IP address space where the vCenter, PSC, and ESXi management VMKernels reside.
NSX Controller IP Pool Start Address	In IP Address, enter the starting IP address of the IP address range. Each IP in the range, including the starting and ending IP address, must be unused in your environment.
NSX Controller IP Pool End Address	In IP Address, enter the end IP address of the IP address range. Each IP in the range, including the starting and ending IP address, must be unused in your environment.

**Table 4-14. Management - Segment IDs and Multicast Ranges**

Parameter	Value
NSX Segment ID Range	Default values for the segment ID range. The segment ID range is used for NSX virtual wires. These are not exposed outside of the NSX environment. Only modify these values if the default range is being used in another NSX deployment within your environment.

## vRealize Log Insight

Enter host names and IP addresses for vRealize Log Insight load balancer and the three physical nodes. Each IP address must be part of the management VLAN. This is the same VLAN and IP address space where the vCenter, PSC, and ESXi Management VMKernels reside. Each host name and IP address must be registered with your DNS server for both forward and reverse lookup.

The specified host names and IP addresses must be resolvable using the DNS servers provided earlier, both forward (hostname to IP) and reverse (IP to hostname), otherwise the bring-up process will fail.

**Table 4-15.**

Parameter	Value
vRLI Load Balancer	Enter host name and IP address of vRealize Log Insight load balancer.
vRLI Node #1 (Master)	Enter host name and IP address of vRealize Log Insight master node.
vRLI Node #2 (Worker)	Enter host name and IP address of the vRealize Log Insight worker node.
vRLI Node #3 (Worker)	Enter host name and IP address of the vRealize Log Insight worker node.

## SDDC Manager

Enter the host name, IP address, and subnet mask of the SDDC Manager VM.

Parameter	Value
SDDC Manager Host name	Enter a host name for the SDDC Manager VM. The specified host name must be registered with your DNS server for both forward and reverse resolution, and it must be resolvable from the Cloud Foundation Builder VM.
SDDC Manager IP Address	Enter an IP address for the SDDC Manager VM. The IP address must be registered with your DNS server for both forward and reverse resolution, and must be part of the management VLAN.
SDDC Manager Subnet Mask	Enter the subnet mask for the SDDC Manager VM.
Host Pool Name	Enter the network pool name for the management domain network pool.

## Initiate the Cloud Foundation Bring-Up Process

During bring-up, the management domain is created on the ESXi hosts specified in the deployment configuration spreadsheet. The Cloud Foundation software components are automatically deployed, configured, and licensed using the information provided.

### Procedure

- 1 Log in to the Cloud Foundation Builder VM with your admin credentials by navigating to `https://Cloud_Builder_VM_IP`
- 2 Click **Upload Config File**. Select the completed parameter sheet and click **Upload**.

**3** After the file is uploaded, click **Validate** to validate the uploaded file.

The following audit tasks are performed and validation results are displayed on the UI.

- **SDDC JSON validation**  
Validates JSON correctness, syntax, null values, and missing fields or components.
- **Password validation**  
Validates specified passwords. Checks for minimum length, invalid characters, and format.
- **ESXi Host Version**  
Validates ESXi version installed on the hosts and compares against the VCF-EMS manifest located in `/opt/evosddc/bundle/scripts/manifest.json` on the Cloud Foundation Builder VM.
- **vSAN Disk Availability**  
Validates that required disks for VSAN are available for use.
- **Network IP Pools**  
Validates the following:
  - Pool defines enough IP addresses such that there is one IP address available for each host used for bring-up.
  - Start and end of IP inclusion pools are within the subnet specified for vSAN and vMotion.
  - IP addresses provided in inclusion pool are not in use.
- **Cloud Builder Readiness**  
Validates that Cloud Builder has the correct NTP and DNS configuration.
- **License validation**  
Validates format, validity, and expiry for ESX, VSAN, vCenter Server, NSX, and Log Insight license keys.
- **Host validation**  
Validates SSH access and policy, NTP configuration and policy, DNS configuration, VMNIC availability, vSwitch availability, VM network portgroup , and VLAN check on each host.
- **NTP configuration Validation**  
Validates NTP configuration for all ESX hosts.
- **DNS validation**  
Validates forward and reverse lookup for all hosts in bringup json.
- **Network configuration**

Validates CIDR to IP address validity, IP addresses in use, gateways, invalid or missing VLANs, invalid or missing MTU, IP pools, and network spec availability for all components.

