



Turbonomic 6.4.37 Release Notes

March 5, 2021

This document describes issues that are addressed in Turbonomic 6.4.37 – Release Date: March 5, 2021. All builds are cumulative. Applying 6.4.37 onto any release of Turbonomic v5.9 or later will include all previous fixes. Please see the Turbonomic documentation for earlier versions of the Release Notes:

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

For any questions, please contact Turbonomic Technical Support at support@turbonomic.com, or open a ticket at:

<https://support-turbonomic.force.com/TurbonomicCustomerCommunity/s/customer-support>

For Updates to the 6.4 Family of Turbonomic Releases

To ensure performance of your installation, we have increased the minimum requirement for memory on the VM that runs Turbonomic. The new minimum requirement for memory is 32 GB. For more information about minimum requirements, please see the *Turbonomic Installation Guide*.

End-of-Support Announcement for the Turbonomic 6.4 Version Family

We are announcing the end of updates and end-of-support for the Turbonomic 6.4 version family. We will deliver the final update release on April 2, 2021. The end-of-support date is August 31, 2021. Customers can open tickets against Turbonomic 6.4 until September 1, 2021. Your support representatives will answer questions, help with configuration issues, and provide any known workarounds for problems that you encounter.

We have been shipping our next-generation product to customers for over a year. We urge you to change to the 8.x version family of Turbonomic before August 31, 2021. This version family has our best ever capabilities such as advanced cloud support, expanded application modeling, and best-in-class container visualization and sizing. Please contact your Turbonomic representative for help with how to upgrade to this new version family of Turbonomic.

Update Recommendations

You can apply this update to any GA version of Turbonomic from version 5.9 or later.

NOTE:

If your Turbonomic installation is running on an older version, or if it is running on openSUSE, contact Turbonomic Technical Support to confirm your update path.

If your server is able to connect to the Internet, you can apply the update through the online process by going to **Admin > Maintenance > Software updates > Update**.

Offline Update Links

Turbonomic 6.4.37 is available as an offline update. Please see the Green Circle article:

[How To Perform an Operations Manager "Offline Update" - Latest Links Included](#)

NOTE:

For this version of Turbonomic we recommend an allocated disk storage capacity of 500GB.

Related Green Circle Articles

- Offline and Online Update Instructions:
<https://greencircle.vmturbo.com/docs/DOC-1649>
- Release Notes and Product Documentation:
<https://docs.turbonomic.com/>

Configuration Requirements

For this release of Turbonomic, you should satisfy the following configuration requirements.

Updating the Tomcat Server

There are circumstances when you might choose to upgrade the Tomcat server on Turbonomic to a later version. In this case you must copy a local configuration file to the tomcat installation.

After you update the Tomcat server:

- Copy the file `/usr/libexec/tomcat/server.local` to `/usr/libexec/tomcat/server`
- To ensure that this server configuration file is executable, perform the command: `chmod 755 /usr/libexec/tomcat/server`

Transport Layer Security Requirements

Starting with version 5.4, by default Turbonomic uses Transport Layer Security (TLS) version 1.2 to establish secure communications with targets. Most targets should have TLSv1.2 enabled. However, some targets might not have TLS enabled, or they might have enabled an earlier version. In that case, the configuration of the Tomcat server enables a fallback to earlier TLS versions.

If you want to enforce TLS 1.2, then you must edit the Tomcat configuration. By default, the Tomcat server enables the following:

```
-Dhttps.protocols=TLSv1 , TLSv1.1 , TLSv1.2
```

To ensure that Turbonomic requires TLS 1.2 for communications with targets, edit the file `/etc/tomcat/tomcat.conf`. Search for `-Dhttps.protocols`, and remove the protocols you do not want to support. For example, edit the entry to declare:

```
-Dhttps.protocols=TLSv1.2
```

For assistance, please contact your support representative.

After you enforce TLS 1.2, you will see handshake errors when Turbonomic tries to connect with target service that use an earlier TLS version. When you go to the Target Configuration view, you will see a Validation Failed status for such targets.

In particular, we have found that NetApp filers often have TLS disabled by default, and that the latest version they support is TLSv1. If your NetApp target suddenly fails to validate after installing Turbonomic 5.4 or later, this is probably the cause.

If target validation fails because of TLS support, you might see validation errors with the following strings:

- No appropriate protocol

To correct this error, ensure that you have enabled the latest version of TLS that your target technology supports. If this does not resolve the issue, please contact Technical Support.
- Certificates does not conform to algorithm constraints

To correct this error, refer to the documentation for your target technology (for example, refer to NetApp documentation) for instructions to generate a certification key with a length of 1024 or greater on your target server. If this does not resolve the issue, please contact Turbonomic Technical Support.

