

VMware vSphere Replication 8.1.1 Release Notes

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VMware vSphere Replication 8.1.1 | 6 NOV 2018 | Build 10721838 | [Download](#)

Check for additions and updates to these release notes.

What's in the Release Notes

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Localization

VMware vSphere Replication 8.1.1 is available in the following languages:

- English
- French
- German
- Japanese
- Korean
- Spanish
- Simplified Chinese
- Traditional Chinese

Earlier releases of vSphere Replication 8.1

Features, known issues, and resolved issues of vSphere Replication are described in the release notes for each release. Release notes for earlier releases of vSphere Replication 8.1 are:

- [vSphere Replication 8.1.0.4 Express Patch Release Notes](#)
- [vSphere Replication 8.1.0.3 Express Patch Release Notes](#)
- [vSphere Replication 8.1.0.2 Express Patch Release Notes](#)
- [vSphere Replication 8.1.0.1 Express Patch Release Notes](#)
- [vSphere Replication 8.1 Release Notes](#)

What's New

VMware vSphere Replication 8.1.1 is compatible with VMware vSphere 6.7 U1.

Note:

[Cookies Settings](#)

For interoperability with the releases of VMware vSphere, see the [Compatibility Matrices for vSphere Replication 8.1.x](#)

Product Documentation

In addition to the current release notes, you can use the documentation set for vSphere Replication 8.1 that includes the following deliverables.

- [vSphere Replication 8.1 Documentation Center](#)
- [Compatibility Matrices for vSphere Replication 8.1.x](#)

Installation

Download the vSphere Replication **.iso** image and mount it. You can deploy the vSphere Replication appliance by using the Deploy OVF wizard in the vSphere Web Client. Navigate to the **\bin** directory in the **.iso** image and use the corresponding OVF file:

1. **vSphere_Replication_OVF10.ovf**: Use this file to install all vSphere Replication components, including the vSphere Replication Management Server and a vSphere Replication Server.
2. **vSphere_Replication_AddOn_OVF10.ovf**: Use this file to install an optional additional vSphere Replication Server.

For more information on installation, see section Installing vSphere Replication in the [vSphere Replication Documentation Center](#).

NOTE: For vCenter Server to vCenter Server replications, the version of the vSphere Replication Management server on the source and the target site must match.

Upgrading vSphere Replication

The downloadable ISO image is the only means of upgrading from vSphere Replication 6.1.2 or 6.5.1 to vSphere Replication 8.1.1. You cannot upgrade vSphere Replication from version 6.1.2 or 6.5.1 to version 8.1.1 by using vSphere Update Manager or the official VMware Update Repository from the VAMI of the vSphere Replication appliance. See the [compatibility matrices](#) for further information on supported versions.

Important: Before you initiate an upgrade, verify that the vSphere Replication appliance has an OVF environment, or context. See [Checking and Restoring the OVF Context of the vSphere Replication Appliance \(2106709\)](#).

Verify that you read the [Upgrade](#) and [General](#) sections under Known Issues.

See [Upgrade Additional vSphere Replication Servers](#) and [Upgrade the vSphere Replication Appliance](#) for the procedures on upgrading to vSphere Replication 8.1.1.

Operational Limits for vSphere Replication

The operational limits of vSphere Replication 8.1.x are documented in the VMware Knowledge Base. See [Operational Limits for vSphere Replication 6.x and 8.x \(KB 2102453\)](#).

Note: vSphere Replication requires additional configuration to support more than 500 replications per a vSphere Replication Management server. See [Operational Limits for vSphere Replication 6.x and 8.x](#) and [Configuring Upgraded vSphere Replication Appliances to Support up to 2000 Replications](#).

Open Source Components

The copyright statements and licenses applicable to the open source software components distributed in vSphere Replication 8.1.1 are available at the [vSphere Replication Open Source Disclosure page](#).

Caveats and Limitations of vSphere Replication 8.1.1

To ensure successful virtual machine replication, you must verify that your virtual infrastructure respects certain limits before you start the replication.

- vSphere Replication 8.1 requires and fully supports vCenter Server 6.0 Update 3, vCenter Server 6.5, vCenter Server 6.5 Update1, or vCenter Server 6.7.
- You cannot configure the vSphere Replication appliance when the Platform Services Controller is installed with a custom port.
- vSphere Replication does not support configuring a replication for an encrypted virtual machine.
- The 5 minute RPO scales to a maximum supported limit of 50 VMs on a provisional VVOL datastore.
- vSphere Replication does not support VSS quiescing on Virtual Volumes.
- vSphere Replication cannot replicate virtual machines that share vmdk files in this release.
- vSphere Replication does not support vSphere APIs for IO Filtering on both the source and the target sites. You cannot replicate a virtual machine

virtual machine for replication, verify that the VM Storage Policy that is assigned to it does not contain IOFilters. Do not assign VM Storage policies with IOFilters to virtual machines that are already configured for replication.

