Configure peer relationships (ONTAP 9.2 and earlier)

ONTAP 9

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Create a cluster peer relationship (ONTAP 9.2 and earlier)

You can use the `cluster peer create` command to initiate a request for a peering relationship between a local and remote cluster. After the peer relationship has been requested by the local cluster, you can run `cluster peer create` on the remote cluster to accept the relationship.

What you'll need

- You must have created intercluster LIFs on every node in the clusters being peered.
- The cluster administrators must have agreed on the passphrase each cluster will use to authenticate itself to the other.

Steps

1. On the data protection destination cluster, create a peer relationship with the data protection source cluster:

   `cluster peer create -peer-addrs` *`peer_LIF_IPs`* `-ipspace` *`ipspace`*

   You can ignore the `-ipspace` option if you are not using a custom IPspace. For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   The following example creates a cluster peer relationship with the remote cluster at intercluster LIF IP addresses 192.168.2.201 and 192.168.2.202:

   ```
   cluster02::> cluster peer create -peer-addrs 192.168.2.201,192.168.2.202
   Enter the passphrase:
   Please enter the passphrase again:
   ```

   Enter the passphrase for the peer relationship when prompted.

2. On the data protection source cluster, authenticate the source cluster to the destination cluster:

   `cluster peer create -peer-addrs` *`peer_LIF_IPs`* `-ipspace` *`ipspace`*

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   The following example authenticates the local cluster to the remote cluster at intercluster LIF IP addresses 192.140.112.203 and 192.140.112.204:

   ```
   cluster01::> cluster peer create -peer-addrs 192.168.2.203,192.168.2.204
   Please confirm the passphrase:
   Please confirm the passphrase again:
   ```

   Enter the passphrase for the peer relationship when prompted.

3. Verify that the cluster peer relationship was created:

   `cluster peer show -instance`

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```
cluster01::> cluster peer show -instance
Peer Cluster Name: cluster01
Remote Intercluster Addresses: 192.168.2.201,192.168.2.202
Availability: Available
Remote Cluster Name: cluster02
Active IP Addresses: 192.168.2.201,192.168.2.202
Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-000013
```

4. Check the connectivity and status of the nodes in the peer relationship:

   `cluster peer health show`

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```
cluster01::> cluster peer health show
Node       cluster-Name                Node-Name
             Ping-Status               RDB-Health Cluster-Health  Avail…
---------- --------------------------- ---------  ---------------
--------
cluster01-01
           cluster02                   cluster02-01
             Data: interface_reachable
             ICMP: interface_reachable true       true            true
                                       cluster02-02
             Data: interface_reachable
             ICMP: interface_reachable true       true            true
cluster01-02
           cluster02                   cluster02-01
             Data: interface_reachable
             ICMP: interface_reachable true       true            true
                                       cluster02-02
             Data: interface_reachable
             ICMP: interface_reachable true       true            true
```

Create an intercluster SVM peer relationship (ONTAP 9.2 and earlier)

You can use the `vserver peer create` command to create a peer relationship

between SVMs on local and remote clusters. After the peer relationship has been created, you can run `vserver peer accept` on the remote cluster to authorize the peer relationship.

What you'll need

The source and destination clusters must be peered.

About this task

You can create a peer relationships between SVMs in the same cluster for local data backup. For more information, see the `vserver peer create` man page.

Administrators occasionally use the `vserver peer reject` command to reject a proposed SVM peer relationship. If the relationship between SVMs is in the `rejected` state, you must delete the relationship before you can create a new one. For more information, see the `vserver peer delete` man page.

Steps

1. On the data protection source cluster, create a peer relationship with an SVM on the data protection destination cluster:

   `vserver peer create -vserver local_SVM -peer-vserver remote_SVM -applications snapmirror|file-copy|lun-copy -peer-cluster remote_cluster`

   The following example creates a peer relationship between the local SVM`pvs1` and the remote SVM`vs1`

   ```
   cluster01::> vserver peer create -vserver pvs1 -peer-vserver vs1
   -applications snapmirror -peer-cluster cluster02
   ```

   If the local and remote SVMs have the same names, you must use a *local name* to create the SVM peer relationship:

   ```
   cluster01::> vserver peer create -vserver vs1 -peer-vserver
   vs1 -applications snapmirror -peer-cluster cluster01
   -local-name cluster1vs1LocallyUniqueName
   ```

2. On the data protection source cluster, verify that the peer relationship has been initiated:

   `vserver peer show-all`

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   The following example shows that the peer relationship between SVM `pvs1` and SVM `vs1` has been initiated:

```
cluster01::> vserver peer show-all
                    Peer              Peer                           Peering
Vserver             Vserver           State       Peer Cluster
Applications
-----------         -----------       ----------  --------------
------------
pvs1                vs1               initiated   Cluster02
snapmirror
```

3. On the data protection destination cluster, display the pending SVM peer relationship:

   `vserver peer show`

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   The following example lists the pending peer relationships for `cluster02`:

```
cluster02::> vserver peer show

                    Peer               Peer
Vserver             Vserver            State
-----------         -----------        ------------
vs1                 pvs1               pending
```

4. On the data protection destination cluster, authorize the pending peer relationship:

   `vserver peer accept -vserver` *`local_SVM`* `-peer-vserver` *`remote_SVM`*

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   The following example authorizes the peer relationship between the local SVM `vs1` and the remote SVM `pvs1`:

```
cluster02::> vserver peer accept -vserver vs1 -peer-vserver pvs1
```

5. Verify the SVM peer relationship:

   `vserver peer show`

```
cluster01::> vserver peer show
            Peer        Peer                           Peering
Remote
Vserver     Vserver     State        Peer Cluster      Applications
Vserver
----------- ----------- ------------ ----------------- --------------
---------
pvs1        vs1         peered       cluster02         snapmirror
vs1
```