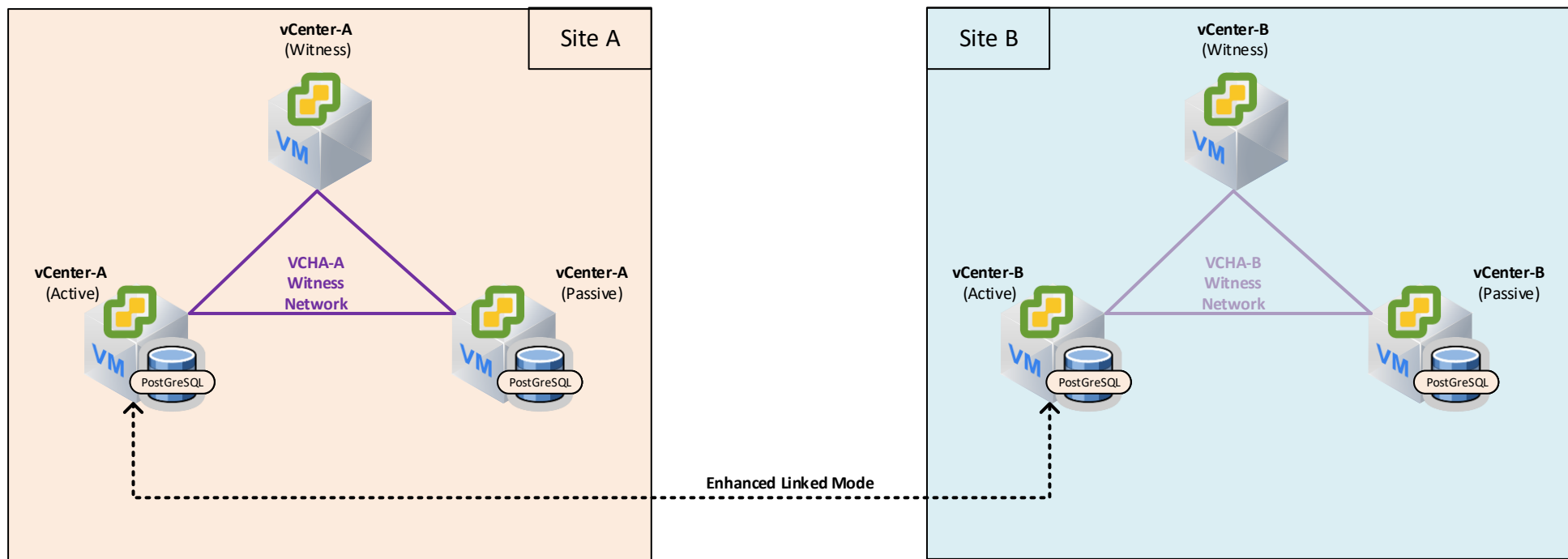


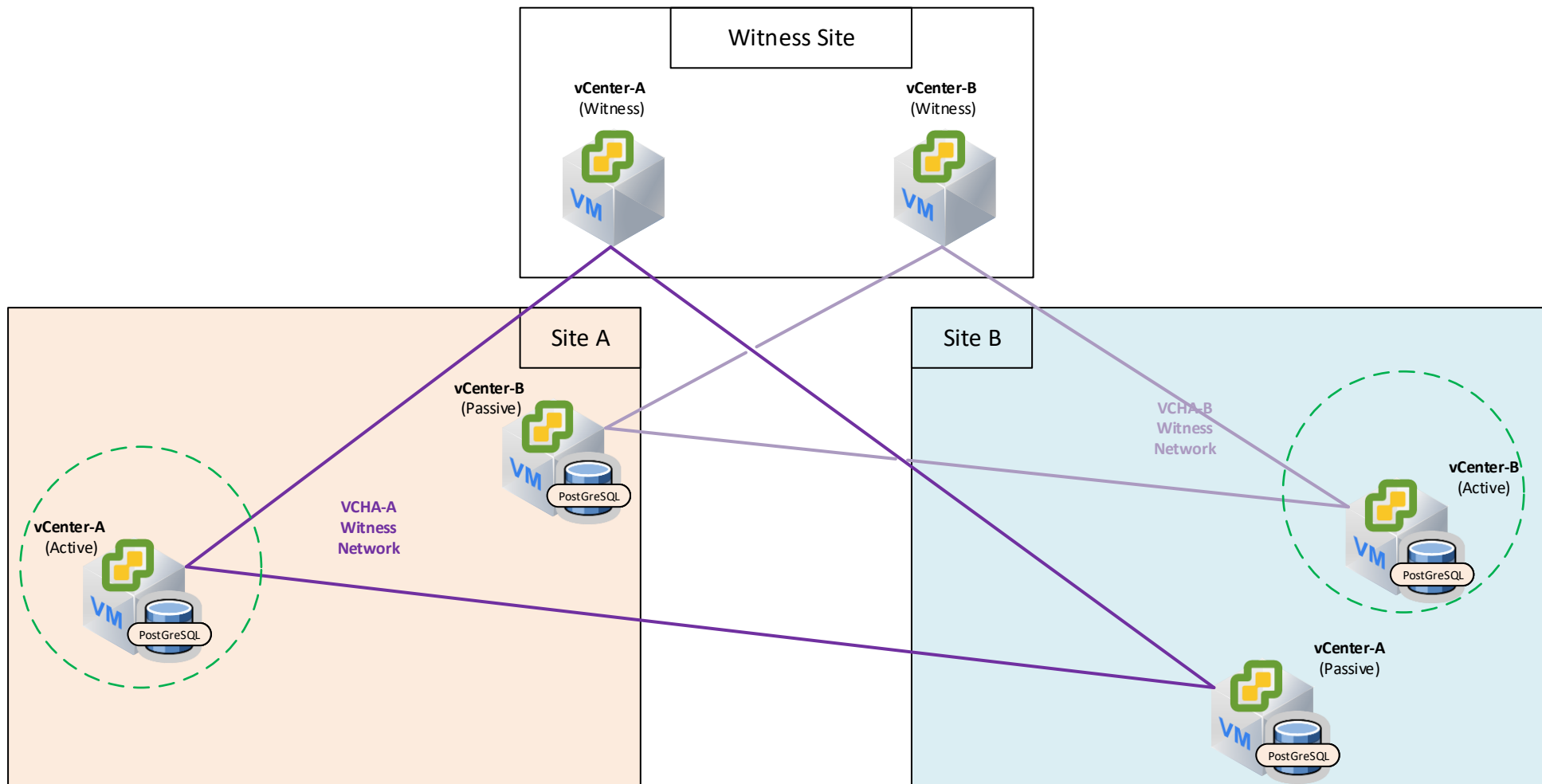
(1) VCHA local (the VCSA-Active, VCSA-Passive and Witness in the same DC) & without ELM

- The VC_A in DC_A: (SSODomain_A)+(PSC_A)+(VC_A)
- The VC_B in DC_B: (SSODomain_B)+(PSC_B)+(VC_B)
- Advantages:
 - simple
 - In a disaster case of DC A, the SRM can run the Recovery Plan.
- Disadvantages:
 - We always need a separate administrative session with each vCenter Server.



