



Storage controller setup

NetApp Solutions

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Storage controller setup

[Previous: Time synchronization.](#)

This section describes the configuration of the NetApp storage system. You must complete the primary installation and setup according to the corresponding ONTAP setup and configuration guides.

Storage efficiency

Inline deduplication, cross- volume inline deduplication, inline compression, and inline compaction are supported with SAP HANA in an SSD configuration.

Enabling the storage efficiency features in an HDD configuration is not supported.

NetApp Volume Encryption

The use of NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) is supported for SAP HANA.

Quality of service

QoS can be used to limit the storage throughput for specific SAP HANA systems. One use case would be to limit the throughput of development and test systems so that they cannot influence production systems in a mixed setup.

During the sizing process, the performance requirements of a nonproduction system must be determined. Development and test systems can be sized with lower performance values, typically in the range of 20% to 50% of a production system.

Starting with ONTAP 9, QoS is configured on the storage volume level and uses maximum values for throughput (MBps) and number of I/O (IOPS).

Large write I/O has the biggest performance effect on the storage system. Therefore, the QoS throughput limit should be set to a percentage of the corresponding write SAP HANA storage performance KPI values in the data and log volumes.

NetApp FabricPool

NetApp FabricPool technology must not be used for active primary file systems in SAP HANA systems. This includes the file systems for the data and log area as well as the `/hana/shared` file system. Doing so results in unpredictable performance, especially during the startup of an SAP HANA system.

Using the “snapshot-only” tiering policy is possible as well as using FabricPool in general at a backup target such as SnapVault or SnapMirror destination.



Using FabricPool for tiering Snapshot copies at primary storage or using FabricPool at a backup target changes the required time for the restore and recovery of a database or other tasks such as creating system clones or repair systems. Take this into consideration for planning your overall lifecycle- management strategy, and check to make sure that your SLAs are still being met while using this function.

FabricPool is a good option for moving log backups to another storage tier. Moving backups affects the time

needed to recover an SAP HANA database. Therefore, the option “tiering-minimum-cooling-days” should be set to a value that places log backups, which are routinely needed for recovery, on the local fast storage tier.

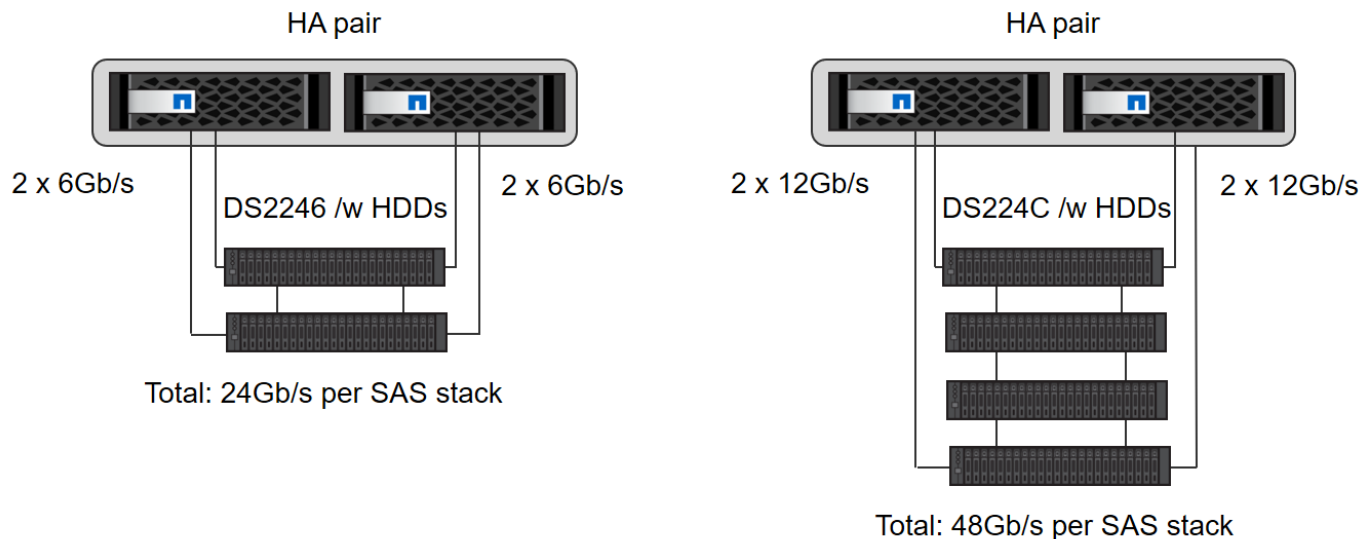
Configure storage

The following overview summarizes the required storage configuration steps. Each step is covered in more detail in the subsequent sections. Before initiating these steps, complete the storage hardware setup, the ONTAP software installation, and the connection of the storage FCP ports to the SAN fabric.

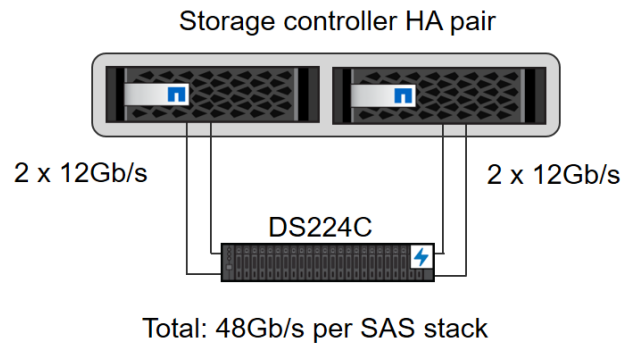
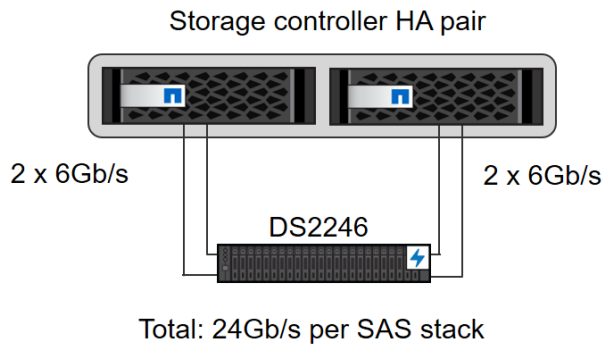
1. Check the correct SAS stack configuration, as described in the section [Disk shelf connection](#).
2. Create and configure the required aggregates, as described in the section [Aggregate configuration](#).
3. Create a storage virtual machine (SVM) as described in the section [Storage virtual machine configuration](#).
4. Create logical interfaces (LIFs) as described in the section [Logical interface configuration](#).
5. Create FCP port sets as described in the section [FCP port sets](#).
6. Create initiator groups (igroups) with worldwide names (WWNs) of HANA servers as described in the section [Initiator groups](#).
7. Create volumes and LUNs within the aggregates as described in the section [Volume and LUN configuration for SAP HANA single-host systems](#) and [Volume and LUN configuration for SAP HANA multiple-host systems](#).

Disk shelf connection

With HDDs, a maximum of two DS2246 disk shelves or four DS224C disk shelves can be connected to one SAS stack to provide the required performance for the SAP HANA hosts, as shown in the following figure. The disks within each shelf must be distributed equally to both controllers of the HA pair.



With SSDs, a maximum of one disk shelf can be connected to one SAS stack to provide the required performance for the SAP HANA hosts, as shown in the following figure. The disks within each shelf must be distributed equally to both controllers of the HA pair. With the DS224C disk shelf, quad-path SAS cabling can also be used but is not required.

