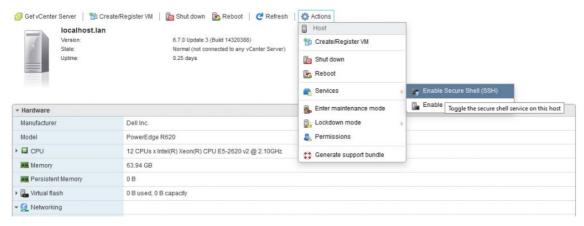
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Note

Please note that in the ESXi 6.7 version, USB devices larger than 2TB are not supported.

Step One - Enable SSH Access To ESXi Host

Connect to ESXi IP address, go to Actions and then select Services and Enable Secure Shell (SSH).



Step Two - Connect To ESXi Host Using SSH

With your preferred SSH client, mine is Putty, start a connection to the ESXi host.

```
login as: root
Using keyboard-interactive authentication.
Password:
The time and date of this login have been sent to the system logs.

WARNING:
All commands run on the ESXi shell are logged and may be included in support bundles. Do not provide passwords directly on the command line. Most tools can prompt for secrets or accept them from standard input.

VMware offers supported, powerful system administration tools. Please see www.vmware.com/go/sysadmintools for details.

The ESXi Shell can be disabled by an administrative user. See the vSphere Security documentation for more information.

[root@localhost:~]
```

Step Three - Stop USB Arbitrator

You have to stop USB Arbitrator Service. The service is used to passthrough the USB devices from hosts to a virtual machine. Once stopped, you will not be able anymore to passthrough USB devices to VMs.

/etc/init.d/usbarbitrator stop

To maintain the stopped status of the service after reboot, insert the command:

chkconfig usbarbitrator off

Step Four - Plug In The USB Device To The ESXi Host And Get The Device Identifier

Connect USB device to the ESXi host. Then get the device identifier by issuing the following command in Putty:

First USB device is the stick which is booting the ESXi software, so the second device is the USB Disk that we'd like to use for the datastore - mpx.vmhba33:C0:T0:L0

Step Five – Write A Label To The Device

Write a gpt label to the USB device using its ID

Step Six - Create Partition

In order to create the partition, we need to have a few info:

- 1. The start sector: 2048
- 2. The GUID for VMFS: AA31E02A400F11DB9590000C2911D1B8
- 3. The end sector. This one should be calculated.

To calculate the end sector, we'll issue the following command first:

```
# partedUtil getptbl /dev/disks/<deviceID>
 192.168.1.145 - PuTTY
                                                                                                                  root@localhost:~] partedUtil getptbl /dev/disks/mpx.vmhba33:C0:T0:L0
 43201 255 63 3907029168
    ot@localhost:~]
Use this formula to get the end Sector:
243201 * 255 * 63 - 1 = 3907024064
Or you can use this formula
 # eval expr \alpha = \ (partedUtil getptbl /dev/disks/<deviceID> | tail -1 | awk '{print $1 " \\ " $2 " \\ " $3}') - 1
 192.168.1.145 - PuTTY
                                                                                                                                                          root@localhost:~] eval expr $(partedUtil getptbl /dev/disks/mpx.vmhba33:CO:TO:LO | tail -l | awk '{print $1 " \\" " $2 " \\" " $3}')
    ot@localhost:~]
Now we have all the info and we can create the partition using the command:
 # partedUtil setptbl /dev/disks/<deviceID> gpt "1 2048 <endSector> AA31E02A400F11DB9590000C2911D1B8 0"
 # 192.168.1.145 - PuTTY
                                                                                                                                                   X
 root@localhost:~] partedUtil setptbl /dev/disks/mpx.vmhba33:C0:T0:L0 gpt "1 2048 3907024064 AA31E02A400F11DB9590000C2911D1B8 0
  2048 3907024064 AA31E02A400F11DB9590000C2911D1B8 0
    ot@localhost:~]
```

Step Seven - Format Partition With VMFS6

vmkfstools -C vmfs6 -S USB-Storage /dev/disks/<deviceID>:1

We'll format the partition now with VMFS6. Please be aware that we have "1" after the deviceID.

```
₱ 192.168.1.145 - PuTTY

                                                                                                 X
root@localhost:~]
[root@localhost:~] vmkfstools -C vmfs6 -S USB-Storage /dev/disks/mpx.vmhba33:C0:T0:L0:1
create fs deviceName:'/dev/disks/mpx.vmhba33:C0:T0:L0:1', fsShortName:'vmfs6', fsName:'USB-Storage'
deviceFullPath:/dev/disks/mpx.vmhba33:C0:T0:L0:1 deviceFile:mpx.vmhba33:C0:T0:L0:1
ATS on device /dev/disks/mpx.vmhba33:C0:T0:L0:1: not supported
Checking if remote hosts are using this device as a valid file system. This may take a few seconds...
Scanning for VMFS-6 host activity (4096 bytes/HB, 1024 HBs).
Creating vmfs6 file system on "mpx.vmhba33:C0:T0:L0:1" with blockSize 1048576, unmapGranularity 1048576
unmapPriority default and volume label "USB-Storage".
Successfully created new volume: 5ea5f7f1-c764f9dc-35b5-c81f66f821cd
[root@localhost:~]
```

Step Eight - Check Datastore In ESXi

Return to ESXi and check the Storage tab. You should see here the new Datastore.



We have managed to add the USB-Disk as VMFS Datstore and we can now deploy VMs on it. I will proceed with the installation of vCenter Appliance.

Source

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 $\textbf{Online URL:} \ https://www.navel.ir/article/how-to-add-a-usb-disk-as-vmfs-datastore-in-esxi-67-126.html$