Enabling HTTP and HTTPS Proxies

Turbonomic supports the use of HTTP and HTTPS proxies for internet communication. However, you must edit the Tomcat Server configuration file to add the required system variables.

The file you must edit is on your Turbonomic server at `/usr/libexec/tomcat/server`

In this file, search for the `OPTIONS` statement. It should appear in the config file similar to the following:

```
FLAGS="$($JAVA_OPTS) $CATALINA_OPTS"
```

```
OPTIONS="-Dcatalina.base=$CATALINA_BASE ..."
```

Add the following flags to the `OPTIONS` statement, giving values for your proxies:

```
-Dhttp.proxyHost
```

```
-Dhttp.proxyPort
```

```
-Dhttps.proxyHost
```

```
-Dhttps.proxyPort
```

```
-Dhttp.proxyUser
```

```
-Dhttp.proxyPassword
```

```
-Dhttps.proxyUser
```

```
-Dhttps.propyPassword
```

The resulting OPTIONS statement should be similar to the following:

```
OPTIONS="-Dcatalina.base=$CATALINA_BASE \  
-Dcatalina.home=$CATALINA_HOME \  
-Dhttp.proxyHost=111.10.10.123 -Dhttp.proxyPort=123 \  
-Dhttps.proxyHost=112.10.10.123 -Dhttps.proxyPort=456 \  
-Dhttp.proxyUser=user -Dhttp.proxyPassword=password \  
-Dhttps.proxyUser=user -Dhttps.propyPassword=password"
```

Note that the values you provide for this file must match the values you provide when specifying a proxy in the Turbonomic user interface. After you make these changes, restart the Tomcat server.

For further assistance, contact Technical Support.

Enabling HTTP to HTTPS Redirects for the REST API

Starting with version 5.9.1, Turbonomic redirects http requests to the user interface and the REST API over to HTTPS. For the user interface to display, this redirect must be in place.

If you are updating from a version of Turbonomic that is earlier than 5.9.1, then you must restart the httpd service on the Turbonomic server. A restart enables this redirect after such an update.

To restart the httpd service, use the following command: `service httpd restart`

For more information, contact Technical Support.

Enabling IOPS and Network Monitoring for OpenStack Mitaka

The Target Configuration Guide gives instructions to connect to OpenStack targets. However, if you are running OpenStack Mitaka, you must perform additional configuration on the Mitaka platform to enable IOPS and Network data collection from Physical Machines. For those instructions, please see the Green Circle article, [Enabling OpenStack PM Metric Collection](#).

SMI-S Provider Versions for EMC VNX and EMC VMAX Storage Solutions

To connect to EMC VNX and VMAX disk arrays, Turbonomic uses EMC SMI-S providers that have the given disk arrays added to them. Note that VNX and VMAX support different versions of SMI-S Providers:

- VNX
For VNX and VNX2 arrays, use SMI-S version 4.6.2, based on Solutions Enabler 7.6.2. We have verified Turbonomic control of VNX block storage using SMI-S version 4.6.2 as a target.
- VMAX
For VMAX arrays, use SMI-S version 8.1, which is included in Solutions Enabler 8.1 – We have verified Turbonomic control of VMAX storage arrays using SMI-S version 8.1 as a target.

Fixed Issues

- **Fixed Issue:**

For vCenter Server environments, VM moves across datacenters (from one vCenter to another) fail with the error, Failed to operate with feature ActionExecution of probe class `com.vmturbo.mediation.vmware.sdk.VimSdkConversionProbe`.

Known Issues

- **Known Issue:**

For environments with SNMP targets, analysis can show incorrect values for memory.

For environments that include SNMP targets, under some circumstances Turbonomic can discover incorrect memory values for Linux systems. This can occur for the systems that use the net-snmp package, version 5.7.2-43.el7. You should use versions less than 5.7.2-43.el7, or greater than or equal to 5.7.2-47.el7.

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 112950

For a single scope in your environment, you should not apply multiple automation policies to the same scope if they have different values for the same setting. The results can be unexpected.

For example, assume Policy A sets Move to RECOMMEND and Policy B sets Move to MANUAL. Now assume that you apply both policies to the same group of VMs, and assume that you schedule Policy A to be active for a given schedule window. In this case, Turbonomic could recommend Move actions even during the scheduled window for Policy A.

To avoid this issue, create two groups with the same members (say Group A and Group B) and apply the policies individually to each group. For example, apply Policy A to Group A, and Policy B to Group B. For scheduling, you can create complimentary schedule windows for each policy.

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 112514

Policies to exclude cloud templates for VMs can cause VM placement to fail if they are applied to a scope of on-prem VMs.

When creating automation policies, you can direct Turbonomic to exclude specific templates for a scope of VMs. These policies are meant for cloud VMs.