- Network connectivity validation

Validates that the vSAN and vMotion VLANs, MTUs, and gateways specified in the parameter sheet are correctly configured.

To access the bring-up log file, SSH to the Cloud Foundation Builder VM as root and open the `/opt/vmware/bringup/logs/vcf-bringup-debug.log` file.

If there is an error during the validation and the Next button is grayed out, you can either make corrections to the environment or edit the JSON file and upload it again. Then click **Re-Try** to perform the validation again.

If any warnings are displayed and you want to proceed, click **Acknowledge** and then click **Next**.

#### 4 Click **Begin Bring-Up**.

During the bring-up process, the following tasks are completed.

- PSC, vCenter Server, vSAN, vRealize Log Insight, and NSX components are deployed.
- The management domain is created, which contains the management components - SDDC Manager, all vCenter Servers, and NSX Managers and Controllers.

The status of the bring-up tasks is displayed in the UI. You can download the list of tasks by clicking **Download**.

After bring-up is completed, a green bar is displayed indicating that bring-up was successful. A link to the SDDC Manager UI is also displayed.

If there are errors during bring-up, see [Chapter 5 Troubleshooting Cloud Foundation Deployment](#) for guidance on how to proceed.

#### 5 Navigate to the SDDC Manager Dashboard by clicking the link displayed on the UI.

#### 6 Verify the following:

- View management domain details.
- Log in to vCenter Server and verify the management cluster, vSAN cluster, and deployed VMs.

#### 7 Power off the Cloud Foundation Builder VM.

The Cloud Foundation Builder VM includes the VMware Imaging Appliance, which you can use to install ESXi on additional servers after bring-up is complete. You can delete the Cloud Foundation Builder VM to reclaim its resources or keep it available for future server imaging. If you delete it now, you can always redeploy it when you need the VMware Imaging Appliance.

---

**Caution** Do not modify or delete any vDS or port groups, or modify the default configuration.

---

# Troubleshooting Cloud Foundation Deployment

# 5

You can run the SoS tool and review bring-up log files to troubleshoot deployment issues.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [SoS Tool Options for Cloud Foundation Builder](#)
- [Bring-Up Log Files](#)

## SoS Tool Options for Cloud Foundation Builder

You can run SoS tool operations in the Cloud Foundation Builder VM to debug a failed bring-up of Cloud Foundation.

---

**Note** After a successful bring-up, run the SoS tool only through SDDC Manager. See [Supportability and Serviceability \(SoS\) Tool](#) in the *VMware Cloud Foundation Operations and Administration Guide*.

---

To run the SoS utility in Cloud Foundation Builder, SSH in to the Cloud Foundation Builder VM using the **admin** administrative account, then enter **su** to switch to the root user, and navigate to the `/opt/vmware/sddc-support` directory and type `./sos` followed by the options required for your desired operation.

```
./sos --option-1 --option-2 ... --option-n
```

## SoS Tool Help Options

Use these options to see information about the SoS tool itself.

Option	Description
<code>--help</code>	Provides a summary of the available SoS tool options
<code>-h</code>	
<code>--version</code>	Provides the SoS tool's version number.
<code>-v</code>	

## SoS Tool Generic Options

These are generic options for the SoS tool.

Option	Description
<code>--configure-sftp</code>	Configures SFTP for logs.
<code>--debug-mode</code>	Runs the SoS tool in debug mode.
<code>--force</code>	Allows SoS operations from the Cloud Foundation Builder VM after bring-up. <b>Note</b> It is recommended that you do not use this option.
<code>--history</code>	Displays the last twenty SoS operations performed.
<code>--log-dir LOGDIR</code>	Specifies the directory to store the logs.
<code>--log-folder LOGFOLDER</code>	Specifies the name of the log directory.
<code>--setup-json SETUP_JSON</code>	Custom setup-json file for log collection. SoS prepares the inventory automatically based on the environment where it is running. If you want to collect logs for a pre-defined set of components, you can create a <code>setup.json</code> file and pass the file as input to SoS. A sample JSON file is available on the Cloud Builder VM in the <code>/opt/vmware/sddc-support/</code> directory.
<code>--skip-known-host-check</code>	Skips the specified check for SSL thumbprint for host in the known host.
<code>--zip</code>	Creates a zipped tar file for the output.

