



ExtremeCloud™ IQ Site Engine v26.08.10 High Availability Configuration Guide:

Failover Management and HA Setup

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Abstract

The High Availability Configuration Guide for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine version 26.08.10 provides detailed procedures for configuring and managing high availability (HA). Version 26.08.10 adds support for Hyper-V Failover Clustering as a supported HA configuration. You can configure HA from Microsoft Hyper-V 2025 with Windows Server Failover Clustering (WSFC) or using VMware vSphere 6.5 or 6.0. Leveraging HA, the system can automatically migrate and restart VMs in the event of hardware or software failure without manual intervention. The HA architecture uses host clusters for hardware redundancy, enabling seamless failover and minimizing service disruption. Configuration of HA includes continuous monitoring of server health, network isolation, and application failures with the Watchdog Service. The Hyper-V WSFC or vSphere HA application monitoring SDK automates VM resets upon failure detection. Comprehensive steps for setting up clusters, shared storage, and VM kernel network adapters are provided, as well as procedures for server upgrades while maintaining HA. Logging and diagnostic methods for both application monitoring and Watchdog services are also covered.

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High Availability Support for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine with Hyper-V 2025

Introduction

While ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine provides you with visibility into your entire network, there are circumstances that may result in ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine becoming impaired or unresponsive. These include:

- The ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server becomes unresponsive or a virtual machine becomes isolated from the management network.
- Applications become unresponsive.
- A Hyper-V host fails due to a power or hardware failure.

The ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine failover solution on Microsoft Hyper-V 2025 uses Windows Server Failover Clustering (WSFC), which provides a recovery plan in the event of a host power or hardware failure (such as a hard disk, memory, or CPU failure), an application failure, or if a virtual machine loses connectivity with the management network. With WSFC on Hyper-V 2025, you can monitor your ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine servers, services, and applications. In addition, VMs can be reinitiated in the event of server and service failures without manual intervention.

Hyper-V with WSFC does not require user intervention or reliance on database backups, which can be hours or days old. Hyper-V with WSFC does not require a secondary ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server to be separately maintained and kept up-to-date, and does not rely on administrators or other networks that monitor for either the detection or recovery of host failures.

Hyper-V with WSFC falls under the Active/Cold-Standby category. Failover Clustering enables you to pool physical Hyper-V hosts into a logical group called a failover cluster. In a failover cluster, one instance of ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine is deployed in the cluster. In the event of a failure to one Hyper-V host, this instance is live migrated to another available Hyper-V host in the cluster. The ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine user interface typically takes about 10 minutes to restart.

NOTE: Hyper-V Failover Clustering is supported on Windows Server 2025. The ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine VM must be configured on shared cluster storage and added to a failover cluster role.

Protecting Against Server Failure and Virtual Machine Isolation

ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine's servers are organized into clusters on Hyper-V 2025. The cluster nodes running Hyper-V are monitored by the WSFC service. The WSFC service monitors the health of nodes in a cluster by sending heartbeat requests to each node. If a node does not respond within a configured interval, the WSFC service identifies the failure and restarts the VM

on a new node within the cluster. After the VM starts on another node, normal ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server operation resumes.

Hyper-V live migration also protects virtual machines against network isolation by migrating the VMs if the host becomes isolated on the management network, or loses connectivity on any of the management or data storage interfaces. Additionally, with the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine Hyper-V Failover Clustering solution the virtual machine is recovered on another node in the event that certain mission-critical services (such as database and server services) have stopped and not restarted under normal automated operating and recovery procedures.

Protecting Against Application Failure

ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine uses a Watchdog Service (a Java process) to start the database, server processes, and services in the engine. If the database or server processes fail, the Watchdog Service monitors the status and restarts any that fail without the need for user intervention. Application monitoring resets the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine virtual machines based on health monitoring policies configured in the failover cluster role.

If the services fail to recover after multiple restarts, a VM restart might be the recommended solution. VM restart is not a function of the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine Watchdog Service. The Watchdog Service sends a heartbeat signal, and if a monitored service or process fails to recover after three service restarts, then the application might require a VM restart.

NOTE: If the watchdog service stops unexpectedly, application monitoring stops.

Logs for the Watchdog Service and application monitoring functionality can be found in the following locations:

- `<installation_directory>/appdata/logs/watchdog.out` - Contains logs of starting/stopping watchdog process.
- `<installation_directory>/appdata/logs/watchdog.log` - Contains runtime watchdog logs.
- `<installation_directory>/appdata/logs/appmonitor.out` - Contains logs of starting/stopping app monitor.
- `<installation_directory>/appdata/logs/appmonitor.log` - Contains runtime app monitor logs.

By default `appmonitor.log` and `watchdog.log` contain only informational logs. To get debug level logs, change the log4j configuration. To set the log level from info to debug for these logs:

1. Stop the Watchdog Service by entering `service nswatchdog stop` in the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine command line.
2. Navigate to the `<installation_directory>/services/` directory. The properties files, `watchdog.log4j.properties` and `appmonitor.log4j.properties` contain the log configuration for watchdog service and Application monitor program respectively.

3. Open the `watchdog.log4j.properties` file and change **info** to **debug** in the following lines:
 - `log4j.category.com.enterasys.netsight.watchdog=info`
 - `log4j.category.com.enterasys.netsight.watchdog.NetSightProcessController=info`
 - `log4j.category.com.enterasys.netsight.watchdog.NetSightDbProcessController=info`
4. Open the `appmonitor.log4j.properties` file and change **info** to **debug** in the following lines:
 - `log4j.category.com.enterasys.netsight.watchdog=info`
 - `log4j.category.com.enterasys.netsight.watchdog.VMGuestAppMonitor=info`
5. Start the Watchdog Service by entering `service nswatchdog start` in the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine engine command line.

Hardware Configuration

A typical Hyper-V failover cluster configuration for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine consists of two or more Windows Server 2025 nodes with Hyper-V role enabled.

In this configuration, both Hyper-V hosts have the Hyper-V role installed and are configured as nodes in a Windows Server Failover Cluster. Both nodes share access to cluster-managed storage. Virtual machine disk (VHDX) files must be stored on shared storage that is accessible to all cluster nodes. The shared storage should be housed on a separate network to avoid network outages.

NOTE: The ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine Failover Clustering solution requires that both hosts are configured as part of a Windows Server Failover Cluster, and have Hyper-V and Failover Clustering roles installed. All nodes, the cluster, and the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine VM must be in sync with the enterprise NTP server.

Failover Clustering monitors Hyper-V host availability and restarts failed VMs. Each node in the failover cluster communicates with a cluster heartbeat, which indicates if running as expected. If a heartbeat is not detected from any node within the cluster, the Failover Clustering service takes corrective action. If the VM fails, Failover Clustering attempts to restart the VM on the same node. If restart attempts are unsuccessful, the cluster can fail over the VM to another node. If the node fails, the VMs from that node are live-migrated to other nodes in the cluster.

The shared cluster storage is the persistent storage for the virtual machine. It is where the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server software is installed, the configuration information is kept, and where the database tables are stored. The virtual engine code is executed on the Hyper-V host. When a host fails, the virtual engine execution moves to the other host and all of the data is maintained in the shared storage. This allows the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server to continue functioning without having to restore a database backup.

Configuring Hyper-V Failover Clustering

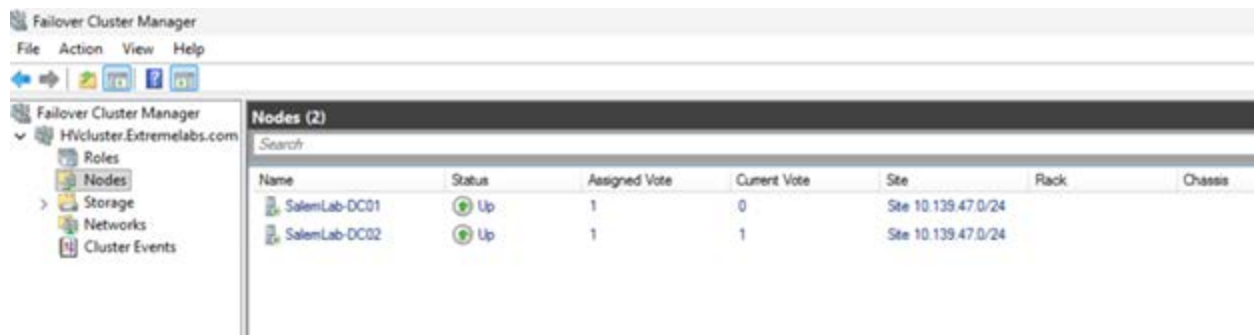
The following steps outline the process for setting up Windows Server Failover Clustering (WSFC) with Hyper-V 2025 for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine.

1. Prepare the Infrastructure:
 - a. Install Windows Server 2025 on both cluster nodes.
 - b. Install the Hyper-V role on both nodes.
 - c. Install the Failover Clustering role on both nodes.
 - d. Configure networking with redundant network adapters for cluster heartbeat traffic.
 - e. Set up shared storage (iSCSI SAN, vSAN, or other shared storage solution) accessible to both nodes.
 - f. Ensure all nodes have static IP addresses and are synchronized with an NTP server.
2. Create the Failover Cluster:
 - a. Open **Failover Cluster Manager** on one of the cluster nodes.
 - b. Select **Create Cluster** from the Actions pane.
 - c. Follow the Create Cluster wizard to add both nodes.
 - d. Configure cluster networks, quorum settings, and storage.
 - e. Add the shared cluster storage as a cluster disk resource.

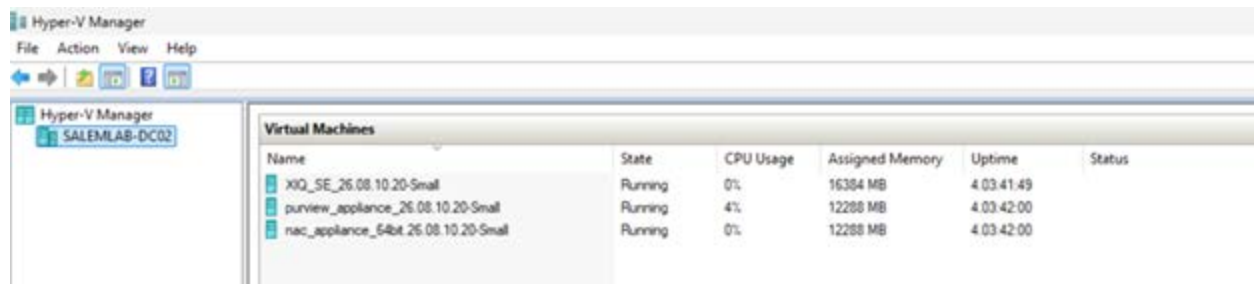


3. Configure the Shared Cluster Storage:
 - a. Connect the shared storage (iSCSI, vSAN, or similar) to both Hyper-V hosts.
 - b. Initialize and format the shared storage disk using Disk Management on both nodes.
 - c. In Failover Cluster Manager, add the disk as a cluster resource.

The shared storage will be used for virtual machine VHDX files and cluster-related data.



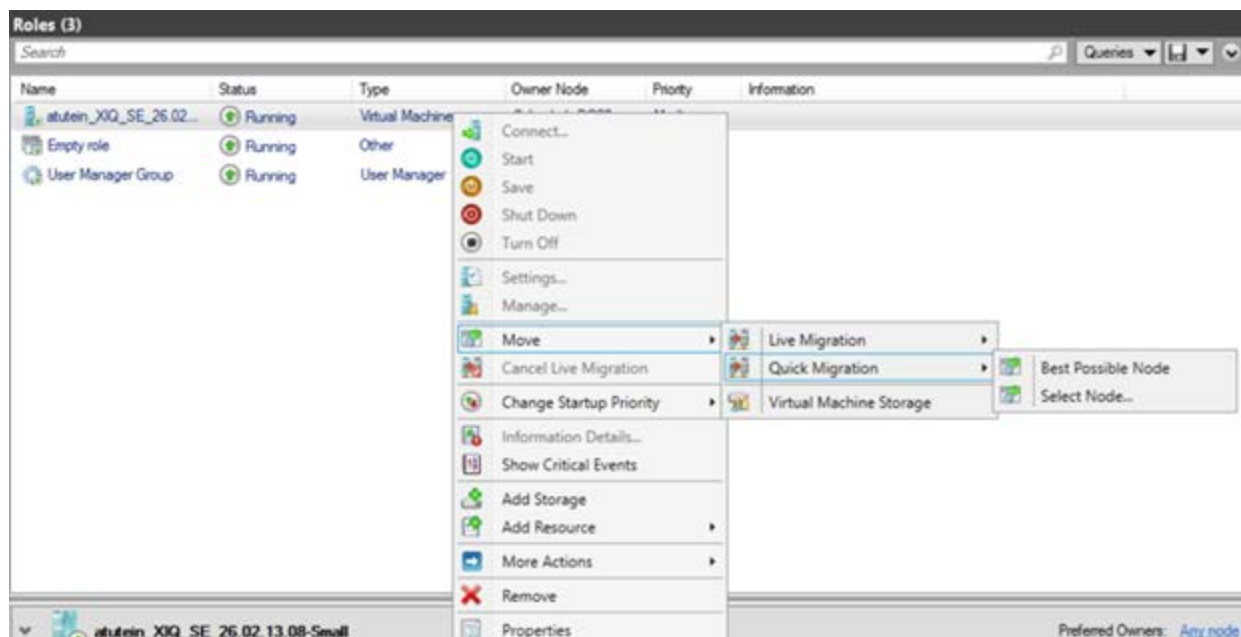
4. Create Virtual Machines on Shared Storage:
 - a. From one of the Hyper-V hosts, open **Hyper-V Manager**.
 - b. Create a new virtual machine for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine.
 - c. Configure the VM to store its VHDX file on the shared cluster storage.
 - d. Install ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine on the VM.
 - e. Repeat for additional appliances (Access Control Engine, Application Analytics Engine, etc.) if needed.



5. Add Virtual Machines to the Failover Cluster:
 - a. Open **Failover Cluster Manager**.
 - b. Navigate to Roles and select **Add a clustered role**.
 - c. Select **Virtual Machine** as the role type.
 - d. Select the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine VM to add to the cluster.
 - e. Complete the wizard to add the VM as a cluster role resource.
 - f. Repeat for each appliance VM if running multiple appliances.