When running a Migrate to Cloud plan, you might want to use such a policy to exclude certain templates for the migrated VMs. In that case, you apply the policy to a scope of on-prem VMs. The policy is valid *for the run of the plan*, but it will cause placement to fail in any other type of plan, and also in the real-time market. You can use the policy for the plan, but you should delete it when you are finished with your planning.

- **Known Issue:**

For Azure environments, discovery does not support the Brazil Southeast region.

For Azure environments, Turbonomic does not discover the Brazil Southeast region. Azure provides this region only to give business continuity and disaster recovery to workloads in Brazil South that require data residence.

The user interface does not display the Brazil Southeast region in any lists or charts. Also, if you do have workloads on that region, Turbonomic will not discover those workloads.

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 112912

For Horizon VDI environments, under some circumstances an update from earlier versions to version 6.4.26 can result in a failure to validate Horizon VDI targets. If you experience this failure, please contact your Support representative.

- **Known Issue:**

For RHEV environments, if you add a RHEV target to the current release of Turbonomic then it will fail to validate.

- **Known Issue:**

For Azure environments, under some circumstances charts that are scoped to a Resource Group can show savings that exceed the estimated cost. This can occur when the Azure environment does not return CPU costs for the given scope. This affects the display in charts and reports, but does not impact action analysis.

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 111396

For cloud environments, under rare circumstances analysis can recommend resizing a VM to an instance type that is older and less capable than an equally priced instance type.

Under most circumstances, when a cloud provider offers a new instance type that is meant to replace an older type, the provider offers it at a lower cost. In at least one instance we have seen a case with identical costs for the newer and older instance types. If this occurs, and capacity and cost are equal, Turbonomic cannot ensure that it chooses the newer instance type.

To work around this issue, you can create an Action Automation policy that excludes the older instance type.

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 110211

Updates overwrite your Single Sign On configuration.

If you use Single Sign On (SSO) with Turbonomic, then updates to newer versions will overwrite your configuration. Before you update Turbonomic, you should copy your SSO configuration file to a temporary location. Then after the update, copy the configuration file back in place.

- Before the update, copy the configuration file to a temporary location:

```
cp /srv/tomcat/webapps/vmturbo/WEB-INF/security/samlKeystore.jks /tmp/samlKeystore.jks
```

- After the update, copy the file back to its original location:

```
cp /tmp/samlKeystore.jks /srv/tomcat/webapps/vmturbo/WEB-INF/security/samlKeystore.jks
```

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 108374

Under most circumstances, a scoped user cannot see actions for entities that are outside of the configured scope. However, when zooming in to Host entities, the user can see actions for storage that is outside of the user's scope.

- **Known Issue:**

In Azure environments, you can create a VM that enables *Microsoft Azure Ultra Disk Storage* managed disks (UltraSSD). Turbonomic now discovers such VMs, and it will only scale such a VM to other instance types that also support UltraSSD. For each Azure subscription, Turbonomic creates a group of these VMs, so you can easily scope to the VMs that enable UltraSSD. Go to the Search Page, and search for groups with names that begin with

`VMs_Ultra_Disk_Enabled_`. The name for each group begins with that prefix, followed by the name of the associated Azure subscription.

Under some circumstances, resize actions for VMs that enable UltraSSD can fail with the Azure error, `OverconstrainedZonalAllocationRequest`. As a result of this failure, the VM cannot restart after the attempted resize, and it remains powered down. We are currently working with Microsoft Azure Support to clarify this issue and understand the the circumstances that can cause it.

Preventing Resize Failures

To prevent this issue:

- Exercise caution if you use Turbonomic to execute the resize or move actions that it recommends for these VMs. If you do execute these actions, track the affected VMs to make sure they can restart. Be aware that you might need to recover from a restart failure.
- Create automation policies for these VMs that set resize and move actions to `Recommend` or `Manual`. After you upgrade to this version of Turbonomic, you can use the discovered groups to scope your policies.

Recovering VMs that Experienced This Failure

Earlier versions of Turbonomic did not distinguish VMs that support UltraSSD. As a result, it might have generated actions in the past to resize these VMs. If you executed such an action, or if the actions were automated for those VMs, then your VMs might be affected by this issue. To recover these VMs, you must reset them to their original size and instance type. To do this:

1. Identify the VMs with Failed resize or move actions.

Go to the Home Page for the Global Environment, and display the Hybrid view. Then scroll down to the **Accepted Actions** chart (be sure it is showing the Tabular view). Click **Show All** and look for VM Resize or Move actions that show a `Failed` state. In the action description, note the VM's name.

If the chart has a lot of entries, you can download the data and search in a spreadsheet. Or you can scope an **Accepted Actions** chart a discovered `VMs_Ultra` group.

2. For each VM that enables UltraSSD, and that has a failed resize or move action, inspect that VM in the Azure Portal.

Navigate to the Azure portal and search for the VM by its name.