## SoS Tool Options for JSON Generator

Option	Description
<code>--jsongenerator</code>	Invokes the JSON generator utility.
<code>--jsongenerator-input JSON_GENERATOR_INPUT</code>	Specify the input file to be used by the JSON generator utility.
<code>--jsongenerator-design JSON_GENERATOR_DESIGN</code>	Specify the design file for the SDDC architecture.
<code>--jsongenerator-supress</code>	Supress confirmation to force cleanup directory.
<code>--jsongenerator-logs JSONGENERATORLOGS</code>	Set the directory to be used for logs. Optional.

## SoS Tool Options for Platform Audit

Option	Description
<code>--platformaudit</code>	Invokes the platform audit operation.
<code>--platformaudit-dependency</code>	Executes audit tests with dependencies.
<code>--platformaudit-input FILE</code>	Specify the input file to be used by the platform audit utility.
<code>--platformaudit-kill</code>	Stops all running platform audit processes.
<code>--platformaudit-modules MODULE1,MODULE2,MODULE3</code>	Specify the specific audit tests to run. If specifying multiple tests, separate the modules with commas.

Option	Description
<code>--platformaudit-output OUTPUT</code>	Saves the output to the specified file.
<code>--platformaudit-reason</code>	Outputs reasons for failed or skipped tests.
<code>--platformaudit-tree</code>	Displays a list of available audit tests.

## SoS Tool Options for Health Check

These SoS commands are used for checking the health status of various components or services, including connectivity, compute, and storage.

Option	Description
<code>--certificate-health</code>	Verifies that the component certificates are valid (within the expiry date).
<code>--connectivity-health</code>	Performs a connectivity health check to inspect whether the different components of the system such as the ESXi hosts, Virtual Center Servers, Log Insight VM, NSX Manager VMs, PSC VMs, SDDC Manager VM can be pinged.
<code>--compute-health</code>	Performs a compute health check.
<code>--general-health</code>	Verifies ESXi entries across all sources, checks the Postgres DB operational status for hosts, checks ESXi for error dumps, and gets NSX Manager and cluster status.
<code>--get-host-ips</code>	Returns server information.
<code>--health-check</code>	Performs all available health checks.
<code>--ntp-health</code>	Verifies whether the time on the components is synchronized with the NTP server in the Cloud Foundation Builder VM.
<code>--services-health</code>	Performs a services health check to confirm whether services are running
<code>--run-vsan-checks</code>	Runs proactive vSAN tests to verify the ability to create VMs within the vSAN disks.

## SoS Tool Log File Options

Option	Description
<code>--api-logs</code>	Collects output from APIs.
<code>--cloud-builder-logs</code>	Collects Cloud Builder logs.
<code>--dump-only-sddc-java-threads</code>	Collects only the Java thread information from the SDDC Manager.
<code>--esx-logs</code>	Collects logs from the ESXi hosts only. Logs are collected from each ESXi host available in the deployment.
<code>--no-clean-old-logs</code>	Use this option to prevent the tool from removing any output from a previous collection run. By default, before writing the output to the directory, the tool deletes the prior run's output files that might be present. If you want to retain the older output files, specify this option.
<code>--no-health-check</code>	Skips the health check executed as part of log collection.

Option	Description
--nsx-logs	Collects logs from the NSX Manager and NSX Controller instances only.
--psc-logs	Collects logs from the Platform Services Controller instances only.
--rvc-logs	Collects logs from the Ruby vSphere Console (RVC) only. RVC is an interface for ESXi and vCenter.  <b>Note</b> If the Bash shell is not enabled in vCenter, RVC log collection will be skipped.  <b>Note</b> RVC logs are not collected by default with ./sos log collection.
--sddc-manager-logs	Collects logs from the SDDC Manager only.
--test	Collects test logs by verifying the files.
--vc-logs	Collects logs from the vCenter Server instances only. Logs are collected from each vCenter server available in the deployment.
--vm-screenshots	Collects screen shots from all VMs.