- Deploying more than one vSphere Replication appliance produces a warning on the boot screen. This requires user confirmation to either continue and configure all replications again or shut down the new appliance so that it does not interfere with the old one. This situation does not occur when deploying more than one vSphere Replication servers.
- Each vSphere Replication Management Server can manage a maximum of 2000 replicated virtual machines. See [Configuring Upgraded vSphere Replication Appliances to Support up to 2000 Replications \(KB 2102463\)](#) and [Requirements to the Environment... \(KB 2107869\)](#).
- If you move a virtual machine with replicated disks larger than 2032GB to an ESXi 5.1 or earlier host, vSphere Replication cannot replicate or power on the virtual machine.
- vSphere Replication supports a maximum disk size of 62TB. If you attempt to enable replication on a virtual machine with a disk larger than 62TB, the virtual machine will not perform any replication operation and will not power on.
- vSphere Replication tracks larger blocks on disks over 2TB. Replication performance on a disk over 2TB might be different than replication performance on a disk under 2TB for the same workload depending on how much of the disk goes over the network for a particular set of changed blocks.
- vSphere Replication no longer supports IBM DB2 as the vSphere Replication database, in accordance with the removal of support for DB2 as a supported database for vCenter Server 5.5. If you use DB2 as an external vSphere Replication database, contact VMware support for instructions about how to migrate your data to a supported database.
- vSphere Replication does not support upgrading the VMware Tools package in the vSphere Replication appliance.
- vSphere Replication supports replicating RDMs in Virtual Compatibility Mode. RDMs in Physical Compatibility Mode cannot be configured for replication.
- vSphere Replication does not replicate virtual machine snapshot hierarchy at the target site.
- You can configure virtual machines that are powered off for replication. However, actual replication traffic begins when the virtual machine is powered on.
- When using Storage DRS at a replication site, ensure that you have homogeneous host and datastore connectivity to prevent Storage DRS from performing resource consuming cross-host moves (changing both the host and the datastore) of replica disks.
- For replications to cloud, a seed vApp can be used for only one replication.
- The 5 minute RPO requires the source host to be ESXi 6.0 or later for VSAN, and ESXi 6.5 for other supported datastores.
- To use the network isolation feature, vSphere Replication requires the host to be ESXi 6.0 or later.

Supported Browser Versions

For supported browser versions for the vSphere Web Client and vSphere Client, see the documentation of the vSphere Web Client or vSphere Client that you use.

Resolved Issues

- **After upgrading vSphere Replication that uses an external database to version 8.1, the vSphere Replication management service might fail to start**

If you use an external database for vSphere Replication and you upgrade vSphere Replication to version 8.1, the upgrade will complete successfully. However, if you restart the service from the VAMI, the database reverts to the default embedded database and this results in failure to start the vSphere Replication management service.

Workaround: The issue is fixed.

- **vSphere Replication appliance VAMI displays a wrong value for VRM Site Name on the Configuration tab**

On the **Configuration** tab of the vSphere Replication VAMI, under **VRM Site Name**, the UI displays information about the last login instead of the site name of the vSphere Replication Management Server.

Workaround: The issue is fixed

- **When replicating virtual machines within the same vCenter Server, the vSphere Replication reports dashboard shows 0 transferred bytes**

The vSphere Replication reports dashboard, under Transferred Bytes, shows 0 bytes when you replicate virtual machines within the same vCenter Server, because the group ID has a suffix.

Workaround: The issue is fixed

- **User-defined storage policy of replica disks on target datastore reverts to the default storage policy**

User-defined configuration of storage policies does not take effect and replica disks on the target datastore always use the default storage policy. The user-defined storage policy is applied only to VMDK files after a failover.

Workaround: The issue is fixed

- **If the target datastore for a replication is vSAN, the automatic detection of replication seeds fails during the replication**

During a replication, if the target datastore is vSAN, the existing folders cannot be detected and the automatic detection of replication seeds fails because of the folder names format.

Known Issues

The known issues are grouped as follows.

- [General](#)
- [Upgrade](#)
- [Replications to vCenter Server](#)
- [Cloud Replications](#)

General

- **NEW** If you reconfigure a replication that you initially configured with default seeds to a vSAN target datastore, replica disks might be deleted and replication status changes to Error

If you configure a replication by using the default, not manually selected, seeds to a vSAN datastore, if you later reconfigure the replication, the replica base disks might be deleted regardless of the settings that you change. Also the replication status changes to Error immediately or within one RPO cycle. The deletion of the replica base disks leads to data loss upon recovery. The issue affects only replications configured to a vSAN datastore with seeds that are automatically suggested by the Site Recovery UI and not when seeds are manually selected by browsing datastores.

