



# **SAP HANA on NetApp All Flash FAS Systems with FCP Configuration Guide**

NetApp Solutions

NetApp  
August 03, 2021

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# Table of Contents

- TR-4436: SAP HANA on NetApp AFF Systems with Fibre Channel Protocol . . . . . 1
  - Introduction. . . . . 1
    - SAP HANA tailored data center integration . . . . . 1
- SAP HANA using VMware vSphere . . . . . 3
  - Architecture . . . . . 3
  - Storage sizing. . . . . 8
  - Infrastructure setup and configuration . . . . . 14
  - Where to find additional information. . . . . 49

# TR-4436: SAP HANA on NetApp AFF Systems with Fibre Channel Protocol

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## Introduction

The NetApp AFF product family is certified for use with SAP HANA in TDI projects. The certified enterprise storage platform is characterized by the NetApp ONTAP software.

The certification is valid for the following models:

- AFF A220, AFF A250, AFF A300, AFF A320, AFF A400, AFF A700s, AFF A700, AFF A800
  - ASA AFF A220, ASA AFF A250, ASA AFF A400, ASA AFF A700, ASA AFF A800
- For a complete list of NetApp certified storage solutions for SAP HANA, see the [Certified and supported SAP HANA hardware directory](#).

This document describes AFF configurations that use the Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP).



The configuration described in this paper is necessary to achieve the required SAP HANA KPIs and the best performance for SAP HANA. Changing any settings or using features not listed herein might cause performance degradation or unexpected behavior and should only be done if advised by NetApp support.

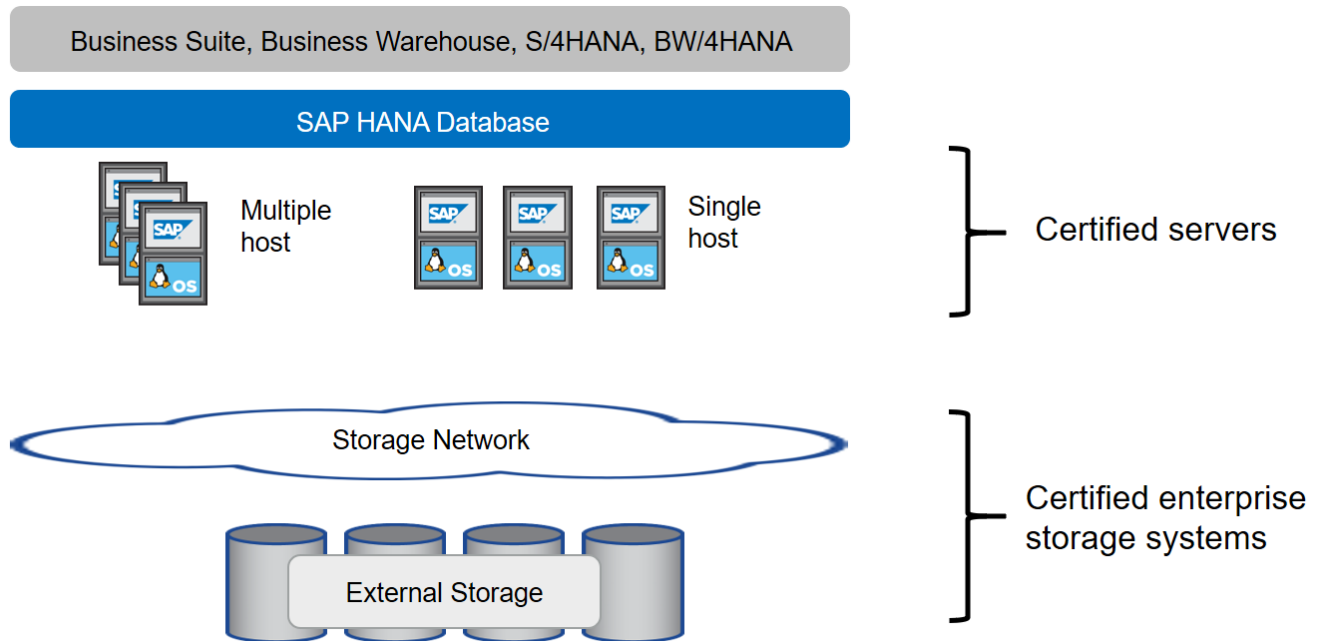
The configuration guides for AFF systems using NFS and NetApp FAS systems can be found using the following links:

- [SAP HANA on NetApp FAS Systems with FCP](#)
- [SAP HANA on NetApp FAS Systems with NFS](#)
- [SAP HANA on NetApp AFF Systems with NFS](#)

In an SAP HANA multiple-host environment, the standard SAP HANA storage connector is used to provide fencing in the event of an SAP HANA host failover. Always refer to the relevant SAP notes for operating system configuration guidelines and HANA specific Linux kernel dependencies. For more information, see [SAP Note 2235581 – SAP HANA Supported Operating Systems](#).

## SAP HANA tailored data center integration

NetApp AFF storage systems are certified in the SAP HANA TDI program using both NFS (NAS) and FC (SAN) protocols. They can be deployed in any of the current SAP HANA scenarios, such as SAP Business Suite on HANA, S/4HANA, BW/4HANA, or SAP Business Warehouse on HANA in either single-host or multiple-host configurations. Any server that is certified for use with SAP HANA can be combined with NetApp certified storage solutions. The following figure shows an architecture overview.



For more information regarding the prerequisites and recommendations for productive SAP HANA systems, see the following resources:

- [SAP HANA Tailored Data Center Integration Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [SAP HANA Storage Requirements](#)

# SAP HANA using VMware vSphere

Raw device mappings (RDM), FCP datastores, or VVOL datastores with FCP are supported as well. For both datastore options, only one SAP HANA data or log volume must be stored within the datastore for productive use cases. In addition, Snapshot-based backup and recovery orchestrated by SnapCenter and solutions based on this, such as SAP System cloning, cannot be implemented.

For more information about using vSphere with SAP HANA, see the following links:

- [SAP HANA on VMware vSphere - Virtualization - Community Wiki](#)
- [Best Practices and Recommendations for Scale-Up Deployments of SAP HANA on VMware vSphere](#)
- [Best Practices and Recommendations for Scale-Out Deployments of SAP HANA on VMware vSphere](#)
- [2161991 - VMware vSphere configuration guidelines - SAP ONE Support Launchpad \(Login required\)](#)

[Next: Architecture.](#)

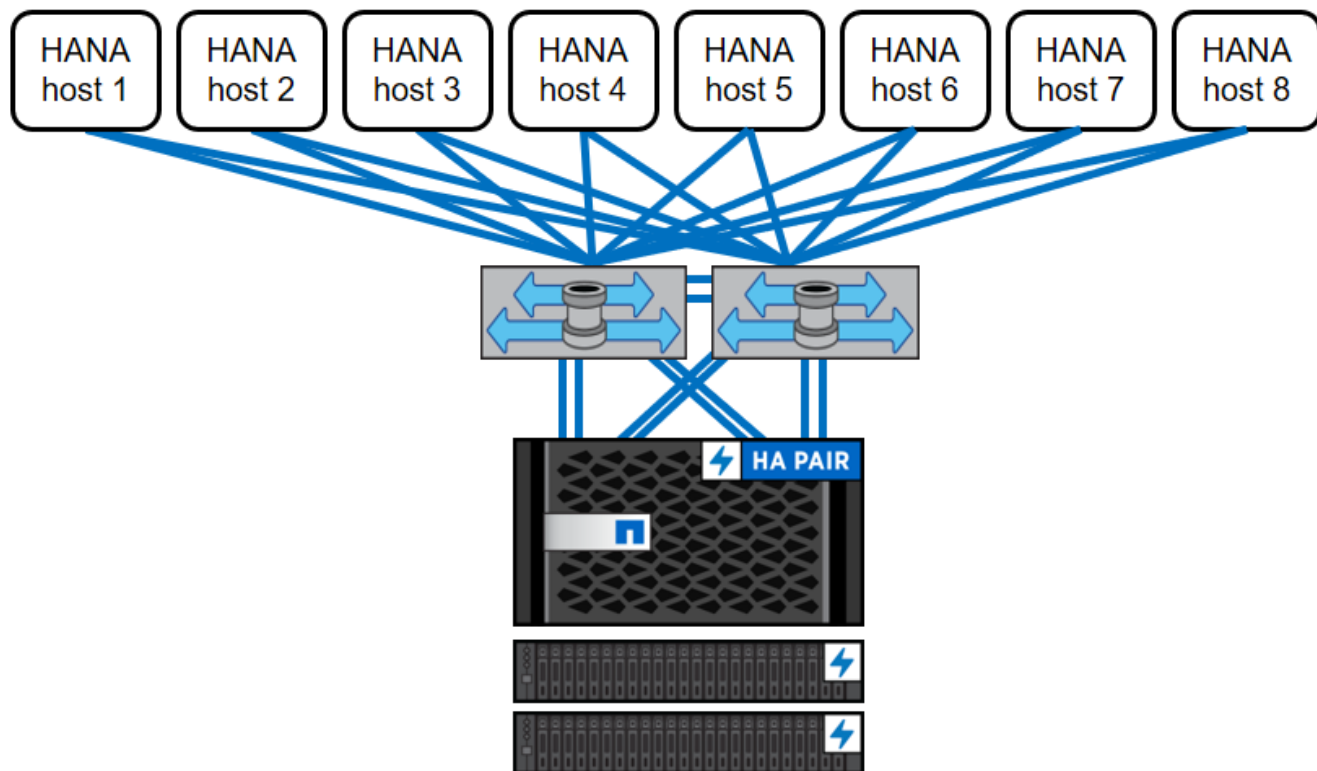
## Architecture

[Previous: TR-4436 - SAP HANA on NetApp AFF Systems with Fibre Channel Protocol.](#)

SAP HANA hosts are connected to storage controllers using a redundant FCP infrastructure and multipath software. A redundant FCP switch infrastructure is required to provide fault-tolerant SAP HANA host-to-storage connectivity in case of switch or host bus adapter (HBA) failure. Appropriate zoning must be configured at the switch to allow all HANA hosts to reach the required LUNs on the storage controllers.