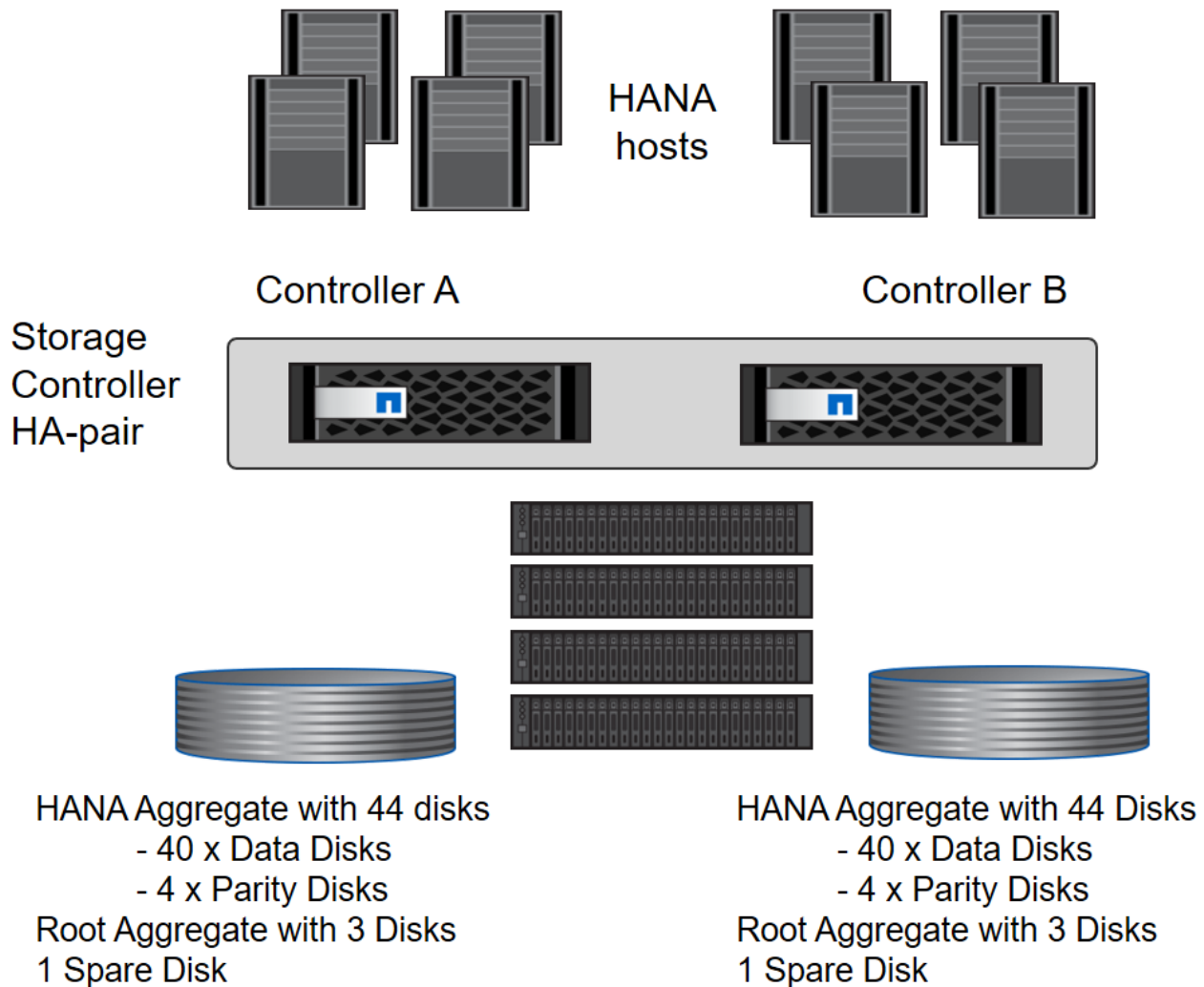


Aggregate configuration

In general, you must configure two aggregates per controller, independent of which disk shelf or disk technology (SSD or HDD) is used. This step is necessary so that you can use all available controller resources. For FAS 2000 series systems, one data aggregate is sufficient.

Aggregate configuration with HDDs

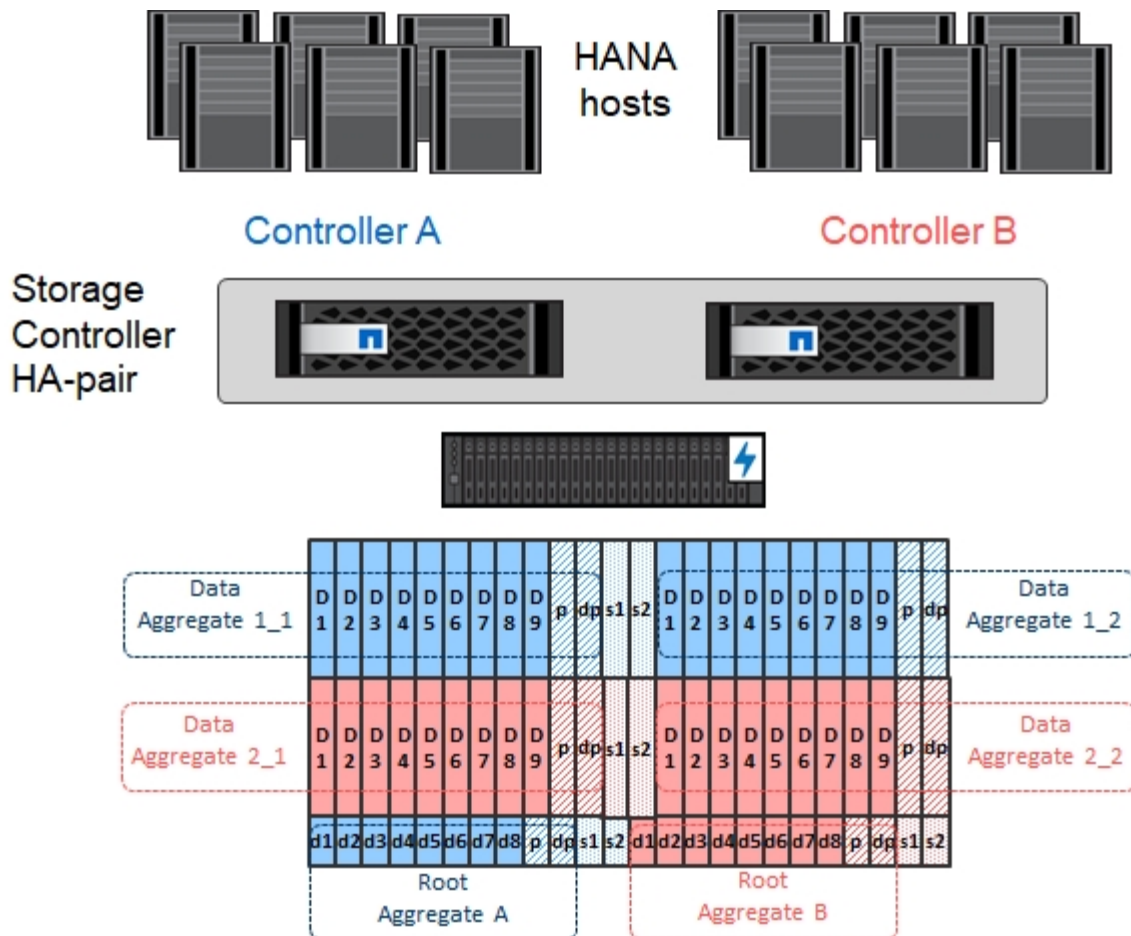
The following figure shows a configuration for eight SAP HANA hosts. Four SAP HANA hosts are attached to each storage controller. Two separate aggregates, one at each storage controller, are configured. Each aggregate is configured with $4 \times 10 = 40$ data disks (HDDs).