3. Review the **Overview** information.

You should see that Azure failed to start the VM.

4. Find the original VM size and instance type.

In the Azure Portal, navigate to the **Activity log** and inspect the failed Start action. The resize shows the **Old Value** and the **New Value**. Note the **Old Value**.

5. Reset the VM size.

In the Azure Portal, navigate to **Size**. Reset the VM to the size that you noted in the step above.

- **Known Issue:**

For Azure environments that include Ultra Disk Storage, by default VMs on this storage do not see move or resize actions. To enable these actions for the affected VMs, you must:

- Enable Shared-Nothing Migration
 - Set the action mode for VM Move and Storage Move to be the same; either `Manual` or `Automated`.
- Enable Shop-Together for multiple datastores

Turbonomic includes a configuration setting to enable this. For assistance, contact Technical Support.

To enable VM move and resize actions in your Azure Ultra Disk environment, please contact Technical Support.

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 108966

In vCenter Server environments, when Turbonomic discovers a datastore, it then generates a group of the VMs on that datastore. If there are no VMs on that datastore, it does not generate a group.

If you later move a VM onto the given datastore, Turbonomic does not immediately create the group for that datastore. Instead, it waits for an event that causes a global calculation of groups. To force this action, you can call the API to execute a regroup.

- **Known Issue:**

For AppDynamics environments, the user interface allows you to author a placement policy for Business Applications. However, you cannot save the placement policy. Turbonomic does not support placement policies for Business Applications.

- **Known Issue:**

For public cloud environments, the billing data that the public cloud service makes available to Turbonomic is not complete for the current day. As a result, the RI Coverage and RI Utilization charts can show incorrect values during this time. For example, the RI Coverage chart might show less than the actual coverage because it does not have the complete RI data.

This does not have any impact on the actions that Turbonomic generates.

To address this issue, set the time range to end on the previous day for your RI Coverage and RI Utilization charts.

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 108198

For environments that result in large sets of actions, under rare circumstances Turbonomic can strand some actions in the queue of pending actions. This can occur when many new actions are added to the queue before the currently queued actions execute. To address this, you can modify your Turbonomic configuration. For more information, contact your support representative.

- **Known Issue:**

The Monthly Savings or Investments Totals and the Cumulative Savings charts do not include RI Buy actions in their calculations.

- **Known Issue:**

When editing automation policies, for Default Policies you can set the Rate of Resize for entity scaling. However, you cannot make a Rate of Resize setting for a scoped policy. The user interface includes a control for Rate of Resize in scoped policies, but any settings you make for a scoped policy will not take effect.

- **Known Issue:**

In vCenter Server environments, charts can show that a Virtual Datacenter (VDC) uses resources at more than 100% of capacity.

The utilization metrics that vCenter returns to Turbonomic for a VDC include utilization of resources that are reserved for vCenter overhead. However, the capacity metrics that Turbonomic discovers do not account for these reserved resources. As a result, it is possible Turbonomic shows that the VDC consumes more than 100% of capacity.

- **Known Issue:**

The *Unattached Volume Tier Breakdown* chart shows how many unattached storage tiers or volumes exist in your storage and storage groups. This chart is designed to display in the Optimize Cloud plan results.

The user interface displays this chart for real-time views, and it enables you to add this chart to dashboards. However, this chart only shows real-time data for storage devices and storage groups. You should only rely on this chart when viewing Optimize Cloud plan results, or when your environment is specifically scoped to one or more storage devices.

- **Known Issue:**

For running plans in Kubernetes or Cloud Foundry environments, you should never turn on the **Ignore Constraints** option. If you do, the plan can generate invalid results.

- **Known Issue:**

In Azure environments, when you run a Migrate to Cloud plan, the plan results do not include complete information for license costs for the migrated workloads.

For cost calculation, the migration plan does not include the license cost for the migrated workloads. In addition, the plan results show that the migrated workloads run on the OS platform that they ran on when on-prem. For Linux platforms, the plan results indicate Linux and do not indicate the SE Linux that Azure provides.

- **Known Issue:**

For Azure environments, Migrate to Cloud plan results can show Unplaced Workloads without giving a clear explanation why.

In Azure environments, you can create a Migrate to Cloud plan that migrates Microsoft SQL Server databases to Azure as Managed Instances (a PaaS migration). However, if you select an Azure region that does not support the Managed Instance service, or does not support the instance types you have selected, then the plan cannot calculate a placement for the affected instances. In this case, the plan simply says it has unplaced workloads.

- **Known Issue:**

For vCenter Server environments, do not create your own automation policies for clusters that are affected by vCenter HA settings.

In vCenter Server environments, Turbonomic discovers HA cluster settings, and imports them as automation policies for the affected clusters of entities. If you create a different automation policy for the same cluster, then you can get unexpected results.