Different models of the AFF system product family can be mixed and matched at the storage layer to allow for growth and differing performance and capacity needs. The maximum number of SAP HANA hosts that can be attached to the storage system is defined by the SAP HANA performance requirements and the model of NetApp controller used. The number of required disk shelves is only determined by the capacity and performance requirements of the SAP HANA systems.

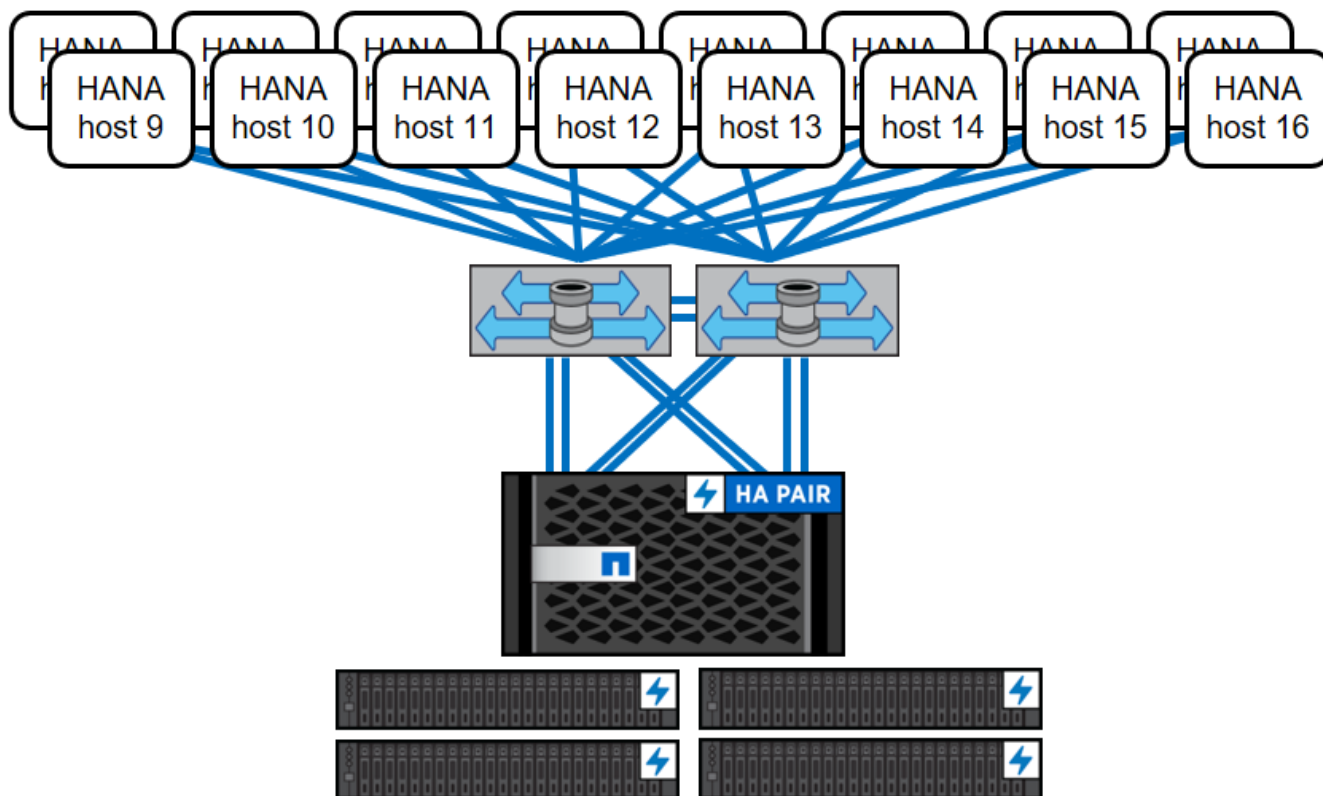
The following figure shows an example configuration with eight SAP HANA hosts attached to a storage HA pair.



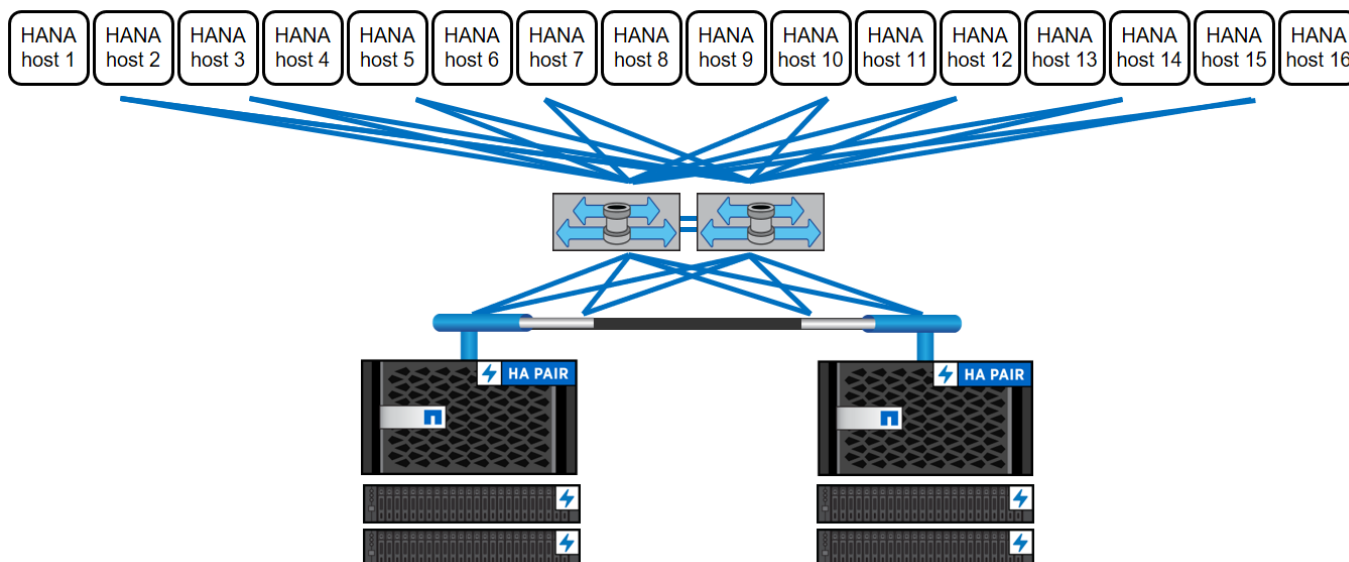
This architecture can be scaled in two dimensions:

- By attaching additional SAP HANA hosts and storage capacity to the existing storage, if the storage controllers provide enough performance to meet the current SAP HANA KPIs
- By adding more storage systems with additional storage capacity for the additional SAP HANA hosts

The following figure shows a configuration example in which more SAP HANA hosts are attached to the storage controllers. In this example, more disk shelves are necessary to meet the capacity and performance requirements of the 16 SAP HANA hosts. Depending on the total throughput requirements, you must add additional FC connections to the storage controllers.



Independent of the deployed AFF system, the SAP HANA landscape can also be scaled by adding any certified storage controllers to meet the desired node density, as shown in the following figure.



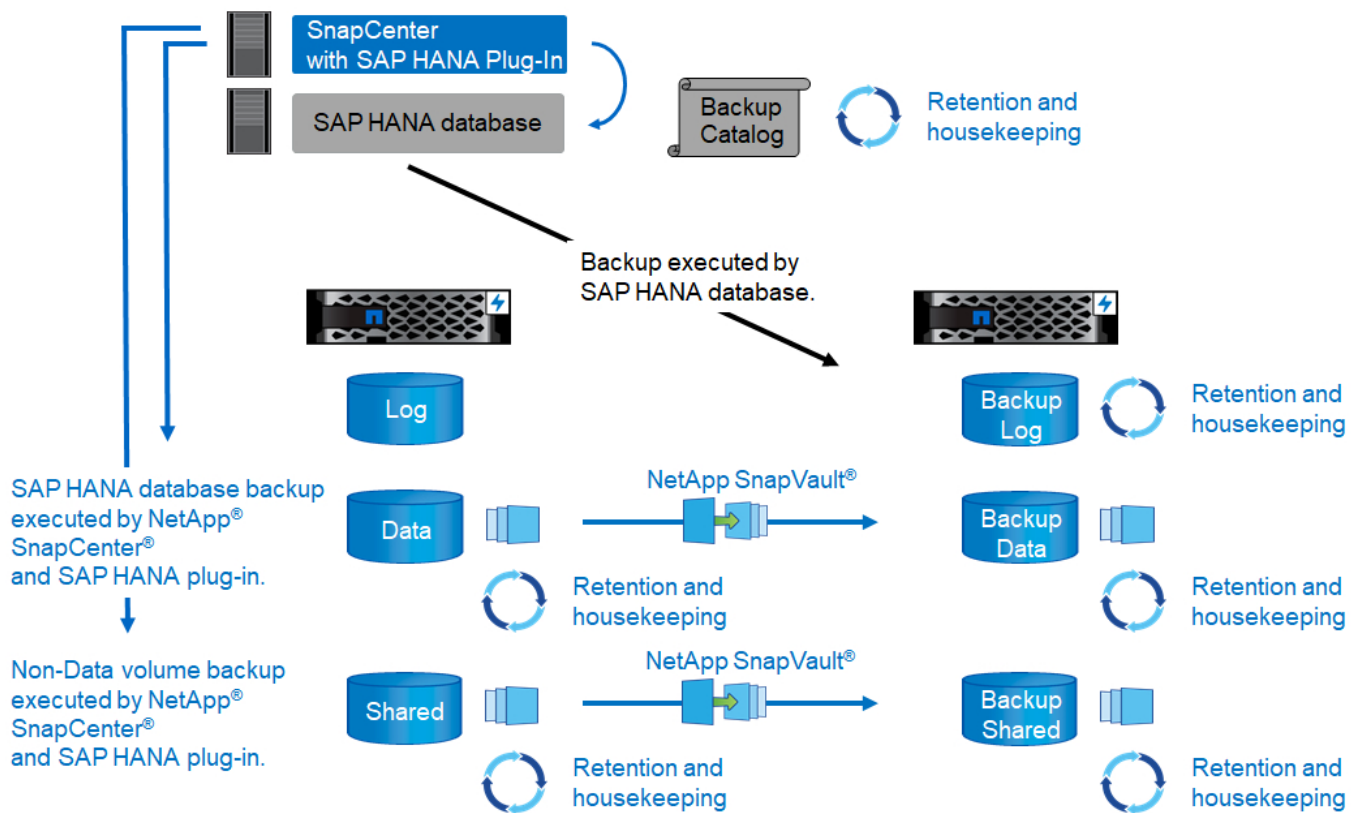
## SAP HANA backup

The ONTAP software present on all NetApp storage controllers provides a built-in mechanism to back up SAP HANA databases while in operation with no effect on performance. Storage-based NetApp Snapshot backups are a fully supported and integrated backup solution available for SAP HANA single containers and for SAP HANA MDC systems with a single tenant or multiple tenants.