Workaround: Stop the replication and configure it again. You must manually select vmdk seed files. On the **Select seed** page, click **Browse** to open the datastore browser and select a seed vmdk for each disk.

- **NEW** If the source VM for a replication runs on ESXi 6.7, replication synchronization seems to progress, but the replication instance never completes successfully

In ESXi 6.7, it is possible that more demand log chunks be scheduled for parallel transfer than the actual number that can be transmitted. If you are replicating a VM that is running on such a host and this coincides with a slow target host or temporary network errors, this might result in replication failure with **DiskQueue is full** errors.

Workaround:

1. Move all the VMs to another ESXi host.
2. Edit the value of the HBR.DemandlogTransferMaxNetwork ESXi Advanced setting to 63 instead of the default 64.
3. Place the ESXi host in maintenance mode.
4. Reboot the ESXi host.

- **NEW** If the source VM for a replication runs on ESXi 6.7 or ESXi 6.7 U1, an initial or full synchronization might halt its progress before completion

The synchronization of replications, for which the source VM is running on ESXi 6.7 or ESXi 6.7 U1, remains in progress, but the checksum bytes value in the replication details information does not progress. The power off, take a snapshot, revert to snapshot, and migration VM operations fail with a timeout or **Task in progress** errors.

Workaround:

1. In the ESXi Advanced settings, disable the checksum for vSphere Replication by setting **HBR.ChecksumUseChecksumInfo = 0**.
2. Migrate all VMs and power off the ones that cannot be migrated on the ESXi host.
3. Place the host in maintenance mode.
4. Reboot the ESXi host.

Note: This workaround disables the checksum part of the sync process and all of the allocated blocks will be sent to the remote site, regardless of whether they are different or not. This workaround disables the seed functionality.

- **The Virtual Appliance fails to start after an OVF deployment from the HTML5-based vSphere Client**

The HTML5-based vSphere Client does not support selecting vService extensions in the Deploy OVF Template wizard. As a result, if a virtual appliance uses vService extensions and you use the vSphere Client to deploy it from an OVF file, the deployment succeeds, but the virtual appliance fails to start with an error:

"The virtual machine 'vSphere_Replication' has a required vService dependency 'vCenter Extension Installation' which is not bound to a provider."

Workaround: Use the vSphere Web Client for OVF deployments that use vService extensions.

- **When you right-click on a replicated VM and select Reconfigure Replication in the vSphere UI, the pop-up window for the Site Recovery UI is blocked without notification in Mozilla Firefox browser**

By default the Site Recovery UI opens in a new tab. When you right-click on a replicated VM and select Reconfigure Replication in the vSphere UI, the pop-up window for the Site Recovery UI is blocked without notification in Mozilla Firefox browser.

Workaround: From the Options menu in Mozilla Firefox, select the Content tab and add the URL of the vCenter Server to the Pop-ups exception list.

- **The Site Recovery UI becomes unusable showing a constant stream of 403 - OK error message**

The Site Recovery UI shows no data and an error 403 - OK.

Workaround:

1. Log out from Site Recovery UI and log in again.

- **Reconfigure replication fails when a seed is selected for a newly configured VM disk**

When a virtual machine disk is enabled for replication during the reconfigure replication operation, and a seed is selected for that disk, the reconfigure replication task fails.

Workaround: When enabling a new disk for replication do not select a seed file. If you must use a seed file, stop the replication for that virtual machine and make a new configuration by enabling all required disks for replication.

- **vSphere Replication shows inconsistent information about status and number of replications or Site Recovery Manager test failover fails**

When vSphere Replication service reaches a limitation of the threads it can start and cannot create threads to process new events, one of the following can occur:

- vSphere Replication shows mismatching information about the status and number of replications on the source and target sites.
- In Site Recovery Manager, test failover fails with the following record in the system log: `VR synchronization failed for VRM group ifulgv002a. A generic error occurred in the vSphere Replication Management Server. Exception details: 'com.vmware.hms.replication.sync.DeltaAbortedException.`

Workaround: Change the vSphere Replication configuration to remove the maximum thread limitation.

1. Log into the vSphere Replication appliance as root.
2. Open the file `/etc/systemd/system.conf` in an editor.
3. Uncomment the line `DefaultTasksMax=512` and set its value to `DefaultTasksMax=infinity`.
4. Save the file.
5. Reboot the vSphere Replication appliance.

- **Configuring a replication that uses seeds on a VVOL target datastore succeeds, but the replication is in `Error` state**

If you configure a replication to use as a seed a VM that has snapshots, the configure operation succeeds, but the replication goes into the `Error` state at the end of the `Initial Full Sync`. An issue with a similar error description appears:

```
"A replication error occurred at the vSphere Replication Server for replication 'vmname'. Details: 'Error for (datastoreUUID:
"vvol:9148a6192d0349de-94149524b5f52bc4"), (diskId: "RDID-fd3ed4de-2356-43c7-a0e2-7bc07a7da012"), (hostId: "host-33"), (pathname:
"vmname/vmname.vmdk"), (flags: retrieable): Class: NFC Code: 10; NFC error: NFC_DISKLIB_ERROR (Input/output error); Set error flag: retrieable;
Can't write (multiEx) to remote disk; Can't write (multi) to remote disk'."
```

Workaround: Delete the snapshots from the seed VM.