6. Configure the Failover and High Availability Settings:
 - a. In Failover Cluster Manager, right-click the VM role and select Properties.
 - b. Configure failover settings such as preferred node owners and failover thresholds.
 - c. Configure the VM to automatically restart if it fails.
 - d. Configure the health monitoring and recovery policies as needed.
 - e. Apply the settings.
7. Test the Live Migration and Failover
 - a. In Failover Cluster Manager, select the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine VM role.
 - b. Right click and select **Move > Select Node** to initiate a live migration to another node.
 - c. Monitor the live migration process. The VM should migrate with minimal service interruption.
 - d. Test the automatic failover by intentionally failing a node or network connection. Observe the VM recovery.
 - e. Verify that the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine services resume normally after a failover.



ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine Upgrade Process

To upgrade an ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server on which Hyper-V Failover Clustering is currently configured, use the following instructions:

1. Open **Failover Cluster Manager**.
2. Select the cluster and navigate to **Roles**.
3. Right-click the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine VM role and select **Take Offline** to disable the failover protection during the upgrade.
4. [Upgrade ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine](#) following the standard upgrade procedures.
5. After the upgrade is complete, return to **Failover Cluster Manager**.
6. Right-click the VM role and select **Bring Online** to enable Failover Clustering.

The ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine user interface typically takes approximately 10 minutes to become available after the VM is brought online.

[High Availability Support for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine with vSphere Version 6.0](#)

[High Availability Support for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine with vSphere Version 6.5](#)

High Availability Support for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine with vSphere Version 6.5

Introduction

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- The ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server becomes unresponsive or a virtual machine becomes isolated from the management network.
- Applications become unresponsive.

ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine's failover solution, the VMware vSphere High Availability (HA) feature, provides a recovery plan in the event of a host power or hardware failure (such as a hard disk, memory, or CPU failure), an application failure, or if a virtual machine loses connectivity with the management network. With vSphere HA, you can monitor your ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine servers, services, and applications. In addition, VMs can be reinitiated in the event of server and service failures without manual intervention.

vSphere HA does not require user intervention or reliance on database backups, which can be hours or days old. It does not require a secondary ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server to be separately maintained and kept up-to-date, and it does not rely on administrators or other networks that monitor for either the detection or recovery of host failures.

vSphere HA falls under the Active/Cold-Standby category. vSphere HA enables you to pool physical servers into a logical group called an HA cluster. In vSphere HA, one instance of ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine is deployed in the cluster on a host. In the event of a failure to the host, this instance is migrated and restarted across the available active ESXi hosts, depending on the type of failure. The ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine user interface typically takes about 10 minutes to restart.

Protecting Against Server Failure and Virtual Machine Isolation

ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine's servers are organized into clusters within the vCenter Server. The cluster servers running the vCenter Server software are called hosts. The vCenter Server monitors the health of hosts in a cluster by sending heartbeat requests to each host. If a host does not respond within a configured interval, the vCenter Server identifies that the host that failed and restarts the VM on a new host within the cluster. After the VM starts on another host, normal ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server operation resumes.

vSphere HA also protects virtual machines against network isolation by restarting the VMs if the host becomes isolated on the management network, or loses connectivity on any of the management or data storage interfaces. Additionally, with the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine vSphere HA solution the virtual machine resets on the same host in the event that certain

mission-critical services (such as database and server services) have stopped and not restarted under normal automated operating and recovery procedures.

Protecting Against Application Failure

ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine uses a Watchdog Service (a Java process) to start database and/or server processes and services in the engine. Should the database and/or server processes fail, the Watchdog Service monitors their status and restarts any that fail without the need for user intervention. Application monitoring resets the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine virtual machines based on criteria defined in the **vSphere HA > VM Monitoring** options for the cluster. Modify the options for resetting during an application monitoring failure event to meet the needs of your network.

If the services fail to recover after multiple restarts, a VM restart might be the recommended solution. This is not a function of the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine Watchdog Service. vSphere HA includes an Application Monitoring SDK that performs VM resets if one or more heartbeats are missed.

The Watchdog Service sends an enable request to vSphere HA start the application monitoring, followed by a heartbeat signal. After the application monitoring is enabled and the Watchdog Service is initialized, the application monitoring status changes from gray to green. The application monitoring program continues to send the heartbeat and the status of the application monitoring remains green.

The vSphere infrastructure sends the signal from the HA application monitoring program to the VM, and then to the ESXi host. If a monitored service or process fails to recover even after three service restarts by the Watchdog Service, the application monitoring program stops sending the heartbeat. The status of application monitoring turns red if the heartbeat is not received in the first 30 seconds. After another 30 seconds, if the vSphere HA fails to receive another heartbeat, it activates the VM to reset.

This solution is a fully automated recovery process that provides protection against application failure by continuously monitoring VMs and resetting if failure is detected.

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- vSphere HA application monitoring is limited to the Linux platform.
 - vSphere HA application monitoring currently monitors Wildfly service and the MySQL DB service.
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You can configure ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine so the watchdog service so the Watchdog Service starts monitoring applications as part of the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine application initialization. When started, it continues to monitor and remedy the application service health.

NOTE: If the watchdog service stops unexpectedly, application monitoring stops.

Logs for the Watchdog Service and application monitoring functionality can be found in the following locations:

- `<installation_directory>/appdata/logs/watchdog.out` - Contains logs of starting/stopping watchdog process.
- `<installation_directory>/appdata/logs/watchdog.log` - Contains runtime watchdog logs.
- `<installation_directory>/appdata/logs/appmonitor.out` - Contains logs of starting/stopping app monitor.
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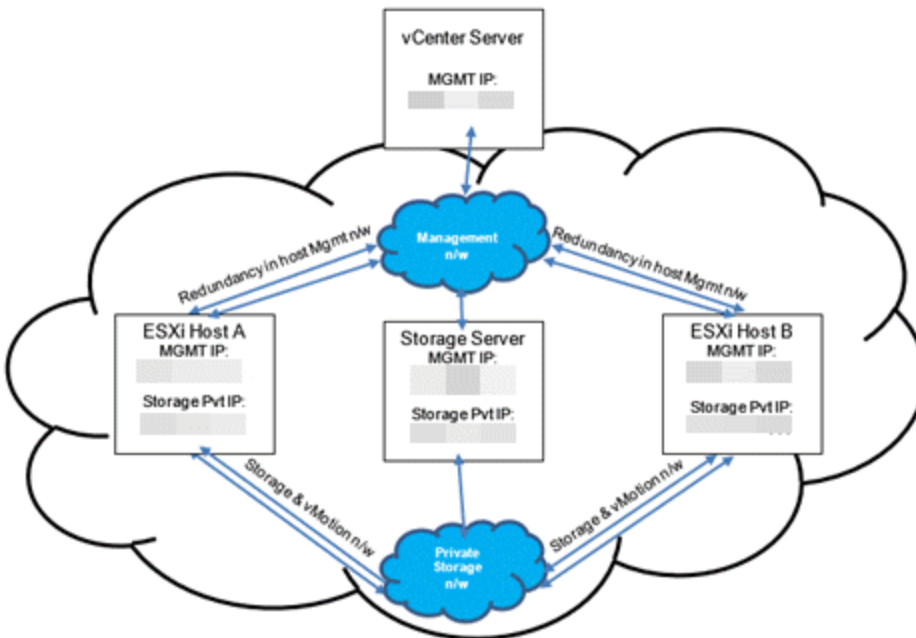
By default `appmonitor.log` and `watchdog.log` contain only informational logs. To get debug level logs, change the `log4j` configuration. To set the log level from `info` to `debug` for these logs:

1. Stop the Watchdog Service by entering `service nswatchdog stop` in the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine engine command line.
2. Navigate to the `<installation_directory>/services/` directory. The properties files, `watchdog.log4j.properties` and `appmonitor.log4j.properties` contain the log configuration for watchdog service and Application monitor program respectively.
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The vSphere HA feature also monitors the health of guest operating systems and their applications, and restarts the VM if a guest OS or application failure occurs. The vSphere HA feature monitors guest OS and application heartbeats via the VMware Tools process.

Hardware Configuration

The following diagram shows a typical hardware configuration for the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine Failover solution using vSphere's High Availability (HA) feature.



The vCenter Server is configured to manage two or more ESXi hosts in a cluster. In this configuration, there are two hosts with VMware's ESXi servers installed on them: Host A and Host B. Host A and Host B provide their servers redundancy by backing each other up in case of an outage or failure. Both hosts utilize the same data storage. VMDK (virtual machine disk) files must be stored on shared storage that is accessible to all servers. Also, the VMDK should be housed on a separate network to avoid network outage. vMotion networks are required within the vCenter Server clusters, and should use the same private storage network for quicker and seamless VM migrations.

NOTE: The ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine Failover solution requires that vCenter Server is used to manage both hosts, and that the hosts are licensed for vSphere HA.

vCenter, the ESXi hosts, and the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine VM must be in sync with the enterprise NTP server.

vSphere HA monitors ESXi host availability and to restart failed VMs. Each host in the HA cluster communicates via a heartbeat, which indicates whether it is running as expected. If there's a failure to detect a heartbeat from any host within the cluster, vSphere HA is instructed to take corrective action. If the VM fails, vSphere HA attempts to restart the VM on the same host. If the host fails, the VMs from that host are migrated to other hosts in the cluster.

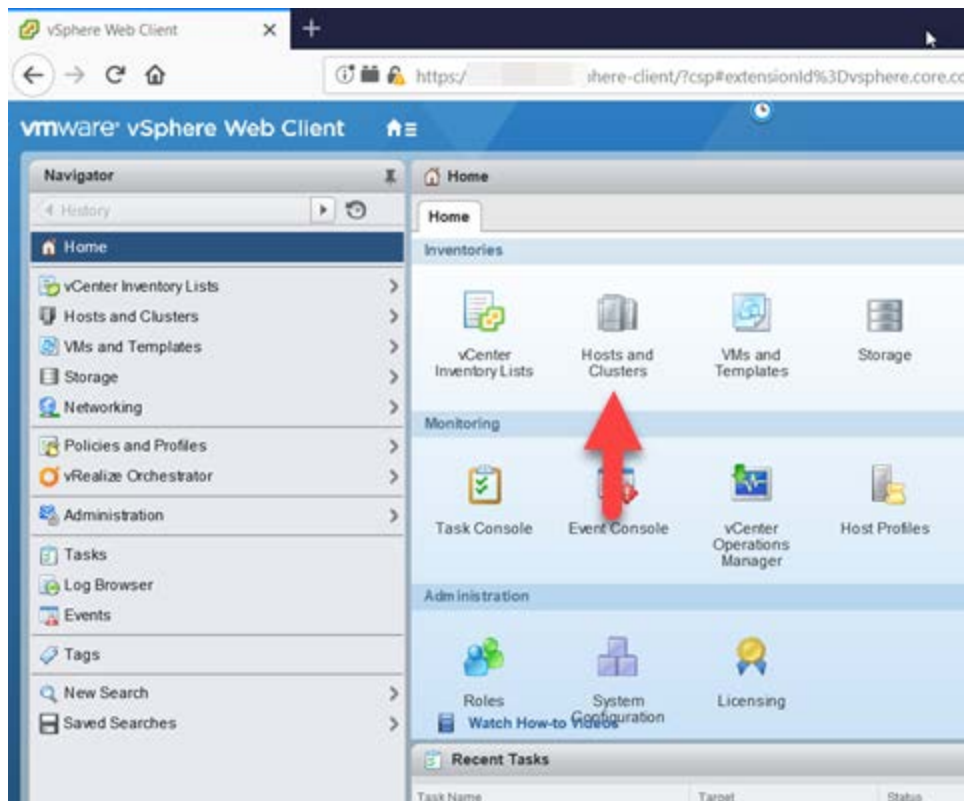
The datastore is the persistent storage for the virtual machine. It is where the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server software is installed, the configuration information is kept, and where the database tables are stored. The virtual engine code is executed on the host. When a host fails, the virtual engine execution moves to the other host and all of the data is maintained in the datastore. This allows the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server to continue functioning without having to restore a database backup.

NOTES: A Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) is often used with vSphere HA to redistribute workloads on alternate physical servers. A DRS is not required for vSphere HA.

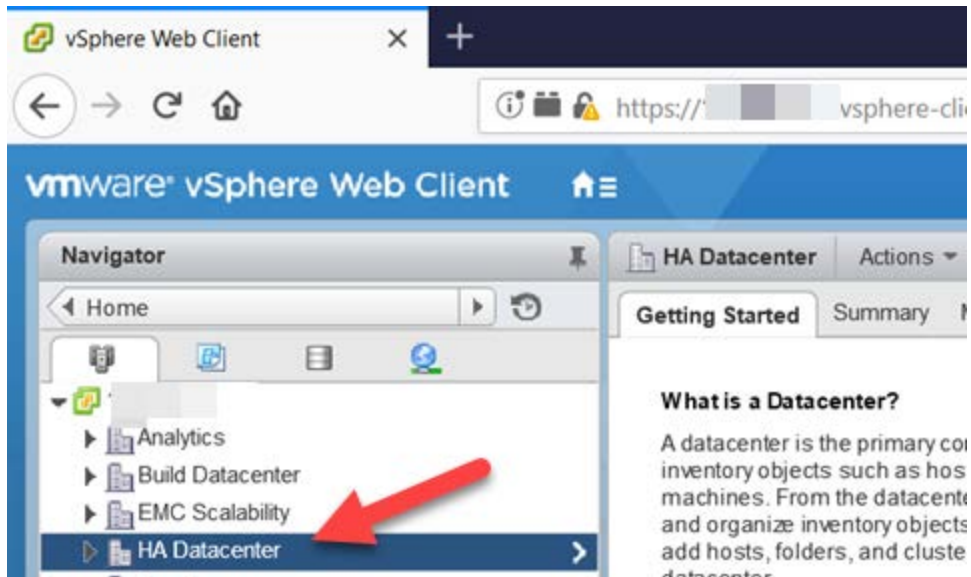
Enabling vSphere HA

When the licensed hosts are included in a cluster, you can enable vSphere HA using the cluster's settings in the New Cluster window. Refer to your VMware documentation for more information on configuring clusters.