For example, assume the cluster MyHosts has been configured to support HA in the event of host failure. Then, assume you create an automation policy for the MyHosts cluster that sets maximum utilization of vCPU to 75%. In that case, you can see unexpected results for Turbonomic analysis, and for the display of the affected settings.

To avoid this problem, you should understand the vCenter settings for the clusters in your environment. For any clusters that include HA settings in vCenter, you should ensure there are no user-created automation policies for the same clusters.

- **Known Issue:**

For public cloud, if you have private cloud targets in your inventory (for example, VMM or vCloud Director) then Turbonomic can display private cloud entities in lists of AWS billing families or Azure subscriptions. For example, when configuring a Migrate to Cloud plan, you can configure pricing for the plan. For that step, the user interface lists the AWS billing families and Azure subscriptions that are available for the plan scope. However, this list also includes entities from the private cloud environment.

IMPORTANT:

Do not select these private cloud entities when they appear in lists for public cloud settings. If you execute public cloud functions with these private cloud entities, you might get unexpected results.

- **Known Issue:**

When upgrading from a version earlier than 6.3.6, the upgrade can lose some policies that include user-created groups in their scopes. This is because the way Turbonomic manages group identities has changed. If you lose such policies, then you should create new groups and create new versions of those policies.

- **Known Issue:**

When using the Classic user interface, under some circumstances the Inventory View does not update, or display content. If this occurs, perform a manual restart of the Turbonomic platform (restart the tomcat server), and the Classic user interface should perform normally.

- **Known Issue:**

In AWS or Azure environments that include multiple billing families, if you scope the Turbonomic view to more than one billing family, the user interface does not display the billing family information correctly. For the **List of Billing Families** tab, it shows a count of all the accounts in the associated billing families. Also if you display that tab, the list can be empty, showing no billing families to inspect.

To work around this issue, create a group that includes all the accounts for the given billing families. Then you can scope to that group and inspect to member entities.

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 104812,104952

In Hyper-V environments, you must be sure that all the VMs have unique IDs.

Hyper-V supports the export of a VM, so that you can create exact copies of it by importing those exported files. The feature includes the option to choose the Import Type. The **Copy** import type creates a new unique ID for the imported VM. When importing VMs in your environment, you should always use the **Copy** import type.

Turbonomic uses the unique ID to discover and track a VM. If your environment includes multiple VMs with the same ID, then discovery will assume they are the same VM. As a result, the counts for VMs will be incorrect.

- **Known Issue:**

Storage costs, as reported in the Cloud Cost Comparison chart, include costs incurred from Azure boot diagnostics storage at the normal rate for unmanaged disks.

The Cloud Services Storage cost for Azure targets, which is derived from the Azure Billing API, does not currently include costs from boot diagnostics storage. Documentation for Azure boot diagnostics storage does not specify whether it is charged at the normal unmanaged disk pricing level or at a reduced rate. We are currently seeking clarification from Microsoft.

- **Known Issue:**

For targets that you have configured and validated, it is possible that changes to the configuration of the remote service can cause the Turbonomic connection to it to fail. However, the user interface still shows the connection as valid.

For example, you can configure a target to discover a scope of databases via a given port. Then if the access port for one of the databases changes, Turbonomic will no longer be able to connect to that database. As a result, subsequent discovery and monitoring of that database will fail. However, the user interface will still show it as a valid target.

- **Known Issue:**

For Azure environments, the user interface can show storage entities for Standard SSD, even though these entities are not active in the environment. Turbonomic does not consider these entities in its analysis.

- **Known Issue:**

To calculate whether to purchase RIs, either in real-time analysis or in Cloud plans, Turbonomic requires a full week of historical data to determine which VMs are good candidates for RI pricing. However, if you recently installed an evaluation copy of Turbonomic, it is likely that you have not gathered a full week of historical data.

For versions 6.3.1 and later, you can configure Turbonomic to recommend RI purchases with less than one week of data. To set up this configuration, contact your sales representative, or Technical Support.

Note that this configuration is for *simulating* RI Purchase decisions. If you install Turbonomic for a production deployment, you must be sure to reset the configuration to the default. After resetting the configuration, Turbonomic will use a full week of historical data when calculating RI Purchase actions.

- **Known Issue:**

For Azure environments that configure Consistent Resizing for a scope, if you run a Migrate To Cloud plan to migrate the VMs to AWS, then the plan actions do not maintain consistent resizing for the VMs.

- **Known Issue:**

In AWS environments, for some templates the AWS API returns template values that do not match the AWS documentation. Specifically, the values for IO and Network bandwidth can differ from the values stated in the AWS documentation.

These values do not affect the actions that Turbonomic calculates for workloads on the cloud. However, for the affected templates the user interface can display bandwidth values that do not match the values you expect to see.