Aggregate configuration with SDD-only systems

In general, two aggregates per controller must be configured, independently of which disk shelf or disk technology (SSDs or HDDs) is used. For FAS2000 series systems, one data aggregate is sufficient.

The following figure shows a configuration of 12 SAP HANA hosts running on a 12Gb SAS shelf configured with ADPv2. Six SAP HANA hosts are attached to each storage controller. Four separate aggregates, two at each storage controller, are configured. Each aggregate is configured with 11 disks with nine data and two parity disk partitions. For each controller, two spare partitions are available.



Storage virtual machine configuration

Multiple-host SAP landscapes with SAP HANA databases can use a single SVM. An SVM can also be assigned to each SAP landscape if necessary in case they are managed by different teams within a company. The screenshots and command outputs in this document use an SVM named `hana`.

Logical interface configuration

Within the storage cluster configuration, one network interface (LIF) must be created and assigned to a dedicated FCP port. If, for example, four FCP ports are required for performance reasons, four LIFs must be created. The following figure shows a screenshot of the four LIFs (named `fc_**_*`) that were configured on the `hana` SVM.

OnCommand System Manager

Type: All
Search all Objects
+

Dashboard
Applications & Tiers
Storage
Network
Subnets
Network Interfaces
Ethernet Ports
Broadcast Domains
FC/iCoE and NVMe Adapters
IPspaces
Protection
Events & Jobs
Configuration

Network Interfaces

+ Create
Edit
Delete
Status
Migrate
Send to Home
Refresh

Interface Name	Storage V...	IP Address/WWPN	Current Port	Home Port	Data Protocol Ac...	Manage...	Subnet	Role	VIP LIF
fc_1_2b	hana	20:0a:00:a0:98:d9:9...	a700-marco-01:2b	Yes	fc	No	-NA-	Data	No
fc_1_3b	hana	20:0b:00:a0:98:d9:9...	a700-marco-01:3b	Yes	fc	No	-NA-	Data	No
fc_2_2b	hana	20:0c:00:a0:98:d9:94...	a700-marco-02:2b	Yes	fc	No	-NA-	Data	No
fc_2_3b	hana	20:0d:00:a0:98:d9:9...	a700-marco-02:3b	Yes	fc	No	-NA-	Data	No
hana_mgmt_lif	hana	10.63.150.246	a700-marco-02:e0M	Yes	none	Yes	NA	Data	No
hana_rfs_lif1	hana	192.168.175.100	a700-marco-02:a0a	Yes	rfs	Yes	-NA-	Data	No
hana_rfs_lif2	hana	192.168.175.101	a700-marco-02:a0a	Yes	rfs	No	-NA-	Data	No
hana_rfs_lif3	hana	192.168.175.110	a700-marco-02:a0a	Yes	rfs	No	-NA-	Data	No
hana_rfs_lif4	hana	192.168.175.111	a700-marco-02:a0a	Yes	rfs	No	-NA-	Data	No
backup-mgmt-lif	hana-backup	10.63.150.45	a700-marco-01:e0M	Yes	none	Yes	-NA-	Data	No

General Properties:
Network Address/WWPN: 192.168.175.100
Role: Data
IPspace: Default
Broadcast Domain: MTU9000
Netmask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: -NA-
Administrative Status: Enabled
DDNS Status: Enabled

Failover Properties:
Home Port: a700-marco-02:a0a(NA)
Current Port: a700-marco-02:a0a(-NA-)
Failover Policy: system_defined
Failover Group: MTU9000
Failover State: Hosted on home port

During SVM creation with ONTAP 9.8 System Manager, all the required physical FCP ports can be selected, and one LIF per physical port is created automatically.

The following figure depicts the creation of SVM and LIFs with ONTAP 9.8 System Manager.

ONTAP System Manager
Search actions, objects, and pages

DASHBOARD
STORAGE
Overview
Applications
Volumes
LUNs
Shares
Qtrees
Quotas
Storage VMs
Tiers
NETWORK
Overview
Ethernet Ports
FC Ports
EVENTS & JOBS
PROTECTION
HOSTS
SAN Initiator Groups
NFS Clients
CLUSTER
Overview
Settings
Disks

Add Storage VM
X

STORAGE VM NAME
hana_

Access Protocol
SMB/CIFS, NFS
ISCSI
FC

☒ Enable FC

CONFIGURE FC PORTS

Nodes	2a	2b	2c	2d
wlebandit-3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
wlebandit-4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Storage VM Administration
☒ Manage administrator account

USER NAME
vsadmin

PASSWORD

CONFIRM PASSWORD

☒ Add a network interface for storage VM management.