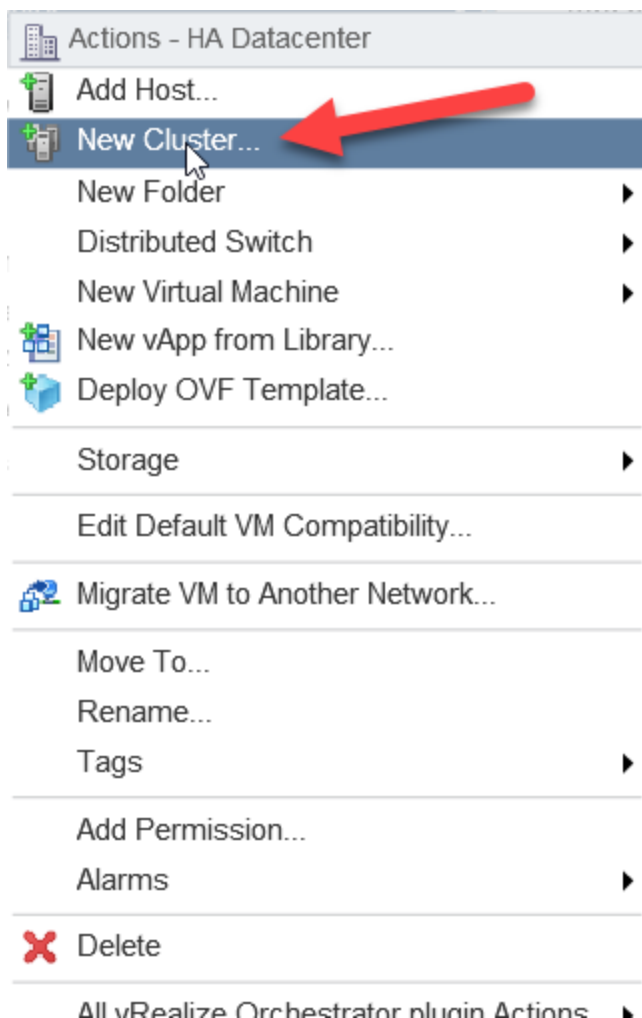
1. Log in to your vSphere Client.
2. Select **Hosts and Clusters** in the Inventories section.



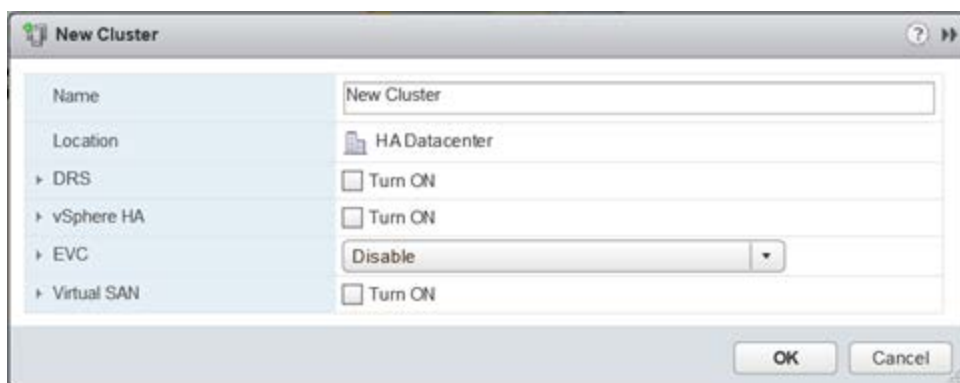
3. Select the datacenter in the left-panel on which you are adding the cluster.



4. Right-click the data center and select **New Cluster**.

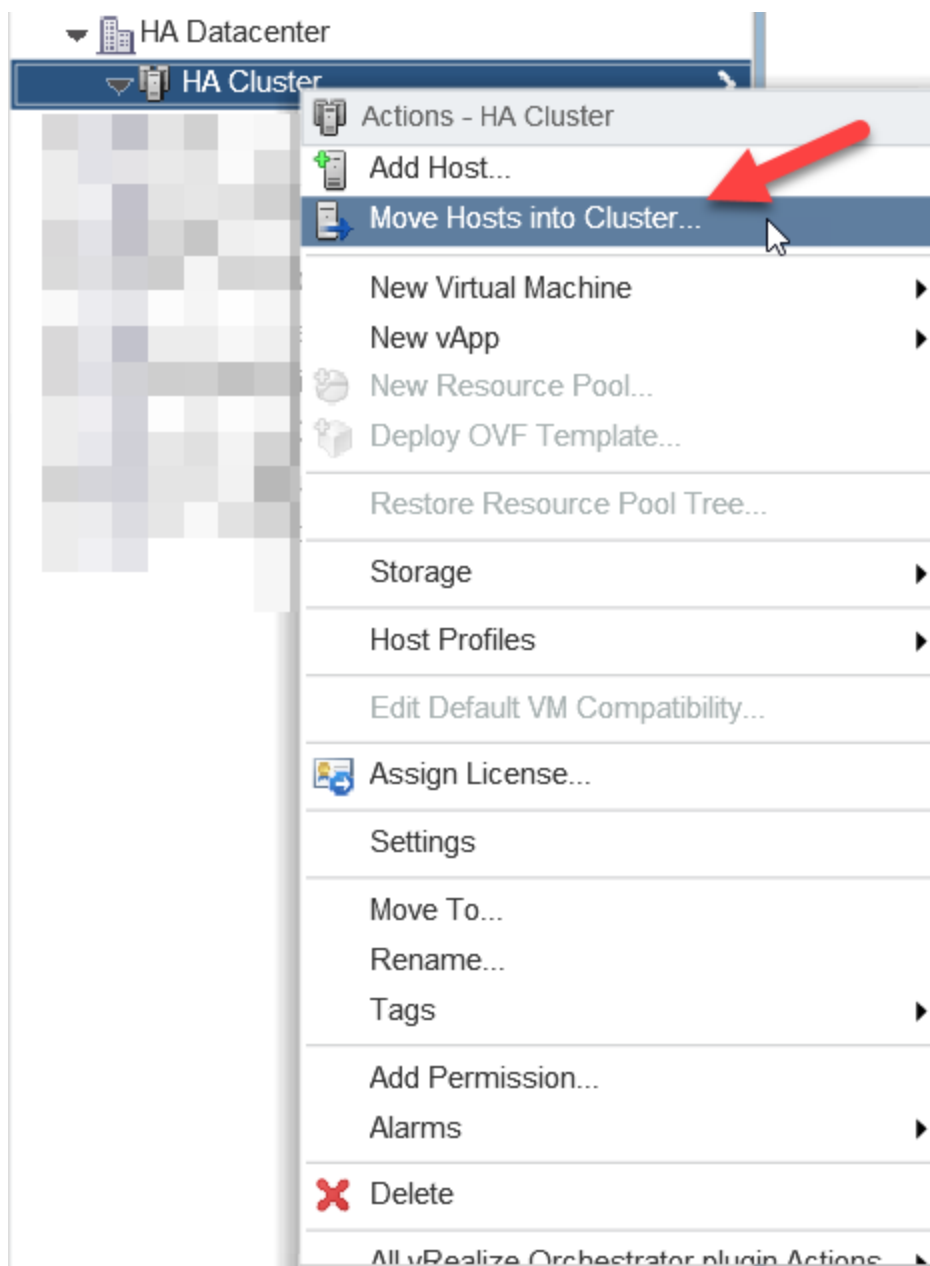


The **New Cluster** window displays.

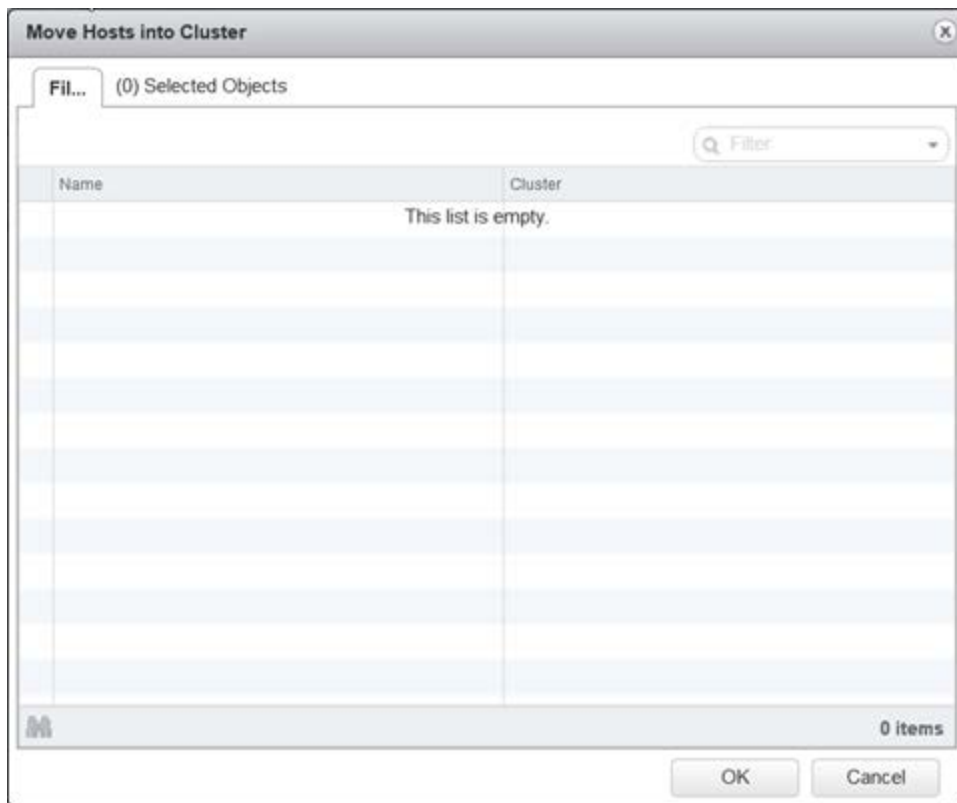


5. Configure the fields in the **New Cluster** window.
6. Select **vSphere HA** in the left-panel and select the box to enable.
7. Select **OK** to create an empty cluster.

8. Expand the datacenter in the left-panel so the cluster displays.
9. Right-click the cluster and select **Move Hosts into Cluster**.

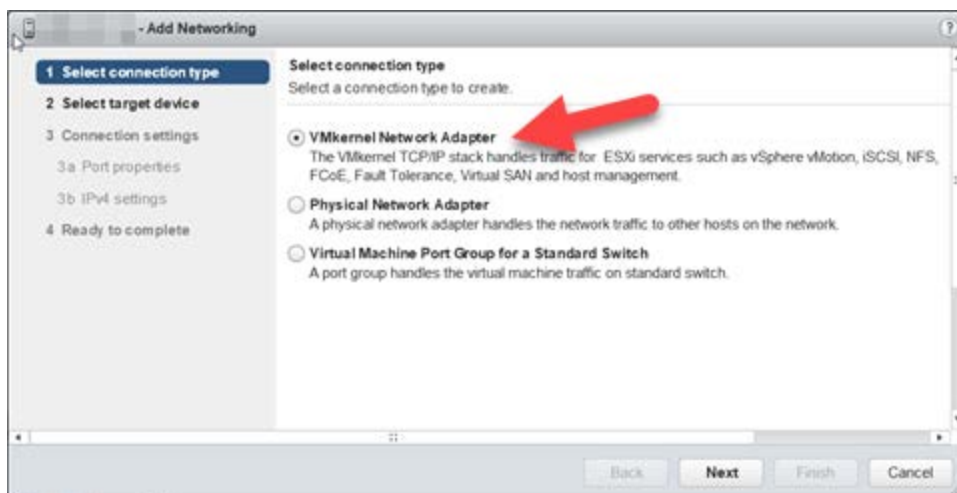


The **Move Hosts into Cluster** window displays.



10. Select the appropriate hosts to add to the cluster and select **OK**.
11. Expand the cluster in the left-panel.
12. Right-click a host from the left-panel and select **Add Networking**.

The Add Networking wizard displays.



13. Select **VMkernel Network Adapter** and select **Next**.

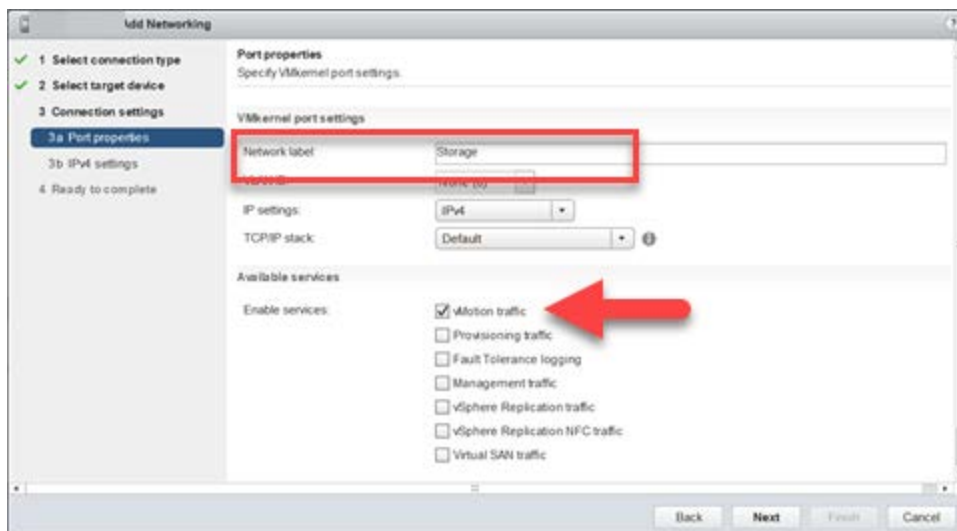
14. Select **Select an existing standard switch** radio button and select **Browse**.

The **Select Switch** window displays.

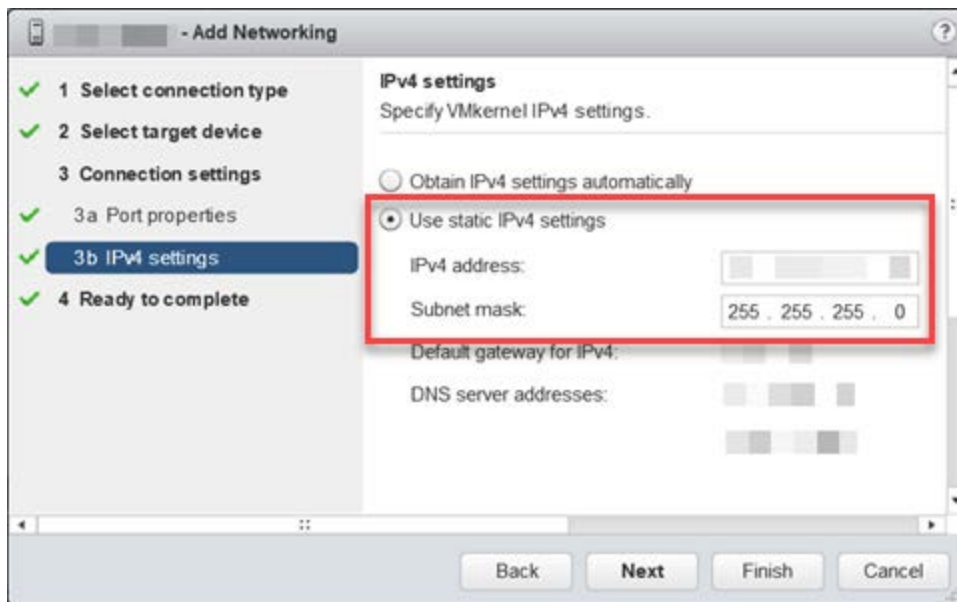
15. Select an unused existing vmnic from the list, select **OK**, and select **Next**.