Storage-based Snapshot backups are implemented by using the NetApp SnapCenter plug-in for SAP HANA. This allows users to create consistent storage-based Snapshot backups by using the interfaces provided natively by SAP HANA databases. SnapCenter registers each of the Snapshot backups into the SAP HANA backup catalog. Therefore, backups taken by SnapCenter are visible within SAP HANA Studio or Cockpit where they can be selected directly for restore and recovery operations.

NetApp SnapMirror technology allows for Snapshot copies that were created on one storage system to be replicated to a secondary backup storage system that is controlled by SnapCenter. Different backup retention policies can then be defined for each of the backup sets on the primary storage and also for the backup sets on the secondary storage systems. The SnapCenter Plug-in for SAP HANA automatically manages the retention of Snapshot copy-based data backups and log backups, including the housekeeping of the backup catalog. The SnapCenter Plug-in for SAP HANA also allows for the execution of a block integrity check of the SAP HANA database by executing a file-based backup.

The database logs can be backed up directly to the secondary storage by using an NFS mount, as shown in the following figure.



Storage-based Snapshot backups provide significant advantages compared to conventional file-based backups. These advantages include, but are not limited to the following:

- Faster backup (a few minutes)
- Reduced RTO due to a much faster restore time on the storage layer (a few minutes) as well as more frequent backups
- No performance degradation of the SAP HANA database host, network, or storage during backup and recovery operations
- Space-efficient and bandwidth-efficient replication to secondary storage based on block changes

For detailed information about the SAP HANA backup and recovery solution, see [TR-4614: SAP HANA Backup and Recovery with SnapCenter](#).



## SAP HANA disaster recovery

SAP HANA disaster recovery can be done either on the database layer by using SAP HANA system replication or on the storage layer by using storage replication technologies. The following section provides an overview of disaster recovery solutions based on storage replication.

For detailed information about the SAP HANA disaster recovery solutions, see [TR-4646: SAP HANA Disaster Recovery with Storage Replication](#).

### Storage replication based on SnapMirror

The following figure shows a three-site disaster recovery solution using synchronous SnapMirror replication to the local DR datacenter and asynchronous SnapMirror to replicate the data to the remote DR datacenter.

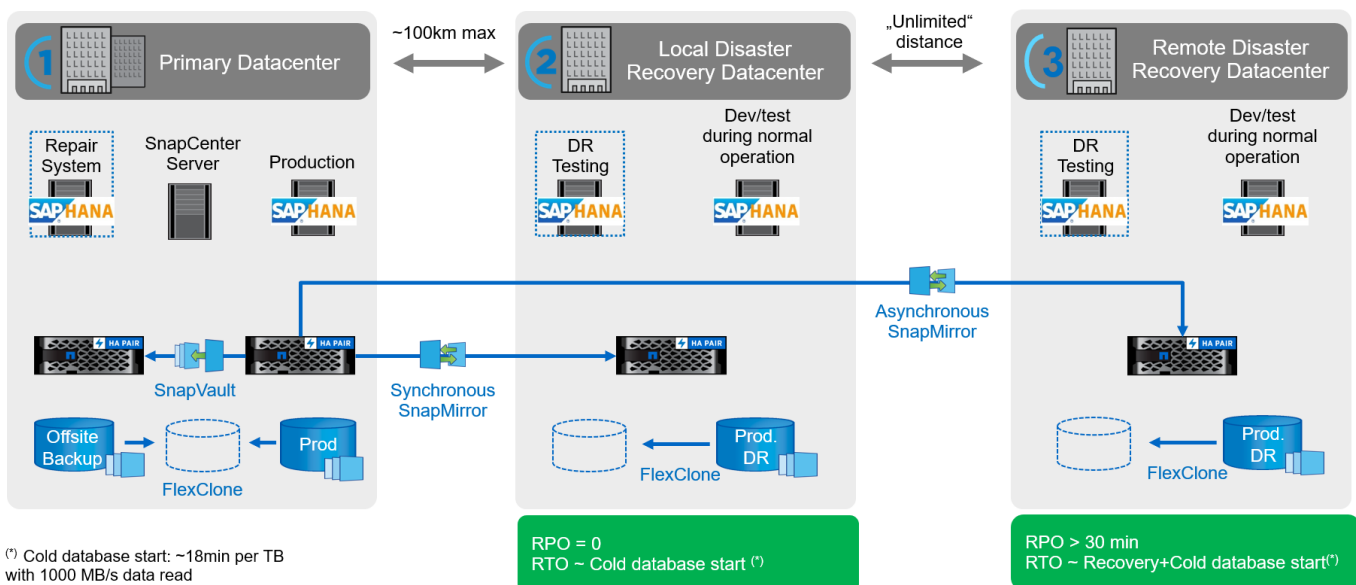
Data replication using synchronous SnapMirror provides an RPO of zero. The distance between the primary and the local DR datacenter is limited to around 100km.

Protection against failures of both the primary and the local DR site is performed by replicating the data to a third remote DR datacenter using asynchronous SnapMirror. The RPO depends on the frequency of replication updates and how fast they can be transferred. In theory, the distance is unlimited, but the limit depends on the amount of data that must be transferred and the connection that is available between the data centers. Typical RPO values are in the range of 30 minutes to multiple hours.

The RTO for both replication methods primarily depends on the time needed to start the HANA database at the DR site and load the data into memory. With the assumption that the data is read with a throughput of 1000MBps, loading 1TB of data would take approximately 18 minutes.

The servers at the DR sites can be used as dev/test systems during normal operation. In the case of a disaster, the dev/test systems would need to be shut down and started as DR production servers.

Both replication methods allow to you execute DR workflow testing without influencing the RPO and RTO. FlexClone volumes are created on the storage and are attached to the DR testing servers.

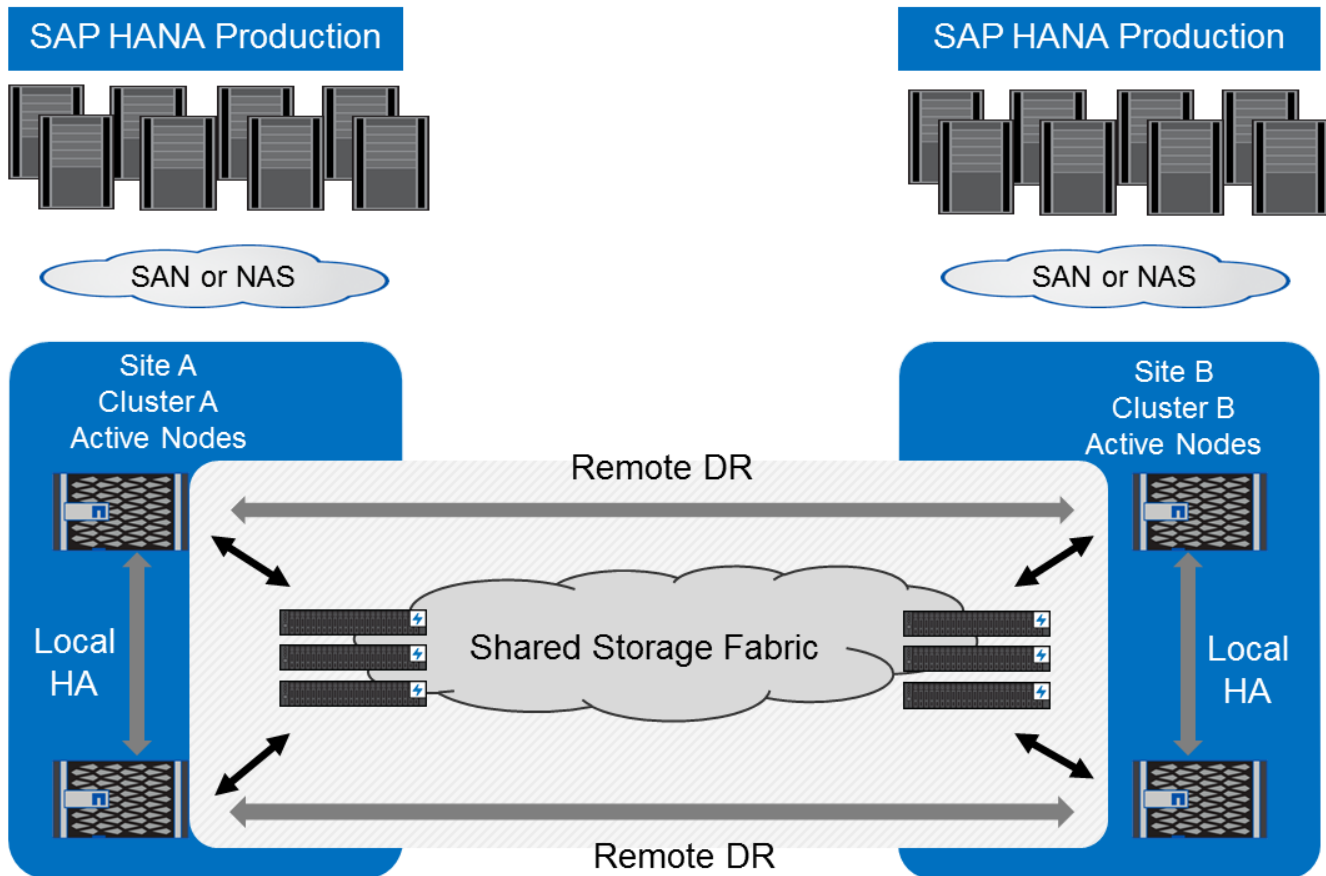


Synchronous replication offers StrictSync mode. If the write to secondary storage is not completed for any reason, the application I/O fails, thereby ensuring that the primary and secondary storage systems are identical. Application I/O to the primary resumes only after the SnapMirror relationship returns to the InSync

status. If the primary storage fails, application I/O can be resumed on the secondary storage after failover with no loss of data. In StrictSync mode, the RPO is always zero.