- **Known Issue:**

After completing an online upgrade, the User Interface continues to show the "Getting Ready" message. To remove the message and display the Login page, refresh the browser.

- **Known Issue:**

In AWS environments, availability zones can support different sets of instance types (templates). Turbonomic can identify valid templates for a given *region*, but not for a given availability zone.

If Turbonomic recommends resizing to an invalid template, it could be that you have encountered this problem. To work around it, you can create a policy for the affected scope of workloads and manually exclude the invalid templates.

- **Known Issue:**

For a Migrate to Cloud plan, when migrating from AWS to Azure, the plan does not place Spot Instances from the AWS environment.

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 102202

After you have enabled Datastore Browsing, you might want to disable it again. Under some circumstances, even though you change the setting and then restart the tomcat server, Turbonomic continues to execute datastore browsing.

If this situation arises, please contact Technical Support for assistance.

Also note, after you disable datastore browsing, it can take up to 10 minutes for the change to take effect, even after a tomcat restart.

- **Known Issue:**

For the Optimize Cloud plan, as it calculates NFUs and other metrics Turbonomic introduces rounding errors. For smaller environments the error is on the order of 0.02. However, for larger environments the error can multiply into a significant range.

Affected plans are still useful. However, for a large planning scope the plan can show exaggerated RI Buy recommendations. To get more precision in your Optimize Cloud plans, run them on a smaller scope of workloads.

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 100341

In VMM environments, when a VM storage is on an SMB share and it also has an ISO image, then Turbonomic will not recommend storage moves from the SMB share for that VM.

- **Known Issue:**

When running plans to migrate workload to the cloud, be sure to choose the **Migrate to Cloud** option, and do not use the **Workload Migration** option. If you use **Workload Migration**, you can successfully set up a migration to the cloud, but the resulting plan might not choose the least expensive regions for workload placement.

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 100909,101615

In some vCenter Server environments that include unusual configurations for vCenter, discovery of VMware vSphere Storage Policy Based Management can time out and fail to complete. If you encounter this situation, please contact Technical Support.

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 100911,104082,104121,105565

For AWS environments that include Third Party Marketplace AMIs, Turbonomic can recommend scaling to an instance type that is not supported for a given Marketplace AMI. As a result, the scaling action can fail.

As part of its intelligent workload management, Turbonomic can recommend scaling the instance to a different instance type. However, Turbonomic chooses from the full set of available instance types, and does not recognize whether the recommended type is supported for the given Marketplace AMI. For this reason, the scaling action can fail.

To avoid this situation, create an Automation Policy for a group of related Third Party Marketplace instances, and then set the Excluded Templates scaling constraint to exclude any unsupported instance types.

- **Known Issue:**

In OpenStack environments, when you set up reservations to deploy workloads via OpenStack templates you must constrain the deployment to the OpenStack datacenter.

When you define the workload to deploy, you specify a template to deploy and any constraints that you want Turbonomic to respect. To deploy an OpenStack template, turn on the **Limit initial placement to locations you specify** constraint, and manually choose the datacenter or datacenters that support the OpenStack template.

- **Known Issue:**

Turbonomic now requires HTTPS to connect to the user interface, and to connect to the API. Also, API connections no longer accept clear-text authentication, so you cannot include authentication in URLs to execute API commands. Instead, you should use curl commands to execute API commands.

To support HTTPS, Turbonomic includes a self-signed certificate by default. We recommend that you install a certificate from a trusted Certificate Authority. If you do not install a trusted certificate, you can still use curl to execute API commands if you include the `-k` flag.

- **Known Issue:**

After editing the IP address of a Turbonomic target or deleting a Turbonomic target, we recommend that you restart Tomcat in order for the Supply Chain to correctly reflect the changes.

- **Known Issue:**

Turbonomic policies include a default policy named **Global Actions Mode**. You can use this policy to globally disable all actions in Turbonomic. If you turn on the setting to disable all actions, then `Disabled` takes effect for all actions. However, in the default policies the action modes remain as you have set them. The user interface does not show that you have globally disabled these actions.

- **Known Issue:**

Optimized Improvements for plans do not include hosts to provision.

For cases where actions indicate provisioning new hosts, the Optimized Improvements chart does not include the hosts to provision in the After Plan section.

- **Known Issue:**

In AWS environments that use RI templates across access regions, you should be sure to have a single master account, and include that master and all sub accounts as Turbonomic targets.

If you experience situations where RI actions seem to recommend templates that are not available in the indicated regions, verify that you have included all the sub accounts as targets. If the problem persists, contact Technical Support.

- **Known Issue:**

After executing **Settings : Maintenance Options : Export Current Environment**, the user interface sometimes shows that the export failed even though the export is still running successfully.

If you are exporting a large topology, the user interface response can time out and show this warning after 60 seconds, even though the export continues to run.

