

# Oracle® Enterprise Manager Ops Center

Configure and Install Guest Domains

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This guide provides an end-to-end example for how to use Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center.

## Introduction

Using Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center, you can configure and install guest domains on Oracle VM Server for SPARC systems.

A guest domain is a virtual machine with resources, such as CPU Threads, memory, virtual I/O devices, and its own operating system that runs independently on Oracle VM Server for SPARC control domain.

Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center provides profiles and plans to create guest domains and provision OS on them.

This guide describes how to create a guest domain on an Oracle VM Server for SPARC system. In this example, the guest domain uses virtual I/O resources and has the following characteristics:

- Resource configuration of 2 CPU threads, 4 GB of memory, and 20 GB of virtual disk space.
- Local storage library to store the metadata and for the virtual disks.
- Oracle Solaris 11.1 SRU 8.4 operating system provisioned on the guest domain.
- Operating system is automatically installed with Zone Virtualization Controller Agent.
- Guest domain operating systems are not placed in a zones server pool.

See [Related Articles and Resources](#) for more information about Oracle VM Server for SPARC and creating logical domains.

## What You Will Need

You need the following to configure and deploy guest domains:

- **Oracle VM Server for SPARC system**

An Oracle SPARC server installed and configured with Oracle VM Server for SPARC. In this example, an Oracle SPARC T4-2 server is installed and configured with Oracle VM Server for SPARC 3.1 version using Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center.

- **Network Connection**

You use virtual switch to provide network connection to the guest domain.

When you create guest domains, you can define the following details for a network connection:

- Service domain that provides the network interface for connection.
- The virtual switch for the selected networks.
- The tagging mode for the network. You must have at least one network connection in untagged mode for using it for OS provisioning the guest domain. If the network is already VLAN tagged, then select untagged mode for the network while creating the guest domain.

In this example, the guest domain is connected to a network using virtual switch. This results in creation of a vnet which is used for provisioning OS on the guest domain. In Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center, you can use only virtual switch for provisioning OS on the guest domain.

- **Storage Libraries**

The local storage library is used for virtual disks of the guest domains and to store the guest domain metadata. In this example, 20 GB of virtual disk is created for the guest domain.

- **OS Image**

You must install and configure Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center in Oracle Solaris 11 OS and populate the Oracle Solaris 11 Library with SRUs. You can select an Oracle Solaris 11 OS of particular SRU version.

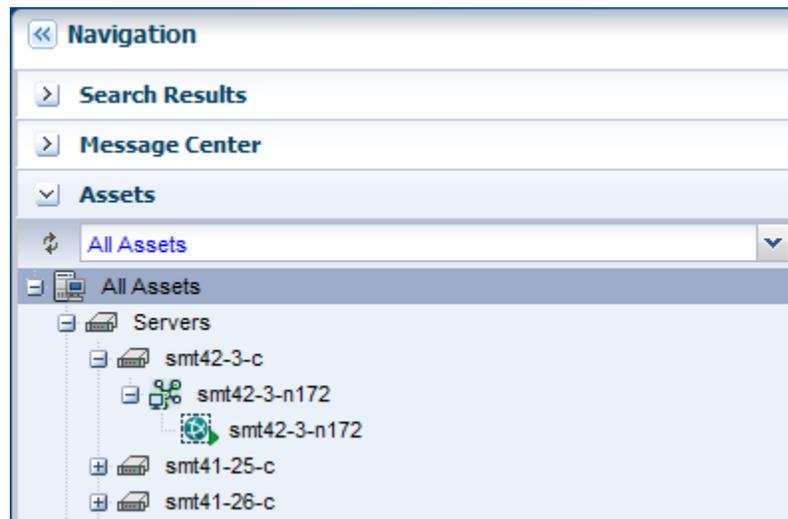
- **Roles and Permissions**

A user with the following roles:

- Virtualization Admin role to create guest domains and server provisioning.
- Plan/Profile Admin role to create profiles and plan for guest domain creation and provisioning.

## **Hardware and Software Configuration**

In this example, the guest domain is installed on Oracle VM Server for SPARC 3.1 version. The control domain is configured and deployed in stand-alone mode and it is not placed in a server pool.



The Oracle VM Server for SPARC configuration is summarized as follows:

- Oracle SPARC T4-2 server  
Sixteen core with eight threads per each core. Total 128 CPU Threads.
- 128 GB of memory
- Installed with Oracle VM Server for SPARC 3.1 version
- The control domain is configured with the following parameters:
  - Four CPU Threads
  - Four GB of memory

The Oracle VM Server for SPARC configuration installed and configured on SPARC T4-2 server and displayed in the UI as follows:

**smt4v2-3**

**Summary** | Analytics | Virtual Services | I/O Resources | Libraries | Networks | In

**Name:** smt4v2-3

**Description:** Oracle VM Server for SPARC

**CPU Info:** Oracle SPARC T4  
2 socket(s)  
16 core(s)  
128 thread(s)

**Available CPU Threads:** 124 out of 128

**Available CPU Cores:** 15 out of 16

**Available Memory (RAM):** 124 GB out of 128 GB

**Running Time:** 0 day(s), 3:49 (HH:MM)

**Control Domain Specification**

**CPU Model:** Virtual CPU

**CPU Threads:** 4

**CPU Utilization:** 1%

**Oracle VM Server Status:**   
**Reachable:**   
**Server Pool:**   
**Oracle VM Server Version:**

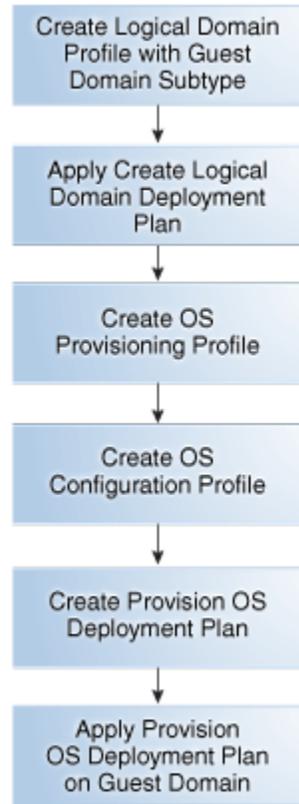
**Tags**

Tag Name
legacy.tags

**Memory Size (MB):**

## Configuring and Installing Guest Domains

The necessary profiles and plans that must be created and applied to create guest domains are illustrated in the following illustration in the order of sequence:



The steps to configure and install guest domains are as follows:

1. [Creating a Guest Domain Profile](#)
2. [Deploy Guest Domain Plan](#)
3. [Creating an OS Provisioning Profile](#)
4. [Create an OS Configuration Profile](#)
5. [Creating a Provision OS Plan](#)
6. [Deploying the Provision OS Plan on the Guest Domain](#)

### **Creating a Guest Domain Profile**

Create a guest domain with the following resource requirements:

- Two CPU Threads
- 4 GB of memory
- Native CPU architecture
- Local file system to store the metadata and for virtual disks
- A network connection to connect to the external network

1. Select the **Plan Management** section.
2. Expand **Profiles and Policies** and select **Logical Domain**.
3. Click **Create Profile** in the Actions pane.

The Create Logical Domain Profile wizard is displayed.

4. Enter a name and description to identify the profile.

Retain the option to create a deployment plan for this profile. Select Guest Domain in the Subtype.

**Identify Profile** \* Indicates Required Field

\* **Name:**

**Description:**

Create a deployment plan for this profile.

\* **Subtype:** Subtype  
 Guest Domain  
 HA Guest Domain  
 Physical IO Domain  
 Root Domain

Click **Next**.

5. Enter the name of the guest domain as *ldom\_guest* and the starting number as 1. The guest domain will be created as *ldom\_guest1*.

Provide description and add new tags for the guest domain. All the logical domains created using this profile use the same description and tags.

**Specify Domain Identity** \* Indicates Required Field

Enter the identification for the logical domain:

\* **Name:** Automatic naming; Prefix:   
 Starting Number:

**Description:**

**Tags:**    Search

Tag Name	Value

Click **Next** to configure the CPU Threads and memory.

- The threads in the physical CPU of the Oracle VM Server are dedicated to the logical domains. Enter the values for CPU Threads and memory to be allocated for the guest domain:
  - 2 CPU Threads.
  - 4 GB of memory.
  - Do not specify a value for Crypto Units. Depending on the number of CPU threads, the Crypto units are assigned automatically.
  - Select **native** for the CPU architecture which limits the domain migration only to compatible Oracle VM Server for SPARC systems.
  - Select **Automatic Recovery** and provide the value for **Priority of Recovery** as **15**, and select to authorize the recovery even when there is no redundant I/O resources to provide virtual disk multipathing.

**Configure Logical Domain** \* Indicates Required Field

Enter the CPU and memory resource allocation for the logical domain.

**CPU and Memory Settings**

CPU Model:  Virtual CPU  Whole-Core

\* CPU Threads:

CPU Architecture:  generic  native

Requested Crypto Units:

\* Memory:  GB

**Recovery Settings**

Automatic Recovery:

Priority of Recovery:  0  100

Authorize recovery without redundant I/O:

Click **Next** to specify the storage for the logical domains.

- Select **Local Filesystem Storage** to store the logical domain's metadata and for the virtual disks. Enter the disk size as 20 GB.

### Specify Storage and Disks

Select a library to store the logical domain metadata and the libraries to be used for logical domain's storage.

Storage for the domain metadata: Local Filesystem Storage file:///guests

Type	Library	LUN/Virtual Disk Name	Volume Group	Required Size(GB)
Local Filesys...	file:///guests	vdisk1	-	20

Click **Next** to specify the networks for the domains.

8. Select the network from the list of available networks in Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center. Ensure that the selected network is already attached to the control domain. Enter the number of connections for the network.

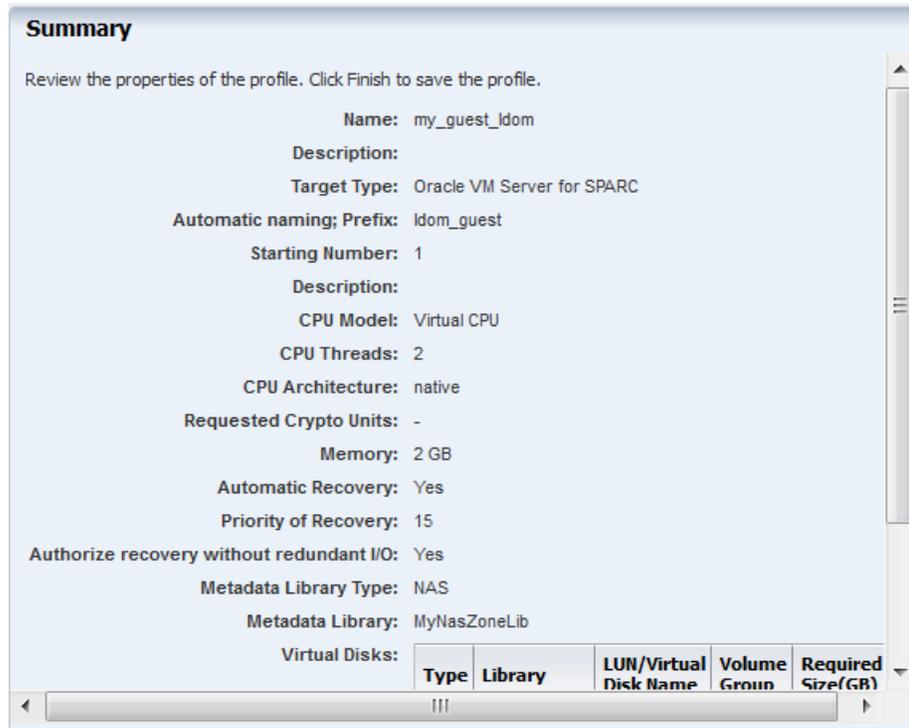
### Specify Networks

Select the networks to be connected to the logical domain and the number of connections for each network. The order of the networks entered would be used when binding the networks to the NICs during the profile execution.

Network Domain	Network	Number of Connections
default	192.0.2.0/24.1	1

Click **Next** to view the summary of the logical domain details.

