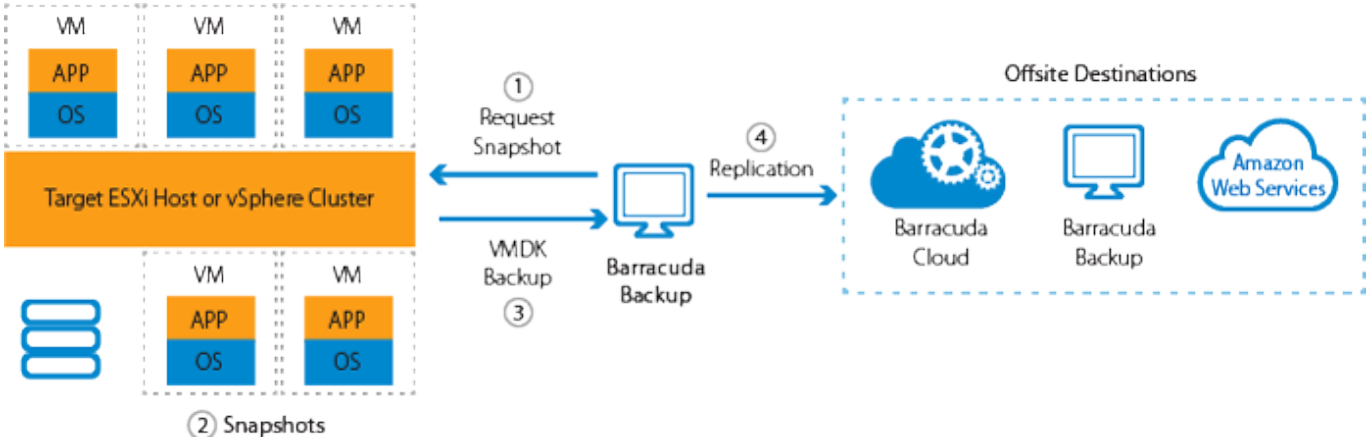
VMware vSphere Support

https://campus.barracuda.com/doc/79463733/

Hypervisor-level snapshots of each guest virtual machine (VM). Barracuda Backup uses the VMware vStorage APIs for Data Protection (VADP) included with all licensed vSphere editions for all backup and recovery tasks. Barracuda Backup and Barracuda Backup Vx leverage VMware Changed Block Tracking (CBT) to perform incremental forever backups.

In addition to providing protection for VMs running on VMware, the Barracuda Backup Vx can be deployed to, and run on, VMware. The Backup Vx image is imported into vSphere where it can be configured like any other VM.

> Free ESXi does not include the VMware VADP and therefore cannot be protected using hypervisor-level snapshots. To protect free ESXi, the Barracuda Backup Agent must be installed in each guest VM and each VM is backed up at the guest level. Barracuda Backup Vx can be deployed to and run on the free version of ESXi, however, the same backup rules apply.