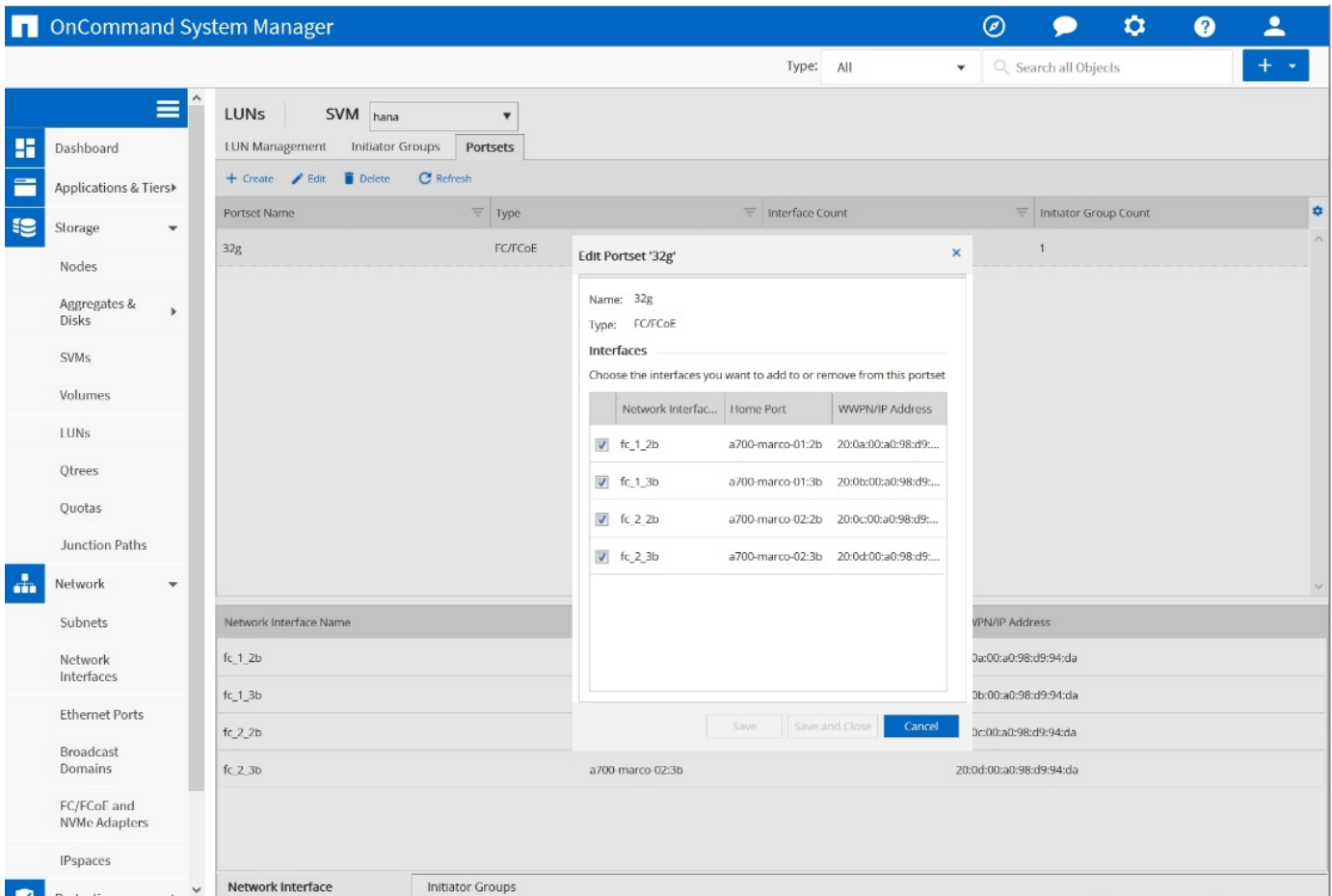
NODE
wlebandit-3

IP ADDRESS
10.63.167.168
SUBNET MASK
24
GATEWAY
Add optional gateway

Save
Cancel

FCP port sets

An FCP port set is used to define which LIFs are to be used by a specific igroup. Typically, all LIFs created for the HANA systems are placed in the same port set. The following figure shows the configuration of a port set named 32g, which includes the four LIFs that were already created.



With ONTAP 9.8, a port set is not required, but it can be created and used through the command line.

Initiator groups

An igroup can be configured for each server or for a group of servers that require access to a LUN. The igroup configuration requires the worldwide port names (WWPNs) of the servers.

Using the `sanlun` tool, run the following command to obtain the WWPNs of each SAP HANA host:

```
stlrx300s8-6:~ # sanlun fcp show adapter
/sbin/udevadm
/sbin/udevadm
host0 ..... WWPN:2100000e1e163700
host1 ..... WWPN:2100000e1e163701
```



The `sanlun` tool is part of the NetApp Host Utilities and must be installed on each SAP HANA host. More details can be found in section [Host setup](#).

The following figure shows the list of initiators for SS3_HANA. The igroup contains all WWPNs of the servers and is assigned to the port set of the storage controller.

ONTAP System Manager

Switch to the new experience

Type: All

Search all Objects

Dashboard

Applications & Tiers

Storage

Nodes

Aggregates & Disks

SVMs

Volumes

LUNs

NVMe

Qtrees

Quotas

Junction Paths

Network

Protection

Events & Jobs

Configuration

LUNs

SVM hana

LUN Management

Initiator Groups

Portsets

Create Edit Delete Refresh

Name	Type	Operating System	Portset	Initiator Count
SS3_HANA	Mixed (iSCSI & FC/FCoE)	Linux	portset_1	6

Initiators

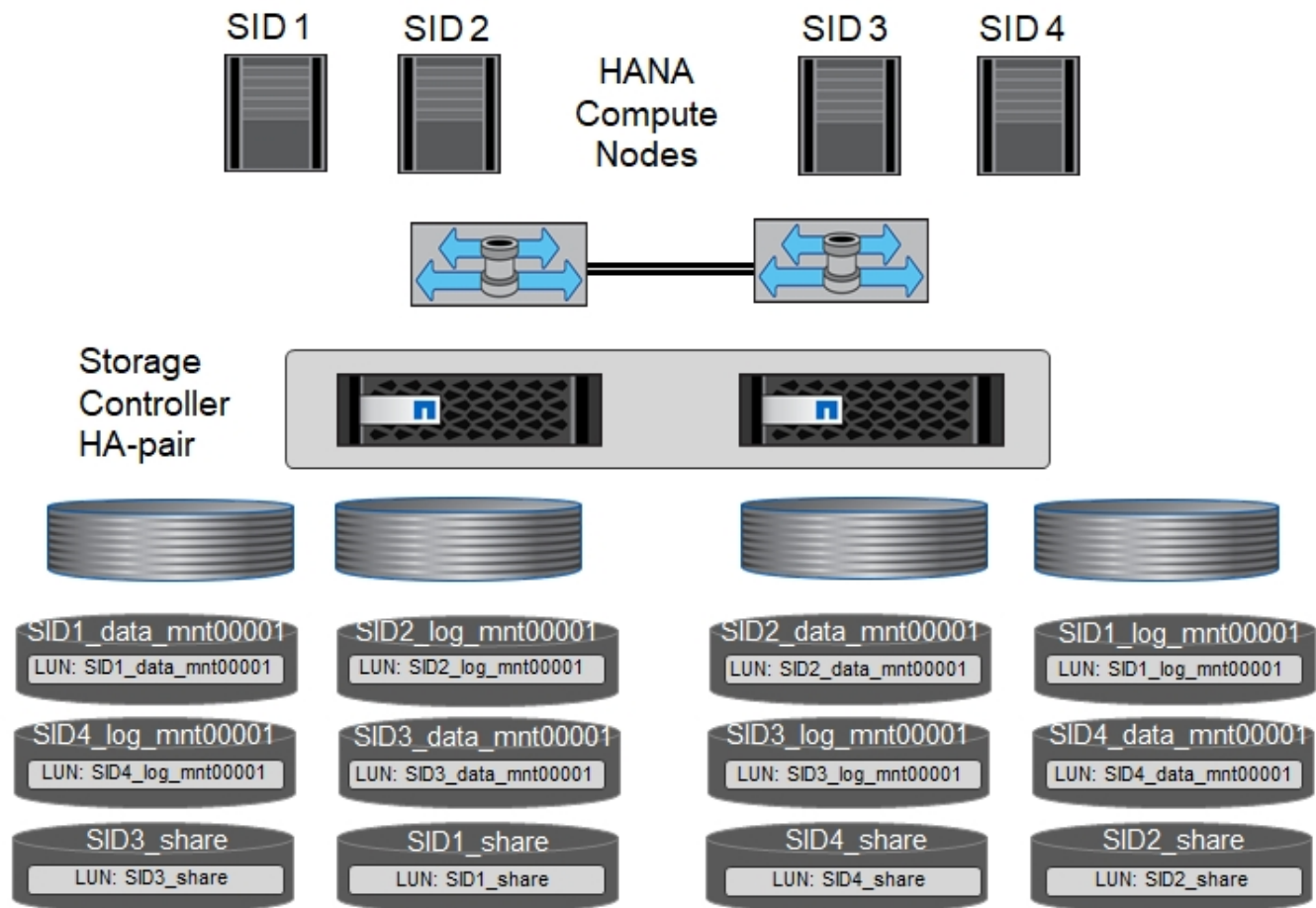
10:00:00:10:9b:57:95:1f
10:00:00:10:9b:57:95:20
10:00:00:90:fa:dc:c5:76
10:00:00:90:fa:dc:c5:77
21:00:00:0e:1e:16:37:00
21:00:00:0e:1e:16:37:01

Volume and LUN configuration for SAP HANA single-host systems

The following figure shows the volume configuration of four single-host SAP HANA systems. The data and log volumes of each SAP HANA system are distributed to different storage controllers. For example, volume `SID1`data`mnt00001`` is configured on controller A and volume `SID1`log`mnt00001`` is configured on controller B. Within each volume, a single LUN is configured.