### Storage replication based on NetApp MetroCluster

The following figure shows a high-level overview of the solution. The storage cluster at each site provides local high availability and is used for the production workload. The data of each site is synchronously replicated to the other location and is available in case of disaster failover.



Next: [Storage sizing](#).

## Storage sizing

Previous: [Architecture](#).

The following section provides an overview of performance and capacity considerations required for sizing a storage system for SAP HANA.



Contact your NetApp or NetApp partner sales representative to support the storage sizing process and to assist you with creating a properly sized storage environment.

### Performance considerations

SAP has defined a static set of storage key performance indicators (KPIs). These KPIs are valid for all production SAP HANA environments independent of the memory size of the database hosts and the applications that use the SAP HANA database. These KPIs are valid for single-host, multiple-host, Business

Suite on HANA, Business Warehouse on HANA, S/4HANA, and BW/4HANA environments. Therefore, the current performance sizing approach depends on only the number of active SAP HANA hosts that are attached to the storage system.



Storage performance KPIs are only mandated for production SAP HANA systems, but you can implement them in for all HANA system.

SAP delivers a performance test tool which must be used to validate the storage systems performance for active SAP HANA hosts attached to the storage.

NetApp tested and predefined the maximum number of SAP HANA hosts that can be attached to a specific storage model, while still fulfilling the required storage KPIs from SAP for production-based SAP HANA systems.

The maximum number of SAP HANA hosts that can be run on a disk shelf and the minimum number of SSDs required per SAP HANA host were determined by running the SAP performance test tool. This test does not consider the actual storage capacity requirements of the hosts. You must also calculate the capacity requirements to determine the actual storage configuration needed.

**SAS disk shelf**

With the 12Gb SAS disk shelf (DS224C), the performance sizing is performed by using fixed disk- shelf configurations:

- Half-loaded disk shelves with 12 SSDs
- Fully loaded disk shelves with 24 SSDs

Both configurations use advanced drive partitioning (ADPv2). A half-loaded disk shelf supports up to 9 SAP HANA hosts; a fully loaded shelf supports up to 14 hosts in a single disk shelf. The SAP HANA hosts must be equally distributed between both storage controllers.



The DS224C disk shelf must be connected by using 12Gb SAS to support the number of SAP HANA hosts.

The 6Gb SAS disk shelf (DS2246) supports a maximum of 4 SAP HANA hosts. The SSDs and the SAP HANA hosts must be equally distributed between both storage controllers. The following figure summarizes the supported number of SAP HANA hosts per disk shelf.

	6Gb SAS shelves (DS2246)Fully loaded with 24 SSDs	12Gb SAS shelves (DS224C)Half-loaded with 12 SSDs and ADPv2	12Gb SAS shelves (DS224C)Fully loaded with 24 SSDs and ADPv2
Maximum number of SAP HANA hosts per disk shelf	4	9	14



This calculation is independent of the storage controller used. Adding more disk shelves does not increase the maximum number of SAP HANA hosts that a storage controller can support.

## NS224 NVMe shelf

The minimum number of 12 NVMe SSDs for the first shelf supports up to 16 SAP HANA hosts. A fully populated shelf supports up to 34 SAP HANA hosts.



Adding more disk shelves does not increase the maximum number of SAP HANA hosts that a storage controller can support.

## Mixed workloads

SAP HANA and other application workloads running on the same storage controller or in the same storage aggregate are supported. However, it is a NetApp best practice to separate SAP HANA workloads from all other application workloads.

You might decide to deploy SAP HANA workloads and other application workloads on either the same storage controller or the same aggregate. If so, you must make sure that adequate performance is available for SAP HANA within the mixed workload environment. NetApp also recommends that you use quality of service (QoS) parameters to regulate the effect these other applications could have on SAP HANA applications and to guarantee throughput for SAP HANA applications.

The SAP HCMT test tool must be used to check if additional SAP HANA hosts can be run on an existing storage controller that is already in use for other workloads. SAP application servers can be safely placed on the same storage controller and/or aggregate as the SAP HANA databases.

## Capacity considerations

A detailed description of the capacity requirements for SAP HANA is in the [SAP HANA Storage Requirements](#) white paper.



The capacity sizing of the overall SAP landscape with multiple SAP HANA systems must be determined by using SAP HANA storage sizing tools from NetApp. Contact NetApp or your NetApp partner sales representative to validate the storage sizing process for a properly sized storage environment.

## Configuration of performance test tool

Starting with SAP HANA 1.0 SPS10, SAP introduced parameters to adjust the I/O behavior and optimize the database for the file and storage system used. These parameters must also be set for the performance test tool from SAP when the storage performance is being tested with the SAP test tool.

NetApp conducted performance tests to define the optimal values. The following table lists the parameters that must be set within the configuration file of the SAP test tool.

Parameter	Value
max_parallel_io_requests	128
async_read_submit	on
async_write_submit_active	on
async_write_submit_blocks	all

For more information about the configuration of SAP test tool, see [SAP note 1943937](#) for HWCCT (SAP HANA

1.0) and [SAP note 2493172](#) for HCMT/HCOT (SAP HANA 2.0).

The following example shows how variables can be set for the HCMT/HCOT execution plan.

```
...{
    "Comment": "Log Volume: Controls whether read requests are
submitted asynchronously, default is 'on'",
    "Name": "LogAsyncReadSubmit",
    "Value": "on",
    "Request": "false"
},
{
    "Comment": "Data Volume: Controls whether read requests are
submitted asynchronously, default is 'on'",
    "Name": "DataAsyncReadSubmit",
    "Value": "on",
    "Request": "false"
},
{
    "Comment": "Log Volume: Controls whether write requests can be
submitted asynchronously",
    "Name": "LogAsyncWriteSubmitActive",
    "Value": "on",
    "Request": "false"
},
{
    "Comment": "Data Volume: Controls whether write requests can be
submitted asynchronously",
    "Name": "DataAsyncWriteSubmitActive",
    "Value": "on",
    "Request": "false"
},
{
    "Comment": "Log Volume: Controls which blocks are written
asynchronously. Only relevant if AsyncWriteSubmitActive is 'on' or 'auto'
and file system is flagged as requiring asynchronous write submits",
    "Name": "LogAsyncWriteSubmitBlocks",
    "Value": "all",
    "Request": "false"
},
{
    "Comment": "Data Volume: Controls which blocks are written
asynchronously. Only relevant if AsyncWriteSubmitActive is 'on' or 'auto'
and file system is flagged as requiring asynchronous write submits",
    "Name": "DataAsyncWriteSubmitBlocks",
    "Value": "all",
```

```

        "Request": "false"
    },
    {
        "Comment": "Log Volume: Maximum number of parallel I/O requests
per completion queue",
        "Name": "LogExtMaxParallelIoRequests",
        "Value": "128",
        "Request": "false"
    },
    {
        "Comment": "Data Volume: Maximum number of parallel I/O requests
per completion queue",
        "Name": "DataExtMaxParallelIoRequests",
        "Value": "128",
        "Request": "false"
    }, ...

```

These variables must be used for the test configuration. This is usually the case with the predefined execution plans SAP delivers with the HCMT/HCOT tool. The following example for a 4k log write test is from an execution plan.

```

...
{
  "ID": "D664D001-933D-41DE-A904F304AEB67906",
  "Note": "File System Write Test",
  "ExecutionVariants": [
    {
      "ScaleOut": {
        "Port": "${RemotePort}",
        "Hosts": "${Hosts}",
        "ConcurrentExecution": "${FSConcurrentExecution}"
      },
      "RepeatCount": "${TestRepeatCount}",
      "Description": "4K Block, Log Volume 5GB, Overwrite",
      "Hint": "Log",
      "InputVector": {
        "BlockSize": 4096,
        "DirectoryName": "${LogVolume}",
        "FileOverwrite": true,
        "FileSize": 5368709120,
        "RandomAccess": false,
        "RandomData": true,
        "AsyncReadSubmit": "${LogAsyncReadSubmit}",
        "AsyncWriteSubmitActive":
"${LogAsyncWriteSubmitActive}",
        "AsyncWriteSubmitBlocks":
"${LogAsyncWriteSubmitBlocks}",
        "ExtMaxParallelIoRequests":
"${LogExtMaxParallelIoRequests}",
        "ExtMaxSubmitBatchSize": "${LogExtMaxSubmitBatchSize}",
        "ExtMinSubmitBatchSize": "${LogExtMinSubmitBatchSize}",
        "ExtNumCompletionQueues":
"${LogExtNumCompletionQueues}",
        "ExtNumSubmitQueues": "${LogExtNumSubmitQueues}",
        "ExtSizeKernelIoQueue": "${ExtSizeKernelIoQueue}"
      }
    }, ...
  ]
}

```

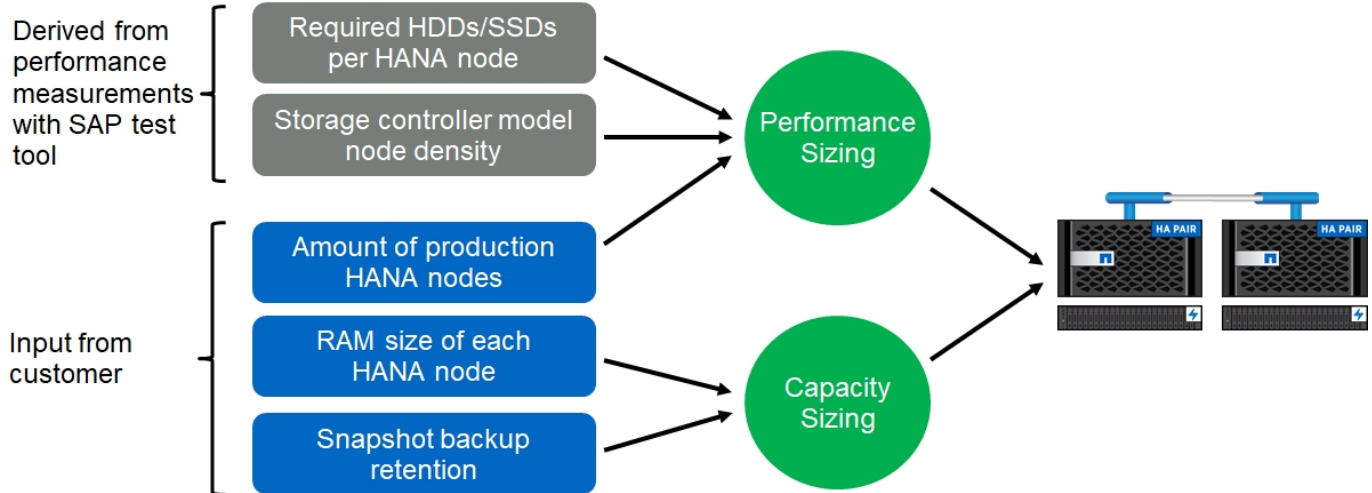
## Storage sizing process overview

The number of disks per HANA host and the SAP HANA host density for each storage model were determined using the SAP HANA test tool.