- **Some vSphere Replication operations fail or become unresponsive**

If you initiate dozens of vSphere Replication operations simultaneously, some of them might hang. This might also cause the VRMS site to become unresponsive as a result of the vSphere Replication appliance requiring more memory to perform many operations in parallel.

Workaround:

1. SSH to the vSphere Replication appliance.
2. Stop the `vcta` service:

```
service vcta stop
```

Note: Stopping this service interrupts the replications to and from the cloud.

- **During full synchronization vSphere Replication fails with error: A replication error occurred at the vSphere Replication Server**

During full synchronization vSphere Replication might fail with the following error.

```
A replication error occurred at the vSphere Replication Server for replication <group_name>. Details: 'Error for (datastoreUUID: "..."), (diskId:
"..."), (hostId: "..."), (pathname: "..."), (flags: retrieable, pick-new-host, nfc-no-memory): Class: NFC Code: 5; NFC error: NFC_NO_MEMORY; Set
error flag: nfc-no-memory; Code set to: Host unable to process request.; Set error flag: retrieable; Set error flag: pick-new-host; Can't write
(single) to remote disk'.
```

Usually, this error is transient and the operation succeeds after some time.

- **Replacing the SSL certificate of vCenter Server causes certificate validation errors in vSphere Replication**

If you replace the SSL certificate on the vCenter Server system, a connection error occurs when vSphere Replication attempts to connect to vCenter Server.

Workaround: For information about how to update vCenter Server certificates and allow solutions such as vSphere Replication to continue to function, see <http://kb.vmware.com/kb/2109074>.

- **Data synchronization fails and the log file of the source vSphere Replication Management Server contains error `DeltaAbortedException`**

If your environment experiences connectivity issues during data synchronization, you might observe the following problems.

- Replication group synchronizations fail and the `hms<n>.log` file in the vSphere Replication Management server at the source site contains the following error message:
`DeltaAbortedException.`
- In Site Recovery Manager, replication group synchronizations fail with the following error message:

Workaround: Resolve the connectivity issues in your environment before you proceed.

- **The initial configuration task fails with error `InvalidArgument`**

If you configure a replication for a virtual machine that contains disks without UUID, vSphere Replication assigns UUIDs for these disks during the initial configuration. However, if these disks have parent disks, for example preceding snapshots, vSphere Replication cannot assign UUIDs for them and the initial configuration task fails with error `InvalidArgument`.

Workaround: Consolidate the disks on the source virtual machine and try configuring a replication again.

- **Failover with "Sync latest changes" might fail with `SocketTimeoutException` when multiple replications are recovered concurrently and there is a huge accumulated delta since the latest synchronization**

The vSphere Replication Management server might not receive due responses through the vCenter reverse proxy when there is heavy replication traffic at the same network. Some replication management or monitoring operations might fail with the following error message:

```
'com.vmware.vim.vmomi.client.exception.ConnectionException: java.net.SocketTimeoutException: Read timed out'
```

Workaround: Configure network traffic isolation for vSphere Replication traffic, so that the management communication between vCenter and the vSphere Replication Management server is not affected by the heavy replication traffic. See [Isolating the Network Traffic of vSphere Replication](#).

- **Virtual machines that are located in the target folder are overwritten during recovery**

If the target folder contains a registered virtual machine with the same name as the replicated virtual machine, the registered virtual machine is overwritten during the recovery. When you start the Recovery wizard, vSphere Replication checks the target folder and displays a dialog box for you to confirm the overwrite operation. On rare occasions, after the target check is complete, and while the wizard is still open, a virtual machine might be registered to the target folder. On these occasions, the virtual machine that was copied to the target folder will be overwritten without further notice.

Workaround: None.

- **Replications appear in Not Active (RPO violation) status after changing the IP address of the vSphere Replication server at the target site**

If the IP address of the vSphere Replication server at the target site changes, the status of all replications to this site turns to Not Active (RPO violation). This problem is observed because replications on the source site are not reconfigured automatically when the IP address changes.

Workaround: Reconfigure all replications, so that the source hosts use the new IP address of the target vSphere Replication server.

- **Transient Error state during the initial full synchronization**

During the initial synchronization, you might observe that the state of the synchronization changes temporarily to `Error` and back to normal multiple times. The error state might indicate resource deficiency at the target site. If the IO workload caused by the sync operation is higher than the load that target hosts can handle, the state of the replication will turn to `Error`. When the IO workload decreases, the error disappears.

