



Configure peer relationships (ONTAP 9.2 and earlier)

ONTAP 9

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Configure peer relationships (ONTAP 9.2 and earlier)

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-addr peer_LIF_IPs -ip space ip space
```

You can ignore the `-ip space` option if you are not using a custom IP space. 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-addr 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-addr peer_LIF_IPs -ip space ip space
```

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-addr 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::> vsrver peer show-all
```

| Vserver Applications | Peer Vserver | Peer State | Peer Cluster | Peering |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | |
| pvs1 | vs1 | initiated | Cluster02 | |
| snapmirror | | | | |

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

```
vsrver peer show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

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

```
cluster02::> vsrver peer show
```

| Vserver | Peer Vserver | Peer State |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| ----- | ----- | ----- |
| vs1 | pvs1 | pending |

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

```
vsrver peer accept -vsrver local_SVM -peer-vsrrver 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::> vsrver peer accept -vsrver vs1 -peer-vsrrver pvs1
```

5. Verify the SVM peer relationship:

```
vsrver peer show
```

```
cluster01::> vserver peer show
```

| | Peer | Peer | | Peering |
|---------|---------|--------|--------------|--------------|
| Remote | | | | |
| Vserver | Vserver | State | Peer Cluster | Applications |
| Vserver | | | | |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| ----- | | | | |
| pvs1 | vs1 | peered | cluster02 | snapmirror |
| vs1 | | | | |

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