Protect Nutanix Clusters Running VMware vSphere

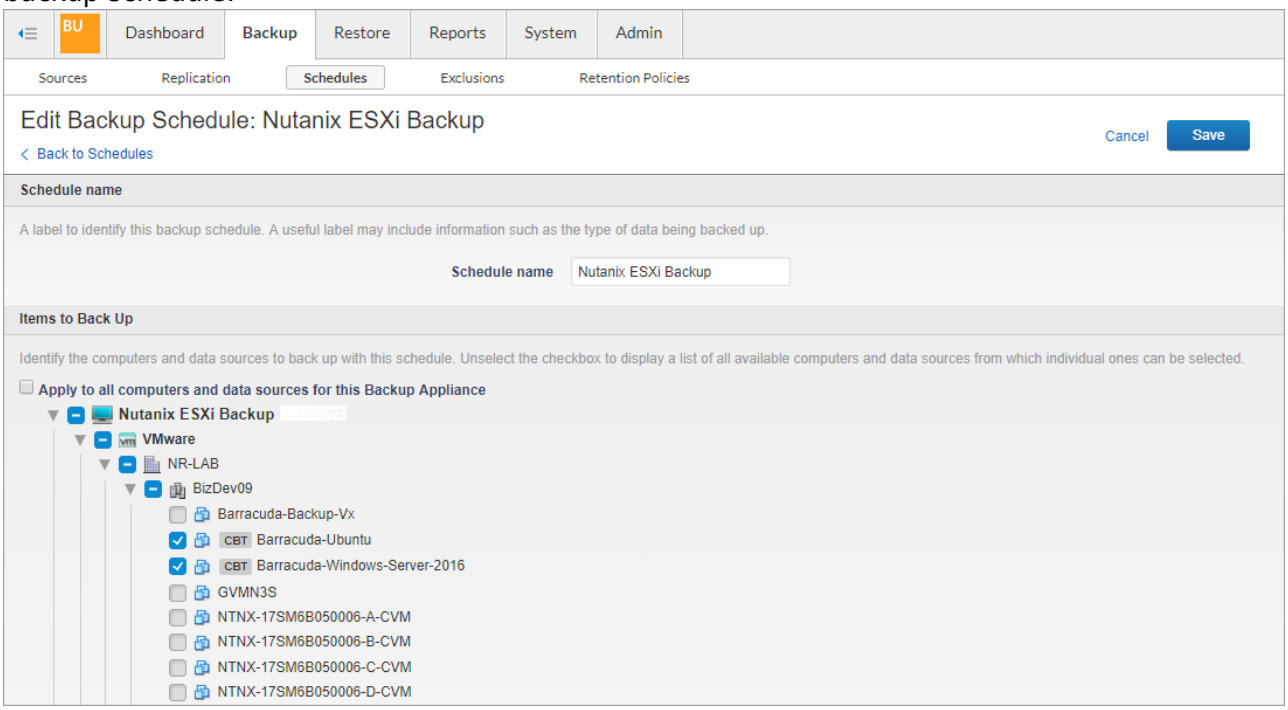
1. Log into the Barracuda Backup web interface, and go to the **Backup > Sources** page.
2. Click **Add a Computer**.
3. Provide a **Computer description**. This is used to identify the system within Barracuda Backup.
4. Specify the **Computer name**. This can be either the Nutanix vSphere cluster IP address or the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN).
5. From the drop-down menu, select **VMware**.
6. Enter a **username** and **password** to connect to the Nutanix vSphere cluster, and click **Test Credentials**.
   As a best practice, use a unique account for this integration point and grant it the least level of

privileges required, coordinating with the system administrator. This account requires administrative privileges to the Nutanix vSphere cluster. For additional information, see [Security for Integrating with Other Systems - Best Practices](#).

7. If you can successfully connect to the Nutanix vSphere cluster, click **Save**.

   If you are unable to connect using the supplied credentials, you may need to use another account or there may be connection issues between the Barracuda Backup device and the Nutanix vSphere cluster.

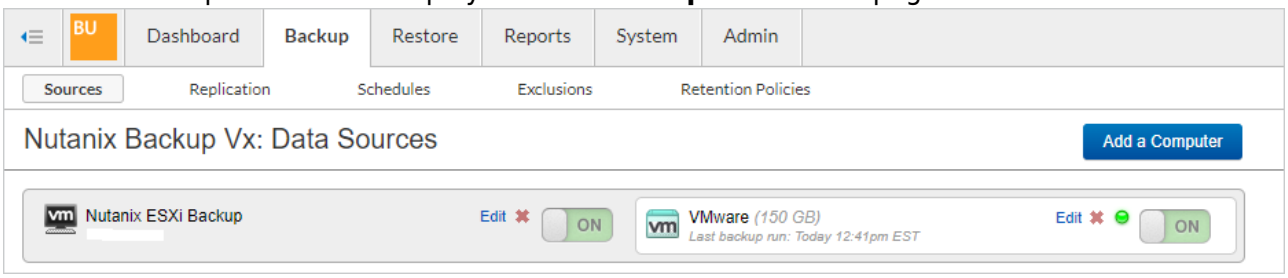
8. On the **Schedule** page, add this source to a new schedule or create a new schedule.
9. Configure your replication, CBT, and Snapshot options, and click **Save**.
10. On the **Schedules** page, select which datacenters, hosts, or VMs are to be included in the backup schedule:



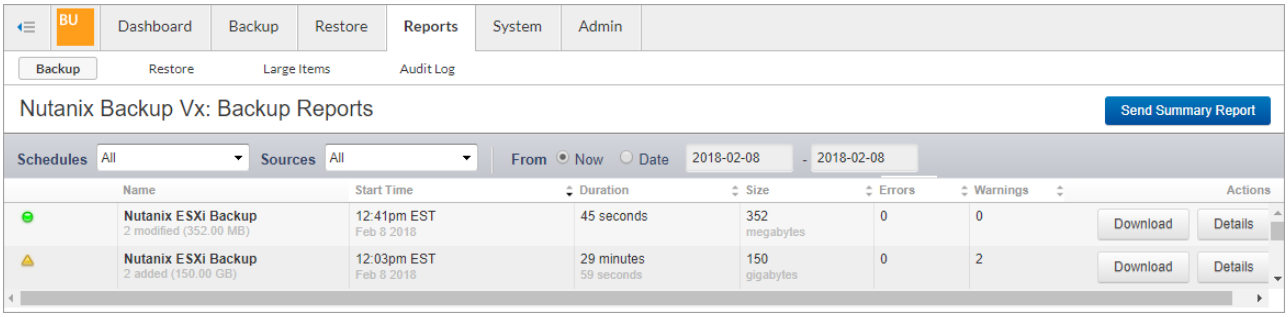
11. Specify the days that the backup schedule is to run, and specify the start time.
12. Click **Save** when you are finished setting up the backup schedule.

    Multiple schedules can be configured for the same source and can run at different time and day intervals.

13. The Nutanix vSphere cluster displays on the **Backup > Sources** page:

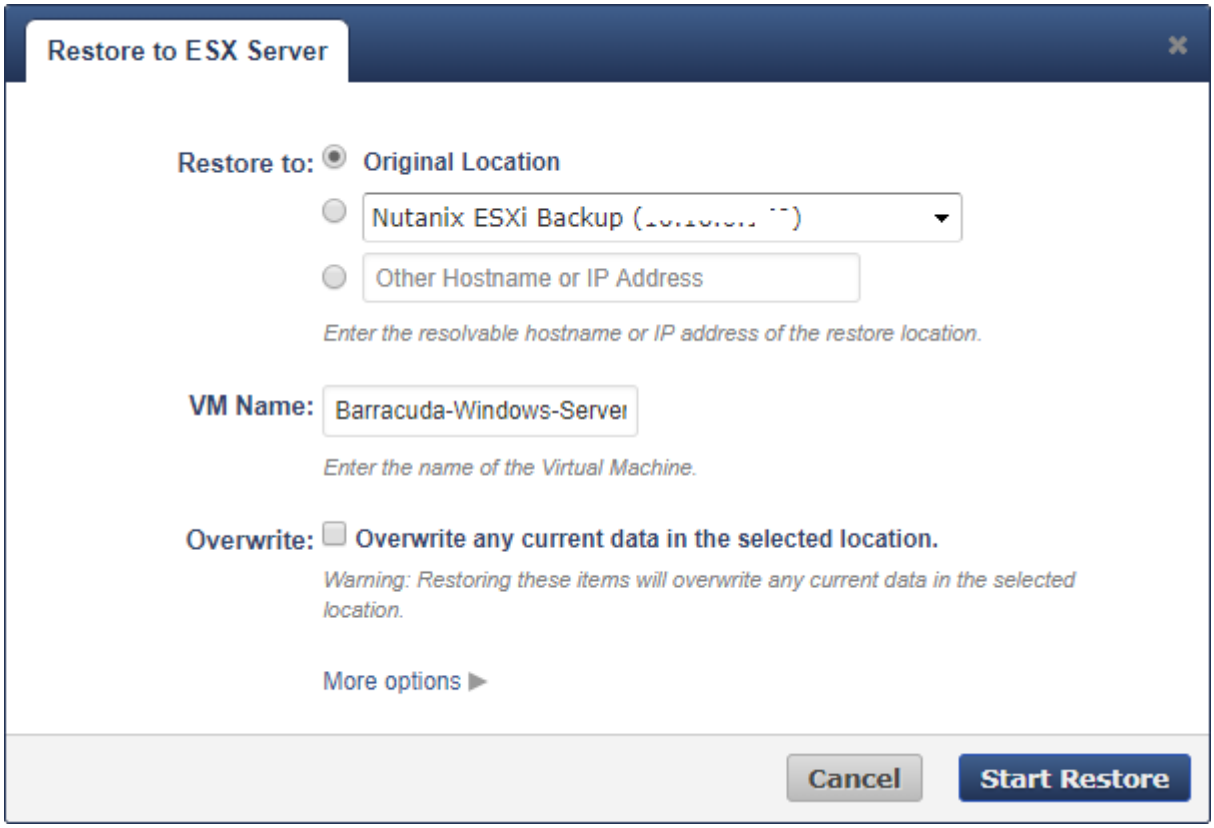


14. To run a backup manually, go to the **Backup > Schedules** page, and click **Run Backup Now** next to the desired schedule.
15. To view the progress of a running backup job, go to the **Reports > Backup** page:



Recover VMware vSphere Data, Applications, and Virtual Machines

Barracuda Backup provides several options for restoring data, applications, and VMs originating from VMware vSphere. Complete VM, as well as granular file and folder restoration can be initiated from the **Restore > Restore Browser** page. From the Restore Browser, select the Nutanix vSphere cluster data source and navigate down to the VM. From there, click the **Restore** link next to a VM to launch the VM restore dialog. A VM can be restored to both the original location and an alternate location:

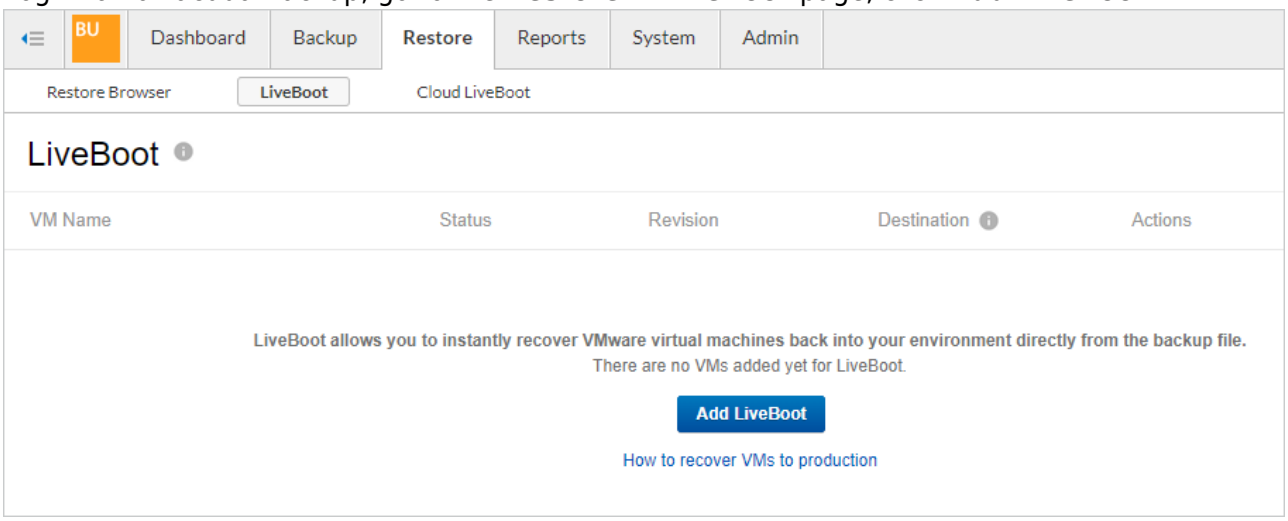


Click on the name of a VM to browse inside of that VM image. From there, you can download or recover any file or folder.