Workaround: Reduce the value of the host configuration option called `HBR.TransferMaxContExtents` on each ESXi host where replication source VMs are running. The default value is 8, and a lower value decreases the size of data blocks that are sent during one sync update, but increases the duration of the initial full sync. After the initial full sync, change the value back to its default (8) to achieve maximum RPO performance. If transient errors continue to appear during delta synchronizations, it might mean that a lot of changed blocks are transferred during each delta, and the hosts at the target site cannot accommodate the incurred IO workload. In such cases, keep the value of the `HBR.TransferMaxContExtents` configuration option low.

Alternatively, you can add more hosts to the secondary site.

- **Users that are assigned the VRM administrator or VRM virtual machine replication role cannot access the Configure Replication wizard**

The Configure Replication wizard is not launched if a user that is assigned the predefined VRM administrator or VRM virtual machine replication role logs in the Site Recovery user interface and attempts to configure a replication.

Workaround: Clone the default role to add the **Profile-driven storage -> Profile-driven storage view** privilege to it, and assign the cloned role to the user.

- **The option to enable quiescing is disabled in Configure Replication wizard for a powered off replication source VM, though the guest OS supports quiescing**

For both Linux and Windows sources, the Enable Quiescing option is enabled based on the information about the guest OS. If a virtual machine has never been powered on, ESXi hosts always report no support for quiescing, because the guest OS information is not available.

Workaround: Verify that replication source VMs have been powered on at least once before you configure replications.

- **vSphere Replication service is inaccessible after vCenter Server certificate changes**

If the vCenter Server certificate changes, vSphere Replication becomes inaccessible.

Workaround: See [vSphere Replication is Inaccessible After Changing vCenter Server Certificate](#).

- **vSphere Replication Management Server (VRMS) might leak a partially recovered virtual machine in the target vCenter Server after a failed recovery**

In rare cases VRMS might stop during recovery immediately after registering the recovered virtual machine in the target vCenter Server. The last recovery error in the replication details panel says `VRM Server was unable to complete the operation`. When VRMS restarts, it cleans up the files for the partially recovered virtual machine. In some cases, it fails to unregister the virtual machine from the target vCenter Server. Subsequent recovery attempts show an error in the recovery wizard that the selected virtual machine folder already contains an entity with the same name.

- **During replication of multiple virtual machines, a vSphere Replication server might enter a state where it does not accept any further VRMS connections but continues to replicate virtual machines**

Workaround: Reboot the vSphere Replication server.

- **vSphere Replication operations fail with a Not Authenticated error**

If you start an operation on one site, for example configuring vSphere Replication on a virtual machine, and then restart vCenter Server and the vSphere Replication appliance on the other site, vSphere Replication operations can fail with the error **VRM Server generic error. Please check the documentation for any troubleshooting information. The detailed exception is: 'com.vmware.vim.binding.vim.fault.NotAuthenticated'**. This problem is caused by the fact that the vSphere Replication server retains in its cache the connection session from before you restarted vCenter Server and the vSphere Replication appliance.

Workaround: Clear the vSphere Replication connection cache by logging out of the vSphere Web Client and logging back in again.

- **Operation in vSphere Replication Management Server fails with error "... UnmarshalException"**

When the vSphere Replication Management Server experiences high load or transient network errors, operations can fail with UnmarshalException due to errors in the communication layer.

Workaround: Try the failed operation again.

- **The VAMI might not respond when you install an update**

When you upgrade vSphere Replication, a status message 'Installing Updates' might not disappear even after the updates install successfully because the VAMI is not responding.

Workaround: Refresh the VAMI UI in the browser or open it in a new tab.

- **A virtual machine recovered in vSphere Replication does not power on in vCenter Server**

When you use vSphere Replication to run a recovery on a virtual machine, it fails, and the status of the replication is not 'Recovered'. The virtual machine is registered in the vCenter inventory, but when you try to power it on, it fails with error: **File [datastorename] path/vmname.vmx was not found**. The virtual machine registration as part of the vSphere Replication recovery workflow can succeed in vCenter Server, but the response might not reach the vSphere Replication Management Server due to a transient network error. vSphere Replication reverts the replication image and reports a failed recovery task due to virtual machine registration error. If you initiate another recovery, it fails with a message that a virtual machine with the same name is already registered in vCenter Server.

Workaround: Remove the partially recovered virtual machine from the vCenter Server inventory. Do not delete the files from disk. Try the recovery again.

- **vSphere Replication operations fail when there is heavy replication traffic**

vSphere Replication operations might fail with error **java.net.UnknownHostException**. These errors occur because DNS requests are dropped due to network congestion.

Workaround: Configure your network to ensure that management traffic is not dropped, by configuring traffic shaping, quality of service, or DNS on the vSphere Replication appliance. One possible solution is to modify the network address caching policy for the vSphere Replication appliance.