If you experience this situation, restart the Turbonomic server. This restarts the HTTP server with a 10 minute timeout setting, which should be sufficient to export most environments. If the problem persists after a restart, contact Technical Support.

- **Known Issue:**

Storage Suspend actions appear grouped with Delete Wasted Files actions in the Delete category of pending actions.

For example, assume you are viewing the On-prem Overview on the Home Page, and the Pending Actions chart does not list Suspend Storage actions. However, if you hover on the Storage tier of the Supply Chain, the tooltip shows that you have actions to execute on Storage. These actions would be to suspend storage.

When viewing the overview, it is always a good idea to hover on any tier of the Supply Chain that is not completely green. The tooltip gives you extra information about that tier, including a count of actions.

To see the specific storage actions, click the Storage tier in the Supply Chain, and then view the Actions list.

- **Known Issue:**

When running a Replace Workload plan to replace certain VMs with a template, under some circumstances the plan replaces the VM with a copy of an existing VM. For this reason, you should not configure a Replace Workload plan.

To get the same effect as a Replace Workload plan, you should configure the plan to remove the VMs you want to replace, and then configure it to add instances of a template or VM copy. For example, remove three VMs, and then add three instances of a VM template.

- **Known Issue:**

For Load Balancer entities, the Transactions Per Second data can be incomplete.

- **Known Issue:**

When setting up a custom plan, the user interface allows you to set a scope that includes public cloud entities. If you run such a custom plan, you can see unexpected or incorrect plan results. You should not set a scope that contains public cloud entities.

To run plans for the public cloud, choose the **Migrate to Public Cloud** or the **Optimize Cloud** plan type.

- **Known Issue:**

Turbonomic includes Automation Policies that you can create to modify the analysis of elements in your environment. This includes Scaling Constraints, which can include setting up templates to exclude when resizing workloads on the cloud. Note that the **Excluded Templates** option is not available for default policies for VM, Database, and Database Server templates.

To set up excluded templates, define a scope of entities and create an Automation Policy for that scope.

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 99189,99805

In vCenter environments, you might see high storage latency, or excessive storage provision.

In vCenter environments, you might see unusually high storage latency values or excessive recommendations to provision new storage. There is a known problem with the storage latency values that vCenter Server versions 6.5.u1x and earlier return via the API. These versions can return unusually high storage latency values.

Turbonomic considers storage latency when calculating whether to move a VM to existing storage, or whether to provision new storage. Because of this known problem, Turbonomic can incorrectly recommend provisioning storage when moves are appropriate.

If you encounter this problem, then you should create a policy that disables storage moves for VMs that are managed by vCenter Server versions 6.5.u1x and earlier. To create this policy:

- Create a VM group that contains all the affected VMs. Note that Turbonomic automatically creates a group named `VMS_vCenter` that you might be able to use.
- Create a new VM automation policy. This policy will disable storage move actions.
- Set the group that you created to be the policy scope.
- Under **Action Automation** add the `Storage Move` action and set it to `Disabled`.

- **Known Issue:**

The Optimal Improvements chart can show incorrect data for hosts to be suspended.

In cases where actions recommend that you suspend hosts, the Optimal Improvements chart should indicate no utilization on the hosts to be suspended. Under some circumstances, the chart can show utilization on these hosts. The result is incorrectly low values for utilization on the other hosts in the current scope.

- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 98910

In action scripts, you can get the internal name of a VM and use that to assemble calls to the API that work with the given VM. However, with the JSON API you must use the VM's UUID to access it via the API call to `entities`. Calls that use `$VMT_TARGET_NAME` with the XML API must now use `$VMT_TARGET_UUID`.

For example, the following code creates the URL base for a call to the API that will get the actions associated with the action script's target VM:

```
URL="/vmturbo/rest/entities/$VMT_TARGET_UUID/actions"
```

- **Known Issue:**

Do not edit Average or Max Utilization templates.

Turbonomic generates special average or max utilization templates that it uses when calculating cluster headroom. You should not edit these templates, because Turbonomic will overwrite your changes the next time it generates the templates. However, the Template Catalog presents these templates as editable.

- **Known Issue:**

After restarting the Turbonomic server, users must log into new sessions in order to continue using the user interface or the API.

- **Known Issue:**

For Migrate to Cloud plans, when you migrate a VM that has an attached ISO image, the plan shows a move of a non-existent OGB disk. This OGB disk is a representation of the ISO image, and you can ignore the move action. The other plan actions for the VM are correct.

- **Known Issue:**

For Tomcat, SQLServer, WebSphere, and other application or database targets that use a scope to identify target instances, Turbonomic can fail to validate or discover the targets. If you add a target via scope, and that scope does not have any VMs to host the target applications, then the target will not validate. If you later add hosts for the applications to that scope, Turbonomic does not dynamically recognize the change and then validate and discover. Even if you execute a Validate command for that target, Turbonomic can validate but it will not run discovery.