9. Review the information and click **Finish** to save the profile.

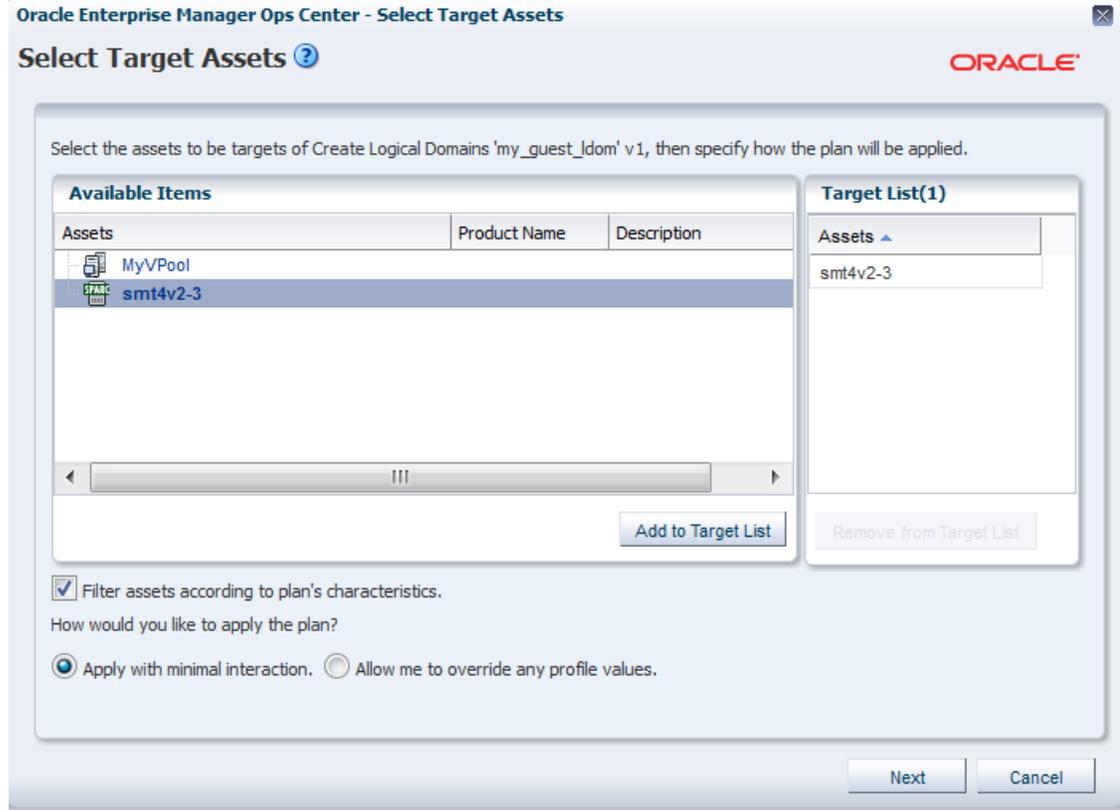


The job is initiated to create the profile. The option **Create a deployment plan for this profile** is selected in this profile, and a deployment plan with the same is created and displayed under Create Logical Domains in the Deployment Plans tree.

## Deploy Guest Domain Plan

Deploy the automatically created guest domain plan to create guest domains. The guest domain will be created without any OS provisioned on it.

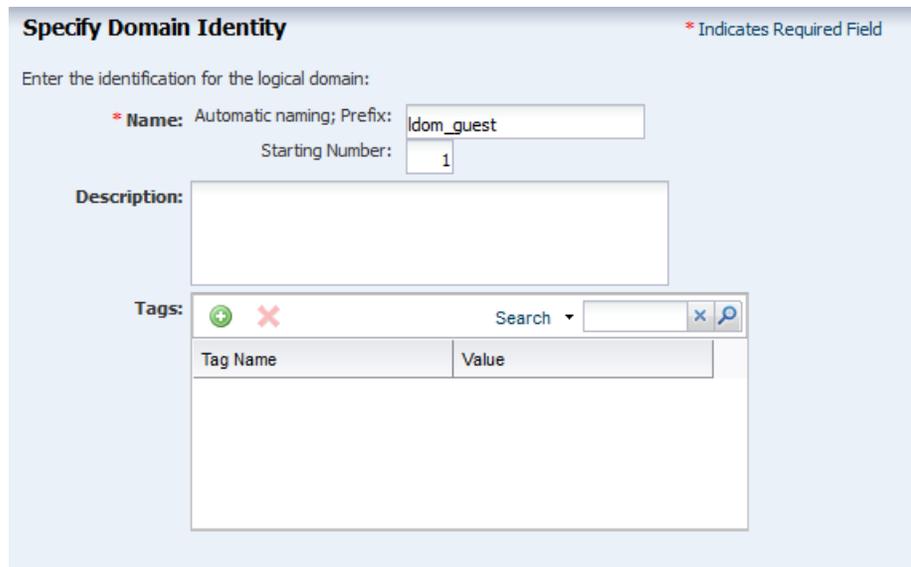
1. Select the **Plan Management** section in the Navigation pane.
2. Expand **Deployment Plan** and select **Create Logical Domain**.
3. Select the plan from the list of plans and click **Apply Deployment Plan** in the Actions pane.
4. In the **Select Targets** window, select the Oracle VM Server for SPARC system on which you want to create guest domains.



Click **Add to Target List** to move the selected target Oracle VM Server to the Target List. Select to apply the deployment plan in minimum interaction mode.

Click **Next**.

5. The Specify Domain Identity step is displayed. Confirm the given name in the profile and click **Next**.



- Confirm the values for CPU and memory configuration of guest domain in Configure Logical Domain step. Also, retain the automatic recovery settings for the guest domain.

**Configure Logical Domain** \* Indicates Required Field

Enter the CPU and memory resource allocation for the logical domain.

**CPU and Memory Settings**

CPU Model:  Virtual CPU  Whole-Core

\* CPU Threads:

CPU Architecture:  generic  native

Requested Crypto Units:

\* Memory:  GB

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**Recovery Settings**

Automatic Recovery:

Priority of Recovery:  0  100

Authorize recovery without redundant I/O:

Click Next.