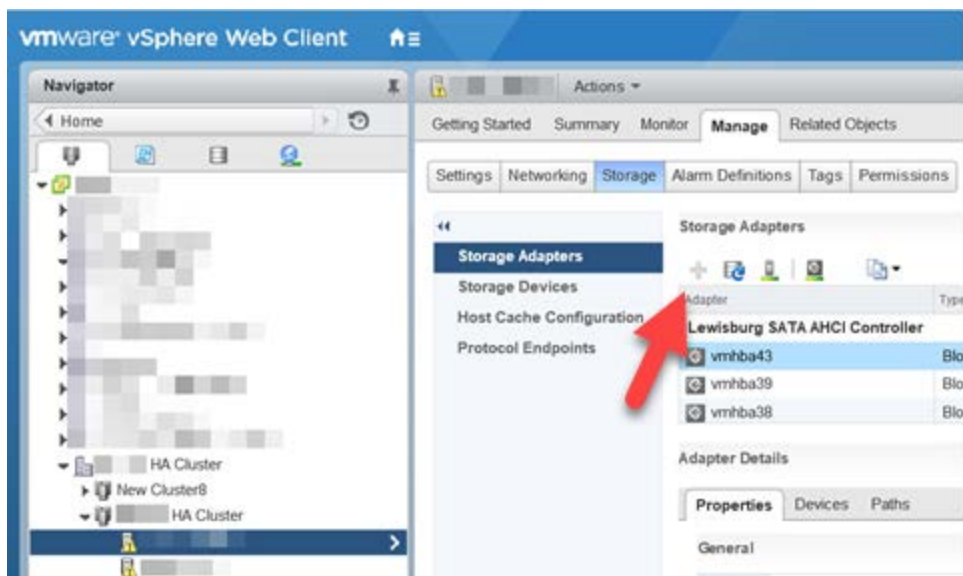
16. Enter **Storage** for Network label and select the **vMotion traffic** checkbox, then select **Next**.



17. Select **Use static IPv4** settings, enter the IP address for the storage server for the host being configured in the **IPv4 address** field, enter **255.255.255.0** in the **Subnet mask** field and select **Finish**.

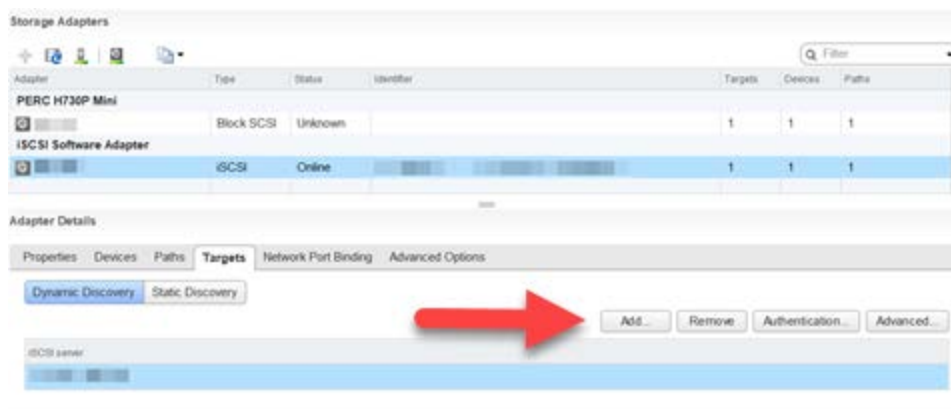


18. Repeat for all hosts in the cluster.
19. Select a host in the cluster in the left-panel and select the **Manage** tab.
20. Select **Storage**, **Storage Adapters**, and select the **Add** icon.



The adapter appears in the iSCSI Software Adapter section of the table.

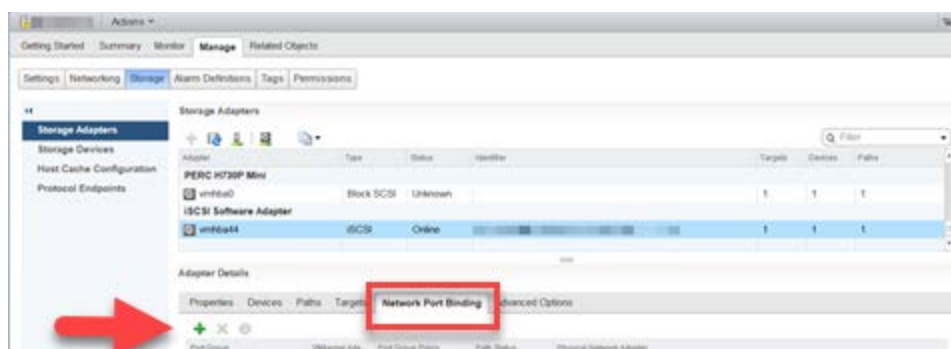
21. Select the new adapter.
22. Select the **Targets** tab.
23. Select **Dynamic Discovery** and select **Add**.



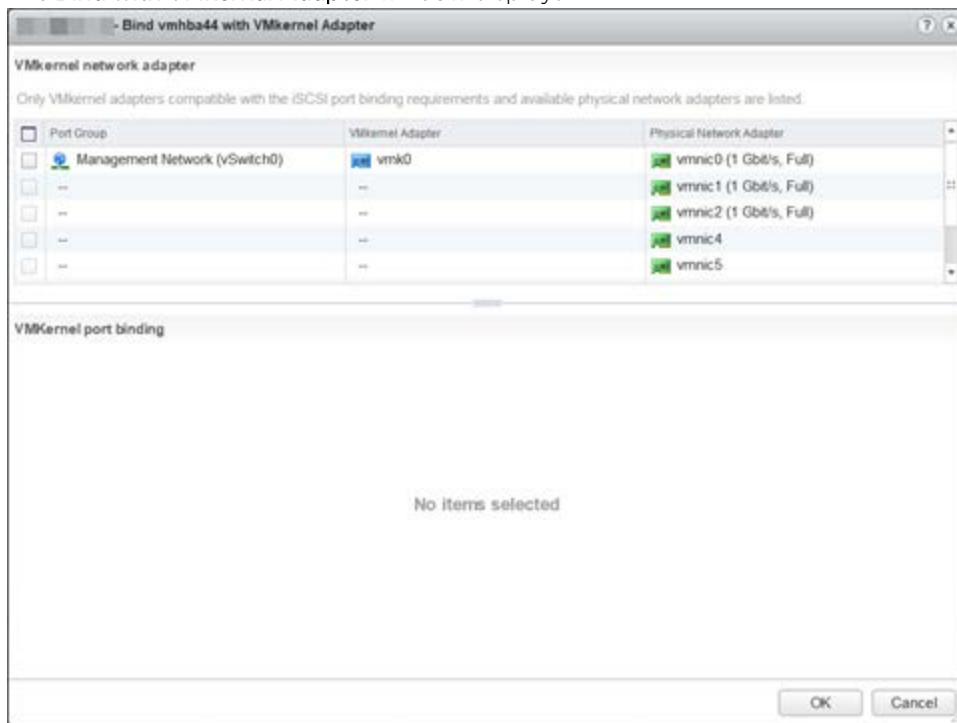
The Add Send Target Server window displays.



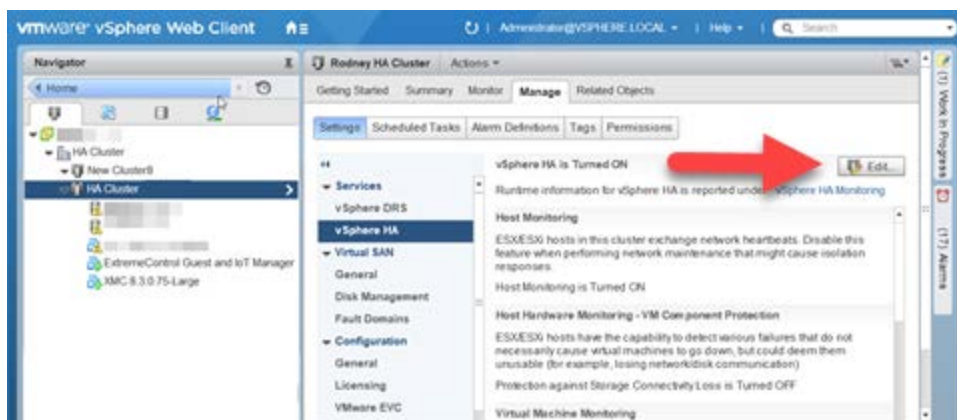
24. Enter the IP address of the storage server or full domain name in the **iSCSI Server** field and the port in the **Port** field.
25. Select **OK**.
26. Select the **Network Port Binding** tab and select the **Add** icon.



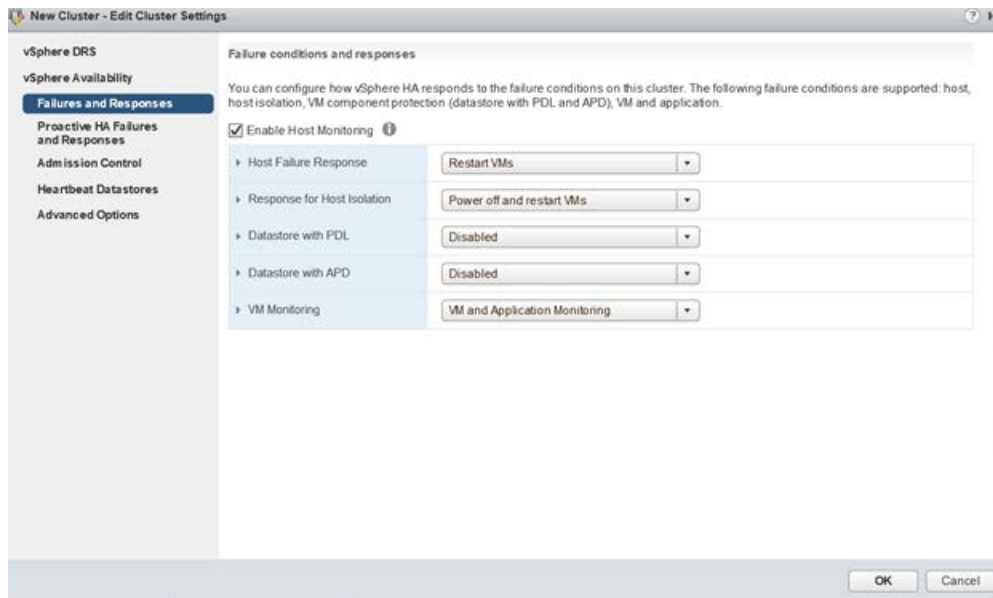
The **Bind with VMkernel Adapter** window displays.



27. Select the Storage created in Step 16.
28. Select the cluster you created in Step 6 in the left-panel.
29. Select the **Manage** tab in the right-panel and select **Settings**.
30. Select **vSphere HA** in the Services menu and select **Edit**.



The **Edit Cluster Settings** window displays.

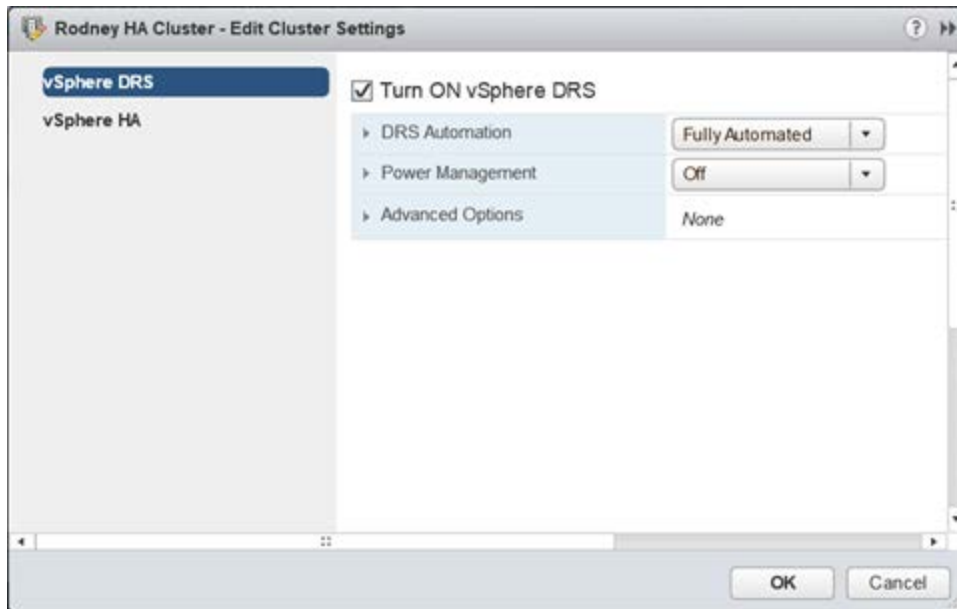


31. Select **Failures and Responses** in the left-panel.
32. Select the **Enable Host Monitoring** checkbox.
33. In the **Host Failure Response** drop-down list, select the action vSphere HA initiates if a host fails.
34. In the **Response for Host Isolation** drop-down list, select the action vSphere HA initiates if a host becomes isolated from the management network.