The sizing process requires details such as the number of production and nonproduction SAP HANA hosts, the RAM size of each host, and the backup retention of the storage-based Snapshot copies. The number of SAP HANA hosts determines the storage controller and the number of disks required.

The size of the RAM, net data size on the disk of each SAP HANA host, and the Snapshot copy backup retention period are used as inputs during capacity sizing.

The following figure summarizes the sizing process.



[Next: Infrastructure setup and configuration.](#)

## Infrastructure setup and configuration

[Previous: Storage sizing.](#)

The following sections provide SAP HANA infrastructure setup and configuration guidelines and describes all the steps needed to set up an SAP HANA system. Within these sections, the following example configurations are used:

- HANA system with SID=SS3 and ONTAP 9.7 or earlier
  - SAP HANA single and multiple host
  - SAP HANA single host using SAP HANA multiple partitions
- HANA system with SID=FC5 and ONTAP 9.8 using Linux logical volume manager (LVM)
  - SAP HANA single and multiple host

[Next: SAN fabric setup.](#)

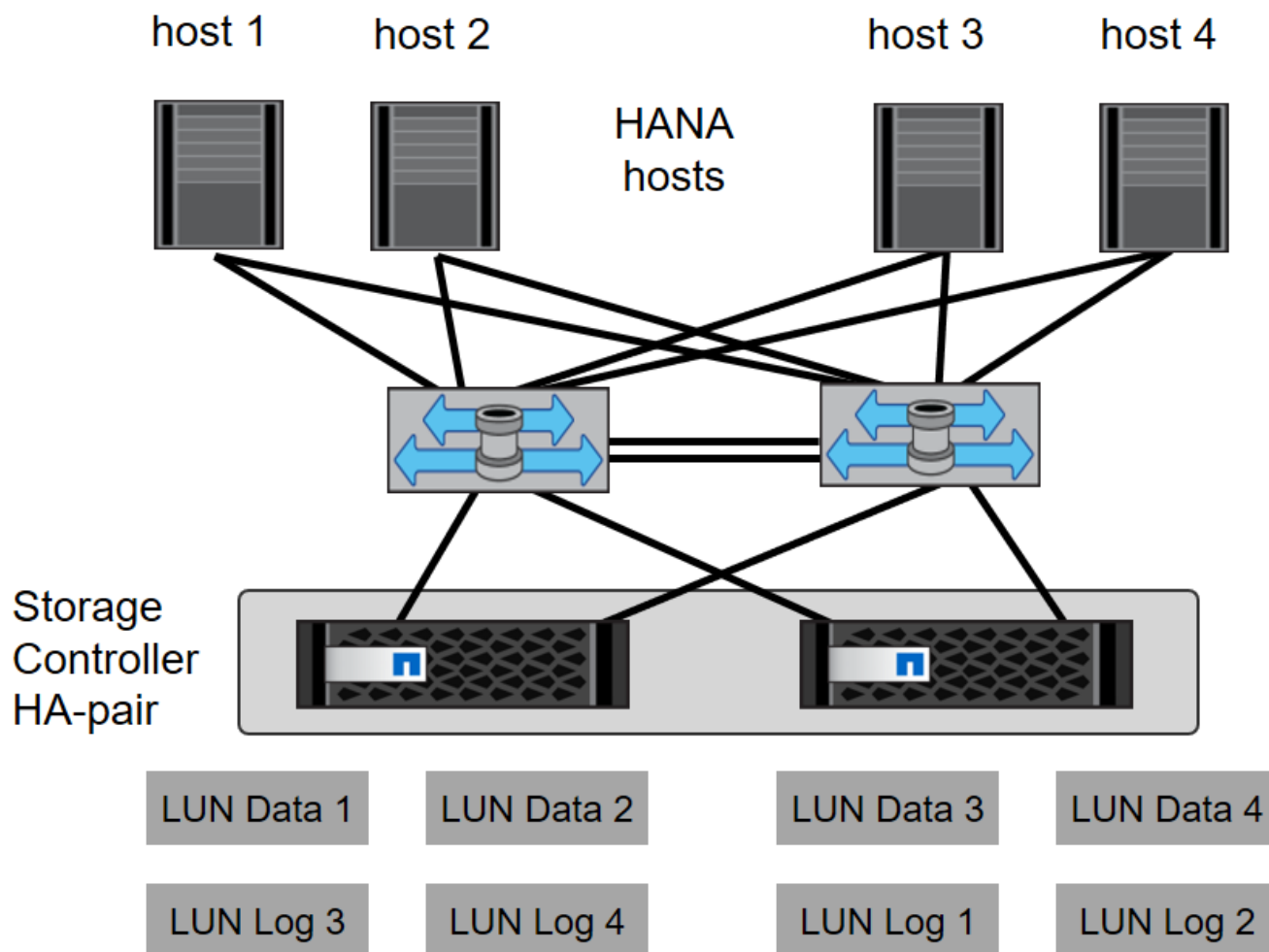
### SAN fabric setup

[Previous: Infrastructure setup and configuration.](#)

Each SAP HANA server must have a redundant FCP SAN connection with a minimum of 8Gbps bandwidth. For each SAP HANA host attached to a storage controller, at least 8Gbps bandwidth must be configured at the storage controller.

The following figure shows an example with four SAP HANA hosts attached to two storage controllers. Each SAP HANA host has two FCP ports connected to the redundant fabric. At the storage layer, four FCP ports are configured to provide the required throughput for each SAP HANA host.





In addition to the zoning on the switch layer, you must map each LUN on the storage system to the hosts that connect to this LUN. Keep the zoning on the switch simple; that is, define one zone set in which all host HBAs can see all controller HBAs.

[Next: Time synchronization.](#)

## Time synchronization

[Previous: SAN fabric setup.](#)

You must synchronize the time between the storage controllers and the SAP HANA database hosts. To do so, set the same time server for all storage controllers and all SAP HANA hosts.

[Next: Storage controller setup.](#)

## 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 Data 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.

## NetApp Volume Encryption

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

## Quality of service

QoS can be used to limit the storage throughput for specific SAP HANA systems or no- SAP applications on a shared-use controller. 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, you should determine the performance requirements of a nonproduction system. Development and test systems can be sized with lower performance values, typically in the range of 20% to 50% of a production-system KPI as defined by SAP.

Starting with ONTAP 9, QoS is configured on the storage volume level and uses maximum values for throughput (MBps) and the amount 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.

You can use the Snapshot-Only tiering policy along with FabricPool 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. In this section, we assume that the storage hardware is set up and that the ONTAP software is already installed. Also, the connection of the storage FCP ports to the SAN fabric must already be in place.

1. Check the correct disk shelf configuration, as described in "[Disk shelf connection](#)."

2. Create and configure the required aggregates, as described in "[Aggregate configuration.](#)"
3. Create a storage virtual machine (SVM), as described in "[Storage virtual machine configuration.](#)"
4. Create logical interfaces (LIFs), as described in "[Logical interface configuration.](#)"
5. Create a port set, as described in "[FCP port sets.](#)"
6. Create initiator groups, volumes, and LUNs within the aggregates, as described in creating "[\[LUNs and volumes and mapping LUNs to initiator groups\].](#)"

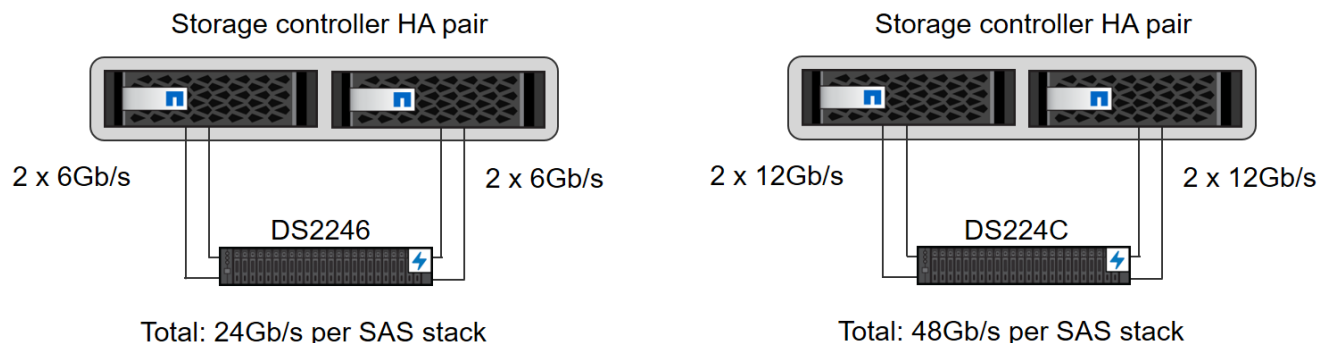
## Disk shelf connection

### SAS-based disk shelves

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 between both controllers of the HA pair. ADPv2 is used with ONTAP 9 and the new DS224C disk shelves.