- In the Storage Resource Assignments step, the storage library selected for storing guest domain metadata and for virtual disks are taken from the profile.

There is only one path to access the backend storage and the multipathing group name is not entered. Therefore, multipathing group is not created for this virtual disk.

**Storage Resource Assignments**

Target: smt4v2-3

Storage for the domain metadata: Local Filesystem Storage file:///guests

**Virtual Disk/Storage Specification for Logical Domain ldom\_guest1**

Type	Library	LUN/Virtual Disk Name	Volume Group	Multipathing Group	Requi... Size(...)
Local File...	file:///guests	ldom_guest1-vdisk1			20

**Edit Multipathing For Device ldom\_guest1-vdisk1**

Select	Service Name	Domain Name	Active Path
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	primary-vds0	primary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Click **Next**.

- Specify the network connection settings. In this example, a non SR-IOV network is selected.

**Specify Network Connections Settings**

Specify whether the network connection must be created using virtual function or vnet, and also the tagging mode for networks configured with VLAN ID.

**Network connections**

Network	SR-IOV	VLAN ID / P-KEY	Mode
192.0.2.0/24.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	No VLAN

Click **Next**.

- Provide the following information about the network resource selected for the guest domain:
  - Select **primary** as the **Service Domain** that provides the network interface for the network connection.
  - In the **Map Connection** column, select the virtual switch through which you want to connect the guest domain to the network.

**Networks Resource Assignments**

Specify the network resource for each logical domain.

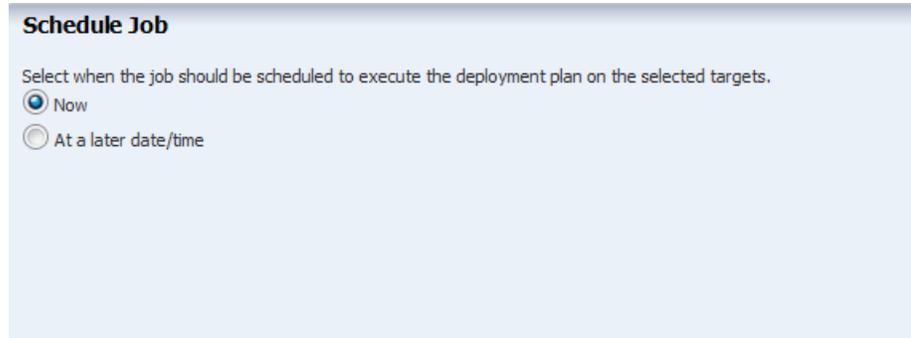
**Target: smt4v2-3**

**Network Specifications for Logical domain ldom\_guest1**

Network	SR-IOV	Service Domain	Map connection	VLAN ID / P-KEY	Mode
192.0.2.0/24.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	primary	192.0.2.0_24	-	No VLAN

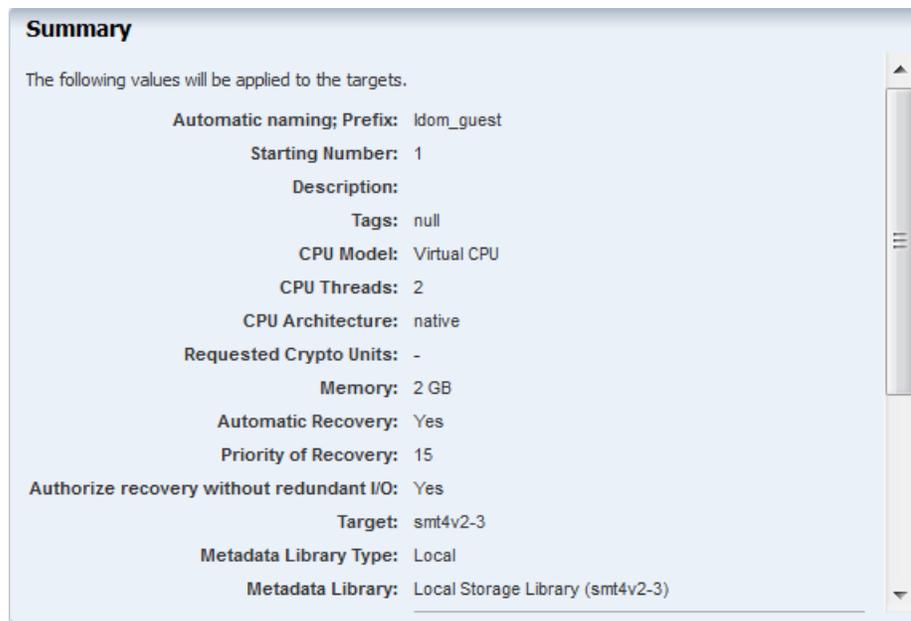
Click **Next**.

- Schedule the job to run now.

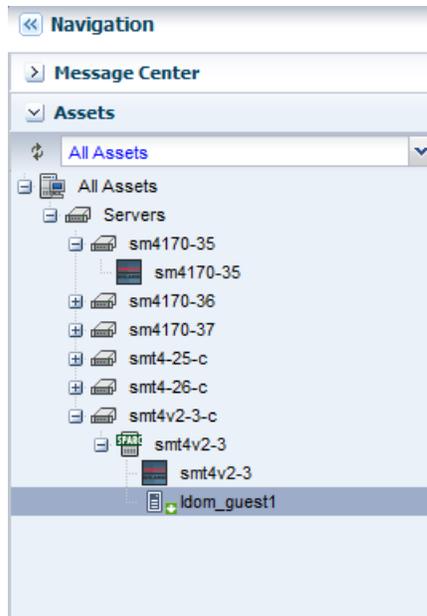


Click **Next**.

11. Review the properties and click **Apply** to apply the deployment plan to create logical domain.



The job runs and a guest domain is created. The guest domain appears in the UI under the corresponding control domain:



The guest domain is in the installing state as the operating system is not yet provisioned on it. The next step after creating guest domain is to provision OS on it.

## Creating an OS Provisioning Profile

Create a new OS provisioning profile for the Oracle Solaris 11.1 OS that must be provisioned on the guest domain. You can also edit the default profiles that are created for the Oracle Solaris 11.1 OS. The procedure in this section describes about creating a new OS provisioning profile.

