



Cluster and SVM peering with the CLI

ONTAP 9

NetApp
February 24, 2022

Table of Contents

- Cluster and SVM peering with the CLI 1
 - Cluster and SVM peering overview with the CLI 1
 - Prepare for cluster and SVM peering 1
 - Configure intercluster LIFs 4
 - Configure peer relationships (ONTAP 9.3 and later) 17
 - Configure peer relationships (ONTAP 9.2 and earlier) 24
 - Enable cluster peering encryption on an existing peer relationship 28
 - Remove cluster peering encryption from an existing peer relationship 29
 - Where to find additional information 29

Cluster and SVM peering with the CLI

Cluster and SVM peering overview with the CLI

You can create peer relationships between source and destination clusters and between source and destination storage virtual machines (SVMs). You must create peer relationships between these entities before you can replicate Snapshot copies using SnapMirror.

ONTAP 9.3 offers enhancements that simplify the way you configure peer relationships between clusters and SVMs. The cluster and SVMs peering procedures are available for all ONTAP 9 versions. You should use the appropriate procedure for your version of ONTAP.

You perform the procedures using the command-line interface (CLI), not System Manager or an automated scripting tool.

Prepare for cluster and SVM peering

Peering basics

You must create *peer relationships* between source and destination clusters and between source and destination SVMs before you can replicate Snapshot copies using SnapMirror. A peer relationship defines network connections that enable clusters and SVMs to exchange data securely.

Clusters and SVMs in peer relationships communicate over the intercluster network using *intercluster logical interfaces (LIFs)*. An intercluster LIF is a LIF that supports the "intercluster-core" network interface service and is typically created using the "default-intercluster" network interface service policy. You must create intercluster LIFs on every node in the clusters being peered.

Intercluster LIFs use routes that belong to the system SVM to which they are assigned. ONTAP automatically creates a system SVM for cluster-level communications within an IPspace.

Fan-out and cascade topologies are both supported. In a cascade topology, you need only create intercluster networks between the primary and secondary clusters and between the secondary and tertiary clusters. You need not create an intercluster network between the primary and the tertiary cluster.



It is possible (but not advisable) for an administrator to remove the intercluster-core service from the default-intercluster service policy. If this occurs, LIFs created using "default-intercluster" will not actually be intercluster LIFs. To confirm that the default-intercluster service policy contains the intercluster-core service, use the following command:

```
network interface service-policy show -policy default-intercluster
```

Prerequisites for cluster peering

Before you set up cluster peering, you should confirm that the connectivity, port, IP address, subnet, firewall, and cluster-naming requirements are met.

Connectivity requirements

Every intercluster LIF on the local cluster must be able to communicate with every intercluster LIF on the remote cluster.

Although it is not required, it is typically simpler to configure the IP addresses used for intercluster LIFs in the same subnet. The IP addresses can reside in the same subnet as data LIFs, or in a different subnet. The subnet used in each cluster must meet the following requirements:

- The subnet must belong to the broadcast domain that contains the ports that are used for intercluster communication.
- The subnet must have enough IP addresses available to allocate to one intercluster LIF per node.

For example, in a four-node cluster, the subnet used for intercluster communication must have four available IP addresses. Each node must have an intercluster LIF with an IP address on the intercluster network.

Intercluster LIFs can have an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address.



ONTAP 9 enables you to migrate your peering networks from IPv4 to IPv6 by optionally allowing both protocols to be present simultaneously on the intercluster LIFs. In earlier releases, all intercluster relationships for an entire cluster were either IPv4 or IPv6. This meant that changing protocols was a potentially disruptive event.

Port requirements

You can use dedicated ports for intercluster communication, or share ports used by the data network. Ports must meet the following requirements:

- All ports that are used to communicate with a given remote cluster must be in the same IPspace.

You can use multiple IPspaces to peer with multiple clusters. Pair-wise full-mesh connectivity is required only within an IPspace.

- The broadcast domain that is used for intercluster communication must include at least two ports per node so that intercluster communication can fail over from one port to another port.

Ports added to a broadcast domain can be physical network ports, VLANs, or interface groups (ifgrps).

- All ports must be cabled.
- All ports must be in a healthy state.
- The MTU settings of the ports must be consistent.