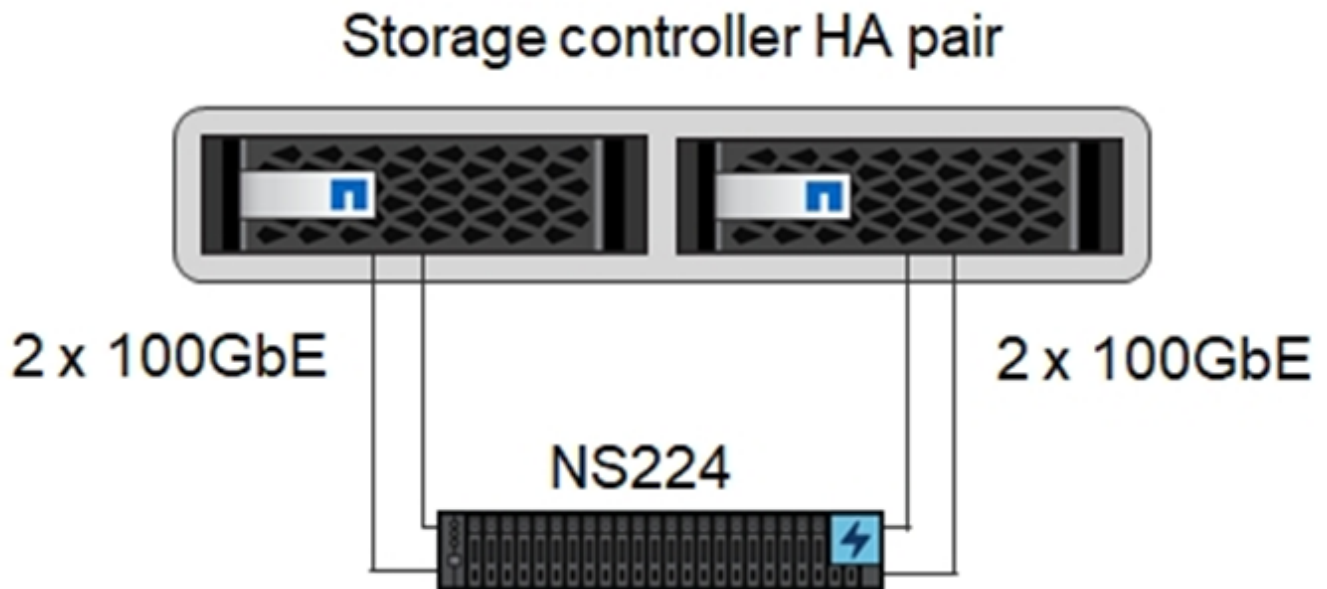


With the DS224C disk shelf, quad-path SAS cabling can also be used but is not required.



### NVMe(100GbE)-based disk shelves

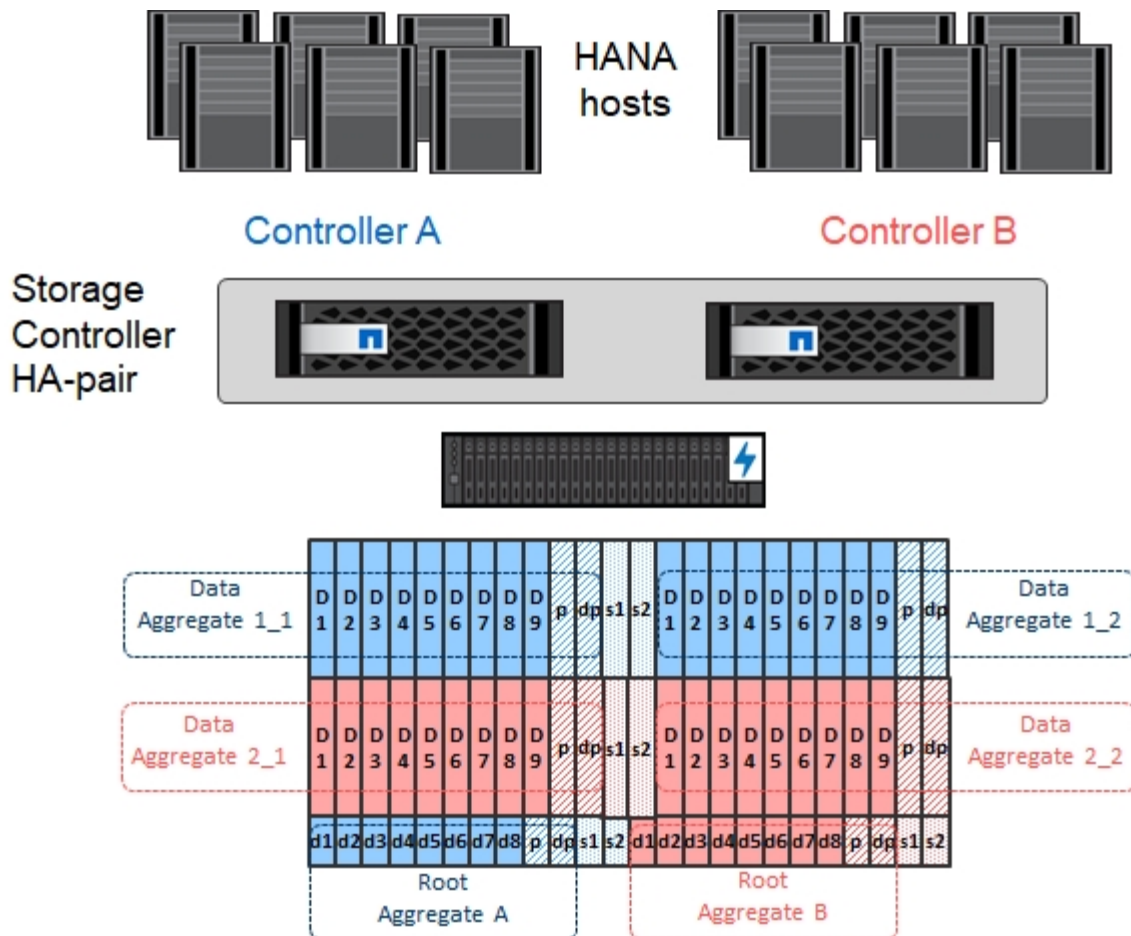
Each NS224 NVMe desk shelf is connected with two 100GbE ports per controller, as shown in the following figure. The disks within each shelf must be distributed equally to both controllers of the HA pair. ADPv2 is also used for the NS224 disk shelf.



#### 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 AFF A200 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 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.

If there is a QoS profile automatically created and assigned while creating a new SVM, remove this automatically created profile from the SVM to ensure the required performance for SAP HANA:

```
vserver modify -vserver <svm-name> -qos-policy-group none
```

## 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 eight 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/FCoE 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_nfs_lif1	hana	192.168.175.100	a700-marco-02:a0a	Yes	nfs	Yes	-NA-	Data	No
hana_nfs_lif2	hana	192.168.175.101	a700-marco-02:a0a	Yes	nfs	No	-NA-	Data	No
hana_nfs_lif3	hana	192.168.175.110	a700-marco-02:a0a	Yes	nfs	No	-NA-	Data	No
hana_nfs_lif4	hana	192.168.175.111	a700-marco-02:a0a	Yes	nfs	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 the SVM creation with ONTAP 9.8 System Manager, you can select all of the required physical FCP ports, and one LIF per physical port is created automatically.

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

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

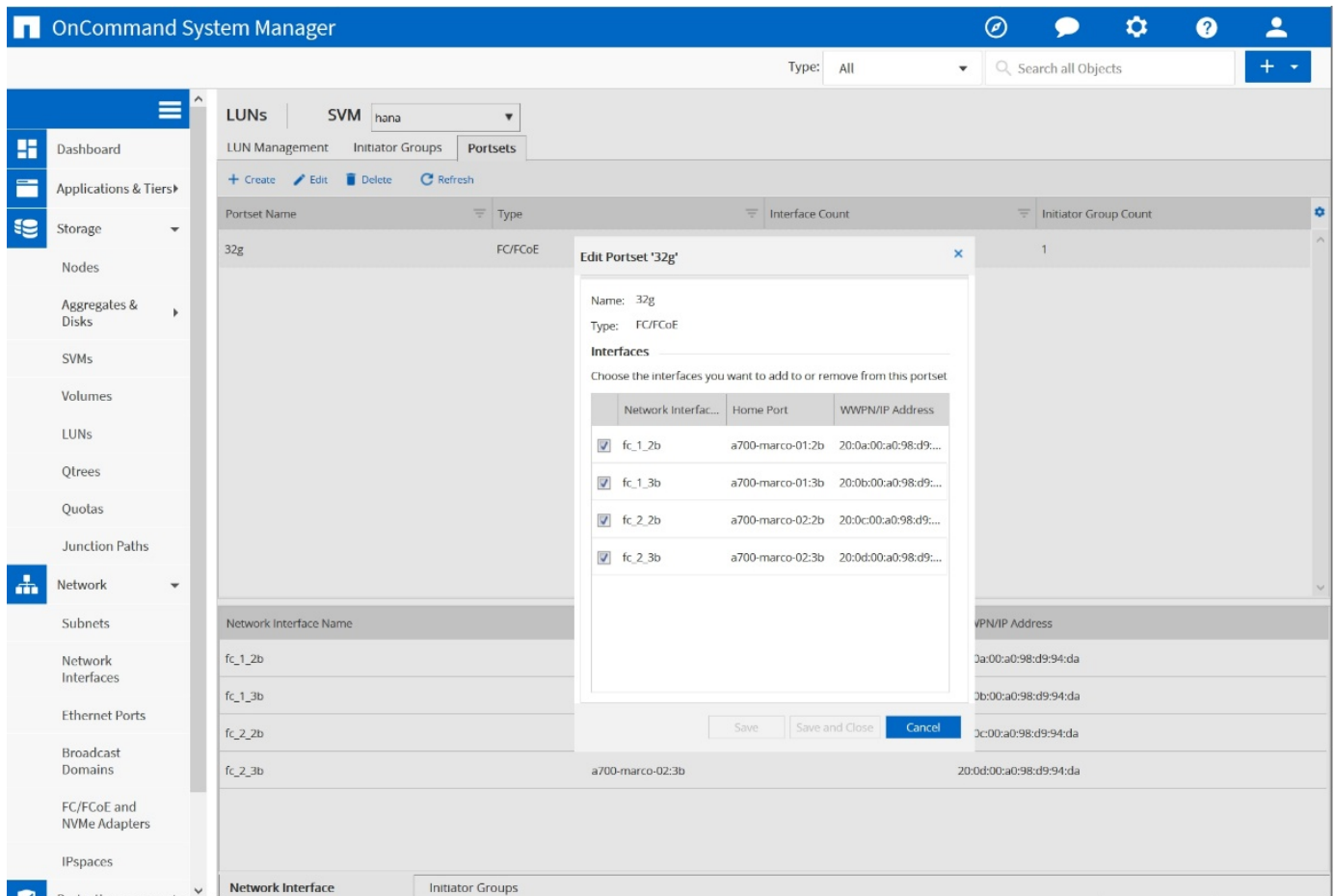
SUBNET MASK  
24

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 initiator group. 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 that 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.