1. Select the **Plan Management** section in the Navigation pane.
2. Expand **Profiles and Policies** and select **OS Provisioning** profile.
3. Click **Create Profile** in the Actions pane.

The Create Profile - OS Provisioning wizard is displayed.

4. Provide the following details for the profile identification:
  - Enter the name of the profile as *ldom\_guest\_osp*.
  - Enter a suitable description for the profile.
  - Select Logical Domain as the Subtype.

**Identify Profile** \* Indicates Required Field

\* **Name:**

**Description:**

\* **Subtype:** Subtype

- Oracle VM Server for SPARC
- Logical Domain
- Oracle Linux
- Oracle VM Server for x86
- Red Hat Linux
- SUSE Linux
- JET Template
- Solaris SPARC
- Solaris x86

**Target Type:** Target Type

- VirtualMachine

Click **Next** to specify the provisioning parameters.

5. Select the following OSP parameters:

- The Oracle Solaris 11.1 OS and the SRU from the list.
- solaris-small-server as the Software Group from the list.

**Specify OSP Parameters** \* Indicates Required Field

Select an OS image from the list of images available.  
 Select one system software group and any optional feature software groups that this OS profile installs. Use Ctrl+Click and Shift+Click to select multiple software groups.

\* **OS Image:**

\* **OS Image Version:**

\* **Software Group:**

- System Software Groups
  - pkg://solaris/group/system/solaris-small-server
  - pkg://solaris/group/system/solaris-large-server
  - pkg://solaris/group/system/solaris-desktop
- Feature Software Groups
  - pkg://solaris/group/feature/trusted-desktop
  - pkg://solaris/group/feature/storage-server
  - pkg://solaris/group/feature/storage-nas
  - pkg://solaris/group/feature/storage-ave

Include Custom Scripts

**Solaris 11 Update Profile:**

Click **Next** to specify the OS Setup.

6. Specify the OS setup parameters:

- Enter the time zone, language, terminal type, console serial port, and console baud rate.
- Enter the root password.
- The NFS4 domain is set to dynamic in this example. If a naming service is configured in your environment, enter the NFS4 domain value.

**Specify OS Setup** \* Indicates Required Field

Specify language, time zone, terminal type, console and root password for the OS.

Language: U.S.A. (en\_US.ISO8859-15)

Time Zone: GMT

Terminal Type:

Console Serial Port: ttya

Console Baud Rate: 9600

NFS4 Domain: dynamic

\* Root Password: ●●●●●●●●

\* Confirm Password: ●●●●●●●●

Manual Net Boot

Click **Next**.

7. Create a user account to SSH to the OS after provisioning. Provide a user name and password for the account.

**Specify User Account** \* Indicates Required Field

Specify user account to be used for the OS.

\* Username: admin

Full Name:

\* Password: ●●●●●●●●

\* Confirm Password: ●●●●●●●●

Click **Next** to specify whether you want to use iSCSI disks for OS provisioning.

8. Do not select the option to use iSCSI disk as this example does not involve the use of iSCSI disk for OS provisioning.

### Specify iSCSI Disk Usage

Specify if iSCSI disk is used for OS provisioning.

Use iSCSI Disk

Click **Next**.

- The root (/) and a swap file system are defined by default. You can change the swap size. Click the **Add** icon to add more ZFS file systems. UFS File System Type is available when you are provisioning Oracle Solaris 10 1/13 OS.

### Specify File System Layout

Specify the file systems that need to be created.

**File Systems (2)**

+ ×

File System Type	Mount Point	Device	Size (MB)
swap	swap	rpool	4096
zfs	/	rootdisk.s0	Remaining unused space

NOTE: To allocate the remaining unused disk space to a specific file system, do not enter any value for its size (leave the size field blank).

Click **Next** to specify the name service.

- If you have a naming service in place, select the appropriate one and provide the setup details. In this procedure, select **None** for the naming service.

If you have any naming service in your setup, refer to the help in the wizard or the *Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Operations Guide* for information about specifying the naming services.

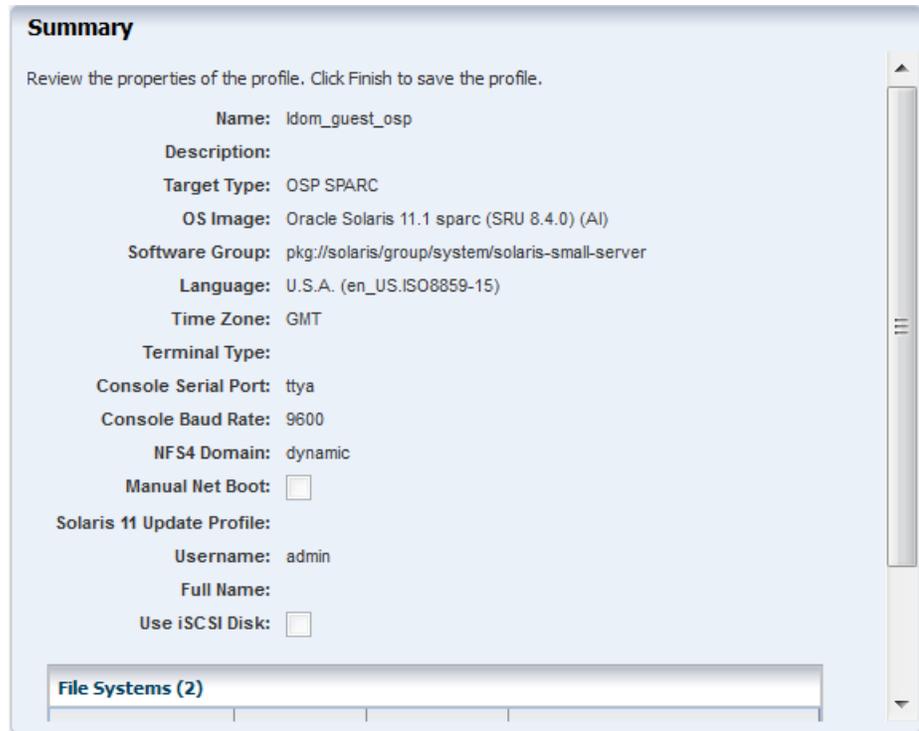
### Specify Naming Services \* Indicates Required Field

Specify the name service, the domain name, and the corresponding name server.  
 If the name service is specified, the hostname would be automatically derived from it.  
 Otherwise, the hostname will be generated by substituting the '.' in the target's IP address with '-'.