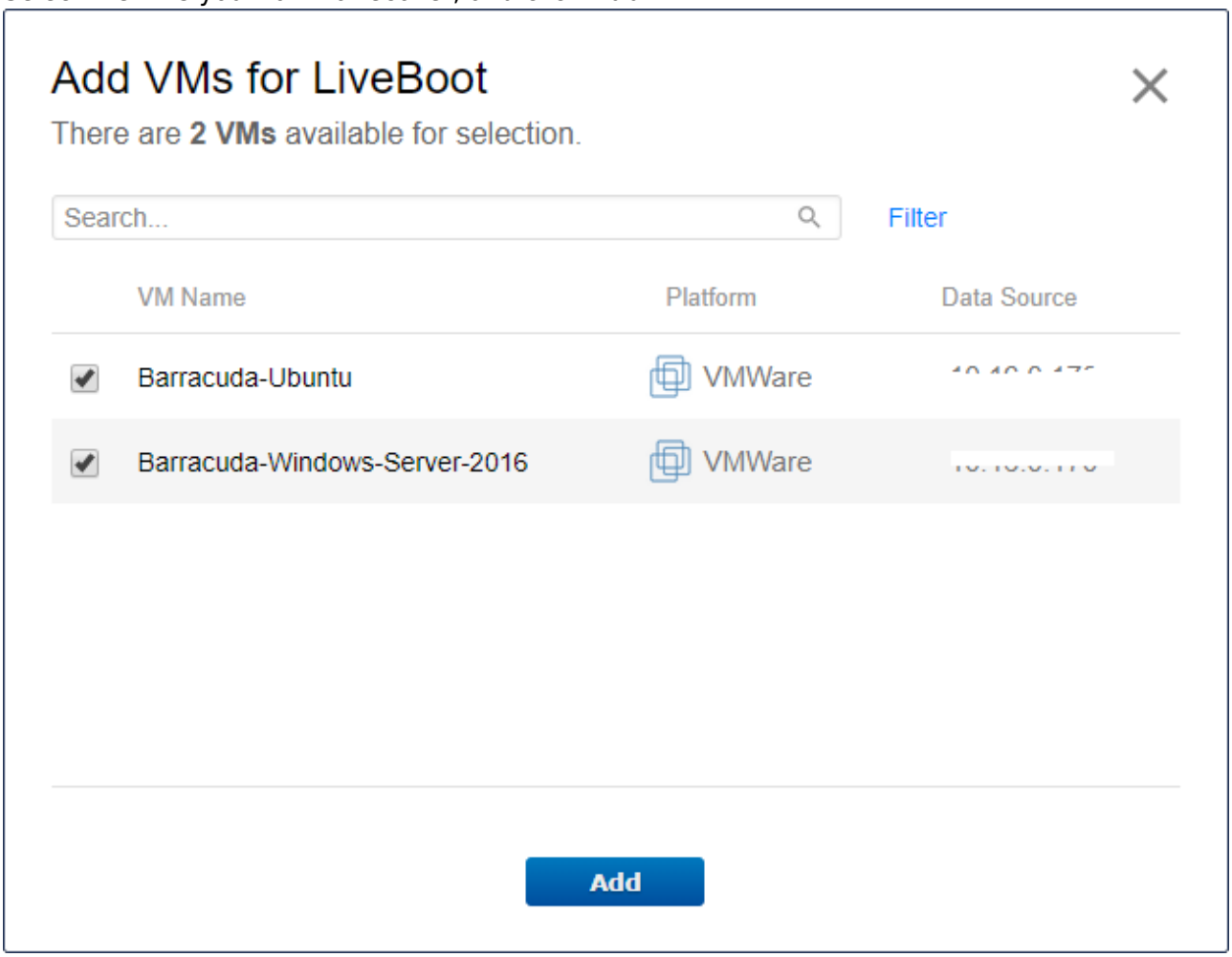
To perform VMware VM instant recovery, known as Barracuda LiveBoot, go to the **Restore >**

LiveBoot page:

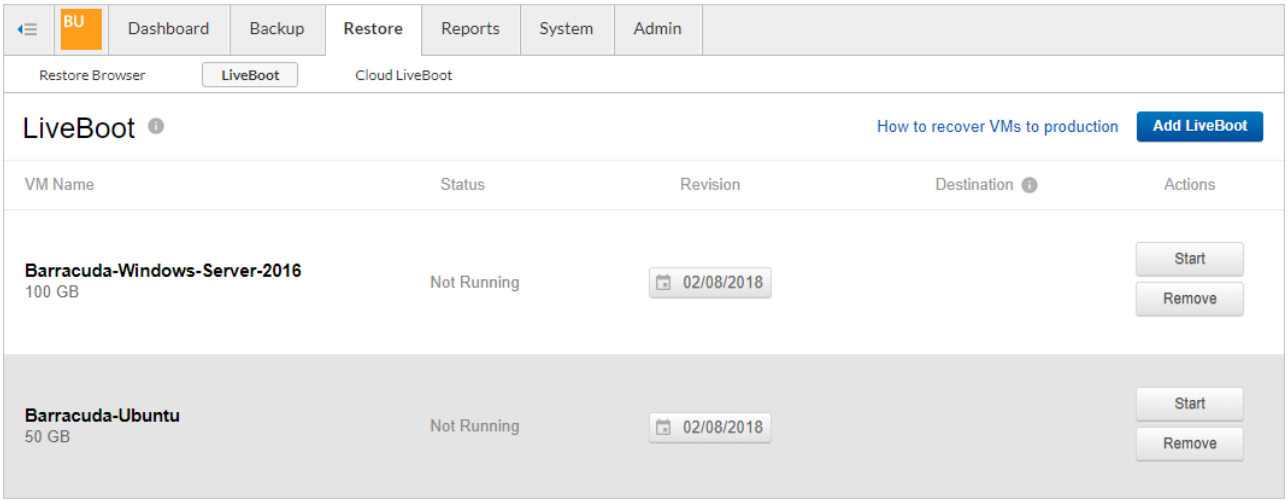
1. Log into Barracuda Backup, go to the **Restore > LiveBoot** page, click **Add LiveBoot**:



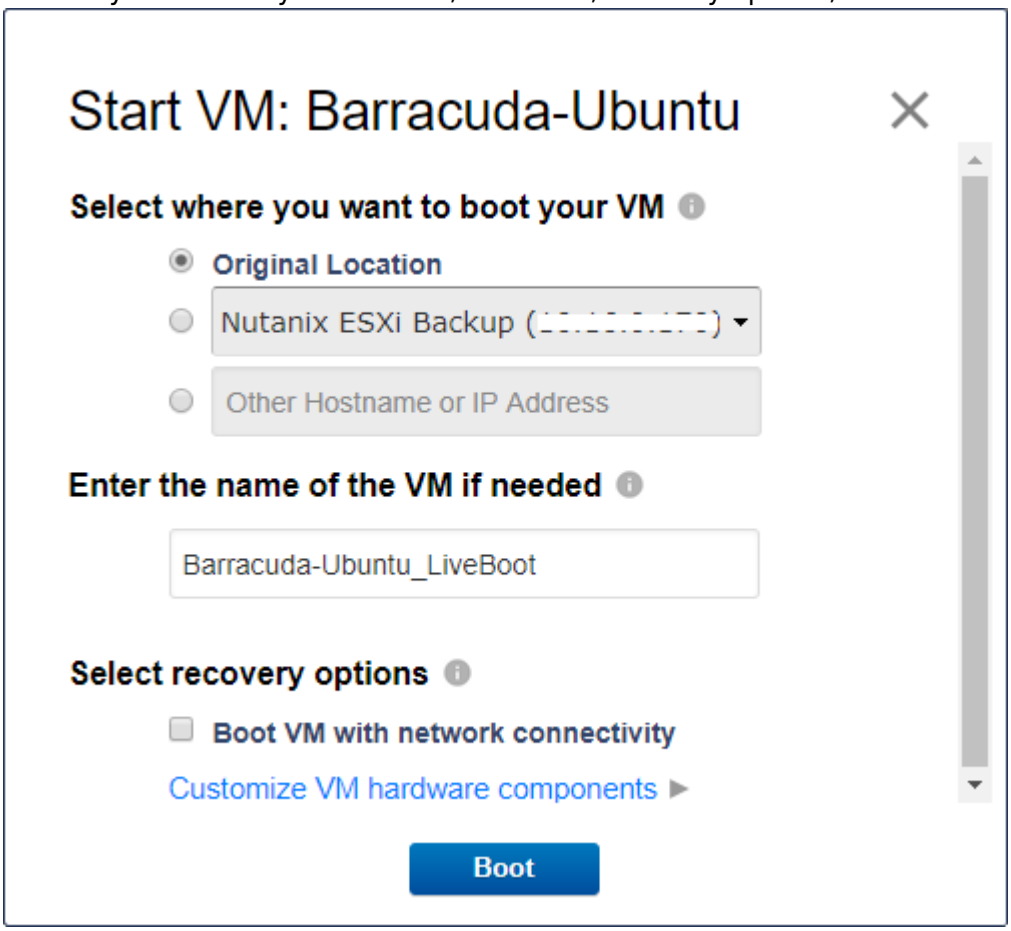
2. Select the VMs you want to recover, and click **Add**:



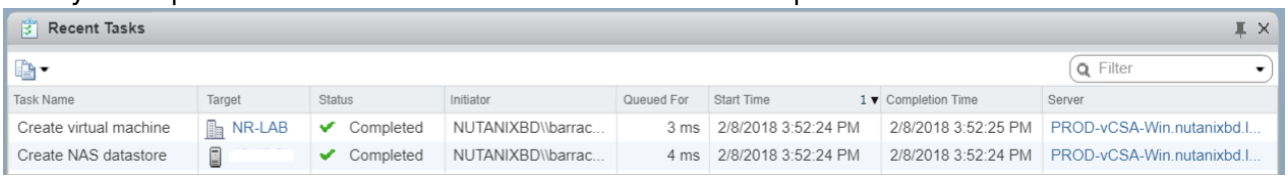
3. To start the VM instant recovery process, click **Start** to launch the VM restore dialog:



4. Choose your recovery destination, VM name, recovery options, and click **Boot**:

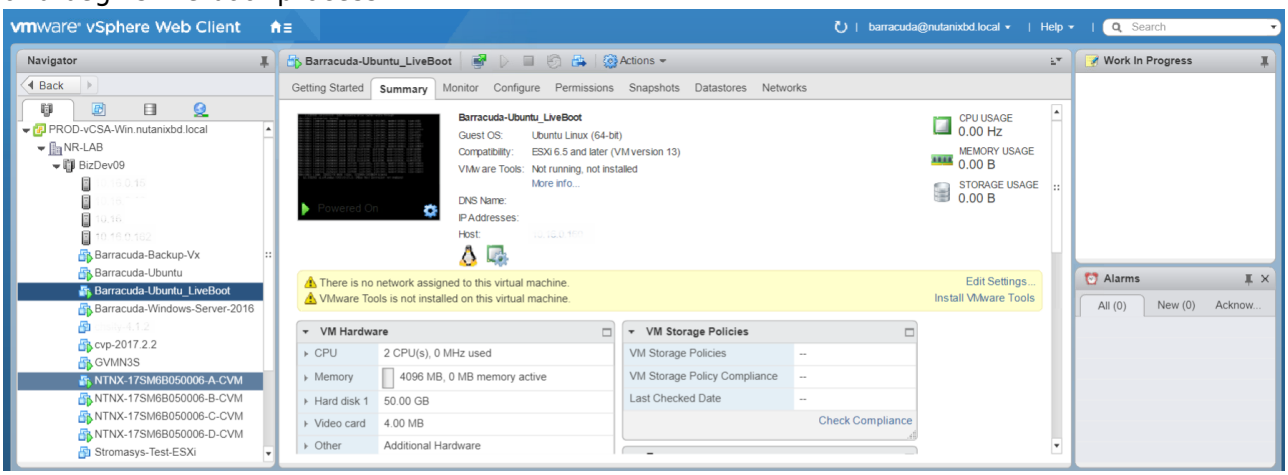


5. The Barracuda Backup user interface provides you with basic statuses of **Not Running**, **Running**, **Failed**, and **Stopped**. To view more details about the VM instant recovery status, log in to your vSphere Web Client and view the **Recent Tasks** pane:

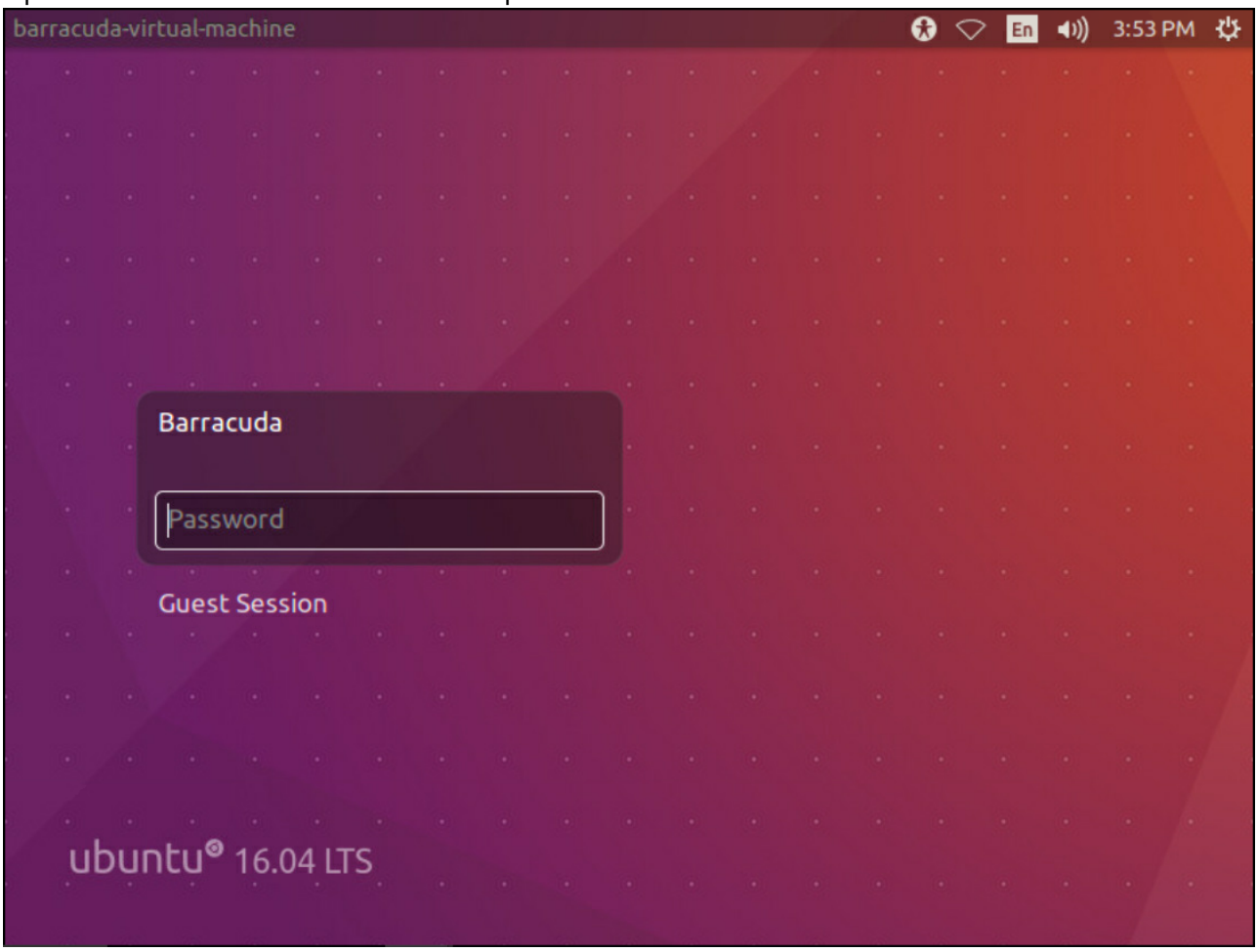


6. Within a few seconds, the recovered VM is visible within your VM list in the vSphere Web Client

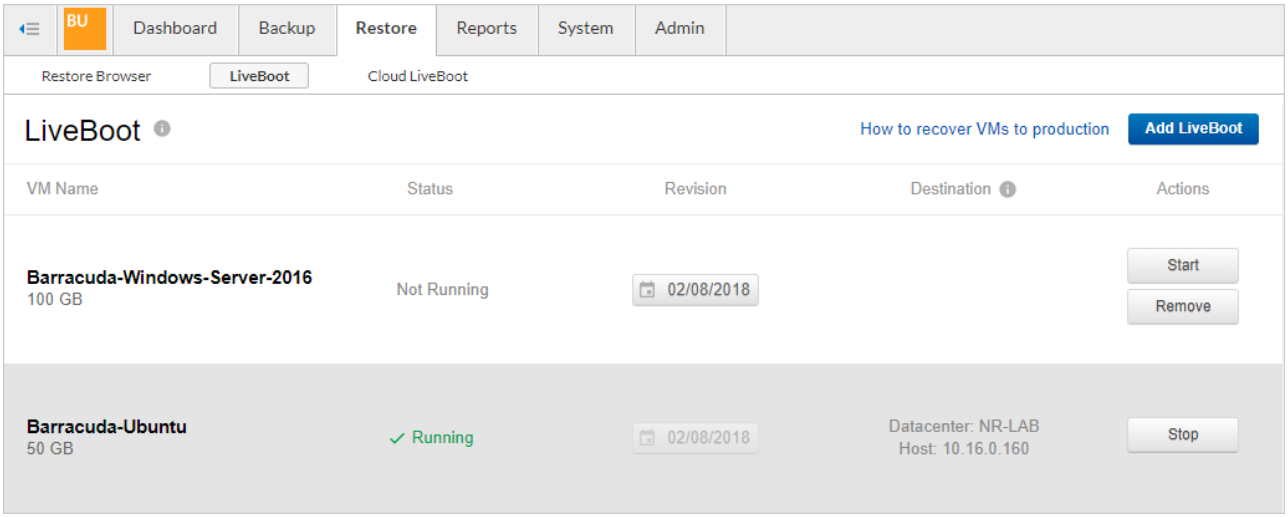
and begins the boot process:



7. Open the VM console to view the boot process:



8. If this is only a recovery test or you have no plans on keeping the recovered VM, click **Stop** in the Barracuda Backup **LiveBoot** page, and click **Destroy**. This will shut down the VM, delete it, and unmount the Barracuda Backup NFS datastore:



9. If you want to keep the recovered VM, you can use vMotion to perform a datastore migration or shut the VM down and perform a datastore migration to move the VM disk from the Barracuda Backup device and onto a datastore of your choosing.

Figures