Firewall requirements

Firewalls and the intercluster firewall policy must allow the following protocols:

- ICMP service
- TCP to the IP addresses of all the intercluster LIFs over the ports 10000, 11104, and 11105
- Bidirectional HTTPS between the intercluster LIFs

Although HTTPS is not required when you set up cluster peering using the CLI, HTTPS is required later if

you use System Manager to configure data protection.

The default `intercluster` firewall policy allows access through the HTTPS protocol and from all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0). You can modify or replace the policy if necessary.

Cluster requirement

Clusters must meet the following requirement:

- A cluster cannot be in a peer relationship with more than 255 clusters.

Use shared or dedicated ports

You can use dedicated ports for intercluster communication, or share ports used by the data network. In deciding whether to share ports, you need to consider network bandwidth, the replication interval, and port availability.



You can share ports on one peered cluster while using dedicated ports on the other.

Network bandwidth

If you have a high-speed network, such as 10 GbE, you might have enough local LAN bandwidth to perform replication using the same 10 GbE ports used for data access.

Even then, you should compare your available WAN bandwidth to your LAN bandwidth. If the available WAN bandwidth is significantly less than 10 GbE, you might need to use dedicated ports.



The one exception to this rule might be when all or many nodes in the cluster replicate data, in which case bandwidth utilization is typically spread across nodes.

If you are not using dedicated ports, the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of the replication network should typically be the same as the MTU size of the data network.

Replication interval

If replication takes place in off-peak hours, you should be able to use data ports for replication even without a 10-GbE LAN connection.

If replication takes place during normal business hours, you need to consider the amount of data that will be replicated and whether it requires so much bandwidth that it could cause contention with data protocols. If network utilization by data protocols (SMB, NFS, iSCSI) is above 50%, you should use dedicated ports for intercluster communication, to allow for non-degraded performance if node failover occurs.

Port availability

If you determine that replication traffic is interfering with data traffic, you can migrate intercluster LIFs to any other intercluster-capable shared port on the same node.

You can also dedicate VLAN ports for replication. The bandwidth of the port is shared between all VLANs and the base port.

Use custom IPspaces to isolate replication traffic

You can use custom IPspaces to separate the interactions that a cluster has with its peers. Called *designated intercluster connectivity*, this configuration allows service providers to isolate replication traffic in multitenant environments.

Suppose, for example, that you want replication traffic between Cluster A and Cluster B to be separated from replication traffic between Cluster A and Cluster C. To accomplish this, you can create two IPspaces on Cluster A.

One IPspace contains the intercluster LIFs that you use to communicate with Cluster B. The other contains the intercluster LIFs that you use to communicate with Cluster C, as shown in the following illustration.



For custom IPspace configuration, see the *Network Management Guide*.

Configure intercluster LIFs

Configure intercluster LIFs on shared data ports

You can configure intercluster LIFs on ports shared with the data network. Doing so reduces the number of ports you need for intercluster networking.

Steps

1. List the ports in the cluster:

```
network port show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows the network ports in `cluster01`:

```
cluster01::> network port show
```

(Mbps)						Speed
Node	Port	IPspace	Broadcast Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Oper
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
cluster01-01						
	e0a	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0b	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0c	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0d	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
cluster01-02						
	e0a	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0b	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0c	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0d	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000

2. Create intercluster LIFs on the system SVM:

Option	Description
In ONTAP 9.6 and later:	<code>network interface create -vserver <i>system_SVM</i> -lif <i>LIF_name</i> -service -policy default-intercluster -home -node <i>node</i> -home-port <i>port</i> -address <i>port_IP</i> -netmask <i>netmask</i></code>
In ONTAP 9.5 and earlier:	<code>network interface create -vserver <i>system_SVM</i> -lif <i>LIF_name</i> -role intercluster -home-node <i>node</i> -home -port <i>port</i> -address <i>port_IP</i> -netmask <i>netmask</i></code>

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example creates intercluster LIFs `cluster01_icl01` and `cluster01_icl02`:

```

cluster01::> network interface create -vserver cluster01 -lif
cluster01_icl01 -service-
policy default-intercluster -home-node cluster01-01 -home-port e0c
-address 192.168.1.201
-netmask 255.255.255.0

cluster01::> network interface create -vserver cluster01 -lif
cluster01_icl02 -service-
policy default-intercluster -home-node cluster01-02 -home-port e0c
-address 192.168.1.202
-netmask 255.255.255.0

```

3. Verify that the intercluster LIFs were created:

Option	Description
In ONTAP 9.6 and later:	network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster
In ONTAP 9.5 and earlier:	network interface show -role intercluster

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```

cluster01::> network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster

```

	Logical	Status	Network	Current
Current Is				
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node
Home				Port
cluster01	cluster01_icl01	up/up	192.168.1.201/24	cluster01-01 e0c
true	cluster01_icl02	up/up	192.168.1.202/24	cluster01-02 e0c
true				

4. Verify that the intercluster LIFs are redundant:

Option	Description
In ONTAP 9.6 and later:	network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster -failover
In ONTAP 9.5 and earlier:	network interface show -role intercluster -failover

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows that the intercluster LIFs `cluster01_icl01` and `cluster01_icl02` on the `e0c` port will fail over to the `e0d` port.

```
cluster01::> network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster
-failover
```

Vserver	Logical Interface	Home Node:Port	Failover Policy	Failover Group
cluster01	cluster01_icl01	cluster01-01:e0c	local-only	
192.168.1.201/24			Failover Targets: cluster01-01:e0c, cluster01-01:e0d	
	cluster01_icl02	cluster01-02:e0c	local-only	
192.168.1.201/24			Failover Targets: cluster01-02:e0c, cluster01-02:e0d	

Configure intercluster LIFs on dedicated ports

You can configure intercluster LIFs on dedicated ports. Doing so typically increases the available bandwidth for replication traffic.

Steps

1. List the ports in the cluster:

```
network port show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows the network ports in `cluster01`:

```
cluster01::> network port show
```

(Mbps)		Speed				
Node	Port	IPspace	Broadcast Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Oper

cluster01-01						
	e0a	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0b	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0c	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0d	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0e	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0f	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
cluster01-02						
	e0a	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0b	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0c	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0d	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0e	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0f	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000

2. Determine which ports are available to dedicate to intercluster communication:

```
network interface show -fields home-port,curr-port
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows that ports e0e and e0f have not been assigned LIFs:

```
cluster01::> network interface show -fields home-port,curr-port
vserver lif                home-port curr-port
-----
Cluster cluster01-01_clus1 e0a      e0a
Cluster cluster01-01_clus2 e0b      e0b
Cluster cluster01-02_clus1 e0a      e0a
Cluster cluster01-02_clus2 e0b      e0b
cluster01
    cluster_mgmt            e0c      e0c
cluster01
    cluster01-01_mgmt1      e0c      e0c
cluster01
    cluster01-02_mgmt1      e0c      e0c
```

3. Create a failover group for the dedicated ports:

```
network interface failover-groups create -vserver system_SVM -failover-group
failover_group -targets physical_or_logical_ports
```

The following example assigns ports e0e and e0f to the failover group intercluster01 on the system SVM cluster01:

```
cluster01::> network interface failover-groups create -vserver cluster01
-failover-group
intercluster01 -targets
cluster01-01:e0e,cluster01-01:e0f,cluster01-02:e0e,cluster01-02:e0f
```

4. Verify that the failover group was created:

```
network interface failover-groups show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```
cluster01::> network interface failover-groups show
```

Vserver	Group	Failover Targets

Cluster	Cluster	
		cluster01-01:e0a, cluster01-01:e0b, cluster01-02:e0a, cluster01-02:e0b
cluster01	Default	cluster01-01:e0c, cluster01-01:e0d, cluster01-02:e0c, cluster01-02:e0d, cluster01-01:e0e, cluster01-01:e0f cluster01-02:e0e, cluster01-02:e0f
	intercluster01	cluster01-01:e0e, cluster01-01:e0f cluster01-02:e0e, cluster01-02:e0f

5. Create intercluster LIFs on the system SVM and assign them to the failover group.

Option	Description
In ONTAP 9.6 and later:	<pre>network interface create -vserver system_SVM -lif LIF_name -service -policy default-intercluster -home -node node -home- port port -address port_IP -netmask netmask -failover -group failover_group</pre>