1. Log into the vSphere Replication appliance as root.
2. Open the file `/usr/java/jre1.7.0_72/lib/security/java.security` in an editor.
3. Uncomment the line **networkaddress.cache.ttl** and set its value to at least 86400 seconds (24 hours) or to the longest time that is required for an initial full sync to complete.
4. Save the file and reboot the vSphere Replication appliance.
5. Repeat the procedure for all remaining vSphere Replication appliances.

Upgrade

- **NEW** If you configure an additional NIC for incoming storage traffic after upgrading vSphere Replication 6.5.0 to 8.1.1, the VAMI displays the **eth0 IP address for incoming storage traffic**

Incoming storage traffic IP is not migrated during the migration upgrade. After the upgrade the VAMI displays an incorrect IP address.

Workaround: Log in to the VAMI, change the IP for incoming storage traffic, and apply the network settings.

- **The upgrade of the vSphere Replication Management Server to version 8.1 in an IPv6 environment fails when upgrading VCTA**

The user interface of the console upgrade shows the following error:

Failure during upgrade procedure at Upgrade Services phase: No such file

Workaround: Choose the Ignore option to continue with the upgrade.

- **After upgrading vSphere Replication Management Server to version 8.1 with an automatically generated certificate, a certificate problem occurs when you log in the Site Recovery UI**

The Site Recovery UI log file contains the following information: **Caused by: javax.net.ssl.SSLException: Certificate for <HMS.FQDN> doesn't match common name of the certificate subject: <HMS.IP>**. vSphere Replication Management Server is registered with the lookup service by using FQDN, but the SSL certificate uses the IP address, which causes a mismatch.

1. After the vSphere Replication Management Server upgrade, log in to the VAMI of the vSphere Replication Management Server and generate and install a new SSL certificate.
2. Reconfigure the connection between the vSphere Replication servers.

- **The vSphere Replication Management service does not start after the upgrade**

After you upgrade vSphere Replication, the vSphere Replication Management (VRM) service appears as stopped in the VAMI, and the `/opt/vmware/hms/logs/hms-configtool.log` file in the virtual appliance contains `java.net.ConnectException: Connection refused` error messages.

This problem is observed if the upgrade procedure of the embedded DB schema fails because the vPostgreSQL service was not fully started.

Workaround:

1. In the virtual appliance console, log in as the root user.
2. Run the following command: `$ /opt/vmware/hms/bin/hms-configtool -cmd upgrade -configfile /opt/vmware/hms/conf/hms-configuration.xml`

The DB schema upgrade starts.

3. Wait for the DB upgrade procedure to complete.
4. In the vSphere Replication VAMI, navigate to the **Configuration** tab, and complete the SSO registration of the appliance.

- **Missing vSphere Replication permissions after upgrading the vSphere Replication appliance, certificate or IP change**

If you upgrade the vSphere Replication appliance, or if for some other reason the certificate or the IP address of the vSphere Replication appliance changes, the permissions that are assigned to the default VRM user roles are deleted.

This problem is observed every time the vSphere Replication extension is unregistered and registered with the vCenter Server extension manager.

Workaround: Clone the predefined VRM roles and create your custom roles before upgrading the vSphere Replication appliance, or changing its certificate or IP address. The permissions that are assigned to custom roles are not removed.

- **The vSphere Replication Virtual Appliance Management Interface (VAMI) becomes inaccessible after upgrade**

After the upgrade, the vSphere Replication VAMI changes and you cannot access it in the same browser window that you used before the upgrade.

Workaround: Do one of the following.

- Change the browser that you use to open the VAMI.
- Close the entire browser and open a new browser window to connect to the VAMI.
- Clear the cache of your browser.
- Open an incognito tab in your browser.

- **The vSphere Replication appliance changes to a vSphere Replication server after the upgrade**

If you do not check the OVF context of the vSphere Replication appliance before you perform an upgrade, and the upgrade operation does not fail, the upgraded vSphere Replication appliance appears as a vSphere Replication Server. The data about replications that were configured before the upgrade is lost.

Workaround:

- If you have a pre-upgrade snapshot of the vSphere Replication appliance, revert to that snapshot and see [Checking and Restoring the OVF Environment of the vSphere Replication Appliance \(2106709\)](#).
- If you do not have a pre-upgrade snapshot of the vSphere Replication appliance, uninstall the upgraded vSphere Replication instance and perform a fresh deployment. See [Installing and Uninstalling vSphere Replication](#).

- **After an upgrade of the vCenter Server and vSphere Replication, configuring the SSO in the vSphere Replication VAMI fails with error Bad exit code: 1**

After you upgrade the vCenter Server to version 6.5 and vSphere Replication to version 6.5, you must register the appliance with vCenter Single Sign-on. On the Configuration tab of the vSphere Replication VAMI, you enter the LookupService address and the credentials of an SSO administrator, and click **Save and Restart Service**. The following error message appears: `Bad exit code: 1`.