If only one storage controller of a high-availability (HA) pair is used for the SAP HANA systems, data volumes and log volumes can also be stored on the same storage controller.



For each SAP HANA host, a data volume, a log volume, and a volume for `/hana/shared` are configured. The following table shows an example configuration with four SAP HANA single-host systems.

Purpose	Aggregate 1 at Controller A	Aggregate 2 at Controller A	Aggregate 1 at Controller B	Aggregate 2 at Controller B
Data, log, and shared volumes for system SID1	Data volume: SID1_data_mnt00001	Shared volume: SID1_shared	–	Log volume: SID1_log_mnt00001
Data, log, and shared volumes for system SID2	–	Log volume: SID2_log_mnt00001	Data volume: SID2_data_mnt00001	Shared volume: SID2_shared
Data, log, and shared volumes for system SID3	Shared volume: SID3_shared	Data volume: SID3_data_mnt00001	Log volume: SID3_log_mnt00001	–
Data, log, and shared volumes for system SID4	Log volume: SID4_log_mnt00001	–	Shared volume: SID4_shared	Data volume: SID4_data_mnt00001

The next table shows an example of the mount point configuration for a single-host system.

LUN	Mount point at HANA host	Note
SID1_data_mnt00001	/hana/data/SID1/mnt00001	Mounted using /etc/fstab entry

LUN	Mount point at HANA host	Note
SID1_log_mnt00001	/hana/log/SID1/mnt00001	Mounted using /etc/fstab entry
SID1_shared	/hana/shared/SID1	Mounted using /etc/fstab entry



With the described configuration, the `/usr/sap/SID1` directory in which the default home directory of user SID1adm is stored, is on the local disk. In a disaster recovery setup with disk-based replication, NetApp recommends creating an additional LUN within the `SID1`_`shared`volume for the`/usr/sap/SID1` directory so that all file systems are on the central storage.

Volume and LUN configuration for SAP HANA single-host systems using Linux LVM

The Linux LVM can be used to increase performance and to address LUN size limitations. The different LUNs of an LVM volume group should be stored within a different aggregate and at a different controller. The following table shows an example for two LUNs per volume group.



It is not necessary to use LVM with multiple LUNs to fulfil the SAP HANA KPIs. A single LUN setup fulfils the required KPIs.

Purpose	Aggregate 1 at Controller A	Aggregate 2 at Controller A	Aggregate 1 at Controller B	Aggregate 2 at Controller B
Data, log, and shared volumes for LVM based system	Data volume: SID1_data_mnt00001	Shared volume: SID1_shared Log2 volume: SID1_log2_mnt00001	Data2 volume: SID1_data2_mnt00001	Log volume: SID1_log_mnt00001

At the SAP HANA host, volume groups and logical volumes must be created and mounted. The next table lists the mount points for single-host systems using LVM.

Logical volume/LUN	Mount point at SAP HANA host	Note
LV: SID1_data_mnt0000-vol	/hana/data/SID1/mnt00001	Mounted using /etc/fstab entry
LV: SID1_log_mnt00001-vol	/hana/log/SID1/mnt00001	Mounted using /etc/fstab entry
LUN: SID1_shared	/hana/shared/SID1	Mounted using /etc/fstab entry



With the described configuration, the `/usr/sap/SID1` directory in which the default home directory of user SID1adm is stored, is on the local disk. In a disaster recovery setup with disk-based replication, NetApp recommends creating an additional LUN within the `SID1`_`shared`volume for the`/usr/sap/SID1` directory so that all file systems are on the central storage.

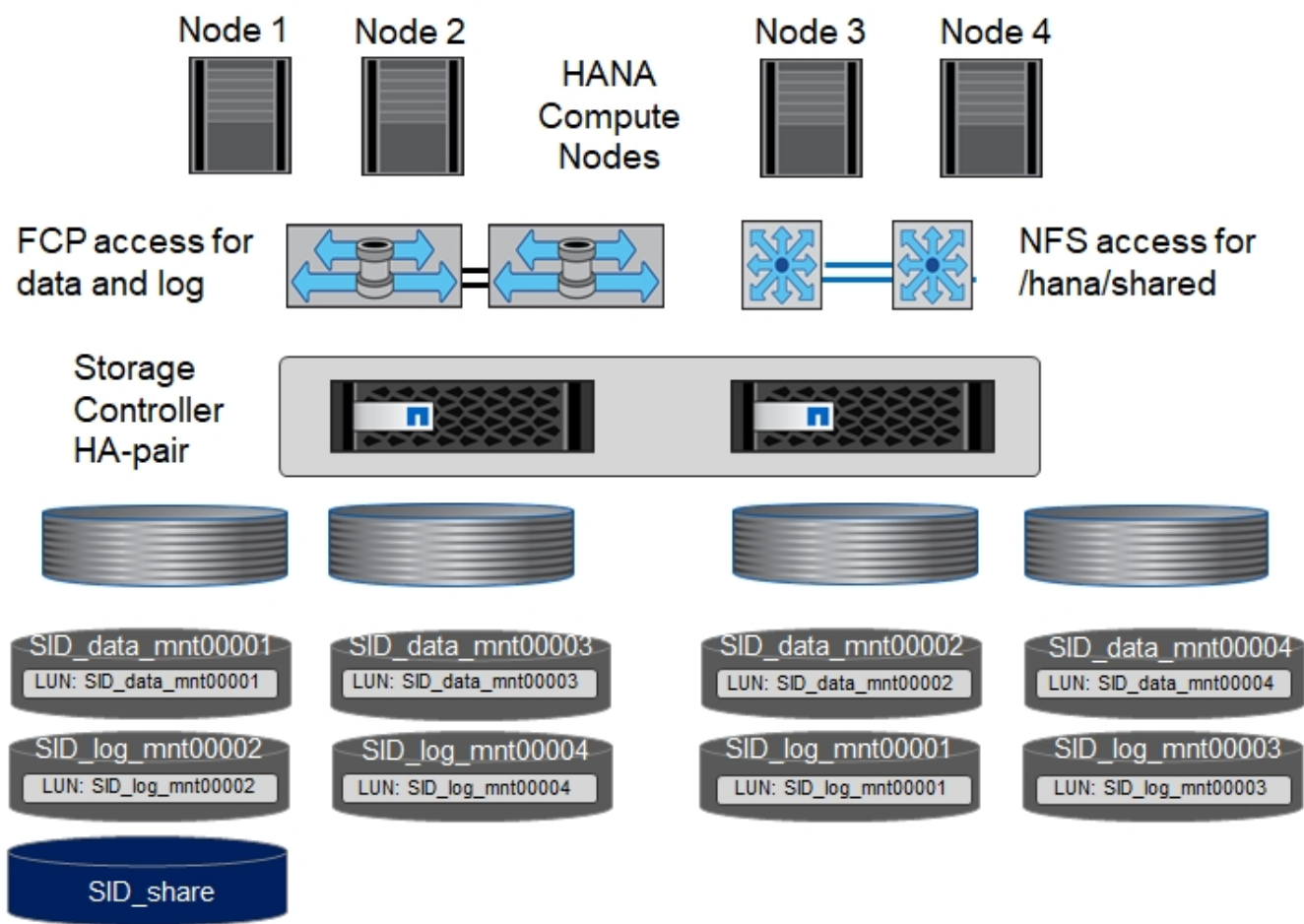
Volume and LUN configuration for SAP HANA multiple-host systems

The following figure shows the volume configuration of a 4+1 multiple-host SAP HANA system. The data volumes and log volumes of each SAP HANA host are distributed to different storage controllers. For example, the volume `SID` `data` `mnt00001` is configured on controller A and the volume `SID` `log` `mnt00001` is configured on controller B. One LUN is configured within each volume.

