■ NetApp

SAN storage

ONTAP 9

NetApp March 17, 2022

This PDF was generated from https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/concept_san_provision_overview.html on March 17, 2022. Always check docs.netapp.com for the latest.

Table of Contents

SAN storage	1
SAN management overview with System Manager	1
Provision SAN storage for VMware datastores	2
Provision SAN storage for Linux servers	4
Provision SAN storage for Windows servers	6
Create nested igroup	7
Map igroups to multiple LUNs	8
Create and manage portsets	8
Edit LUN QoS policy group	9
Take a LUN offline	

SAN storage

SAN management overview with System Manager

The topics in this section show you how to configure and manage SAN environments with System Manager in ONTAP 9.7 and later releases.

If you are using the classic System Manager (available only in ONTAP 9.7 and earlier), see these topics:

- iSCSI protocol
- FC/FCoE protocol

You can use the iSCSI and FC protocols to provide storage in a SAN environment.



With iSCSI and FC, storage targets are called LUNs (logical units) and are presented to hosts as standard block devices. You create LUNs and then map them to initiator groups (igroups). Initiator groups are tables of FC host WWPs and iSCSI host node names and control which initiators have access to which LUNs.

FC targets connect to the network through FC switches and host-side adapters and are identified by world-wide port names (WWPNs). iSCSI targets connect to the network through standard Ethernet network adapters (NICs), TCP offload engine (TOE) cards with software initiators, converged network adapters (CNAs) or

dedicated host bust adapters (HBAs) and are identified by iSCSI qualified names (IQNs).

Provision SAN storage for VMware datastores

Create LUNs to provide storage for an ESXi host using the FC or iSCSI SAN protocol with ONTAP System Manager (9.7 and later). LUNs appear as disks to the ESXi host.

This procedure creates new LUNs on an existing storage VM. Your FC or iSCSI protocol should already be set up.





Beginning with ONTAP 9.8, when you provision storage, QoS is enabled by default. You can disable QoS or choose a custom QoS policy during the provisioning process or at a later time.

When you have completed this procedure, you can manage VMware datastores with Virtual Storage Console (VSC) for VMware vSphere. Beginning with VSC 7.0, VSC is part of the ONTAP Tools for VMware vSphere virtual appliance, which includes VSC, vStorage APIs for Storage Awareness (VASA) Provider, and Storage Replication Adapter (SRA) for VMware vSphere capabilities.

Be sure to check the NetApp Interoperability Matrix to confirm compatibility between your current ONTAP and VSC releases.

To set up SAN protocol access for ESXi hosts to datastores using System Manager Classic (for ONTAP 9.7 and earlier releases), see the following topics:

- * FC configuration for ESXi using VSC overview
- * iSCSI configuration for ESXi using VSC overview

For more information, see TR-4597: VMware vSphere for ONTAP and the documentation for your VSC release.

Steps

- 1. In System Manager, click **Storage > LUNs** and then click **Add**.
 - a. Enter the required information to create the LUN.
 - b. You can click **More Options** to do the following, depending upon your version of ONTAP.

Option	Available
	beginning with

Assign QoS policy to LUNs instead of parent volume	ONTAP 9.10.1
More Options > Storage and Optimization	
Select Performance Service Level.	
 To apply the QoS policy to individual LUNs instead of the entire volume, select Apply these performance limits enforcements to each LUN. 	
By default, performance limits are applied at the volume level.	
Create a new initiator group using existing initiator groups	ONTAP 9.9.1
More Options > HOST INFORMATION	
Select New initiator group using existing initiator groups.	
NOTE : The OS type for an igroup containing other igroups cannot be changed after it has been created.	
Add a description to your igroup or host initiator	ONTAP 9.9.1
The description serves as an alias for the igroup or host initiator.	
More Options > HOST INFORMATION	
Create your LUN on an existing volume	ONTAP 9.9.1
By default, a new LUN is created in a new volume.	
More Options > Add LUNs	
Select Group related LUNs.	
Disable QoS or choose a custom QoS policy	ONTAP 9.8
More Options > Storage and Optimization	
Select Performance Service Level.	
NOTE : In ONTAP 9.9.1 and later, if you select a custom QoS policy, you can also select manual placement on a specified local tier.	

- 2. For FC, zone your FC switches by WWPN. Use one zone per initiator and include all target ports in each zone.
- 3. Use Virtual Storage Console (VSC) for VMware vSphere, to discover and initialize the LUN.
- 4. Verify that the ESXi hosts can write and read data on the LUN.