Name Service:  NONE  DNS  NIS  NIS+  LDAP

Click **Next** to view the summary of the parameters selected for the profile.

11. Review the parameters selected for the profile and click **Finish** to create the OS provisioning profile.



**Summary**

Review the properties of the profile. Click Finish to save the profile.

**Name:** idom\_guest\_osp

**Description:**

**Target Type:** OSP SPARC

**OS Image:** Oracle Solaris 11.1 sparc (SRU 8.4.0) (AI)

**Software Group:** pkg://solaris/group/system/solaris-small-server

**Language:** U.S.A. (en\_US.ISO8859-15)

**Time Zone:** GMT

**Terminal Type:**

**Console Serial Port:** ttya

**Console Baud Rate:** 9600

**NFS4 Domain:** dynamic

**Manual Net Boot:**

**Solaris 11 Update Profile:**

**Username:** admin

**Full Name:**

**Use iSCSI Disk:**

**File Systems (2)**

The OS provisioning profile is created and listed under the OS provisioning profiles. Use this profile to create a Provision OS plan.

### Create an OS Configuration Profile

1. Select the **Plan Management** section and expand **Profiles and Policies**.
2. Select **OS Configuration** and click **Create Profile** in the Actions pane.
3. Enter the following details to identify the profile:
  - Name and description of the profile.
  - Select Logical Domain as the Subtype and Virtual Machine as the Target Type.

**Identify Profile** \* Indicates Required Field

\* **Name:**

**Description:**

\* **Subtype:** Subtype

- Oracle VM Server for SPARC
- Logical Domain**
- Oracle Linux
- Oracle VM Server for x86
- Red Hat Linux
- SUSE Linux
- Solaris
- JET Template

**Target Type:** Target Type

- VirtualMachine**

Click **Next** to set the OS Management properties

4. Select to manage the OS automatically and deploy the Agent Controller to manage the asset. Select the option **Enable Multiplexed I/O** so that you can associate block storage libraries such as FC and iSCSI for storage with the OS.

Deselect the option **Enable Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV)**, the option is only applicable to root domains.

**OS Management**

Automatically Manage with Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center

Deploy Agent Controller

Periodically probe the asset. SSH credentials are required, choose from an existing set or create a new set.

SSH :

Enable Multiplexed I/O (MPxIO)

Enable Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV)

Click **Next** to specify the networking details.

5. Select **None** as the networking option for the OS.

**Specify Networking**

Specify if the OS would need to use IPMP groups or IEEE 802.3ad Link Aggregations.

Use Link Aggregation  
 Use IPMP  
 None

Click **Next** to specify the networking details for the OS such as network interface.

6. Enter the number of network interfaces that must be used on the OS. The details of the interfaces are collected while deploying the plan.

**Specify Network Interfaces** \* Indicates Required Field

Specify the number of network interfaces that you want to use on the OS.

\* Number of Interfaces:

Click **Next** to view the summary of the parameters selected for OS configuration.

7. Review the parameters and click **Finish** to create the OS configuration profile.

**Summary**

Review the properties of the profile. Click Finish to save the profile.

Name: idom\_guest\_osc  
 Description:  
 Target Type: VirtualMachine

Automatically Manage with Oracle Enterprise Manager  
 Ops Center:   
 Deploy Agent Controller:   
 Enable Multiplexed I/O (MPxIO):   
 Number of Interfaces: 1

## Creating a Provision OS Plan

Create a Provision OS plan that includes the OS Provisioning and OS Configuration profile created in the previous procedures. The provision plan will then be applied on the created guest domain.

1. Select **Plan Management** section in the Navigation pane.
2. Expand **Deployment Plans** and select **Provision OS**.

3. Click **Create Plan from Template** in the Actions pane.
4. In the **Create Deployment Plan** window, enter the following details:
  - Name of the plan as *my\_guest\_os*.
  - Description for the plan.
  - Select **Stop at failure** for Failure Policy.
  - Select the **OS Provisioning Profile** and the **OS Configuration Profile** created for provisioning OS on the guest domain.

Click **Save** to save the deployment plan.

**Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center - Create a Deployment Plan**

**Create a Deployment Plan** ?

\* Plan Name:

Description:

Failure Policy:  Stop at failure  Complete as much as possible

Target Type: Servers

Template Name: Provision OS

**Deployment Plan Steps**

Step	Profile/Plan Type	Associated Profile/Deployment Plan	Number of Results
Provision OS (Required step)	OS Provisioning Profile	Idom_guest_osp v1 (Solaris SPARC)	0
Configure OS (Required step)	OS Configuration Profile	Idom_guest_osc v1 (Solaris)	1

The deployment plan is created and listed under Provision OS Deployment Plan list.

## Deploying the Provision OS Plan on the Guest Domain

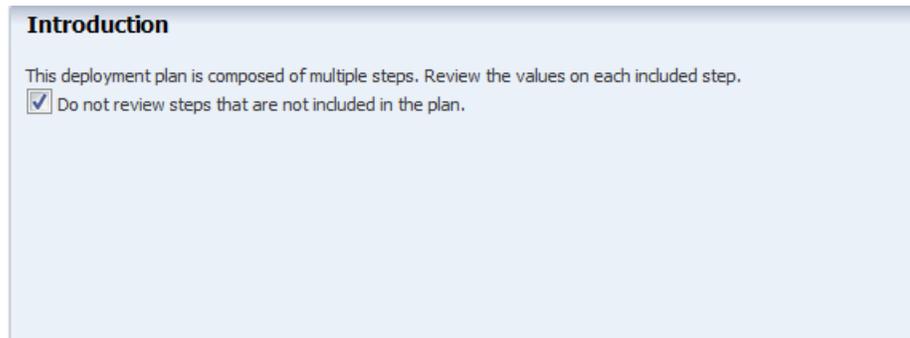
Deploy the provision OS plan to provision the OS on the selected guest domains.