The `/hana/shared` volume must be accessible by all HANA hosts and is therefore exported by using NFS. Even though there are no specific performance KPIs for the `/hana/shared` file system, NetApp recommends using a 10Gb Ethernet connection.



If only one storage controller of an HA pair is used for the SAP HANA system, data and log volumes can also be stored on the same storage controller.



For each SAP HANA host, a data volume and a log volume are created. The `/hana/shared` volume is used by all hosts of the SAP HANA system. The following figure shows an example configuration for a 4+1 multiple-host SAP HANA system.

Purpose	Aggregate 1 at Controller A	Aggregate 2 at Controller A	Aggregate 1 at Controller B	Aggregate 2 at Controller B
Data and log volumes for node 1	Data volume: <code>SID_data_mnt00001</code>	–	Log volume: <code>SID_log_mnt00001</code>	–

Purpose	Aggregate 1 at Controller A	Aggregate 2 at Controller A	Aggregate 1 at Controller B	Aggregate 2 at Controller B
Data and log volumes for node 2	Log volume: SID_log_mnt00002	–	Data volume: SID_data_mnt00002	–
Data and log volumes for node 3	–	Data volume: SID_data_mnt00003	–	Log volume: SID_log_mnt00003
Data and log volumes for node 4	–	Log volume: SID_log_mnt00004	–	Data volume: SID_data_mnt00004
Shared volume for all hosts	Shared volume: SID_shared	–	–	–

The next table shows the configuration and the mount points of a multiple-host system with four active SAP HANA hosts.

LUN or Volume	Mount point at SAP HANA host	Note
LUN: SID_data_mnt00001	/hana/data/SID/mnt00001	Mounted using storage connector
LUN: SID_log_mnt00001	/hana/log/SID/mnt00001	Mounted using storage connector
LUN: SID_data_mnt00002	/hana/data/SID/mnt00002	Mounted using storage connector
LUN: SID_log_mnt00002	/hana/log/SID/mnt00002	Mounted using storage connector
LUN: SID_data_mnt00003	/hana/data/SID/mnt00003	Mounted using storage connector
LUN: SID_log_mnt00003	/hana/log/SID/mnt00003	Mounted using storage connector
LUN: SID_data_mnt00004	/hana/data/SID/mnt00004	Mounted using storage connector
LUN: SID_log_mnt00004	/hana/log/SID/mnt00004	Mounted using storage connector
Volume: SID_shared	/hana/shared/SID	Mounted at all hosts using NFS and /etc/fstab entry



With the described configuration, the `/usr/sap/SID` directory in which the default home directory of user SIDadm is stored is on the local disk for each HANA host. In a disaster recovery setup with disk-based replication, NetApp recommends creating four additional subdirectories in the `SID`_`shared` volume for the `/usr/sap/SID` file system so that each database host has all its file systems on the central storage.

Volume and LUN configuration for SAP HANA multiple-host systems using Linux LVM

The Linux LVM can be used to increase performance and to address LUN size limitations. The different LUNs of an LVM volume group should be stored within a different aggregate and at a different controller. The following table shows an example for two LUNs per volume group for a 2+1 SAP HANA multiple host system.



It is not necessary to use LVM to combine several LUN to fulfil the SAP HANA KPIs. A single LUN setup fulfils the required KPIs.

Purpose	Aggregate 1 at Controller A	Aggregate 2 at Controller A	Aggregate 1 at Controller B	Aggregate 2 at Controller B
Data and log volumes for node 1	Data volume: SID_data_mnt00001	Log2 volume: SID_log2_mnt00001	Log volume: SID_log_mnt00001	Data2 volume: SID_data2_mnt00001
Data and log volumes for node 2	Log2 volume: SID_log2_mnt00002	Data volume: SID_data_mnt00002	Data2 volume: SID_data2_mnt00002	Log volume: SID_log_mnt00002
Shared volume for all hosts	Shared volume: SID_shared	—	—	—

At the SAP HANA host, volume groups and logical volumes need to be created and mounted:

Logical volume (LV) or volume	Mount point at SAP HANA host	Note
LV: SID_data_mnt00001-vol	/hana/data/SID/mnt00001	Mounted using storage connector
LV: SID_log_mnt00001-vol	/hana/log/SID/mnt00001	Mounted using storage connector
LV: SID_data_mnt00002-vol	/hana/data/SID/mnt00002	Mounted using storage connector
LV: SID_log_mnt00002-vol	/hana/log/SID/mnt00002	Mounted using storage connector
Volume: SID_shared	/hana/shared	Mounted at all hosts using NFS and /etc/fstab entry



With the described configuration, the `/usr/sap/SID` directory in which the default home directory of user SIDadm is stored, is on the local disk for each HANA host. In a disaster recovery setup with disk-based replication, NetApp recommends creating four additional subdirectories in the `SID`_`shared` volume for the `/usr/sap/SID` file system so that each database host has all its file systems on the central storage.

Volume options

The volume options listed in the following table must be verified and set on all SVMs.

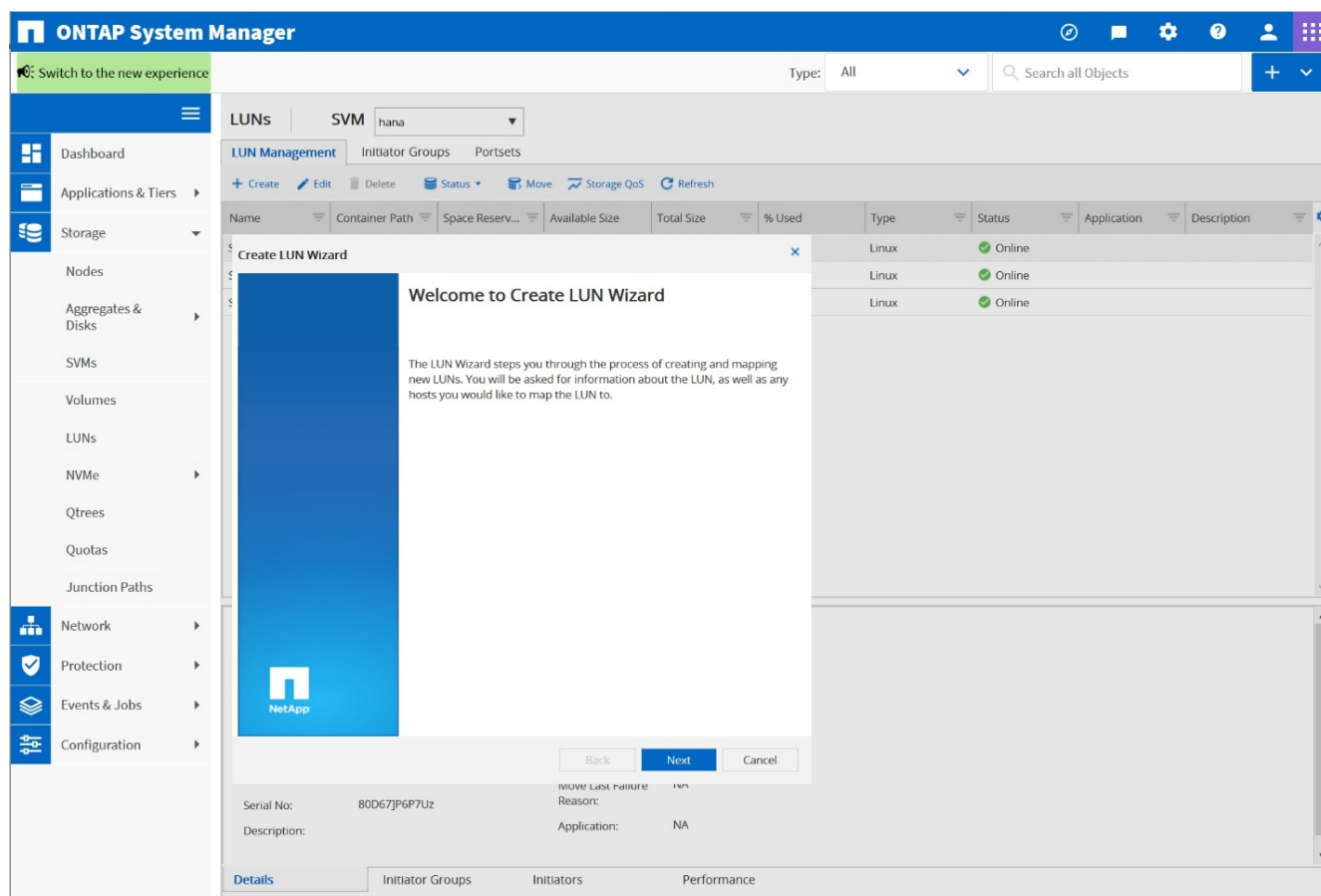
Action	ONTAP 9
Disable automatic Snapshot copies	<code>vol modify -vserver <vserver-name> -volume <volname> -snapshot-policy none</code>
Disable visibility of Snapshot directory	<code>vol modify -vserver <vserver-name> -volume <volname> -snapdir-access false</code>