Option	Description
In ONTAP 9.5 and earlier:	<code>network interface create -vserver <i>system_SVM</i> -lif <i>LIF_name</i> -role intercluster -home-node <i>node</i> -home-port <i>port</i> -address <i>port_IP</i> -netmask <i>netmask</i> -failover-group <i>failover_group</i></code>

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example creates intercluster LIFs `cluster01_icl01` and `cluster01_icl02` in the failover group `intercluster01`:

```
cluster01::> network interface create -vserver cluster01 -lif
cluster01_icl01 -service-
policy default-intercluster -home-node cluster01-01 -home-port e0e
-address 192.168.1.201
-netmask 255.255.255.0 -failover-group intercluster01

cluster01::> network interface create -vserver cluster01 -lif
cluster01_icl02 -service-
policy default-intercluster -home-node cluster01-02 -home-port e0e
-address 192.168.1.202
-netmask 255.255.255.0 -failover-group intercluster01
```

6. Verify that the intercluster LIFs were created:

Option	Description
In ONTAP 9.6 and later:	<code>network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster</code>
In ONTAP 9.5 and earlier:	<code>network interface show -role intercluster</code>

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```

cluster01::> network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster

          Logical      Status      Network      Current
Current Is
Vserver   Interface  Admin/Oper Address/Mask      Node          Port
Home
-----
cluster01
          cluster01_icl01
                up/up      192.168.1.201/24  cluster01-01  e0e
true
          cluster01_icl02
                up/up      192.168.1.202/24  cluster01-02  e0f
true

```

7. Verify that the intercluster LIFs are redundant:

Option	Description
In ONTAP 9.6 and later:	network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster -failover
In ONTAP 9.5 and earlier:	network interface show -role intercluster -failover

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows that the intercluster LIFs cluster01_icl01 and cluster01_icl02 on the SVM e0e port will fail over to the e0f port.

```

cluster01::> network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster
-failover

          Logical      Home      Failover      Failover
Vserver   Interface      Node:Port      Policy      Group
-----
cluster01
          cluster01_icl01  cluster01-01:e0e  local-only
intercluster01
                                Failover Targets:  cluster01-01:e0e,
                                                cluster01-01:e0f
          cluster01_icl02  cluster01-02:e0e  local-only
intercluster01
                                Failover Targets:  cluster01-02:e0e,
                                                cluster01-02:e0f

```

Configure intercluster LIFs in custom IPspaces

You can configure intercluster LIFs in custom IPspaces. Doing so allows you to isolate replication traffic in multitenant environments.

When you create a custom IPspace, the system creates a system storage virtual machine (SVM) to serve as a container for the system objects in that IPspace. You can use the new SVM as the container for any intercluster LIFs in the new IPspace. The new SVM has the same name as the custom IPspace.

Steps

1. List the ports in the cluster:

```
network port show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows the network ports in `cluster01`:

```
cluster01::> network port show
```

						Speed
(Mbps)						
Node	Port	IPspace	Broadcast Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Oper
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
cluster01-01						
	e0a	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0b	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0c	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0d	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0e	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0f	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
cluster01-02						
	e0a	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0b	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0c	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0d	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0e	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0f	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000

2. Create custom IPspaces on the cluster:

```
network ipspace create -ipspace ipspace
```

The following example creates the custom IPspace `ipspace-IC1`:

```
cluster01::> network ipspace create -ipspace ipspace-IC1
```

3. Determine which ports are available to dedicate to intercluster communication:

```
network interface show -fields home-port,curr-port
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows that ports e0e and e0f have not been assigned LIFs:

```
cluster01::> network interface show -fields home-port,curr-port
vserver lif                home-port curr-port
-----
Cluster cluster01_clus1    e0a      e0a
Cluster cluster01_clus2    e0b      e0b
Cluster cluster02_clus1    e0a      e0a
Cluster cluster02_clus2    e0b      e0b
cluster01
      cluster_mgmt          e0c      e0c
cluster01
      cluster01-01_mgmt1    e0c      e0c
cluster01
      cluster01-02_mgmt1    e0c      e0c
```

4. Remove the available ports from the default broadcast domain:

```
network port broadcast-domain remove-ports -broadcast-domain Default -ports
ports
```

A port cannot be in more than one broadcast domain at a time. For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example removes ports e0e and e0f from the default broadcast domain:

```
cluster01::> network port broadcast-domain remove-ports -broadcast
-domain Default -ports
cluster01-01:e0e,cluster01-01:e0f,cluster01-02:e0e,cluster01-02:e0f
```

5. Verify that the ports have been removed from the default broadcast domain:

```
network port show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows that ports e0e and e0f have been removed from the default broadcast domain:

```
cluster01::> network port show
```

Node	Port	IPspace	Broadcast Domain	Link	MTU	Speed (Mbps) Admin/Oper

cluster01-01						
	e0a	Cluster	Cluster	up	9000	auto/1000
	e0b	Cluster	Cluster	up	9000	auto/1000
	e0c	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0d	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0e	Default	-	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0f	Default	-	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0g	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
cluster01-02						
	e0a	Cluster	Cluster	up	9000	auto/1000
	e0b	Cluster	Cluster	up	9000	auto/1000
	e0c	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0d	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0e	Default	-	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0f	Default	-	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0g	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000

6. Create a broadcast domain in the custom IPspace:

```
network port broadcast-domain create -ipspace ipspace -broadcast-domain  
broadcast_domain -mtu MTU -ports ports
```

The following example creates the broadcast domain `ipspace-IC1-bd` in the IPspace `ipspace-IC1`:

```
cluster01::> network port broadcast-domain create -ipspace ipspace-IC1  
-broadcast-domain  
ipspace-IC1-bd -mtu 1500 -ports cluster01-01:e0e,cluster01-01:e0f,  
cluster01-02:e0e,cluster01-02:e0f
```

7. Verify that the broadcast domain was created:

```
network port broadcast-domain show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.


```

cluster01::> network port broadcast-domain show
IPspace Broadcast
Name      Domain Name      MTU      Port List
-----
Cluster Cluster      9000
      cluster01-01:e0a      complete
      cluster01-01:e0b      complete
      cluster01-02:e0a      complete
      cluster01-02:e0b      complete
Default Default      1500
      cluster01-01:e0c      complete
      cluster01-01:e0d      complete
      cluster01-01:e0f      complete
      cluster01-01:e0g      complete
      cluster01-02:e0c      complete
      cluster01-02:e0d      complete
      cluster01-02:e0f      complete
      cluster01-02:e0g      complete
ipspace-IC1
      ipspace-IC1-bd
      1500
      cluster01-01:e0e      complete
      cluster01-01:e0f      complete
      cluster01-02:e0e      complete
      cluster01-02:e0f      complete

```

8. Create intercluster LIFs on the system SVM and assign them to the broadcast domain:

Option	Description
In ONTAP 9.6 and later:	<code>network interface create -vserver <i>system_SVM</i> -lif <i>LIF_name</i> -service -policy default-intercluster -home -node <i>node</i> -home-port <i>port</i> -address <i>port_IP</i> -netmask <i>netmask</i></code>
In ONTAP 9.5 and earlier:	<code>network interface create -vserver <i>system_SVM</i> -lif <i>LIF_name</i> -role intercluster -home-node <i>node</i> -home -port <i>port</i> -address <i>port_IP</i> -netmask <i>netmask</i></code>

The LIF is created in the broadcast domain that the home port is assigned to. The broadcast domain has a default failover group with the same name as the broadcast domain. For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example creates intercluster LIFs `cluster01_icl01` and `cluster01_icl02` in the broadcast domain `ipspace-IC1-bd`:

```
cluster01::> network interface create -vserver ipspace-IC1 -lif
cluster01_icl01 -service-
policy default-intercluster -home-node cluster01-01 -home-port e0e
-address 192.168.1.201
-netmask 255.255.255.0

cluster01::> network interface create -vserver ipspace-IC1 -lif
cluster01_icl02 -service-
policy default-intercluster -home-node cluster01-02 -home-port e0e
-address 192.168.1.202
-netmask 255.255.255.0
```

9. Verify that the intercluster LIFs were created:

Option	Description
In ONTAP 9.6 and later:	network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster
In ONTAP 9.5 and earlier:	network interface show -role intercluster

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```
cluster01::> network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster
Logical      Status      Network      Current
Current Is
Vserver      Interface  Admin/Oper  Address/Mask      Node      Port
Home
-----
-----
ipspace-IC1
      cluster01_icl01
              up/up      192.168.1.201/24  cluster01-01  e0e
true
      cluster01_icl02
              up/up      192.168.1.202/24  cluster01-02  e0f
true
```