1. Select the **Plan Management** section in the Navigation pane.

2. Expand **Deployment Plans** and select **Provision OS** plan.
3. Select the newly created plan and click **Apply Deployment Plan**.
4. In the **Select Targets Assets** window, select the guest domain that is in the installing state.
5. Click **Add to Target List** to add the guest domain to the Target List.

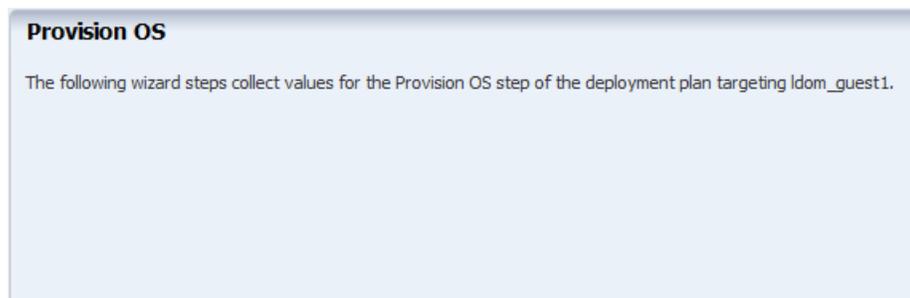
Click **Next**.

6. The OS deployment wizard is displayed. In the Introduction step, the option to not review the steps that are not included in the plan is selected.



Click **Next**.

7. The plan consists of the OS provisioning profile and OS configuration profile. The application of the plan starts with the Provision OS step.



Click **Next** to define the boot interface resources.

8. In the Boot Interface Resource Assignment step, enter the following details:
  - Select the network from the list. The networks that are attached with the control domain are listed.
  - The Controller is virtual as the network connection available to the guest domain is a virtual network.
  - The virtual switches that are available for the selected network are listed in the Interface list. In this example, the interface is read as the virtual switch `192.0.2.0_24` created on the network interface `net_0` provided by the primary domain.

- Provide the IP address for the boot interface.
- (Optional) Provide the host name for the target.

**Boot Interface Resource Assignments**

Review or specify the network resources for the boot interface of each target.

Identify Network Interface by MAC Address

Boot Interfaces					
Target	Network	Controller	Interface	IP	Primary Hostname
ldom_guest1	192.0.2.0/24.1	virtual	primary/192.0.2..	192.0.2.145	

primary/192.0.2.0\_24/net\_0

Click **Next**.

9. Review the summary of information for OS provisioning and click **Next**.

**Provision OS Summary**

Review the values that will be applied to the targets. ldom\_guest1.

OS Image: Oracle Solaris 11.1 sparc (SRU 8.4.0) (AI)

Software Group: pkg://solaris/group/system/solaris-small-server

Language: U.S.A. (en\_US.ISO8859-15)

Time Zone: GMT

Terminal Type:

Console Serial Port: ttya

Console Baud Rate: 9600

NFS4 Domain: dynamic

Manual Net Boot:

Solaris 11 Update Profile:

Username: admin

Full Name:

Use iSCSI Disk:

**File Systems (2)**

10. The application of the OS configuration profile starts in the wizard.

## Configure OS

The following wizard steps collect values for the Configure OS step of the deployment plan targeting `ldom_guest1`.

Click **Next**.

11. The boot interface network details are populated in this step. In this example, there was only one network interface selected to be configured on the OS. Therefore, the network resource is populated with the boot interface network details.

If you have selected more than one interface to be configured on the OS, the first interface is always overwritten by the boot interface network details. Always define the first interface as the boot interface. You can select the interface that you want to be the primary interface. Specify the network resources for the selected interfaces:

- Select the network in the **Network** column.
- Select **virtual** in the **Controller** column. The virtual controller provides the network interface for communication.

The virtual switches that are available for the selected network are listed in the Interface list. In this example, the interface is read as the virtual switch `192.0.2.0_24` created on the network interface `net_0` provided by the primary domain.

- Select the network interface.
- Enter the IP address for OS provisioning.
- Select the primary interface.

## Network Resource Assignments

Review or specify the network resources for each target.

Target: `ldom_guest 1`

Network Interfaces (1)				
Network	Controller	Interface	IP	Primary
192.0.2.0/24.1	virtual	primary/192.0.2.0_24/n...	192.0.2.145	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

primary/192.0.2.0\_24/net\_0

Click **Next**.

12. In this example, the OS is not placed in a server pool for zones.

**Server Pool** \* Indicates Required Field

The server that will be installed can be assigned to a Solaris Container SPARC Server Pool. Select an assignment choice:

Do not assign to a Server Pool. The new server will execute in stand-alone mode. You may add the server to a pool at a later time.

Assign to a compatible Server Pool.

Create a new Server Pool based on the attributes of the new server and assign the server, using default pool settings. The pool settings can be changed later after it has been created.

\* Server Pool Name:

Storage Library ▲	Type	Description
LDomNAS	NAS	created by auto tests
MyNasZoneLib	NAS	created by auto tests

Click **Next**.

13. Review the summary of OS configuration parameters and click **Next**.

**Configure OS Summary**

Review the values that will be applied to the targets. ldom\_guest1.

**Automatically Manage with Oracle Enterprise**

Manager Ops Center:

Deploy Agent Controller:

Enable Multiplexed I/O (MPxIO):

Target: ldom\_guest1

Network Interfaces (1)				
Network	Controller	Interface	IP	Primary
192.0.2.0/24.1	virtual	primary/192.0.2.0_24/net_0	192.0.2.145	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Server Pool: Do not assign to a Server Pool.