Creating LUNs, volumes, and mapping LUNs to initiator groups

You can use NetApp OnCommand System Manager to create storage volumes and LUNs and the map them to the igroups of the servers.

The following steps show the configuration of a 2+1 multiple-host HANA system with the SID SS3.

1. Start the Create LUN Wizard in NetApp ONTAP System Manager.




2. Enter the LUN name, select the LUN type, and enter the size of the LUN.

Create LUN Wizard

General Properties

You can specify the name, size, type, and an optional description for the LUN that you would like to create.




You can enter a valid name for the LUN and an optional short description

Name:


SS3_data_mnt00001

Description:

(optional)



You can specify the size of the LUN. Storage will be optimized according to the type selected.

 Type:

Linux

[Tell me more about LUN types](#)

Size:

2024

GB

Space Reserve:

Default

(optional)

[Tell me more about space reservation](#)

Back

Next

Cancel

3. Enter the volume name and the hosting aggregate.

Create LUN Wizard



LUN Container

You can let the wizard create a volume or you can choose an existing volume as the LUN container.

The wizard automatically chooses the aggregate with most free space for creating flexible volume for the LUN. But you can choose a different aggregate of your choice. You can also select an existing volume/qtree to create your LUN.

☐ Select an existing volume or qtree for this LUN

Volume/Qtree:

Browse...

☒ Create a new flexible volume in

Aggregate Name:

aggr1_1

Choose

Volume Name:

SS3_data_mnt00001

Tiering Policy:

none



[Tell me more about cloud tier and tiering policies.](#)

Back

Next

Cancel

4. Select the igroups to which the LUNs should be mapped.

Create LUN Wizard



Initiators Mapping

You can connect your LUN to the initiator hosts by selecting from the initiator group and by optionally providing LUN ID for the initiator group.

Map ▾	Initiator Group Name	Type	LUN ID (Optional)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SS3_HANA	Linux	<input type="text"/>

☐ Show All Initiator Groups

Add Initiator Group

Back

Next

Cancel

5. Provide the QoS settings.

Storage Quality of Service Properties

Limit LUN throughput by assigning it to a Quality of Service policy group

☐ Manage Storage Quality of Service

Apply QoS policy to the LUN by assigning it to a policy group and specify the QoS maximum throughput and QoS minimum throughput values. Storage objects assigned to the same QoS policy will share the same QoS maximum throughput value.

Tell me more about Storage Quality of Service

Assign to: ☒ New Policy Group ☐ Existing Policy Group

Policy Group Name:

Minimum
Throughput:

(IOPS)

Maximum
Throughput:

(IOPS)

Back

Next

Cancel

6. Click Next on the Summary page.

Create LUN Wizard



LUN Summary

You should review this summary before creating your LUN. If needed you can use the Back button to go back and make necessary changes.

Review changes and create your LUN

Summary:

Create new LUN "SS3_data_mnt00001"

* Aggregate selected "aggr1_1"

* Create new flexible volume "SS3_data_mnt00001"