10. Verify that the intercluster LIFs are redundant:

Option	Description
In ONTAP 9.6 and later:	<code>network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster -failover</code>
In ONTAP 9.5 and earlier:	<code>network interface show -role intercluster -failover</code>

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows that the intercluster LIFs `cluster01_icl01` and `cluster01_icl02` on the SVM `e0e` port fail over to the `e0f` port:

```
cluster01::> network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster
-failover
```

Vserver	Logical Interface	Home Node:Port	Failover Policy	Failover Group
ipspace-IC1				
	cluster01_icl01	cluster01-01:e0e	local-only	
intercluster01				
			Failover Targets:	cluster01-01:e0e, cluster01-01:e0f
	cluster01_icl02	cluster01-02:e0e	local-only	
intercluster01				
			Failover Targets:	cluster01-02:e0e, cluster01-02:e0f

Configure peer relationships (ONTAP 9.3 and later)

Create a cluster peer relationship (ONTAP 9.3 and later)

You can use the `cluster peer create` command to create a peer relationship between a local and remote cluster. After the peer relationship has been created, you can run `cluster peer create` on the remote cluster to authenticate it to the local cluster.

What you'll need

- You must have created intercluster LIFs on every node in the clusters that are being peered.
- The clusters must be running ONTAP 9.3 or later.

Steps

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

```
cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -offer-expiration MM/DD/YYYY
HH:MM:SS|1...7days|1...168hours -peer-addr peer_LIF_IPs -initial-allowed-vserver
```

```
-peers svm_name,...|* -ipspace ipspace
```

If you specify both `-generate-passphrase` and `-peer-addr`s, only the cluster whose intercluster LIFs are specified in `-peer-addr`s can use the generated password.

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

If you are creating the peering relationship in ONTAP 9.6 or later and you do not want cross-cluster peering communications to be encrypted, you must use the `-encryption-protocol-proposed none` option to disable encryption.

The following example creates a cluster peer relationship with an unspecified remote cluster, and pre-authorizes peer relationships with SVMs `vs1` and `vs2` on the local cluster:

```
cluster02::> cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -offer-expiration
2days -initial-allowed-vserver-peers vs1,vs2
```

```
                Passphrase: UCa+6lRVICXeL/gq1WrK7ShR
                Expiration Time: 6/7/2017 08:16:10 EST
Initial Allowed Vserver Peers: vs1,vs2
                Intercluster LIF IP: 192.140.112.101
                Peer Cluster Name: Clus_7ShR (temporary generated)
```

Warning: make a note of the passphrase - it cannot be displayed again.

The following example creates a cluster peer relationship with the remote cluster at intercluster LIF IP addresses 192.140.112.103 and 192.140.112.104, and pre-authorizes a peer relationship with any SVM on the local cluster:

```
cluster02::> cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -peer-addr
192.140.112.103,192.140.112.104 -offer-expiration 2days -initial-allowed
-vserver-peers *
```

```
                Passphrase: UCa+6lRVICXeL/gq1WrK7ShR
                Expiration Time: 6/7/2017 08:16:10 EST
Initial Allowed Vserver Peers: vs1,vs2
                Intercluster LIF IP: 192.140.112.101,192.140.112.102
                Peer Cluster Name: Clus_7ShR (temporary generated)
```

Warning: make a note of the passphrase - it cannot be displayed again.

The following example creates a cluster peer relationship with an unspecified remote cluster, and pre-authorizes peer relationships with SVMs `vs1` and `vs2` on the local cluster:

```
cluster02::> cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -offer-expiration
2days -initial-allowed-vserver-peers vs1,vs2
```

```
Passphrase: UCa+6lRVICXeL/gq1WrK7ShR
Expiration Time: 6/7/2017 08:16:10 EST
Initial Allowed Vserver Peers: vs1,vs2
Intercluster LIF IP: 192.140.112.101
Peer Cluster Name: Clus_7ShR (temporary generated)
```

Warning: make a note of the passphrase - it cannot be displayed again.