## Sample Output

The following text is a sample output from an --ntp-health operation.

```

root@cloud-builder [ /opt/vmware/sddc-support ]# ./sos --ntp-health --skip-known-host --force
Welcome to Supportability and Serviceability(SoS) utility!

User passed --force flag, Running SOS from Cloud Builder VM, although Bringup is completed
and SDDC Manager is available. Please expect failures with SoS operations.
Health Check : /var/log/vmware/vcf/sddc-support/healthcheck-2018-08-24-10-49-05-7911
Health Check log : /var/log/vmware/vcf/sddc-support/healthcheck-2018-08-24-10-49-05-7911/sos.log
SDDC Manager : sddc-manager.vrack.vsphere.local
NTP : GREEN
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| SL# | Area | Title | State |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | ESXi : esxi-1.vrack.vsphere.local | ESX Time | GREEN |
| 2 | ESXi : esxi-2.vrack.vsphere.local | ESX Time | GREEN |
| 3 | ESXi : esxi-3.vrack.vsphere.local | ESX Time | GREEN |
| 4 | ESXi : esxi-4.vrack.vsphere.local | ESX Time | GREEN |
| 5 | PSC : psc-1.vrack.vsphere.local | NTP Status | GREEN |
| 6 | PSC : psc-2.vrack.vsphere.local | NTP Status | GREEN |
| 7 | vCenter : vcenter-1.vrack.vsphere.local | NTP Status | GREEN |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

Legend:
GREEN - No attention required, health status is NORMAL
YELLOW - May require attention, health status is WARNING
RED - Requires immediate attention, health status is CRITICAL

Health Check completed successfully for : [NTP-CHECK]

```

The following text is sample output from a `--vm-screenshots` log collection operation.

```
root@cloud-builder [ /opt/vmware/sddc-support ]# ./sos --vm-screenshots
--skip-known-host --force
Welcome to Supportability and Serviceability(SoS) utility!

User passed --force flag, Running SOS from Cloud Builder VM, although Bringup is completed
and SDDC Manager is available. Please expect failures with SoS operations.
Logs : /var/log/vmware/vcf/sddc-support/sos-2018-08-24-10-50-20-8013
Log file : /var/log/vmware/vcf/sddc-support/sos-2018-08-24-10-50-20-8013/sos.log
Log Collection completed successfully for : [VMS_SCREENSHOT]
```

## Bring-Up Log Files

The table below provides the location of bring-up log files.

Task	Log File Location
Cloud Foundation Builder VM	/opt/vmware/bringup/logs/vcf-bringup.log /opt/vmware/bringup/logs/vcf-bringup-debug.log
JSON generation	/opt/vmware/sddc-support/cloud_admin_tools/logs/ JsonGenerator.log
JSON file validation	/opt/vmware/sddc-support/cloud_admin_tools/logs/ PlatformAudit.log
Bring-up tasks	/var/log/vmware/vcf/bringup/vcf-bringup-debug.log

# Cloud Foundation Glossary

# 6

Term	Description
availability zone	Collection of infrastructure components. Each availability zone is isolated from other availability zones to prevent the propagation of failure or outage across the data center.
bring-up	Initial configuration of a newly deployed Cloud Foundation system. During the bring-up process, the management domain is created and the Cloud Foundation software stack is deployed on the management domain.
commission host	Adding a host to Cloud Foundation inventory. The host remains in the free pool until it is assigned to a workload domain.
composability	Ability to dynamically configure servers to meet the needs of your workloads without physically moving any hardware components. You bind disaggregated hardware components (compute, network, storage, and offload components) together to create a logical system based on the needs of your applications.
dirty host	A host that has been removed from a cluster in a workload domain. A dirty host cannot be assigned to another workload domain until it is cleaned up.
decommission host	Remove an unassigned host from the Cloud Foundation inventory. SDDC Manager does not manage decommissioned hosts.
free pool	Hosts in the Cloud Foundation inventory that are not assigned to a workload domain
host	An imaged server.
inventory	Logical and physical entities managed by Cloud Foundation.
Lifecycle Manager (LCM)	Automates patching and upgrading of the software stack.
management domain	Cluster of physical hosts that contains the management component VMs
network pool	Automatically assigns static IP addresses to vSAN and vMotion vmkernel ports so that you don't need to enter IP addresses manually when creating a VI workload domain or adding a host or cluster to a workload domain.
patch update bundle	Contains bits to update the appropriate Cloud Foundation software components in your management or VI workload domain.
region	A Cloud Foundation instance.
SDDC Manager	Software component that provisions, manages, and monitors the logical and physical resources of a Cloud Foundation system.
SDDC Manager VM	Virtual machine (VM) that contains the SDDC Manager services and a shell from which command line tools can be run. This VM exposes the SDDC Manager UI.
server	Bare metal server in a physical rack. After imaging, it is referred to as a host.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
unassigned host	Host in the free pool that does not belong to a workload domain.
workload domain	A policy based resource container with specific availability and performance attributes that combines vSphere, storage (vSAN or NFS) and networking (NSX for vSphere or NSX-T) into a single consumable entity. A workload domain can be created, expanded, and deleted as part of the SDDC lifecycle operations. It can contain cluster(s) of physical hosts with a corresponding vCenter to manage them. The vCenter for a workload domain physically lives in the management domain.