To avoid this problem, make sure your applications are running on hosts before you configure the target. If you have encountered this problem (you added hosts to a scope after configuring the target), delete the target from Turbonomic and set a new target with this scope.

- **Known Issue:**

When you set up action orchestration in an Automation Policy, you should be sure that the scope for this policy does not include conflicts with individual entities. If a single entity is in two scopes, and one scope enables orchestration while the other scope does not, then Turbonomic arbitrarily chooses either orchestration or a Turbonomic action mode.

For example, assume two groups - GroupA and GroupB, and assume a host named MyHost is in both groups. If you configure action orchestration for hosts in GroupA but you do not for hosts in GroupB, then you cannot be sure that Turbonomic will call the action orchestrator for actions on MyHost.

- **Known Issue:**

Assume you have application or database servers as targets, and they use dynamic groups to define their scopes for monitoring. If you add new application or database servers to these dynamic groups, or if you shut down and then restart an existing server, then Turbonomic fails to discover the change and these servers will not appear in the user interface. To resolve this problem, execute a manual rediscovery of the affected target.

- **Known Issue:**

Under some circumstances when using the Deploy View, the user interface can fail to respond. After you request a placement, if the placement recommendation does not appear within one to two minutes, reload the browser running Turbonomic to reset the user interface.

- **Known Issue:**

When you reserve resources for VMs that you will deploy in the future, Turbonomic initially calculates these reserved resources as CPU Provisioned, Memory Provisioned, and Storage Provisioned. However, these resources ultimately revert back to values that do not include the reserved VMs.

- **Known Issue:**

In OpenStack environments, it is possible to place a VM belonging to a specific cluster (a VM flavor that is set via extra specifications) onto a host that is not a member of that cluster. Turbonomic cannot identify this configuration error, and will not recommend a move to place the VM on an appropriate host.

You can implement placement policies to ensure that VMs always get placed on the correct hosts. This can work even if there is no host cluster to match the VM flavor. However, in that case the user interface will not show these VMs as members of a PM cluster.

- **Known Issue:**
- **Known Issue:**

Customer Issue 105298

In AWS environments, to scale an instance Turbonomic can recommend changing a current instance to a different instance type. Note that AWS maintains a limit of EC2 instances per region.

Turbonomic does not currently get reliable information about the limits for specific instances, compared to the number of instances currently online. As a result, Turbonomic can recommend actions to move a workload to an instance that exceeds the limit. In this case, the resize action will fail.

- **Known Issue:**

For AWS payment plans that are not 1-year or 3-year terms, AWS does not return pricing data.

For AWS environments, under very rare circumstances you can have RIs on payment plans that do not resolve to 1-year or 3-year terms. In this case, AWS does not return pricing data for those RIs. Turbonomic does not include such RIs in its calculations of RI utilization or RI cost.

- **Known Issue:**

As you run plans, you can generate duplicate plan names in the list on the Plan Management page. For duplicate names, Turbonomic should append the name with an integer to show the count of duplicate names.

This can happen if you give a plan a duplicate name before you run it. For example, Turbonomic provides a default name for each plan type. If you run multiple instances of that plan type, and do not change from the duplicate plan name, this problem will arise. To work around this problem, be sure to provide your own name for your plans.

- **Known Issue:**

For vCenter Server environments, Turbonomic does not recognize DRS rules for VM restart dependencies that are based on ClusterDependencyRule.

For vCenter Server environments, Turbonomic does not recognize DRS rules for VM restart dependencies that are based on `ClusterDependencyRule`.

You might be able to achieve a similar effect by expressing dependencies via `ClusterVmHostRule` or cluster affinity or antiaffinity rules.

- **Known Issue:**

In order to add an ACI Target, your Turbonomic instance must be using Market 1, which is disabled by default. If you require ACI Integration, please contact Turbonomic Technical Support.

- **Known Issue:**

For targets that attach to vCenter Server 6.7 and later, datastore browsing for VSAN can fail to ignore files that you specify in your directory ignore patterns. If you use the default ignore patterns, datastore browsing will ignore the specified files. But if you specify custom ignore strings, for vCenter 6.7 and later Turbonomic can report files you chose to ignore as wasted storage.

- **Known Issue:**

Turbonomic can automate resize actions for datastores. However after executing the action, the hypervisor that is stitched to the datastore requires a refresh before it can recognize that change. Because Turbonomic uses the hypervisor to discover the datastore, then Turbonomic will not recognize the change either. As a result, Turbonomic might recommend the same action again, even though the datastore has already been resized.

To avoid this situation, Turbonomic suggests that you set the Action Mode for storage resize actions to be Recommend.