2. On 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 192.140.112.101 and 192.140.112.102:

```
cluster01::> cluster peer create -peer-addr
192.140.112.101,192.140.112.102
```

Notice: Use a generated passphrase or choose a passphrase of 8 or more characters.

To ensure the authenticity of the peering relationship, use a phrase or sequence of characters that would be hard to guess.

Enter the passphrase:

Confirm the passphrase:

Clusters cluster02 and cluster01 are peered.

Enter the passphrase for the peer relationship when prompted.

3. Verify that the cluster peer relationship was created:

```
cluster peer show -instance
```

```
cluster01::> cluster peer show -instance
```

```
Peer Cluster Name: cluster02
Remote Intercluster Addresses: 192.140.112.101,
192.140.112.102
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Available
Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
Active IP Addresses: 192.140.112.101,
192.140.112.102
Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
Authentication Status Administrative: no-authentication
Authentication Status Operational: absent
Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
IPspace for the Relationship: Default
```

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

```
cluster peer health show
```

```
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

Other ways to do this in ONTAP

To perform these tasks with...	See this content...
The redesigned System Manager (available with ONTAP 9.7 and later)	Prepare for mirroring and vaulting
System Manager Classic (available with ONTAP 9.7 and earlier)	Volume disaster recovery preparation overview

Create an intercluster SVM peer relationship (ONTAP 9.3 and later)

You can use the `vserver peer create` command to create a peer relationship between SVMs on local and remote clusters.

What you'll need

- The source and destination clusters must be peered.
- The clusters must be running ONTAP 9.3.
- You must have "pre-authorized" peer relationships for the SVMs on the remote cluster.

For more information, see [Creating a cluster peer relationship \(ONTAP 9.3 and later\)](#).

About this task

Previous releases of ONTAP let you authorize a peer relationship for only one SVM at a time. You needed to run the `vserver peer accept` command each time you authorized a pending SVM peer relationship.

Beginning with ONTAP 9.3, you can "pre-authorize" peer relationships for multiple SVMs by listing the SVMs in the `-initial-allowed-vserver` option when you create a cluster peer relationship. For more information, see [Creating a cluster peer relationship \(ONTAP 9.3 and later\)](#).

Steps

1. On the data protection destination cluster, display the SVMs that are pre-authorized for peering:

```
vserver peer permission show
```

```
cluster02::> vserver peer permission show
Peer Cluster      Vserver           Applications
-----
cluster02        vs1,vs2           snapmirror
```

2. On the data protection source cluster, create a peer relationship to a pre-authorized SVM on the data protection destination cluster:

```
vserver peer create -vserver local_SVM -peer-vserver remote_SVM
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

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

```
cluster01::> vserver peer create -vserver pvs1 -peer-vserver vs1
```

3. Verify the SVM peer relationship:

```
vserver peer show
```

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

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

Add an intercluster SVM peer relationship (ONTAP 9.3 and later)

If you create an SVM after configuring a cluster peer relationship, you will need to add a peer relationship for the SVM manually. You can use the `vserver peer create` command to create a peer relationship between SVMs. 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::> vsriver peer create -vsriver pvs1 -peer-vsriver 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::> vsriver peer create -vsriver vs1 -peer-vsriver
vs1 -applications snapmirror -peer-cluster cluster01
-local-name cluster1vs1LocallyUniqueName
```

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

```
vsriver 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::> vsriver peer show-all
```

Vsriver	Peer Vsriver	Peer State	Peer Cluster	Peering
Applications				
-----	-----	-----	-----	

pvs1	vs1	initiated	Cluster02	
snapmirror				

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

```
vsriver peer show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example lists the pending peer relationships for cluster02:

```
cluster02::> vsriver peer show
```

Vsriver	Peer Vsriver	Peer 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
```

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

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 -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-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::> vserver peer show-all
```

Vserver	Peer Vserver	Peer State	Peer Cluster	Peering
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
```

Vserver	Peer Vserver	Peer 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
```

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

Enable cluster peering encryption on an existing peer relationship

Beginning with ONTAP 9.6, cluster peering encryption is enabled by default on all newly created cluster peering relationships. Cluster peering encryption uses a pre-shared key (PSK) and the Transport Security Layer (TLS) to secure cross-cluster peering communications. This adds an additional layer of security between the peered clusters.