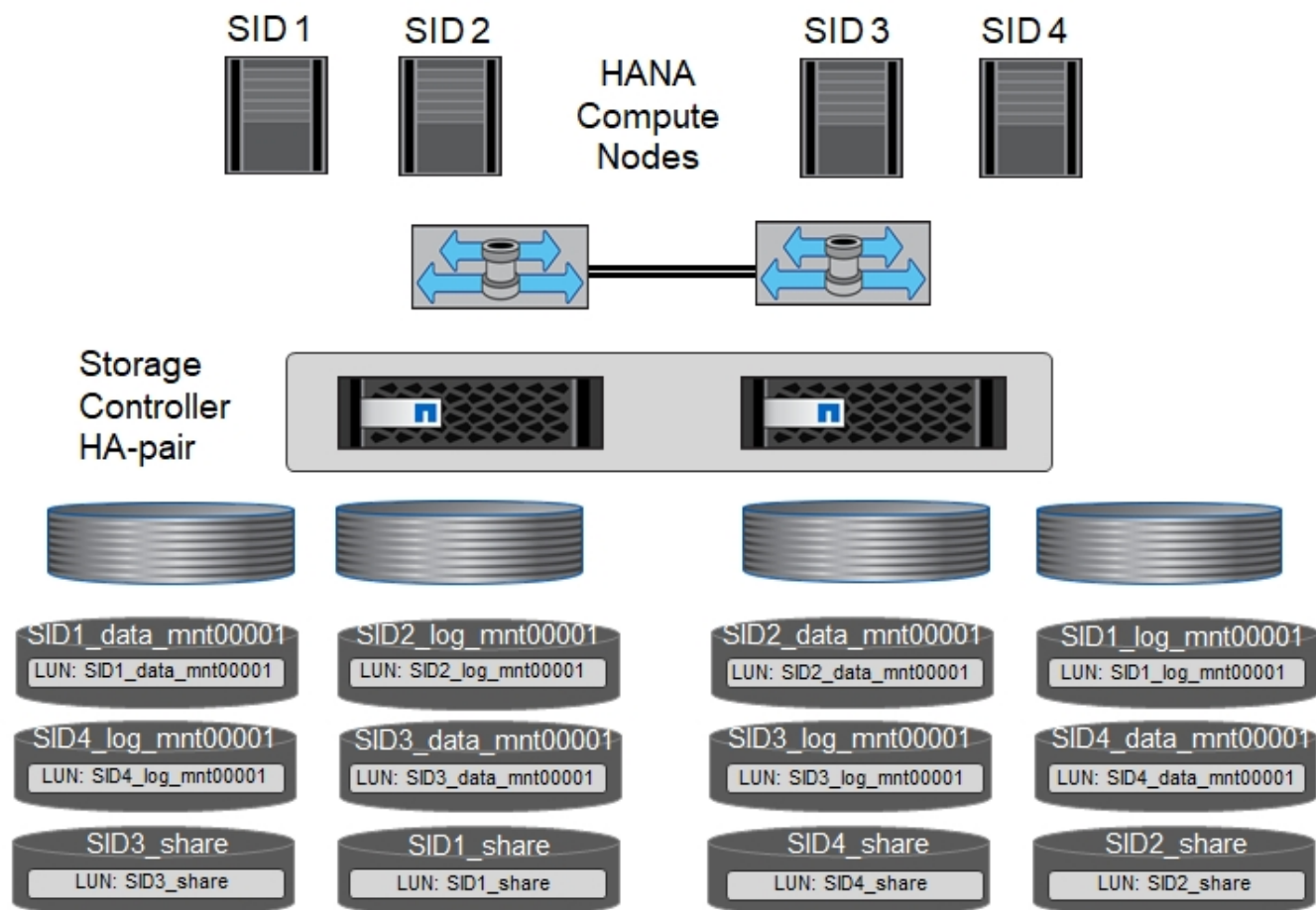
## Volume and LUN configuration for SAP HANA single-host systems

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

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

LUN	Mount point at SAP 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 fulfill the SAP HANA KPIs. A single LUN setup fulfills 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 need to be created and mounted, as indicated in the following table.

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.

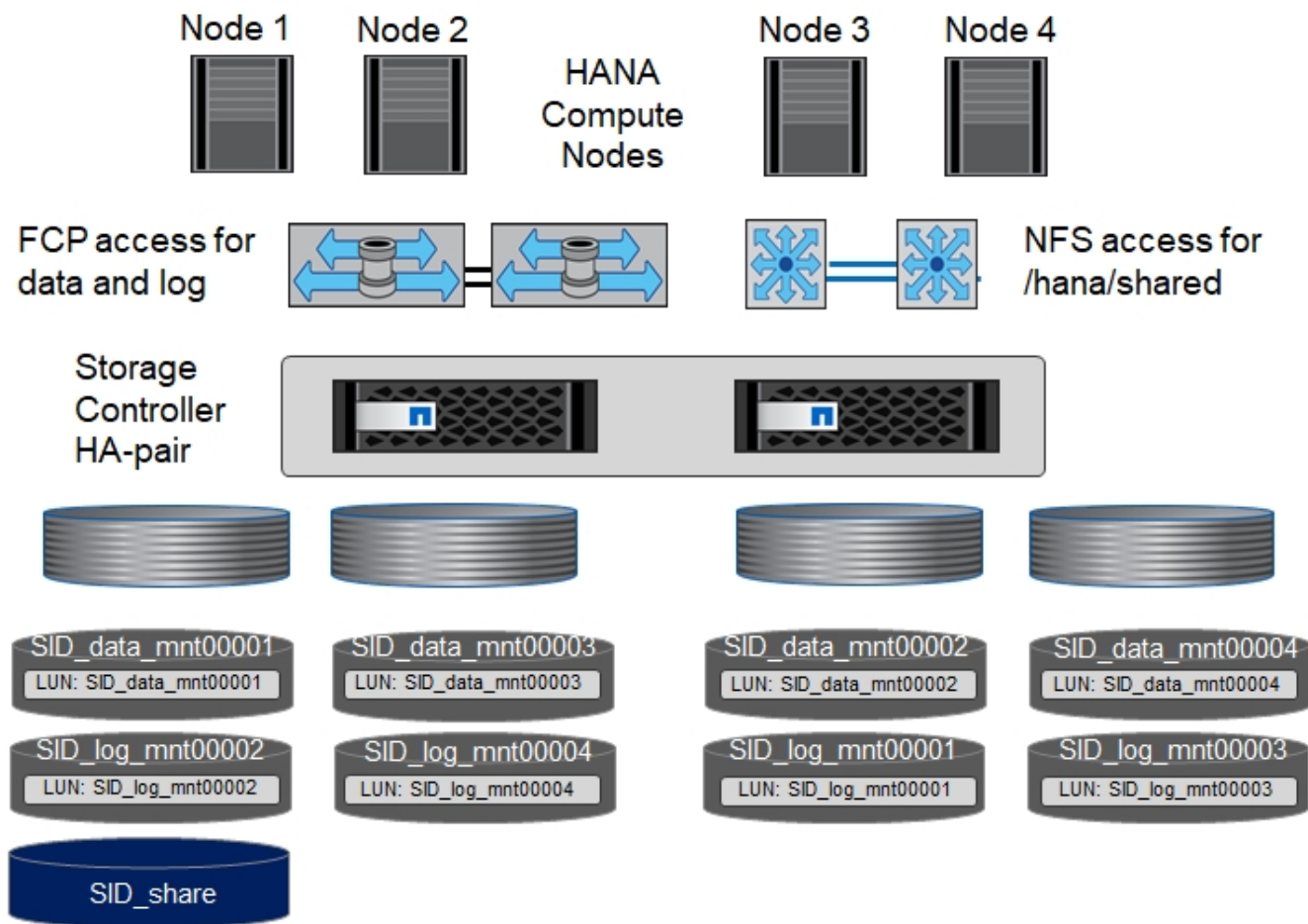
The `/hana/shared` volume must be accessible by all HANA hosts and is therefore exported by using NFS. Even though there are no specific performance KPIs for the `/hana/shared` file system, NetApp recommends using a 10Gb Ethernet connection.



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.



NetApp ASA AFF systems do not support NFS as a protocol. NetApp recommends using an additional AFF or FAS system for the `/hana/shared` file system.



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 table 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: SID_data_mnt00001	–	Log volume: SID_log_mnt00001	–
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

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 4	–	Log volume: SID_log_mnt00004	–	Data volume: SID_data_mnt00004
Shared volume for all hosts	Shared volume: SID_shared	–	–	–

The following 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	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.



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

The following table shows an example for two LUNs per volume group for a 2+1 SAP HANA multiple host 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: SID_data_mnt00001	Log2 volume: SID_log2_mnt00001	Log volume: SID_log_mnt00001	Data2 volume: SID_data2_mnt00001

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	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, as indicated in the following table.