* LUN size is 1.98 TB

* LUN is used on Linux

* Space reservation is specified as default on the LUN

* LUN will be mapped to

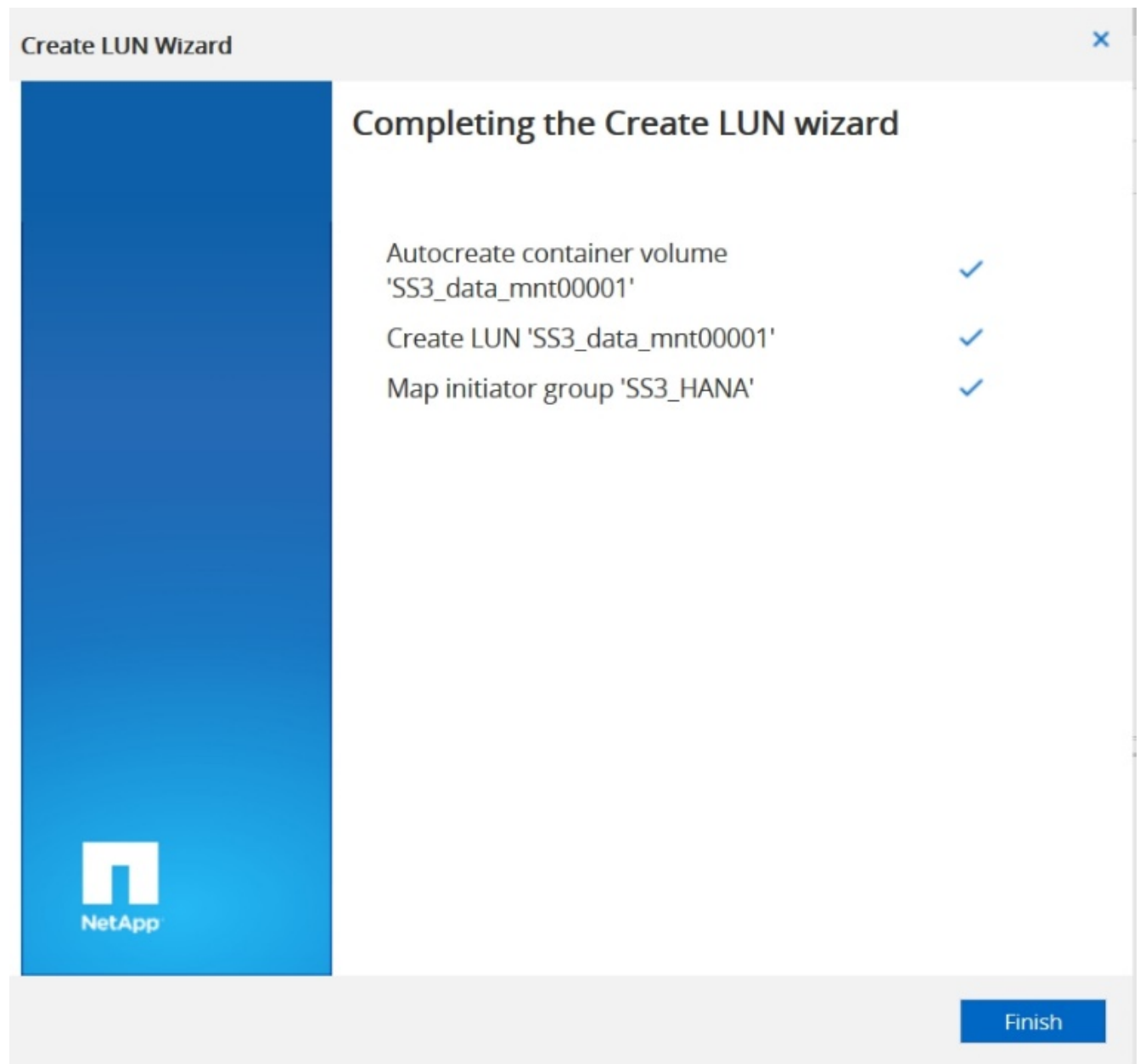
SS3_HANA

Back

Next

Cancel

7. Click Finish on the Completion page.



8. Repeat steps 2 to 7 for each LUN.

The following figure shows a summary of all LUNs that need to be created for 2+1 multiple-host setup.

ONTAP System Manager

Switch to the new experience | Type: All | Search all Objects

LUNs | SVM: hana

LUN Management | Initiator Groups | Portsets

+ Create | Edit | Delete | Status | Move | Storage QoS | Refresh

Name	Container Path	Space Reserv...	Available Size	Total Size	% Used	Type	Status	Application	Description
SS3_data_mnt00001	/vol/SS3_data_mnt00001	Disabled	1.98 TB	1.98 TB	0.0%	Linux	Online		
SS3_data_mnt00002	/vol/SS3_data_mnt00002	Disabled	1.98 TB	1.98 TB	0.0%	Linux	Online		
SS3_log_mnt00001	/vol/SS3_log_mnt00001	Disabled	614.49 GB	614.49 GB	0.0%	Linux	Online		
SS3_log_mnt00002	/vol/SS3_log_mnt00002	Disabled	614.49 GB	614.49 GB	0.0%	Linux	Online		

LUN Properties

Name:	SS3_data_mnt00001	Policy Group:	None
Container Path:	/vol/SS3_data_mnt00001	Minimum Throughput:	NA
Size:	1.98 TB	Maximum Throughput:	NA
Status:	Online	Move Job Status:	NA
Type:	Linux	Move Last Failure Reason:	NA
LUN Clone:	false	Application:	NA
Serial No:	80D69+P6P4Do		
Description:			

Details | Initiator Groups | Initiators | Performance

Creating LUNs, volumes, and mapping LUNs to igroups using the CLI

This section shows an example configuration using the command line with ONTAP 9.8 for a 2+1 SAP HANA multiple host system with SID FC5 using LVM and two LUNs per LVM volume group.

1. Create all necessary volumes.


```
vol create -volume FC5_data_mnt00001 -aggregate aggr1_1 -size 1200g
-snapshot-policy none -foreground true -encrypt false -space-guarantee
none
vol create -volume FC5_log_mnt00002 -aggregate aggr2_1 -size 280g
-snapshot-policy none -foreground true -encrypt false -space-guarantee
none
vol create -volume FC5_log_mnt00001 -aggregate aggr1_2 -size 280g
-snapshot-policy none -foreground true -encrypt false -space-guarantee
none
vol create -volume FC5_data_mnt00002 -aggregate aggr2_2 -size 1200g
-snapshot-policy none -foreground true -encrypt false -space-guarantee
none
vol create -volume FC5_data2_mnt00001 -aggregate aggr1_2 -size 1200g
-snapshot-policy none -foreground true -encrypt false -space-guarantee
none
vol create -volume FC5_log2_mnt00002 -aggregate aggr2_2 -size 280g
-snapshot-policy none -foreground true -encrypt false -space-guarantee
none
vol create -volume FC5_log2_mnt00001 -aggregate aggr1_1 -size 280g
-snapshot-policy none -foreground true -encrypt false -space-guarantee
none
vol create -volume FC5_data2_mnt00002 -aggregate aggr2_1 -size 1200g
-snapshot-policy none -foreground true -encrypt false -space-guarantee
none
vol create -volume FC5_shared -aggregate aggr1_1 -size 512g -state
online -policy default -snapshot-policy none -junction-path /FC5_shared
-encrypt false -space-guarantee none
```

2. Create all LUNs.

```

lun create -path /vol/FC5_data_mnt00001/FC5_data_mnt00001 -size 1t
-ostype linux -space-reserve disabled -space-allocation disabled -class
regular
lun create -path /vol/FC5_data2_mnt00001/FC5_data2_mnt00001 -size 1t
-ostype linux -space-reserve disabled -space-allocation disabled -class
regular
lun create -path /vol/FC5_data_mnt00002/FC5_data_mnt00002 -size 1t
-ostype linux -space-reserve disabled -space-allocation disabled -class
regular
lun create -path /vol/FC5_data2_mnt00002/FC5_data2_mnt00002 -size 1t
-ostype linux -space-reserve disabled -space-allocation disabled -class
regular
lun create -path /vol/FC5_log_mnt00001/FC5_log_mnt00001 -size 260g
-ostype linux -space-reserve disabled -space-allocation disabled -class
regular
lun create -path /vol/FC5_log2_mnt00001/FC5_log2_mnt00001 -size 260g
-ostype linux -space-reserve disabled -space-allocation disabled -class
regular
lun create -path /vol/FC5_log_mnt00002/FC5_log_mnt00002 -size 260g
-ostype linux -space-reserve disabled -space-allocation disabled -class
regular
lun create -path /vol/FC5_log2_mnt00002/FC5_log2_mnt00002 -size 260g
-ostype linux -space-reserve disabled -space-allocation disabled -class
regular

```

3. Create the igroup for all servers belonging to system FC5.

```

lun igroup create -igroup HANA-FC5 -protocol fcp -ostype linux
-initiator 10000090fadcc5fa,10000090fadcc5fb,
10000090fadcc5c1,10000090fadcc5c2, 10000090fadcc5c3,10000090fadcc5c4
-vserver hana

```

4. Map all LUNs to the created igroup.

```
lun map -path /vol/FC5_data_mnt00001/FC5_data_mnt00001 -igroup HANA-FC5
lun map -path /vol/FC5_data2_mnt00001/FC5_data2_mnt00001 -igroup HANA-FC5
lun map -path /vol/FC5_data_mnt00002/FC5_data_mnt00002 -igroup HANA-FC5
lun map -path /vol/FC5_data2_mnt00002/FC5_data2_mnt00002 -igroup HANA-FC5
lun map -path /vol/FC5_log_mnt00001/FC5_log_mnt00001 -igroup HANA-FC5
lun map -path /vol/FC5_log2_mnt00001/FC5_log2_mnt00001 -igroup HANA-FC5
lun map -path /vol/FC5_log_mnt00002/FC5_log_mnt00002 -igroup HANA-FC5
lun map -path /vol/FC5_log2_mnt00002/FC5_log2_mnt00002 -igroup HANA-FC5
```

Next: [SAP HANA storage connector API](#).

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