Provision SAN storage for Linux servers

Create LUNs to provide storage for a Linux server using the FC or iSCSI SAN protocol with ONTAP System Manager, which is available with ONTAP 9.7 and later ONTAP 9 releases.

This procedure creates new LUNs on an existing storage VM. LUNs appear to Linux as SCSI disk devices.

Your FC or iSCSI protocol should already be set up. You need to know the initiator identifiers (FC WWPN or iSCSI iqn) for your Linux server.





Beginning with ONTAP 9.8, when you provision storage, QoS is enabled by default. You can disable QoS or choose a custom QoS policy during the provisioning process or at a later time.

Steps

- 1. On your Linux server, install the NetApp Linux Host Utilities package.
- 2. In System Manager, click **Storage > LUNs** and then click **Add**.
 - a. Enter the required information to create the LUN.
 - b. You can click **More Options** to do the following, depending upon your version of ONTAP.

Option	Available beginning with
Assign QoS policy to LUNs instead of parent volume	ONTAP 9.10.1
 More Options > Storage and Optimization 	
Select Performance Service Level.	
 To apply the QoS policy to individual LUNs instead of the entire volume, select Apply these performance limits enforcements to each LUN. 	
By default, performance limits are applied at the volume level.	

Create a new initiator group using existing initiator groups	ONTAP 9.9.1
More Options > HOST INFORMATION	
Select New initiator group using existing initiator groups.	
NOTE : The OS type for an igroup containing other igroups cannot be changed after it has been created.	
Add a description to your igroup or host initiator	ONTAP 9.9.1
The description serves as an alias for the igroup or host initiator.	
More Options > HOST INFORMATION	
Create your LUN on an existing volume	ONTAP 9.9.1
By default, a new LUN is created in a new volume.	
More Options > Add LUNs	
Select Group related LUNs.	
Disable QoS or choose a custom QoS policy	ONTAP 9.8
More Options > Storage and Optimization	
Select Performance Service Level.	
NOTE : In ONTAP 9.9.1 and later, if you select a custom QoS policy, you can also select manual placement on a specified local tier.	

- 3. For FC, zone your FC switches by WWPN. Use one zone per initiator and include all target ports in each zone.
- 4. On your Linux server, discover the new LUNs:

/usr/bin/rescan-scsi-bus.sh



Optionally partition the LUNs and create file systems.

5. Verify the Linux server can write and read data on the LUN.

Related information

If you want additional details about SAN Administration, consult the SAN Administration overview.

Other ways to do this in ONTAP

To complete this task using	Refer to
System Manager Classic (available with 9.7 and earlier)	iSCSI configuration for Red Hat Enterprise Linux

Provision SAN storage for Windows servers

Create LUNs to provide storage for a Windows server using the FC or iSCSI SAN protocol. LUNs appear as disks to the Windows host.

This procedure creates new LUNs on an existing storage VM. Your FC or iSCSI protocol should already be set up.





Beginning with ONTAP 9.8, when you provision storage, QoS is enabled by default. You can disable QoS or choose a custom QoS policy during the provisioning process or at a later time.

Steps

- 1. On your Windows server, install the native DSM for Windows MPIO.
- 2. In System Manager, click **Storage > LUNs** and then click **Add**.
 - a. Enter the required information to create the LUN.
 - b. You can click **More Options** to do the following, depending upon your version of ONTAP.

Option	Available beginning with
Assign QoS policy to LUNs instead of parent volume	ONTAP 9.10.1
More Options > Storage and Optimization	
Select Performance Service Level.	
 To apply the QoS policy to individual LUNs instead of the entire volume, select Apply these performance limits enforcements to each LUN. 	
By default, performance limits are applied at the volume level.	
Create a new initiator group using existing initiator groups	ONTAP 9.9.1
Create a new initiator group using existing initiator groups	ONTAF 9.9.1
More Options > HOST INFORMATION	
 Select New initiator group using existing initiator groups. 	
NOTE : The OS type for an igroup containing other igroups cannot be changed after it has been created.	