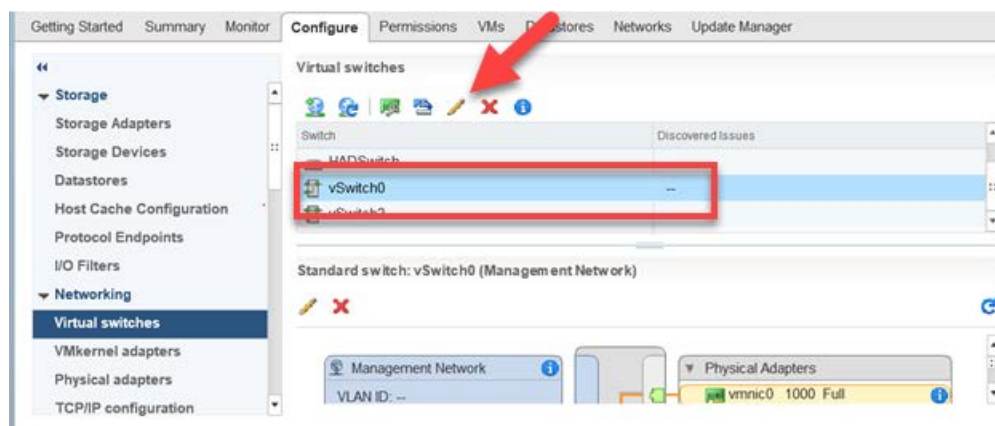
NOTE: Selecting **Leave Powered on** may cause impaired performance in ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine or cause ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine to become unresponsive.

35. In the **VM Monitoring** drop-down list, select **VM Monitoring Only** or **VM and Application Monitoring**:
 - **VM Monitoring Only** — Virtual machines restart if vSphere does not receive the heartbeat within a certain amount of time.
 - **VM and Application Monitoring** — Enables ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine monitoring via the [Watchdog Service](#).
36. This is optional. In the **Datastore with PDL** and **Datastore with APD** drop-down lists, select a datastore to monitor hosts and virtual machines when the management network fails.

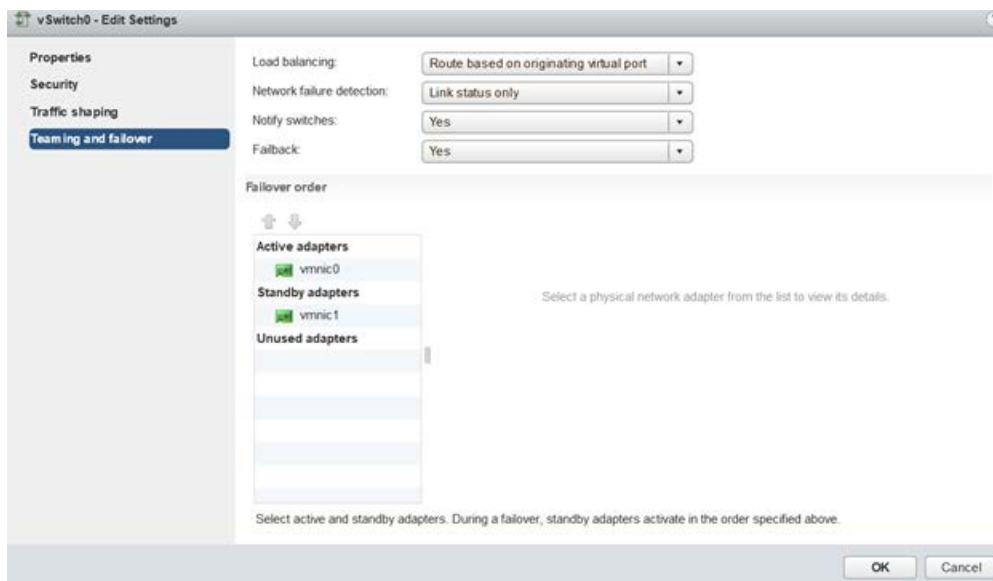
37. Select **vSphere DRS** in the left-panel of the window.



38. Select the **Turn ON vSphere DRS** checkbox.
39. Use the default values in the fields on this screen and select **OK**.
40. Additionally, you can create network redundancy on the host management network.
- Select the host, open the **Configure** tab, and select **Virtual switches** in the left-panel.
 - In the Switch table in the right-panel, select the vSwitch on which you are configuring teaming and select the **Edit** icon.



The **Edit Settings** window displays.

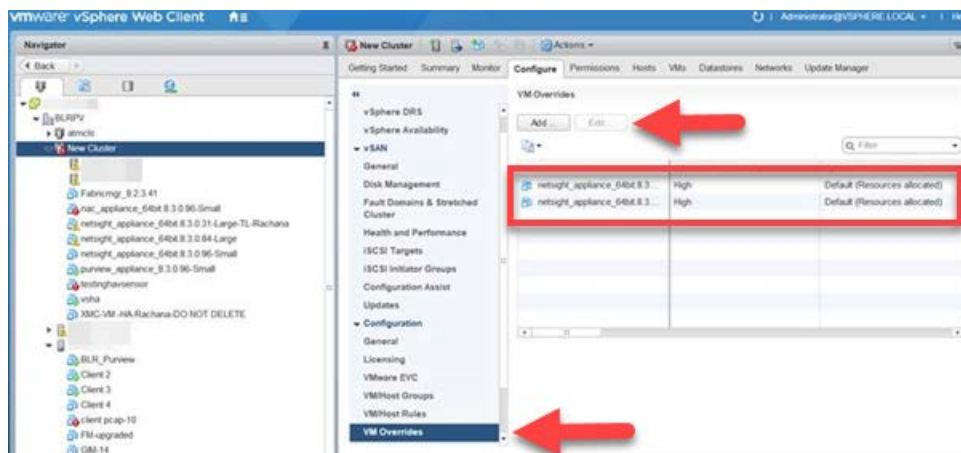


- c. Select the appropriate teaming settings for the vSwitch.
- d. Select **OK** to save.

ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine Upgrade Process

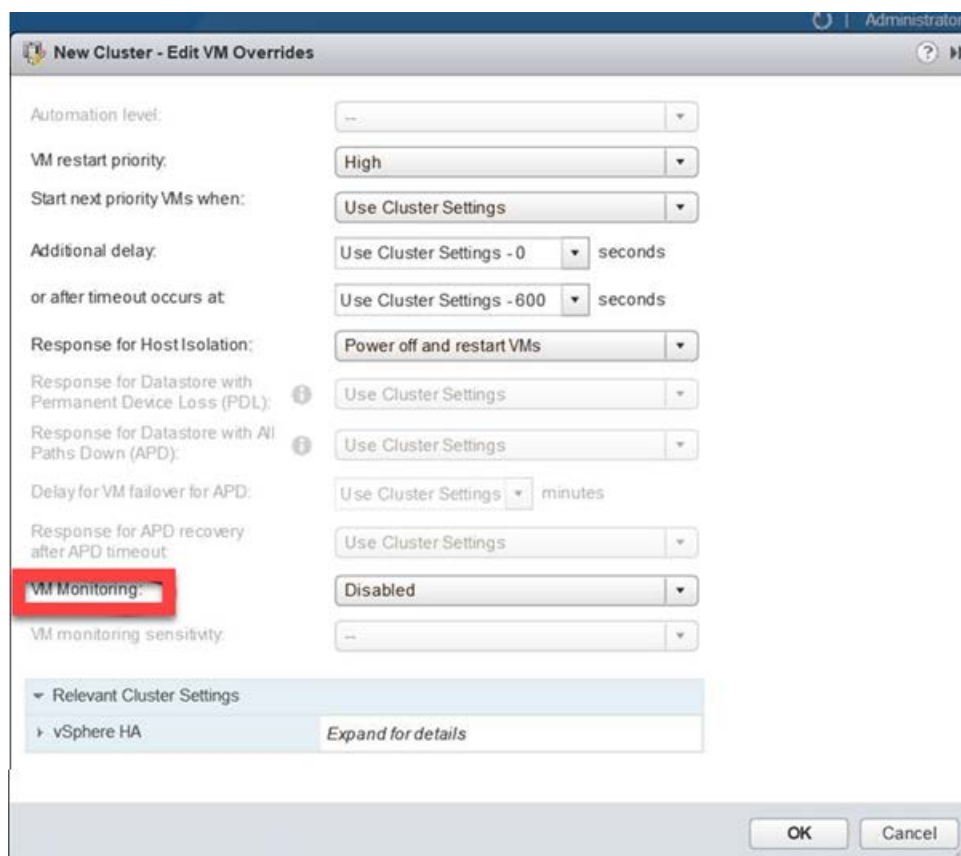
To upgrade an ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server on which VMware HA is currently configured, use the following instructions:

1. Log into your vSphere Client.
2. Select **Hosts and Clusters**.
3. Select the cluster on which HA is enabled.
4. Select the **Configure** tab in the right-panel and select **VM Overrides**.



5. Select the virtual machine for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine in the table and select **Edit**.

The **Edit VM Overrides** window displays.



6. Select **Disabled** in the **VM Monitoring** drop-down list.
7. Select **OK**.
8. [Upgrade ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine](#).
9. Log into your vSphere Client.

10. Select **Hosts and Clusters**.
11. Select the cluster on which HA is enabled.
12. Select the **Configure** tab in the right-panel and select **VM Overrides**.
13. Select the virtual machine for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine in the table and select **Edit**.

The **Edit VM Overrides** window displays.

14. Select **Enabled** in the **VM Monitoring** drop-down list.
15. Select **OK**.

[High Availability Support for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine with vSphere Version 6.0](#)

[High Availability Support for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine with Hyper-V 2025](#)

High Availability Support for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine with vSphere Version 6.0

Introduction

While ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine provides you with visibility into your entire network, there are circumstances that may result in ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine becoming impaired or unresponsive. These include:

- The ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server becomes unresponsive or a virtual machine becomes isolated from the management network.
- Applications become unresponsive.

ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine's failover solution, the VMware vSphere High Availability (HA) feature, provides a recovery plan in the event of a host power or hardware failure (such as a hard disk, memory, or CPU failure), an application failure, or if a virtual machine loses connectivity with the management network. With vSphere HA, you can monitor your ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine servers, services, and applications. In addition, VMs can be reinitiated in the event of server and service failures without manual intervention.

vSphere HA does not require user intervention or reliance on database backups, which can be hours or days old. It does not require a secondary ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server to be separately maintained and kept up-to-date, and it does not rely on administrators or other networks that monitor for either the detection or recovery of host failures.

vSphere HA falls under the Active/Cold-Standby category. vSphere HA enables you to pool physical servers into a logical group called an HA cluster. In vSphere HA, one instance of ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine is deployed in the cluster on a host. In the event of a failure to the host, this instance is migrated and restarted across the available active ESXi hosts, depending on the type of failure. The ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine user interface typically takes about 10 minutes to restart.

Protecting Against Server Failure and Virtual Machine Isolation

ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine's servers are organized into clusters within the vCenter Server. The cluster servers running the vCenter Server software are called hosts. The vCenter Server monitors the health of hosts in a cluster by sending heartbeat requests to each host. If a host does not respond within a configured interval, the vCenter Server identifies that the host that failed and restarts the VM on a new host within the cluster. When the VM starts on another host, normal ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server operation resumes.

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If the services fail to recover after multiple restarts, a VM restart might be the recommended solution. This is not a function of the ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine Watchdog Service. vSphere HA includes an Application Monitoring SDK that performs VM resets if one or more heartbeats are missed.

The Watchdog Service sends an enable request to vSphere HA start the application monitoring, followed by a heartbeat signal. After the application monitoring is enabled and the Watchdog Service is initialized, the application monitoring status changes from gray to green. The application monitoring program continues to send the heartbeat and the status of the application monitoring remains green.

The vSphere infrastructure sends the signal from the HA application monitoring program to the VM, and then to the ESXi host. If a monitored service or process fails to recover even after three service restarts by the Watchdog Service, the application monitoring program stops sending the heartbeat. The status of application monitoring turns red if the heartbeat is not received in the first 30 seconds. After another 30 seconds, if the vSphere HA fails to receive another heartbeat, it activates the VM to reset.