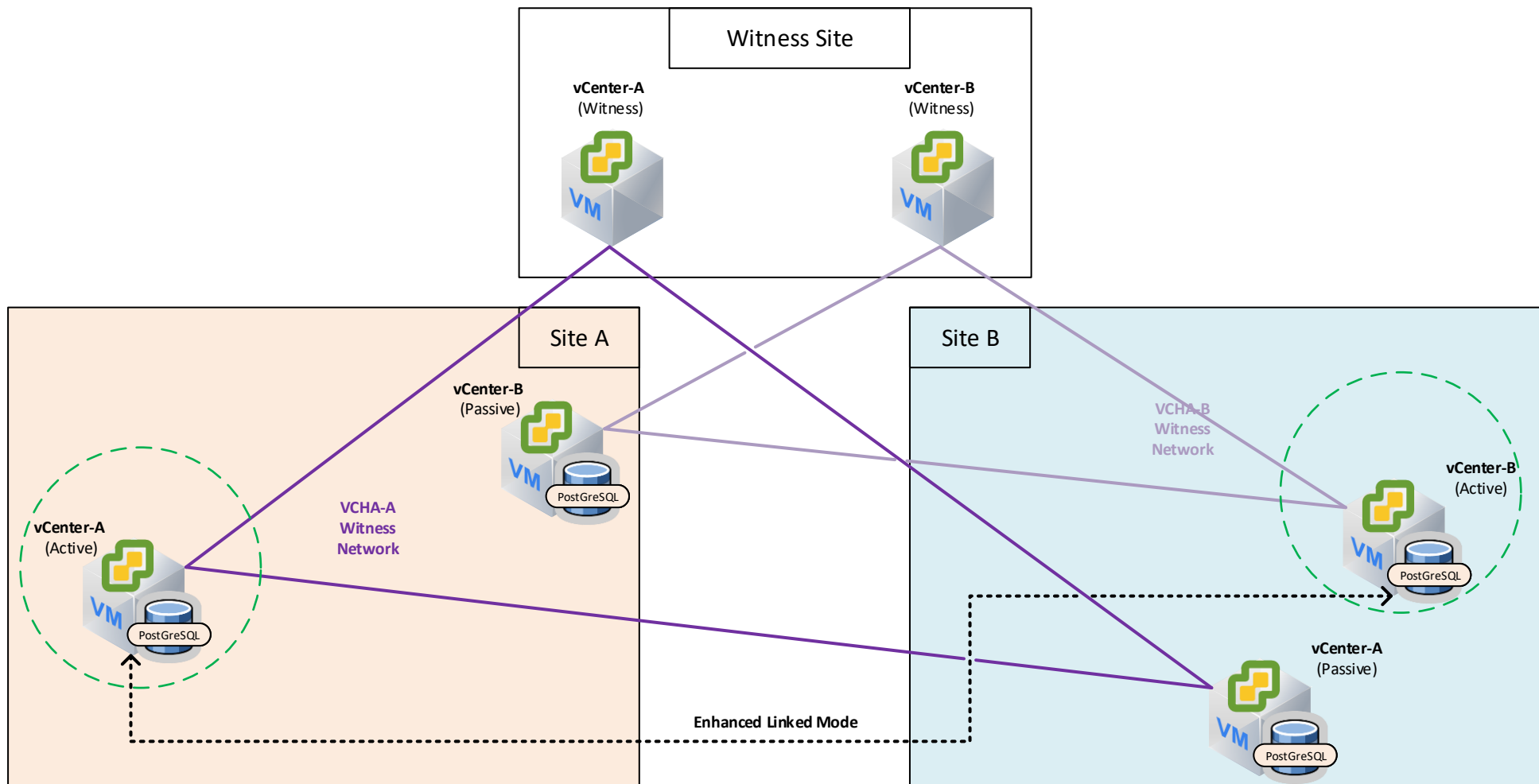
(2) VCHA local & with ELM

- The VC_A in DC_A: (SSODomain_A)+(PSC_A)+(VC_A)
- The VC_A in DC_B: (Pointer to SSODomain_A)+(PSC_B)+(VC_B)
- Advantages:
 - We can use the same session to manage both vCenter Servers.
- Disadvantages:
 - The VC_B has a **dependency** of SSODomain_A (Tested in LAB) → Problem of Enhanced Linked Mode
 - In a disaster case of DC A, the VC_B couldn't authenticate the users → the SRM can't run the Recovery Plan.



(3) VCHA distributed (the VCSA-Active, VCSA-Passive and Witness in different locations) & without ELM

- The VC_A in DC_A: (SSODomain_A)+(PSC_A)+(VC_A)
- The VC_B in DC_B: (SSODomain_B)+(PSC_B)+(VC_B)
- Advantages:
 - The VC_B is independent of the SSODomain_A
 - In a disaster case of DC A:
 - In a disaster case of DC A, the SRM can run the Recovery Plan.
 - The VC_A(replica) is located in DC B
- Disadvantages:
 - We always need a separate administrative session with each vCenter Server.
 - There isn't much official information about the support of a stretched VCHA in two DC.
- Requirement:
 - A Witness Site is a requirement



(4) VCHA distributed & with ELM

- The VC_A in DC_A: (SSODomain_A)+(PSC_A)+(VC_A)
- The VC_A in DC_B: (Pointer to SSODomain_A)+(PSC_B)+(VC_B)
- Advantages:
 - In a disaster case of DC A:
 - In a disaster case of DC A, the SRM can run the Recovery Plan.
 - The VC_A(replica) is in DC
 - We can use the same session to manage both vCenter Servers.
- Disadvantages:
 - There isn't much official information about the support of a stretched VCHA in two DC.
- Requirement:
 - A Witness Site is a requirement