About this task

If you are upgrading peered clusters to ONTAP 9.6 or later, and the peering relationship was created in ONTAP 9.5 or earlier, cluster peering encryption must be enabled manually after upgrading. Both clusters in the peering relationship must be running ONTAP 9.6 or later in order to enable cluster peering encryption.

Steps

1. On the destination cluster, enable encryption for communications with the source cluster:

```
cluster peer modify source_cluster -auth-status-admin use-authentication  
-encryption-protocol-proposed tls-psk
```

2. When prompted enter a passphrase.
3. On the data protection source cluster, enable encryption for communication with the data protection destination cluster:

```
cluster peer modify data_protection_destination_cluster -auth-status-admin  
use-authentication -encryption-protocol-proposed tls-psk
```

4. When prompted, enter the same passphrase entered on the destination cluster.

Remove cluster peering encryption from an existing peer relationship

By default, cluster peering encryption is enabled on all peer relationships created in ONTAP 9.6 or later. If you do not want to use encryption for cross-cluster peering communications, you can disable it.

Steps

1. On the destination cluster, modify communications with the source cluster to discontinue use of cluster peering encryption :
 - To remove encryption, but maintain authentication enter:

```
cluster peer modify source_cluster -auth-status-admin use-authentication  
-encryption none
```
 - To remove encryption and authentication, enter:

```
cluster peer modify source_cluster -auth-status no-authentication
```
2. When prompted enter a passphrase.
3. On the source cluster, disable encryption for communication with the destination cluster:
 - To remove encryption, but maintain authentication enter:

```
cluster peer modify destination_cluster -auth-status-admin use-  
authentication -encrypt none
```
 - To remove encryption and authentication, enter:

```
cluster peer modify destination_cluster -auth-status no-authentication
```
4. When prompted, enter the same passphrase entered on the destination cluster.

Where to find additional information

You can learn more about tasks related to cluster and SVM peering in NetApp's extensive documentation library.

- [ONTAP concepts](#)

Describes the concepts that inform ONTAP data management software, including data protection and transfer.

- [Data protection](#)

Describes how to use the ONTAP CLI to perform SnapMirror replication.

- [Volume disaster recovery preparation](#)

Describes how to use System Manager to quickly configure a destination volume for disaster recovery.

- [Volume disaster recovery preparation](#)

Describes how to use System Manager to quickly recover a destination volume after a disaster.

- [Volume backup using SnapVault](#)

Describes how to use System Manager to quickly configure a SnapVault relationship between volumes.

- [Volume restore management using SnapVault](#)

Describes how to use System Manager to quickly restore files from a destination volume in a SnapVault relationship.

- [Archive and compliance using SnapLock technology](#)

Describes how to replicate WORM files in a SnapLock volume.

Copyright Information

Copyright © 2022 NetApp, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the U.S. No part of this document covered by copyright may be reproduced in any form or by any means-graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or storage in an electronic retrieval system- without prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Software derived from copyrighted NetApp material is subject to the following license and disclaimer:

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY NETAPP "AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL NETAPP BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

NetApp reserves the right to change any products described herein at any time, and without notice. NetApp assumes no responsibility or liability arising from the use of products described herein, except as expressly agreed to in writing by NetApp. The use or purchase of this product does not convey a license under any patent rights, trademark rights, or any other intellectual property rights of NetApp.

The product described in this manual may be protected by one or more U.S. patents, foreign patents, or pending applications.

RESTRICTED RIGHTS LEGEND: Use, duplication, or disclosure by the government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (c)(1)(ii) of the Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software clause at DFARS 252.277-7103 (October 1988) and FAR 52-227-19 (June 1987).

Trademark Information

NETAPP, the NETAPP logo, and the marks listed at <http://www.netapp.com/TM> are trademarks of NetApp, Inc. Other company and product names may be trademarks of their respective owners.