This problem is observed because the upgraded vCenter Server changes its IP address or certificate, but the vSphere Replication Management server preserves the old IP address and certificate of the vCenter Server in its OVF environment. As a result, the validation of the vCenter Server fails.

Workaround: In the vSphere Web Client, right-click the vSphere Replication Management server VM and power it off and on. This operation forces the update of the OVF environment on the vSphere Replication Management server VM.

- **Site Recovery Manager cannot be upgraded after upgrading vSphere Replication**

On upgrade of vSphere Replication to version 6.5, Site Recovery Manager cannot be upgraded as the vSphere Replication versions is detected as incompatible. Under solutions manager in vCenter, the vSphere Replication version appears not to have been upgraded though the appliance reports the upgrade is successful.

Workaround: Register the vSphere Replication appliance with vCenter Single Sign-On.

1. Connect to the VAMI interface of the vSphere Replication appliance by using a supported browser.
2. On the **Configuration** tab, enter the user name and password of an SSO administrator.

- **Reconfiguring a replication fails if a Storage DRS cluster is selected as destination for the replication**

If you try to reconfigure a replication and move the replication to a datastore part from a Storage DRS cluster, the reconfiguration fails.

Workaround: Remove the replication and configure a new replication to the desired datastore.

- **You cannot use custom defined users and roles with vSphere Replication**

You are unable to configure a replication with a custom user, even if that custom user is assigned all required VRM privileges on both sites. The error message **Permission to perform this operation is denied** appears on the Target Location page in Configure Replication wizards.

Workaround: None. All vSphere Replication operations must be performed with the SSO administrator user on both sites.

- **A recovered virtual machine with multiple point-in-time instances enabled can lose the attached disks to the latest snapshot when you revert to a previous snapshot and then revert to latest snapshot again**

When you recover a virtual machine for which you enabled point-in-time instances and attach a disk for unresolved disks, if any, the disks attach to the latest snapshot. If you revert to a previous snapshot and then revert to the latest one, the attached disks are not available.

Workaround: Edit settings of the virtual machine and add the required disks as existing hard disks.

- **When a target vSphere Replication server is not available, vSphere Replication does not show an error in the vSphere Web Client**

If the target vSphere Replication server is not available because it is powered off or has network connectivity issues, and a replication is in an initial full-sync state, vSphere Replication does not report an issue in the Web Client of the target vCenter Server. Instead, you see an event on the vCenter Server and a disconnected status.

Workaround: Check if a target vSphere Replication server is currently available. Alternatively, set an alarm for "VR Server disconnected" event on the target vCenter Server.

- **Cannot reconfigure replication after switching from embedded database to existing external database**

If you configure vSphere Replication with an external database and configure replication within the same site, then switch to the embedded database, the replication is not available, which is as designed. If you switch back to the external database, the replication is in an error state. Reconfiguring the replication fails with the following error: **ManagedObjectNotFound**

Workaround: When restoring the vSphere Replication database to the previous external or embedded database, you must reset its contents.

- **Cannot configure a virtual machine with physical mode RDM disk even if the disk is excluded from replication**

If you configure a replication for a virtual machine with physical mode, you might see the following error:

```
VRM Server generic error. Check the documentation for any troubleshooting information.
The detailed exception is: HMS can not set disk UUID for disks of VM : MoRef:
type = VirtualMachine, value =

, serverGuid = null'.
```

Workaround: None.

- **Recovering a virtual machine using the "Recover with latest available data" option is possible when the source virtual machine is powered on**

Before you start a recovery operation on the target site, you must power off the replication source virtual machine. However, if you select the option **Recover with latest available data** when recovering a virtual machine, it is possible to perform the recovery while the source virtual machine is powered on. This causes the following problem.

- The network cards of the recovered virtual machine are disconnected when it powers on.

Workaround: Ensure that the source virtual machine is powered off before you connect the recovered virtual machine to the network.

If you select **Recover with recent changes** when you recover a virtual machine, it is not possible to complete the recovery if the source virtual machine is powered on.

- **Recovering a virtual machine with vSphere Replication 8.1 fails to power on the recovered virtual machine**

If a replicated virtual machine is attached to a distributed virtual switch and you attempt to perform a recovery in an automated DRS cluster, the recovery operation succeeds but the resulting virtual machine cannot be powered on.

Workaround: Edit the recovered virtual machine settings to attach it to the correct network.

- **Registering additional vSphere Replication servers takes a long time**

If vCenter Server manages several hundred ESXi Server hosts, registering an additional vSphere Replication server with the vSphere Replication appliance can take several minutes.

This is because the vSphere Replication server must register with each ESXi Server host.