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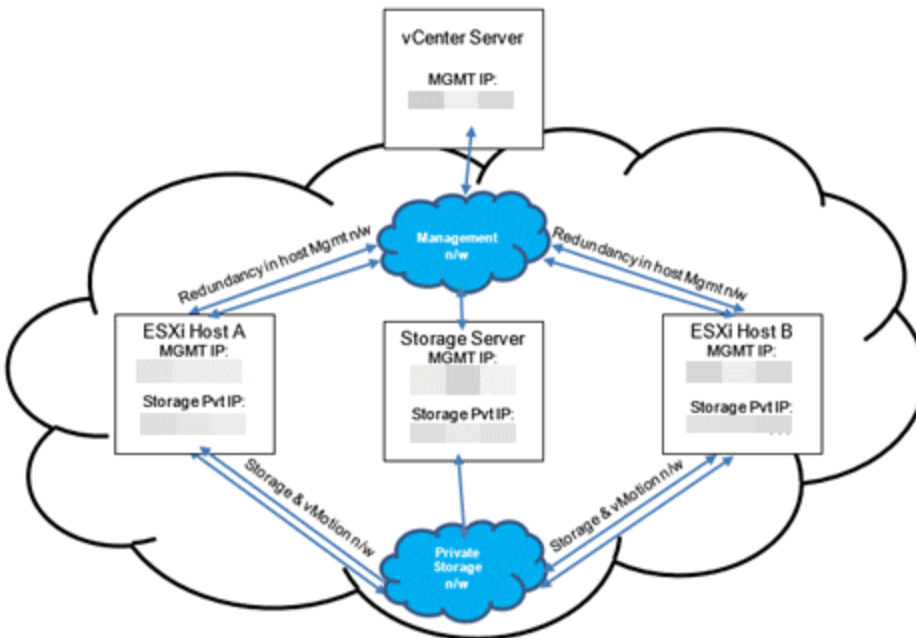
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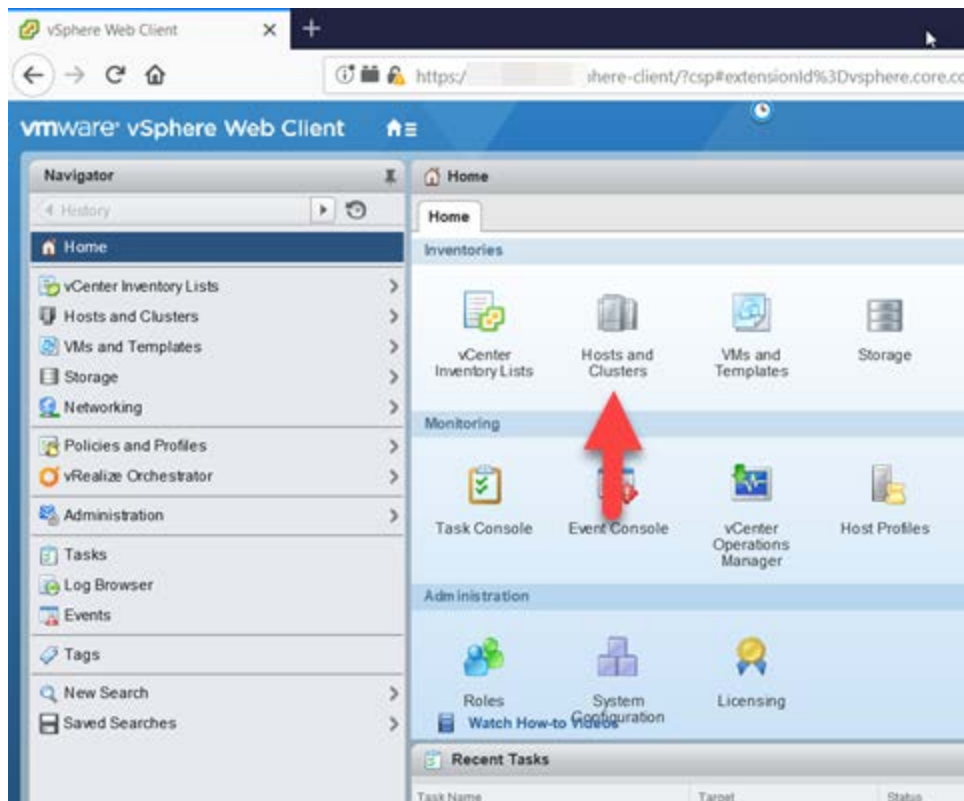
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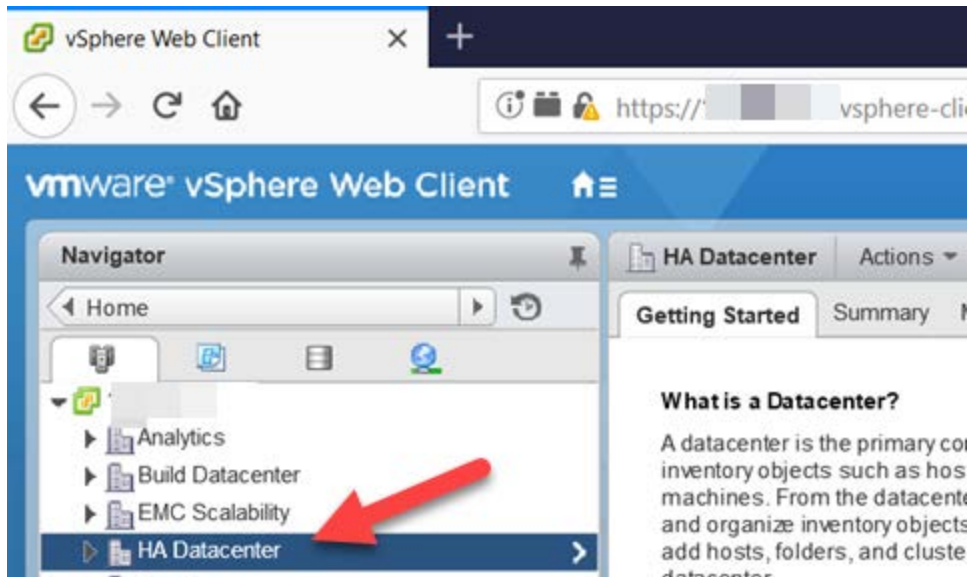
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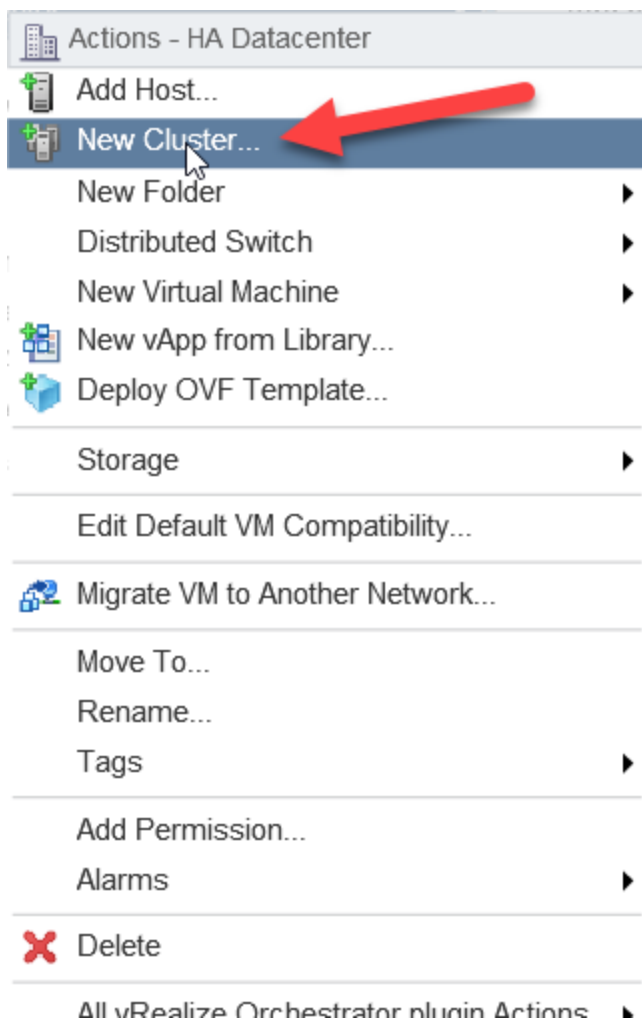
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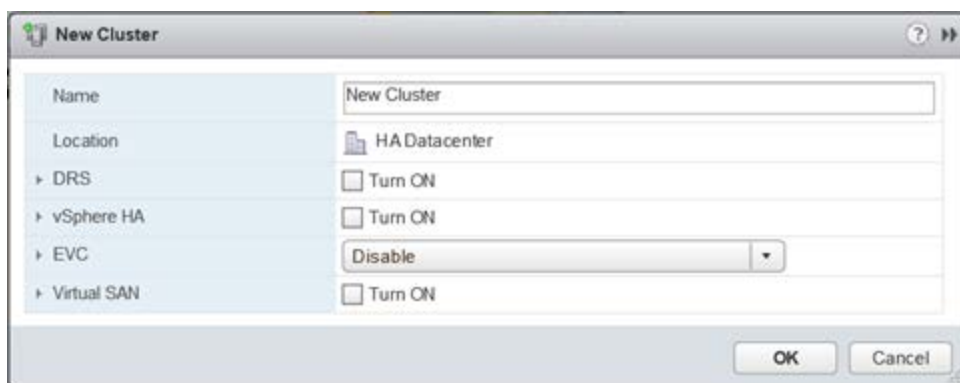
3. Select the datacenter in the left-panel on which you are adding the cluster.



4. Right-click the data center and select **New Cluster**.

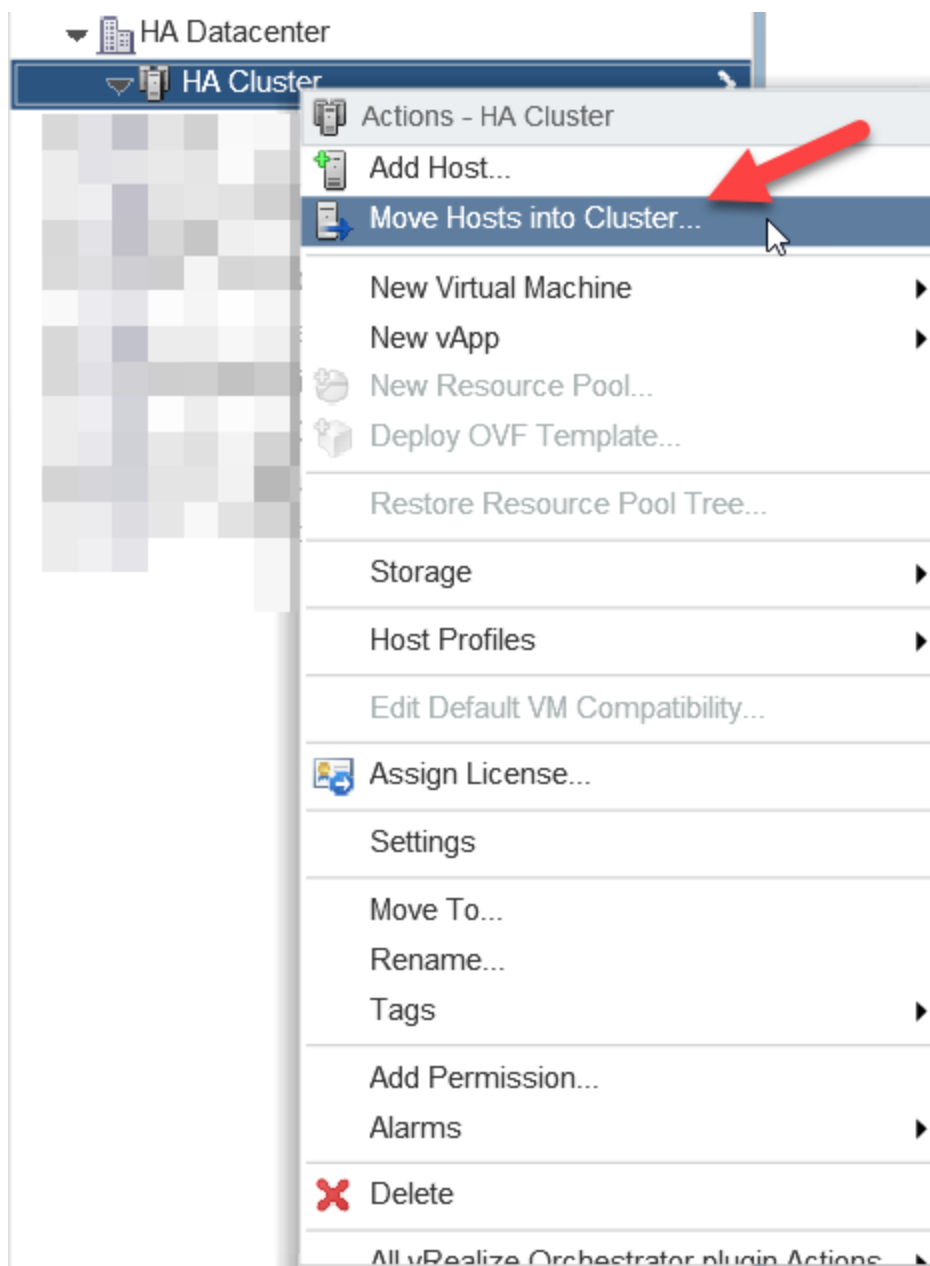


The **New Cluster** window displays.

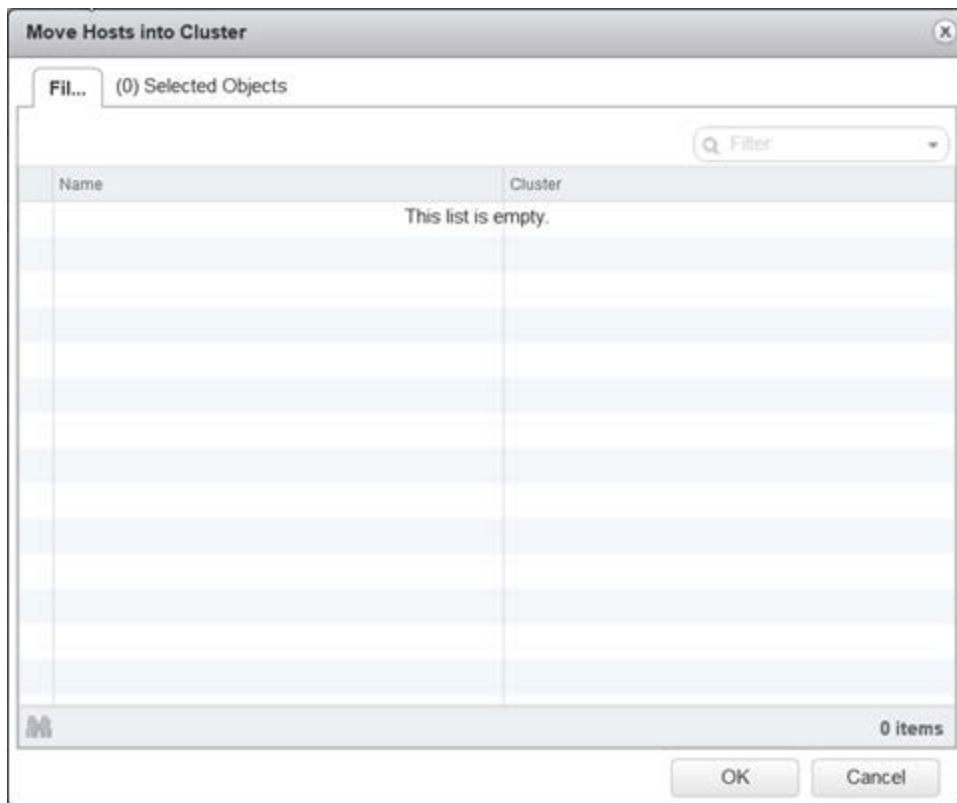


5. Configure the fields in the **New Cluster** window.
6. Select **vSphere HA** in the left-panel and select the box to enable.
7. Select **OK** to create an empty cluster.

8. Expand the datacenter in the left-panel so the cluster displays.
9. Right-click the cluster and select **Move Hosts into Cluster**.

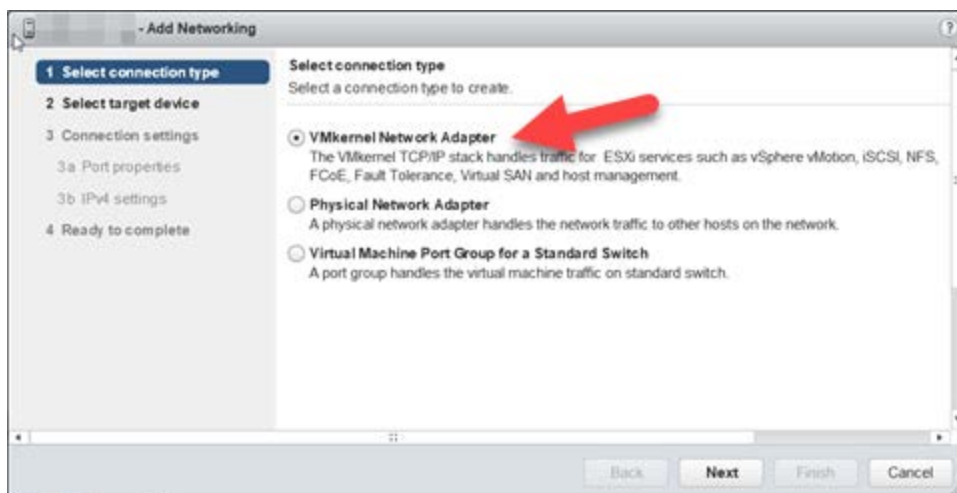


The **Move Hosts into Cluster** window displays.



