



# **Installation and setup using the ONTAP CLI**

## **ONTAP 9**

NetApp  
February 08, 2023

This PDF was generated from [https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/smbc/smbc\\_install\\_high\\_level\\_deployment\\_workflow.html](https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/smbc/smbc_install_high_level_deployment_workflow.html) on February 08, 2023. Always check docs.netapp.com for the latest.

# Table of Contents

- Installation and setup using the ONTAP CLI ..... 1
  - High level deployment workflow ..... 1
  - Install ONTAP Mediator Service and confirm the ONTAP cluster configuration. .... 2
  - Initialize the ONTAP Mediator ..... 2
  - Create a consistency group relationship ..... 3
  - Initialize a consistency group ..... 4
  - Mapping LUNs to the application hosts ..... 4

# Installation and setup using the ONTAP CLI

## High level deployment workflow

You can use the following workflow to install and implement the SnapMirror Business Continuity solution.



# Install ONTAP Mediator Service and confirm the ONTAP cluster configuration

You should make sure that your source and destination clusters are configured properly.

## About this task

Proceed through each of the following steps. For each step, you should confirm that the specific configuration has been performed. Use the link included after each step to get more information as needed.

## Steps

1. Install the ONTAP Mediator service before you ensure that your source and destination clusters are configured properly.

[ONTAP Mediator service](#)

2. Confirm that a cluster peering relationship exists between the clusters.



The default IPspace is required by SM-BC for cluster peer relationships. Custom IPspace is not supported.

[Configure peer relationships](#)

3. Confirm that the Storage VMs are created on each cluster.

[Creating an SVM](#)

4. Confirm that a peer relationship exists between the Storage VMs on each cluster.

[Creating an SVM peering relationship](#)

5. Confirm that the volumes exist for your LUNs.

[Creating a volume](#)

6. Confirm that at least one SAN LIF is created on each node in the cluster.

[Considerations for LIFs in a cluster SAN environment](#)

[Creating a LIF](#)

7. Confirm that the necessary LUNs are created and mapped to igroup, which is used to map LUNs to the initiator on the application host.

[Create LUNs and map igroups](#)

8. Rescan the application host to discover any new LUNs.

## Initialize the ONTAP Mediator

You must initialize Mediator on one of your cluster peers before SM-BC can perform planned and automatic unplanned failover operations.

## About this task

You can initialize Mediator from either cluster. When you issue the `mediator add` command on one cluster, Mediator is automatically added on the other cluster.

## Steps

1. Initialize Mediator on one of the clusters:

```
snapmirror mediator add -mediator-address IP_Address -peer-cluster  
cluster_name -username user_name
```

## Example

```
cluster1::> snapmirror mediator add -mediator-address 192.168.10.1 -peer  
-cluster cluster2 -username mediatoradmin  
Notice: Enter the mediator password.  
  
Enter the password: *****  
Enter the password again: *****
```

2. Check the status of the Mediator configuration:

```
snapmirror mediator show
```

Mediator Address	Peer Cluster	Connection Status	Quorum Status
192.168.10.1	cluster-2	connected	true

`-quorum-status` indicates whether the SnapMirror consistency group relationships are synchronized with Mediator.

# Create a consistency group relationship

You must create a SM-BC consistency group which also establishes the synchronous consistency group relationship.



This workflow applies to users in ONTAP 9.8 and 9.9.1. If using these ONTAP CLI commands beginning with ONTAP 9.10.1, they will still work to create a consistency group, however, it is recommended that you manage consistency groups with System Manager or the ONTAP REST API.

## Before you begin

The following prerequisites and restrictions apply:

- You must be a cluster or storage VM administrator
- You must have a SnapMirror Synchronous license
- The destination volumes must be type DP

- The primary and the secondary storage VM must be in a peered relationship
- All constituent volumes in a consistency group must be in a single Storage VM
- You cannot establish SM-BC consistency group relationships across ASA clusters and non-ASA clusters
- The name of the consistency group must be unique

### About this task

You must create the consistency group relationship from the destination cluster. You can map up to 12 constituents using the `cg-item-mappings` parameter on the `snapmirror create` command.

### Steps

1. Create a consistency group and constituent relationship. This example creates two consistency groups: `cg_src` with constituent volumes `vol1` and `vol2`, and `cg_dst` with constituent volumes `vol1_dr` and `vol2_dr`.

```
destination::> snapmirror create -source-path vs1_src:/cg/cg_src -destination
-path vs1_dst:/cg/cg_dst -cg-item-mappings
vol_src1:@vol_dst1,vol_src2:@vol_dst2 -policy AutomatedFailOver
```

## Initialize a consistency group

After creating a consistency group, you must initialize it.



This workflow applies to users in ONTAP 9.8 and 9.9.1. If using these ONTAP CLI commands beginning with ONTAP 9.10.1, they will still work to initialize a consistency group, however, is recommended that you manage consistency groups with System Manager or the ONTAP REST API.

### Before you begin

You must be a cluster or storage VM administrator.

### About this task

You initialize the consistency group from the destination cluster.

### Steps

1. Sign in to the ONTAP CLI at the destination cluster and initialize the consistency group:

```
destination::> snapmirror initialize -destination-path vs1_dst:/cg/cg_dst
```

2. Confirm that the initialization operation completed successfully. The status should be `InSync`.

```
snapmirror show
```

## Mapping LUNs to the application hosts

You must create an igroup on each cluster so you can map LUNs to the initiator on the application host.

### About this task

You should perform this configuration on both the source and destination clusters.

## Steps

1. Create an igroup on each cluster:

```
lun igroup create -igroup name -protocol fcp|iscsi -ostype os -initiator  
initiator_name
```

### Example

```
lun igroup create -igroup ig1 -protocol iscsi -ostype linux -initiator  
-initiator iqn.2001-04.com.example:abc123
```

2. Map LUNs to the igroup:

```
lun map -path path_name -igroup igroup_name
```

### Example:

```
lun map -path /vol/src1/l1 -group ig1
```

3. Verify the LUNs are mapped:

```
lun show
```

4. On the application host, discover the new LUNs.

## Copyright information

Copyright © 2023 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.

LIMITED RIGHTS LEGEND: Use, duplication, or disclosure by the government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (b)(3) of the Rights in Technical Data -Noncommercial Items at DFARS 252.227-7013 (FEB 2014) and FAR 52.227-19 (DEC 2007).

Data contained herein pertains to a commercial product and/or commercial service (as defined in FAR 2.101) and is proprietary to NetApp, Inc. All NetApp technical data and computer software provided under this Agreement is commercial in nature and developed solely at private expense. The U.S. Government has a non-exclusive, non-transferrable, nonsublicensable, worldwide, limited irrevocable license to use the Data only in connection with and in support of the U.S. Government contract under which the Data was delivered. Except as provided herein, the Data may not be used, disclosed, reproduced, modified, performed, or displayed without the prior written approval of NetApp, Inc. United States Government license rights for the Department of Defense are limited to those rights identified in DFARS clause 252.227-7015(b) (FEB 2014).

## 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.