Cloud Replications

- **org.hibernate.exception in the VCTA log file**

In the `vcta-info.log.<n>` file or the `vcta-debug.log` file, you might observe the following message:

```
org.hibernate.exception.ConstraintViolationException: Could not execute JDBC batch update
```

Workaround: You can ignore this message because it does not affect the operation of vCloud Air - Disaster Recovery.

- **The vApp in the cloud organization is not powered off after a recovery on premise**

When you recover a replication from cloud at the tenant site and, in the Recovery wizard, you select to recover the VM by using the option **Use latest available data**, vSphere Replication does not power off the source vApp in the cloud.

This is because the option **Use latest available data** assumes that there is no connection to the replication source site.

Workaround: You can connect to the cloud site to manually power off the source vApp.

- **Replications from cloud turn into Error state**

If you use the vCloud Air web user interface to add a new disk to a virtual machine that serves as a replication source, vSphere Replication at your local site automatically pauses the incoming replication for that machine, and moves the replication group into **Error** state.

Workaround: Stop the replication from cloud that indicates **Error** state, and configure a new replication.

- **Hardware changes on the replication source VM might not be automatically copied to the placeholder vApp in the cloud**

Changes to the protected virtual machine on the source site, such as changes to memory, CPU, networks, and so on, might not be replicated to the placeholder vApp in your cloud organization if you apply them while vSphere Replication is running a workflow, for example, a test recovery.

Workaround: Edit the hardware of the replication source VM again to trigger a full synchronization.

1. In the vSphere Web Client inventory tree, right-click the source VM.
2. From the drop-down menu, select **Edit Settings**, and apply a change to the virtual hardware.

Note: Opening and closing the Edit Setting dialog box is not enough. You must apply some change to the hardware.

3. Click **OK**.

- **Disks are not automatically consolidated during recovery at the cloud site**

If you configure a replication to cloud that has the MPIT functionality enabled, and you recover the replicated virtual machine at the cloud site, its retained instances are not consolidated during the recovery. By design, replication instances are not consolidated to speed up the recovery process.

The unconsolidated disks in the recovered virtual machine might cause performance problems as follows.

- The recovered virtual machine runs slower than expected.
- The recovered virtual machine requires more storage resources.

Workaround: Use the vCloud Air interface to manually consolidate the disks on the recovered virtual machine.

- **Outgoing replications to cloud remain in Not Active state**

By default, when you power on the vSphere Replication appliance, a vSphere Installation Bundle (VIB) is installed on all supported ESXi hosts in the vCenter Server inventory where the appliance is deployed. The VIB creates a firewall rule, Replication-to-Cloud Traffic, that opens TCP ports 10000 to 10010 for outgoing traffic. However, the automatic installation of the VIB file might fail due to network issues in your environment. When the firewall rule is missing on the source ESXi hosts, outgoing replications to cloud remain in **Not Active** state.

Workaround: Install the vSphere Replication VIB file on each ESXi instance that hosts a cloud replication source VM.

1. Temporarily disable the firewall on the ESXi host.
2. Establish an SSH connection to the ESXi Server.
3. Run the following command:

```
$ esxcli software vib install -v https://VR_APPLIANCE_IP:8043/vib/vr2c-firewall.vib
```
4. Enable the firewall on the ESXi host.

- **Planned migration or synchronization fails with error: A replication error occurred at the vSphere Replication Server**

If, during planned migration, the infrastructure (hosts, network, or storage) is under heavy load, running a planned migration might fail with one of the following errors.

- A replication error occurred at the vSphere Replication Server for replication <group_name>. Details: 'Error for (datastoreUUID: "..."), (diskId: "..."), (hostId: "..."), (pathname: "..."), (flags: retrieable): Class: NFC Code: 10; NFC error: The operation completed successfully; Set error flag: retrieable; ...'
- A replication error occurred at the vSphere Replication Server for replication <group_name>. Details: 'Error for (datastoreUUID: "..."), (diskId: "..."), (hostId: "..."), (pathname: "..."), (flags: retrieable, pick-new-host, nfc-no-memory): Class: NFC Code: 5; NFC error: NFC_NO_MEMORY; Set error flag: nfc-no-memory; Code set to: Host unable to process request.; Set error flag: retrieable; Set error flag: pick-new-host; Can't write (single) to remote disk'.

Usually, these errors are transient and the operation succeeds if you retry running it.

1. Log in to the VRMS appliance as the root user and navigate to `/opt/vmware/hms/conf/`.
2. Open the `hms-configuration.xml` file for editing and set the value of the `hms-sync-replication-error-toleration-period` property to `300000`.
3. Try running the planned migration task again.

- **All operations on a seed vApp in vCloud Air are disabled**

If you configure a replication to cloud and select a vApp from the vCloud Air inventory to be used as a replication seed, all operations on the seed vApp are disabled.

Workaround: None. Replication seeds cannot operate as virtual machines. A seed vApp can be used for only one replication.



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