Add a description to your igroup or host initiator The description serves as an alias for the igroup or host initiator. • More Options > HOST INFORMATION	ONTAP 9.9.1
Create your LUN on an existing volume By default, a new LUN is created in a new volume. • More Options > Add LUNs • Select Group related LUNs.	ONTAP 9.9.1
 Disable QoS or choose a custom QoS policy More Options > Storage and Optimization Select Performance Service Level. NOTE: In ONTAP 9.9.1 and later, if you select a custom QoS policy, you can also select manual placement on a specified local tier. 	ONTAP 9.8

- 3. For FC, zone your FC switches by WWPN. Use one zone per initiator and include all target ports in each zone.
- 4. On your Windows server, discover the new LUN.
- 5. Initialize the LUN and optionally format it with a file system.
- 6. Verify the Windows server can write and read data on the LUN.

Related information

If you want additional details about SAN administration, consult the SAN Administration overview.

Other ways to do this in ONTAP

To complete this task using	Refer to
System Manager Classic (available with 9.7 and earlier)	iSCSI configuration for Windows overview
The ONTAP command line interface (CLI)	LUN setup workflow with the CLI

Create nested igroup

Beginning with ONTAP 9.9.1, you can create an igroup that consists of other existing igroups.

- 1. In System Manager, click **Host > SAN Initiator Groups**, and then click **Add**.
- 2. Enter the igroup Name and Description.

The description serves as the igroup alias.

Select the Storage VM and Host Operating System.



The OS type of a nested igroup cannot be changed after the igroup is created.

4. Under Initiator Group Members select Existing initiator group.

You can use **Search** to find and select the initiator groups you want to add.

Map igroups to multiple LUNs

Beginning with ONTAP 9.9.1, you can map igroups to two or more LUNs simultaneously.

- 1. In System Manager, click **Storage > LUNs**.
- 2. Select the LUNs you want to map.
- 3. Click More, then click Map To Initiator Groups.



The selected igroups are added to the selected LUNs. The pre-existing mappings are not overwritten.

Create and manage portsets

In addition to Selective LUN Map (SLM), you can use portsets to further limit which LIFs can be used by an initiator to access a LUN.

Beginning with ONTAP 9.10.1, you can use System Manager to create portsets and bind them to igroups. You can also use System Manager to change the network interfaces associated with portsets and to delete portsets.

Create a portset and bind to an igroup

If you do not bind a port set to an igroup, then all of the initiators in the igroup can access mapped LUNs through all of the LIFs on the node owning the LUN and the owning node's HA partner.

If you need to create a portset and bind it to an igroup in an ONTAP release earlier than 9.10.1 you must use the ONTAP CLI procedure.

- In System Manager, click Network > Overview > Portsets, and click Add.
- Enter the information for the new portset and click Add.
- Click Hosts > SAN Initiator Groups.
- 4. To bind the portset to a new igroup, click **Add**.

To bind the portset to an existing igroup, select the igroup, click $\frac{1}{2}$, and then click **Edit Initiator Group**.

Change network interfaces associated with a portset

- 1. In System Manager, click **Network > Overview > Portsets**.
- Select the portset you want to edit and click , then select Edit Portset.

Delete a portset

- 1. In System Manager, click Network > Overview > Portsets.
- To delete a single portset, select the portset, click and then select Delete Portsets.

To delete multiple portsets, select the portsets, and click **Delete**.

Edit LUN QoS policy group

Beginning with ONTAP 9.10.1, you can use System Manager to assign or remove Quality of Service (QoS) polices on multiple LUNs at the same time.



If the QoS policy is assigned at the volume level, it must be change at the volume level. You can only edit the QoS policy at the LUN level if it was originally assigned at the LUN level.

Steps

- 1. In System Manager, click Storage > LUNs.
- 2. Select the LUN or LUNs you want to edit.

If you are editing more than one LUN at a time, the LUNs must belong to the same Storage Virtual Machine (SVM). If you select LUNs that do not belong to the same SVM, the option to edit the QoS Policy Group is not displayed.

3. Click More and select Edit QoS Policy Group.

Take a LUN offline

Beginning with ONTAP 9.10.1 you can use System Manager to take LUNs offline. Prior to ONTAP 9.10.1, you must use the ONTAP CLI to take LUNs offline.

System Manager Procedure

Steps

- 1. In System Manager, click **Storage>LUNs**.
- 2. Take a single LUN or multiple LUNs offline

b. Click More and select Take Offline.

If you want to... Do this... Take a single LUN offline Next to the LUN name, click and select Take Offline. Take multiple LUNs offline a. Select the LUNs you want to take offline.

CLI Procedure

You can only take one LUN offline at a time when using the CLI.

Step

1. Take the LUN offline: lun offline lun_name -vserver SVM_name

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.