10. Select the appropriate hosts to add to the cluster and select **OK**.
11. Expand the cluster in the left-panel.
12. Right-click a host from the left-panel and select **Add Networking**.

The Add Networking wizard displays.

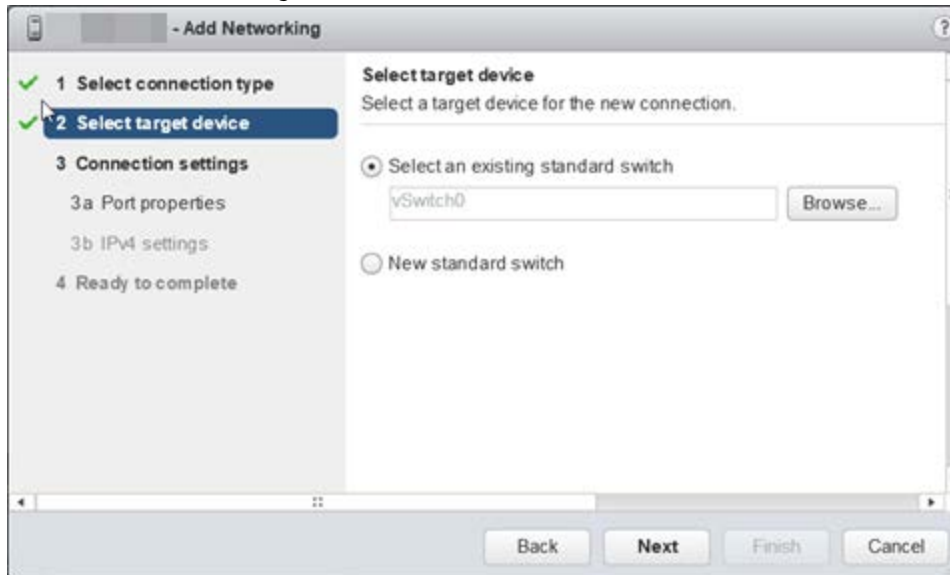


13. Select **VMkernel Network Adapter** and select **Next**.

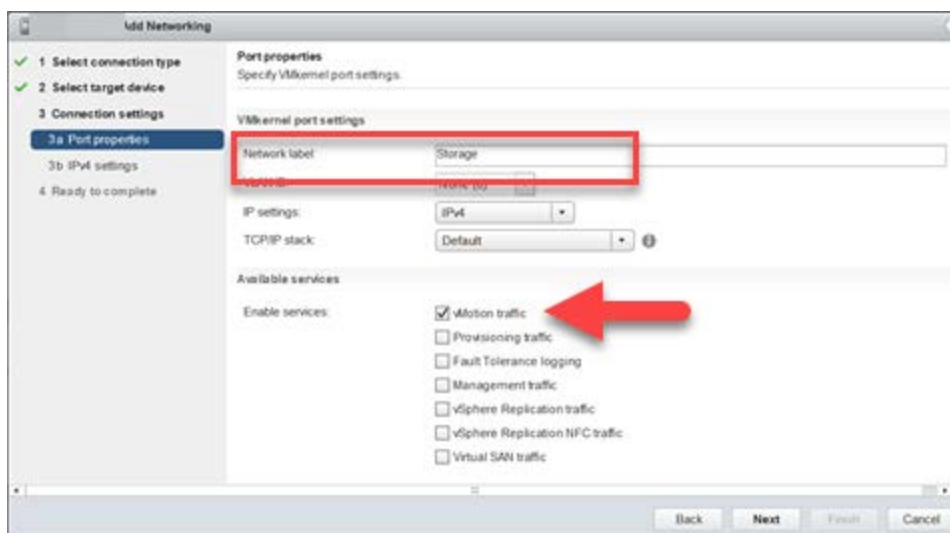
14. Select **Select an existing standard switch** radio button and select **Browse**.

The **Select Switch** window displays.

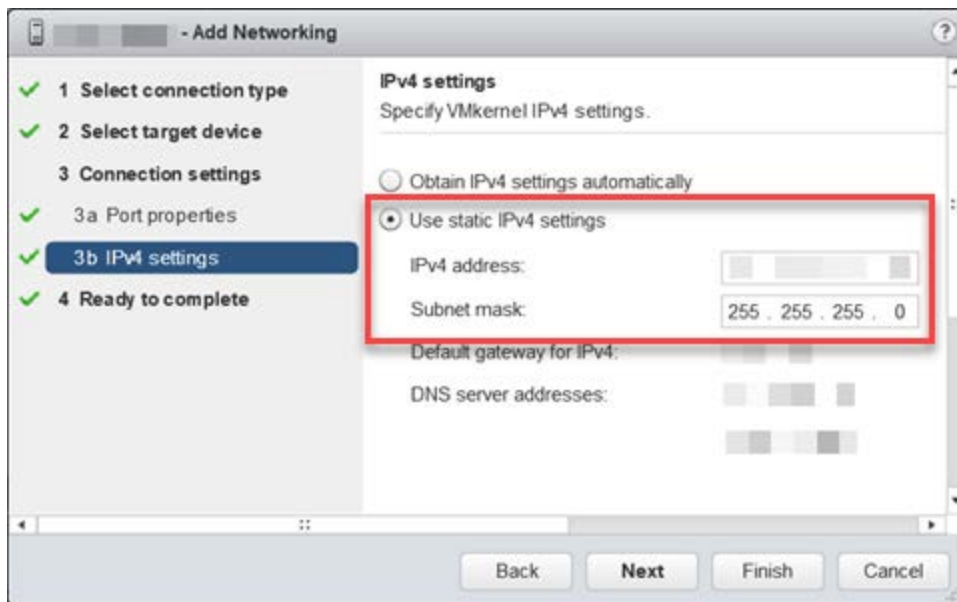
15. Select an unused existing vmnic from the list, select **OK**, and select **Next**.



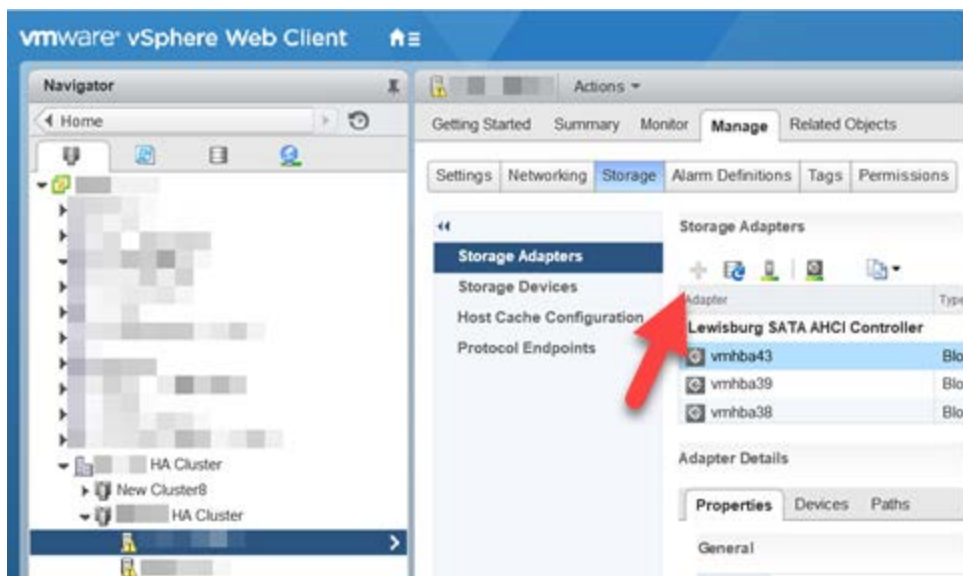
16. Enter **Storage** for Network label and select the **vMotion traffic** checkbox, then select **Next**.



17. Select **Use static IPv4** settings, enter the IP address for the storage server for the host being configured in the **IPv4 address** field, enter **255.255.255.0** in the **Subnet mask** field and select **Finish**.

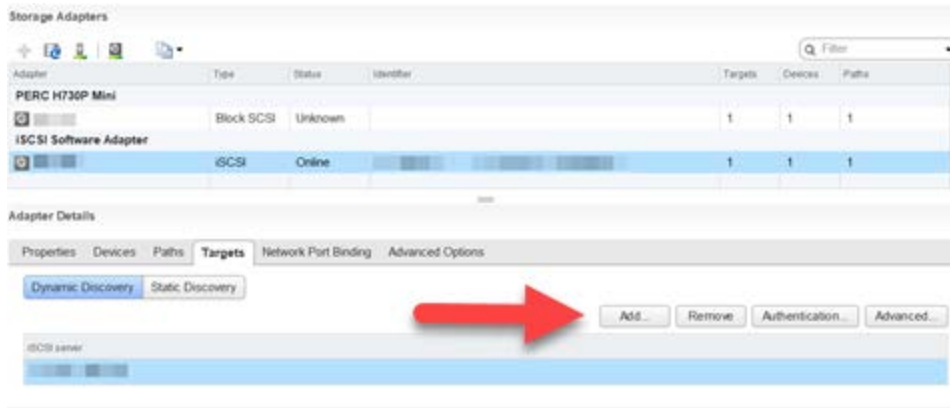


18. Repeat for all hosts in the cluster.
19. Select a host in the cluster in the left-panel and select the **Manage** tab.
20. Select **Storage**, **Storage Adapters**, and select the **Add** icon.



The adapter appears in the iSCSI Software Adapter section of the table.

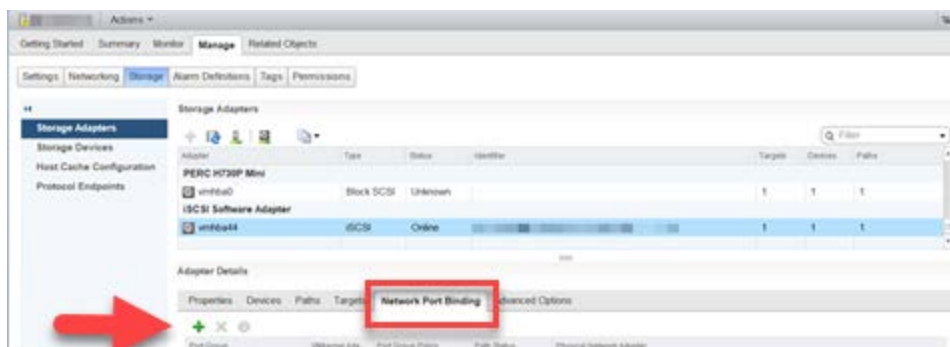
21. Select the new adapter.
22. Select the **Targets** tab.
23. Select **Dynamic Discovery** and select **Add**.



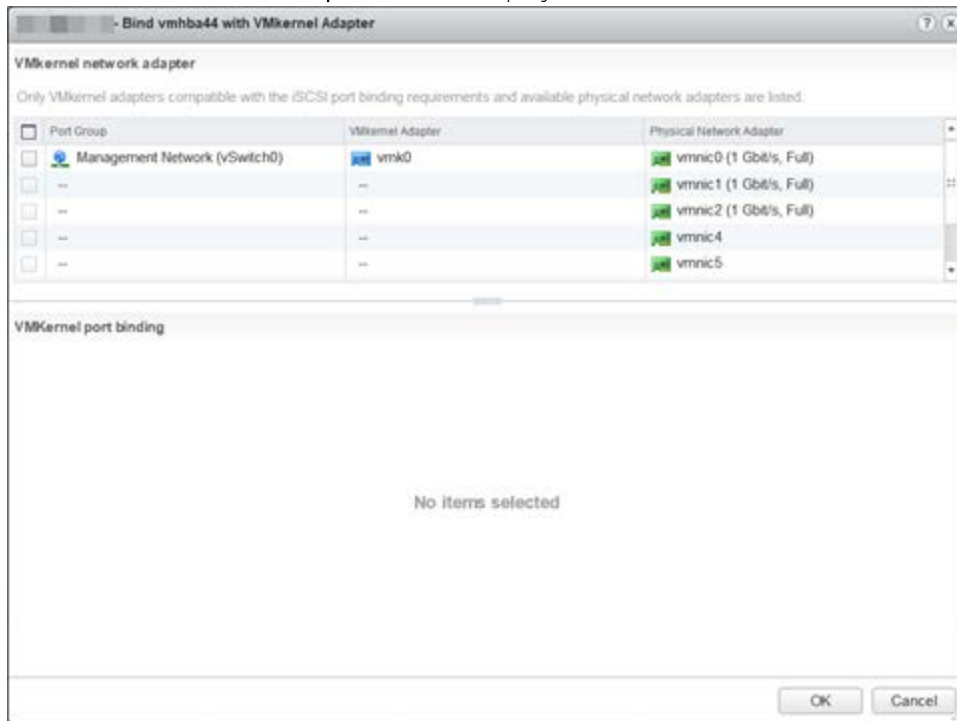
The Add Send Target Server window displays.



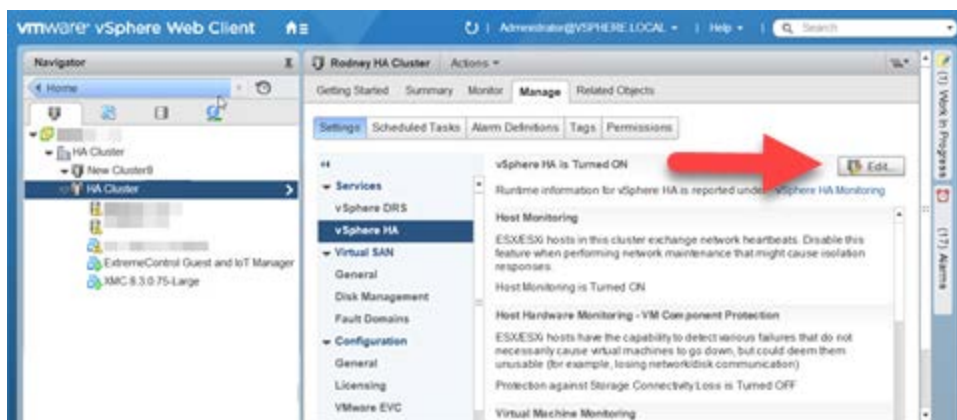
24. Enter the IP address of the storage server or full domain name in the **iSCSI Server** field and the port in the **Port** field.
25. Select **OK**.
26. Select the **Network Port Binding** tab and select the **Add** icon.