14. Schedule the job to run now and click **Apply**.

**Schedule Job**

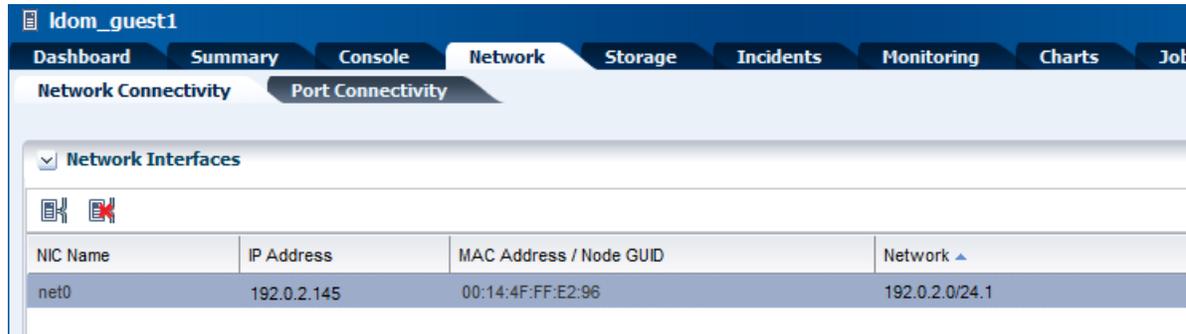
Select when the job should be scheduled to execute the deployment plan on the selected targets.

Now

At a later date/time

The OS is provisioned on the guest domain and the domain is displayed in the UI.

You can view the network details of the guest domain which is now updated with the NIC and IP address that is in use.

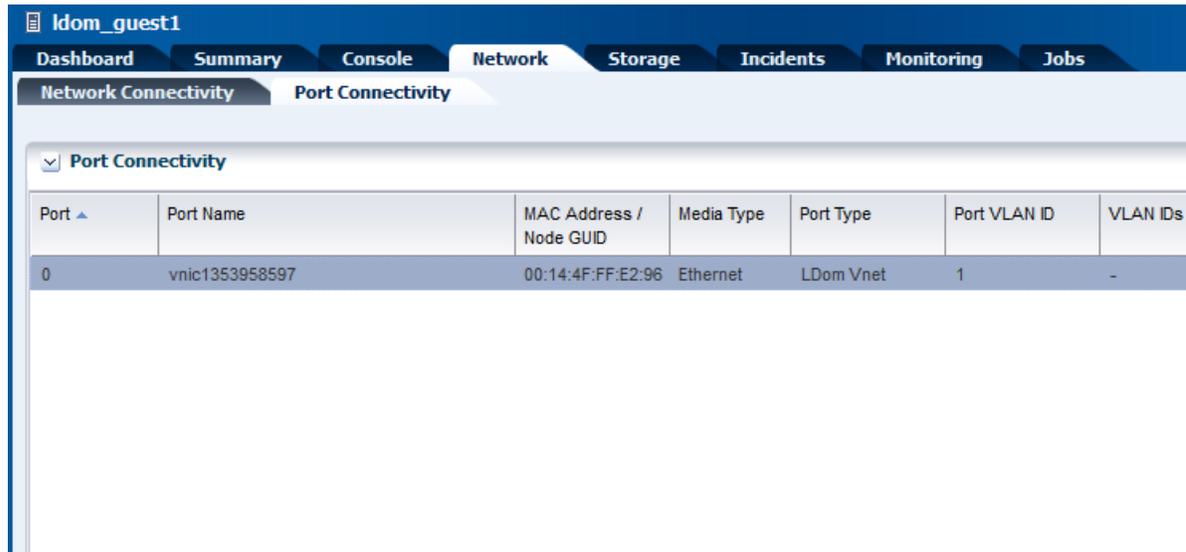


The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Manager console for the guest domain `ldom_guest1`. The `Network` tab is selected, and the `Port Connectivity` sub-tab is active. Under the `Network Interfaces` section, a table displays the following information:

NIC Name	IP Address	MAC Address / Node GUID	Network
net0	192.0.2.145	00:14:4F:FF:E2:96	192.0.2.0/24.1

The **Port Connectivity** sub tab in the **Network** tab displays the following information:

- Port Name
- MAC Address
- Media Type
- Port Type
- Port VLAN ID
- VLAN IDs
- Alternate MAC Addresses



The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Manager console for the guest domain `ldom_guest1`. The `Network` tab is selected, and the `Port Connectivity` sub-tab is active. Under the `Port Connectivity` section, a table displays the following information:

Port	Port Name	MAC Address / Node GUID	Media Type	Port Type	Port VLAN ID	VLAN IDs
0	vnic1353958597	00:14:4F:FF:E2:96	Ethernet	LDom Vnet	1	-

The port connectivity displays the virtual network device (vnet) created for the network connection. The vnet name is of the format `vnicxxxxxxxx`. Since, the network is connected using Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center, the alternate MAC

addresses are created automatically. The default number of alternate MAC addresses created is 20 and can be edited.

The alternate MAC addresses are required and used when you create zones in the guest domain OS. Refer to *Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Virtualization Guide* for more information about alternate MAC address.

## Network Connections

The network connection provided to the guest domains step vary according to the service domain that provides the network interface. When the network interface is provided by I/O domain or root domains, the network resource assignment is displayed in the UI as:

**Boot Interface Resource Assignments**

Review or specify the network resources for the boot interface of each target.

Identify Network Interface by MAC Address

Target	Network	Controller	Interface	IP
ldm-0	192.0.2.0/24.1	virtual	IO-PCIE2/192.0.2.0 24/net 0	192.0.2.115

## What's Next?

To enable migration of the guest domain, you can move the metadata storage from local storage library to shared storage such as NAS. Once the metadata is on shared storage, you can migrate the guest domains between Oracle VM Server systems in a server pool.

You can also perform the following operations on the guest domains:

- Shut down and start
- Reboot
- Add storage
- Connect to network

## Related Articles and Resources

The Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center 12c Release 3 documentation is available at [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E59957\\_01/index.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E59957_01/index.htm).

Refer to the following resources for more information:

- *Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Virtualize Reference*
- *Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Operate Reference* for more information about uploading or importing OS images.
- <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/documentation/vm-sparc-194287.html> for Oracle VM Server for SPARC documentation.

See the Deploy How To library at [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E59957\\_01/nav/deploy.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E59957_01/nav/deploy.htm) and the Operate How To library at [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E59957\\_01/nav/operate.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E59957_01/nav/operate.htm) for deployment and operational examples.

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