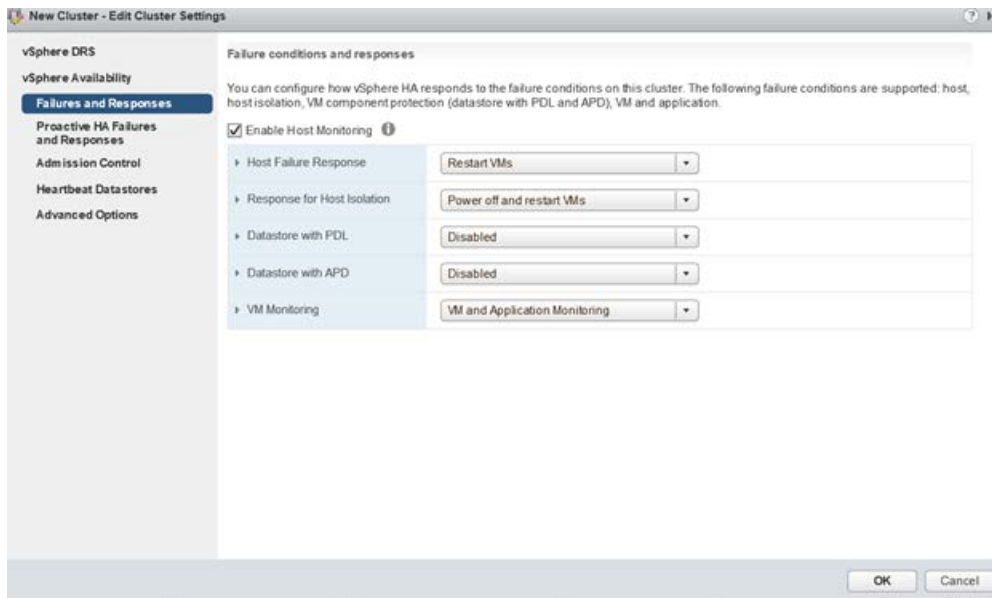
The **Bind with VMkernel Adapter** window displays.



27. Select the Storage created in Step 16.
28. Select the cluster you created in Step 6 in the left-panel.
29. Select the **Manage** tab in the right-panel and select **Settings**.
30. Select **vSphere HA** in the Services menu and select **Edit**.



The **Edit Cluster Settings** window displays.

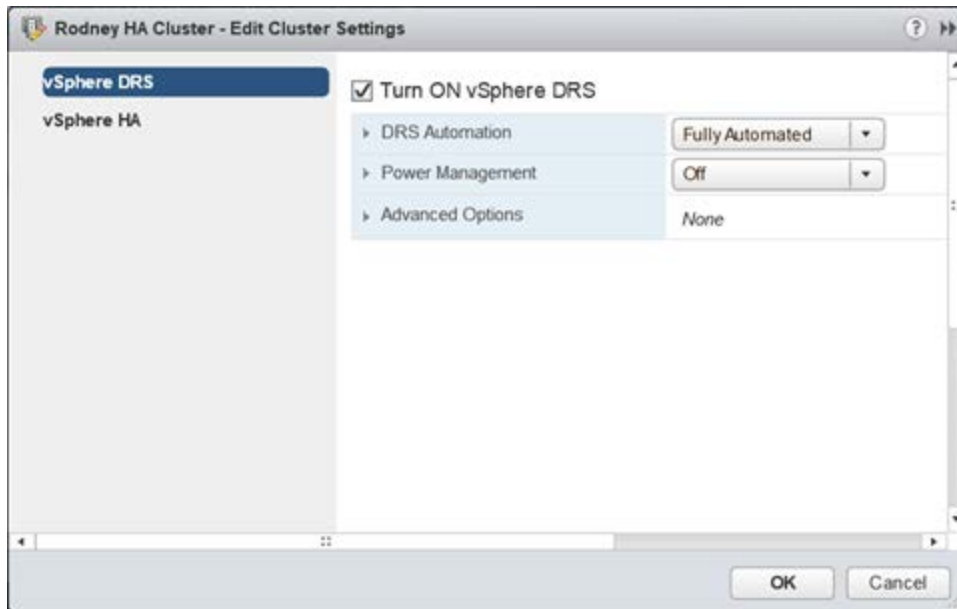


31. Select **Failures and Responses** in the left-panel.
32. Select the **Enable Host Monitoring** checkbox.
33. In the **Host Failure Response** drop-down list, select the action vSphere HA initiates if a host fails.
34. In the **Response for Host Isolation** drop-down list, select the action vSphere HA initiates if a host becomes isolated from the management network.

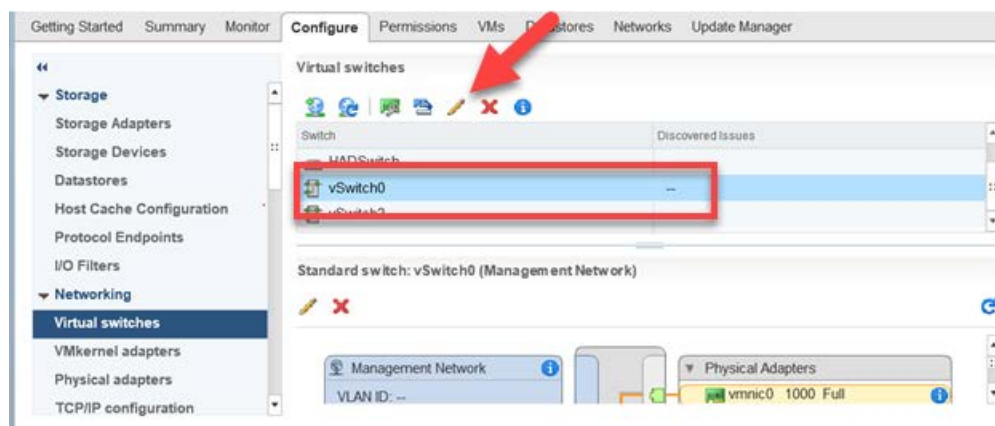
NOTE: Selecting **Leave Powered on** may cause impaired performance in ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine or cause ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine to become unresponsive.

35. In the **VM Monitoring** drop-down list, select **VM Monitoring Only** or **VM and Application Monitoring**:
 - **VM Monitoring Only** — Virtual machines restart if vSphere does not receive the heartbeat within a certain amount of time.
 - **VM and Application Monitoring** — Enables ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine monitoring via the [Watchdog Service](#).
36. This is optional. In the **Datastore with PDL** and **Datastore with APD** drop-down lists, select a datastore to monitor hosts and virtual machines when the management network fails.

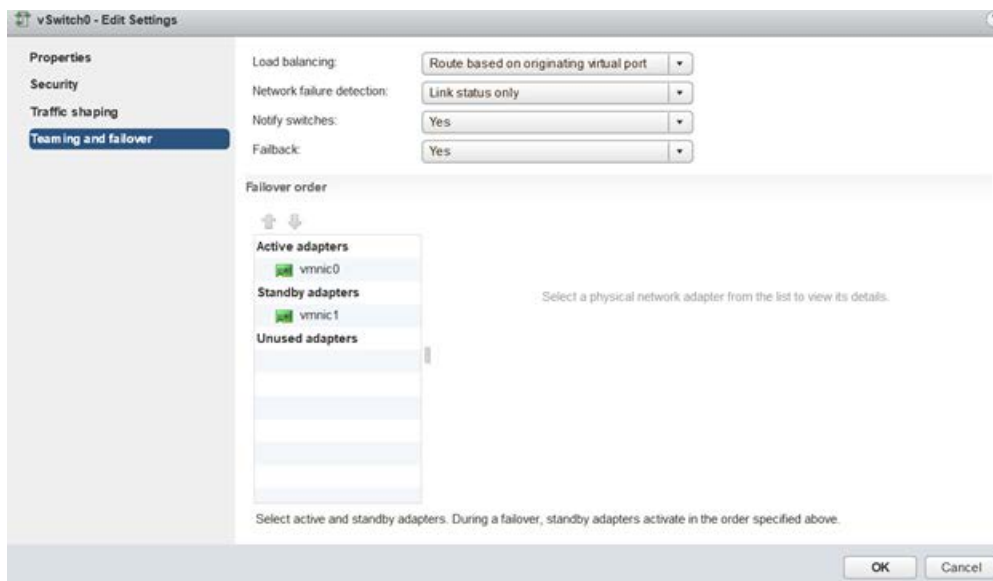
37. Select **vSphere DRS** in the left-panel of the window.



38. Select the **Turn ON vSphere DRS** checkbox.
39. Use the default values in the fields on this screen and select **OK**.
40. Additionally, you can create network redundancy on the host management network.
- Select the host, open the **Configure** tab, and select **Virtual switches** in the left-panel.
 - In the Switch table in the right-panel, select the vSwitch on which you are configuring teaming and select the **Edit** icon.



The **Edit Settings** window displays.

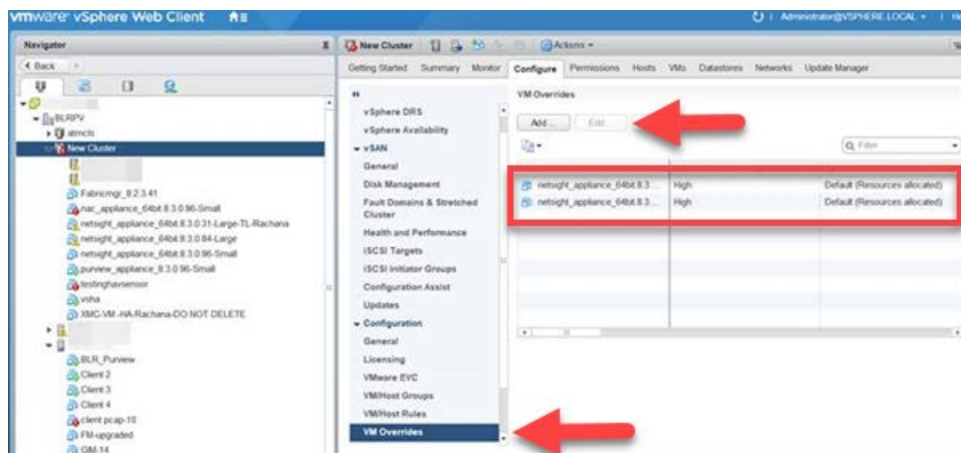


- c. Select the appropriate teaming settings for the vSwitch.
- d. Select **OK** to save.

ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine Upgrade Process

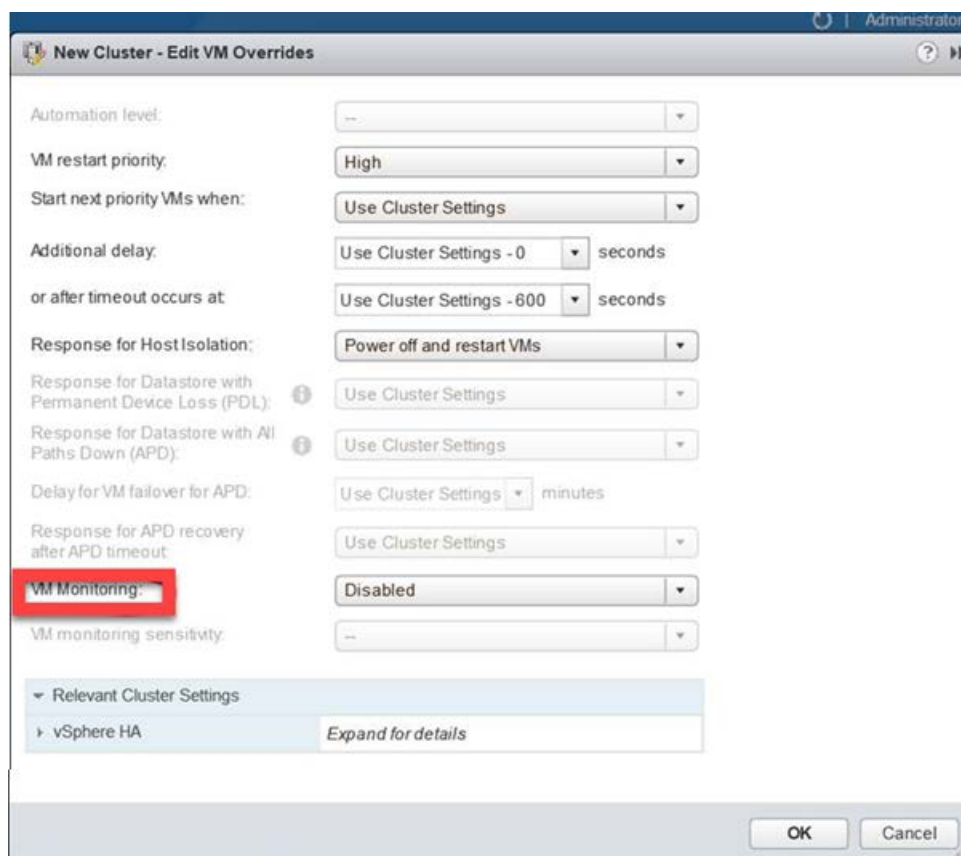
To upgrade an ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine server on which VMware HA is currently configured, use the following instructions:

1. Log into your vSphere Client.
2. Select **Hosts and Clusters**.
3. Select the cluster on which HA is enabled.
4. Select the **Configure** tab in the right-panel and select **VM Overrides**.



5. Select the virtual machine for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine in the table and select **Edit**.

The **Edit VM Overrides** window displays.



6. Select **Disabled** in the **VM Monitoring** drop-down list.
7. Select **OK**.
8. [Upgrade ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine](#).
9. Log into your vSphere Client.

10. Select **Hosts and Clusters**.
11. Select the cluster on which HA is enabled.
12. Select the **Configure** tab in the right-panel and select **VM Overrides**.
13. Select the virtual machine for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine in the table and select **Edit**.

The **Edit VM Overrides** window displays.

14. Select **Enabled** in the **VM Monitoring** drop-down list.
15. Select **OK**.

[High Availability Support for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine with vSphere Version 6.5](#)

[High Availability Support for ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine with Hyper-V 2025](#)