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	
Disable automatic Snapshot copies	<code>vol modify -vserver &lt;vserver-name&gt; -volume &lt;volname&gt; -snapshot-policy none</code>
Disable visibility of Snapshot directory	<code>vol modify -vserver &lt;vserver-name&gt; -volume &lt;volname&gt; -snapdir-access false</code>

## Creating LUNs, volumes, and mapping LUNs to initiator groups

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

NetApp offers an automated application wizard for SAP HANA within ONTAP System Manager 9.7 and earlier, which simplifies the volume and LUN provisioning process significantly. It creates and configures the volumes and LUNs automatically according to NetApp best practices for SAP HANA.

Using the `sanlun` tool, run the following command to obtain the worldwide port names (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. For more information, see the section "host\_setup."

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

1. Start the Application Provisioning wizard for SAP HANA in System Manager and provide the required information. All initiators (WWPNs) from all hosts must be added.

**ONTAP System Manager**

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

**Application Provisioning** | SVM: hana

Enhanced | **Basic**

**SAP HANA**  
SAN SAP HANA

Template to provision storage for SAP HANA over SAN

**Database Details**

Database Name (SID): SS3

Active SAP HANA Nodes: 2

Memory Size per HANA Node: 2 TB

Data Disk Size per HANA Node: 0 Byte

**Initiator Details**

Initiator Group: Create New

Initiator Group Name: SS3\_HANA

Initiator OS Type: Linux

Initiators (comma-separated): 00109b57951f,100000109b579520

FCP Portset: portset\_1

**Host Access Configuration**

Configure host access to volumes if number of Active SAP HANA nodes is > 1

Volume Export Configuration: Create Custom Policy

Host IP Addresses (comma-separated): 0.10.10.10.10.10.11.10.10.10.12

Provision Storage



2. Confirm that storage is successfully provisioned.

**ONTAP System Manager**

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

**Application Provisioning** | SVM: hana

Enhanced | Basic

**SAP HANA**

Template to provision storage for SAP HANA over SAN

**SUCCESS:** You have successfully provisioned storage for SAP HANA Database SS3 in SVM hana.

**Progress Messages**

```
export policy ss3_policy created successfully.  
Creating initiator group SS3_HANA.  
Created initiator group SS3_HANA.  
Adding initiator 100000109b57951f to group SS3_HANA.  
Added initiator 100000109b57951f to group SS3_HANA.  
Adding initiator 100000109b579520 to group SS3_HANA.  
Added initiator 100000109b579520 to group SS3_HANA.  
Added all initiators to initiator group SS3_HANA.  
Search for hosting aggregate succeeded for spanned setup.  
Network interface validation succeeded.  
License validation succeeded.  
Creating volume SS3_log_mnt00001...  
Volume SS3_log_mnt00001 created successfully.  
Creating volume SS3_data_mnt00002...  
Volume SS3_data_mnt00002 created successfully.  
Creating volume SS3_data_mnt00001...  
Volume SS3_data_mnt00001 created successfully.  
Creating volume SS3_log_mnt00002...  
Volume SS3_log_mnt00002 created successfully.  
Creating volume SS3_shared...
```

Lun	Volume	Aggregate	Size	Mapped To	Created For
SS3_data_mnt00002	SS3_data_mnt00002	aggr2_1	2.4 TB	SS3_HANA	SAP HANA Database
SS3_data_mnt00001	SS3_data_mnt00001	aggr1_1	2.4 TB	SS3_HANA	SAP HANA Database
SS3_log_mnt00001	SS3_log_mnt00001	aggr2_1	614.4 GB	SS3_HANA	SAP HANA Log
SS3_log_mnt00002	SS3_log_mnt00002	aggr1_1	614.4 GB	SS3_HANA	SAP HANA Log

Volume Name	Size	Aggregate Name	Local IP Address	Junction Path	Export Policy
SS3_shared	2 TB	aggr1_1	192.168.175.120, 192.168.175.121, 192.168.175.131	/SS3_shared	default

Done

## Creating LUNs, volumes, and mapping LUNs to initiator groups 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 initiator group 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 created initiator group.

```
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.](#)

## SAP HANA storage connector API

[Previous: Storage controller setup.](#)

A storage connector is required only in multiple-host environments that have failover capabilities. In multiple-host setups, SAP HANA provides high-availability functionality so that an SAP HANA database host can fail over to a standby host. In this case, the LUNs of the failed host are accessed and used by the standby host. The storage connector is used to make sure that a storage partition can be actively accessed by only one database host at a time.

In SAP HANA multiple-host configurations with NetApp storage, the standard storage connector delivered by SAP is used. The “SAP HANA Fibre Channel Storage Connector Admin Guide” can be found as an attachment to [SAP note 1900823](#).

[Next: Host setup.](#)

## Host setup

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

Before setting up the host, NetApp SAN host utilities must be downloaded from the [NetApp Support](#) site and installed on the HANA servers. The host utility documentation includes information about additional software that must be installed depending on the FCP HBA used.

The documentation also contains information on multipath configurations that are specific to the Linux version used. This document covers the required configuration steps for SLES 12 SP1 or higher and RHEL 7. 2 or later, as described in the [Linux Host Utilities 7.1 Installation and Setup Guide](#).

### Configure multipathing



Steps 1 through 6 must be executed on all worker and standby hosts in an SAP HANA multiple-host configuration.

To configure multipathing, complete the following steps:

1. Run the Linux `rescan-scsi-bus.sh -a` command on each server to discover new LUNs.

- Run the `sanlun lun show` command and verify that all required LUNs are visible. The following example shows the `sanlun lun show` command output for a 2+1 multiple-host HANA system with two data LUNs and two log LUNs. The output shows the LUNs and the corresponding device files, such as LUN `SS3_data_mnt00001` and the device file `/dev/sdag`. Each LUN has eight FC paths from the host to the storage controllers.

```
stlrx300s8-6:~ # sanlun lun show
controller(7mode/E-Series)/
device          host          lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)    lun-pathname
filename        adapter    protocol    size    product
-----
hana            /vol/SS3_log_mnt00002/SS3_log_mnt00002
/dev/sdah       host11      FCP         512.0g  cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_data_mnt00001/SS3_data_mnt00001
/dev/sdag       host11      FCP         1.2t    cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_data_mnt00002/SS3_data_mnt00002
/dev/sdaf       host11      FCP         1.2t    cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_log_mnt00002/SS3_log_mnt00002
/dev/sdae       host11      FCP         512.0g  cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_data_mnt00001/SS3_data_mnt00001
/dev/sdad       host11      FCP         1.2t    cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_data_mnt00002/SS3_data_mnt00002
/dev/sdac       host11      FCP         1.2t    cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_log_mnt00002/SS3_log_mnt00002
/dev/sdab       host11      FCP         512.0g  cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_data_mnt00001/SS3_data_mnt00001
/dev/sdaa       host11      FCP         1.2t    cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_data_mnt00002/SS3_data_mnt00002
/dev/sdz        host11      FCP         1.2t    cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_log_mnt00002/SS3_log_mnt00002
/dev/sdy        host11      FCP         512.0g  cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_data_mnt00001/SS3_data_mnt00001
/dev/sdx        host11      FCP         1.2t    cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_data_mnt00002/SS3_data_mnt00002
/dev/sdw        host11      FCP         1.2t    cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_log_mnt00001/SS3_log_mnt00001
/dev/sdv        host11      FCP         512.0g  cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_log_mnt00001/SS3_log_mnt00001
/dev/sdu        host11      FCP         512.0g  cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_log_mnt00001/SS3_log_mnt00001
/dev/sdt        host11      FCP         512.0g  cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_log_mnt00001/SS3_log_mnt00001
/dev/sds        host11      FCP         512.0g  cDOT
hana            /vol/SS3_log_mnt00002/SS3_log_mnt00002
```

/dev/sdr	host10	FCP	512.0g	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_data_mnt00001/SS3_data_mnt00001
/dev/sdq	host10	FCP	1.2t	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_data_mnt00002/SS3_data_mnt00002
/dev/sdp	host10	FCP	1.2t	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_log_mnt00002/SS3_log_mnt00002
/dev/sdo	host10	FCP	512.0g	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_data_mnt00001/SS3_data_mnt00001
/dev/sdn	host10	FCP	1.2t	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_data_mnt00002/SS3_data_mnt00002
/dev/sdm	host10	FCP	1.2t	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_log_mnt00002/SS3_log_mnt00002
/dev/sdl	host10	FCP	512.0g	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_data_mnt00001/SS3_data_mnt00001
/dev/sdk	host10	FCP	1.2t	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_data_mnt00002/SS3_data_mnt00002
/dev/sdj	host10	FCP	1.2t	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_log_mnt00002/SS3_log_mnt00002
/dev/sdi	host10	FCP	512.0g	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_data_mnt00001/SS3_data_mnt00001
/dev/sdh	host10	FCP	1.2t	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_data_mnt00002/SS3_data_mnt00002
/dev/sdg	host10	FCP	1.2t	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_log_mnt00001/SS3_log_mnt00001
/dev/sdf	host10	FCP	512.0g	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_log_mnt00001/SS3_log_mnt00001
/dev/sde	host10	FCP	512.0g	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_log_mnt00001/SS3_log_mnt00001
/dev/sdd	host10	FCP	512.0g	cDOT	
hana					/vol/SS3_log_mnt00001/SS3_log_mnt00001
/dev/sdc	host10	FCP	512.0g	cDOT	

- Run the `multipath -r` command to get the worldwide identifiers (WWIDs) for the device file names.



In this example, there are four LUNs.

```
stlrx300s8-6:~ # multipath -r
create: 3600a098038304436375d4d442d753878 undef NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=512G features='3 pg_init_retries 50 queue_if_no_path' hwhandler='0'
wp=undef
|+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=undef
| |- 10:0:1:0 sdd 8:48 undef ready running
| |- 10:0:3:0 sdf 8:80 undef ready running
| |- 11:0:0:0 sds 65:32 undef ready running
| `-- 11:0:2:0 sdu 65:64 undef ready running
```

```

`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=undef
  |- 10:0:0:0 sdc 8:32 undef ready running
  |- 10:0:2:0 sde 8:64 undef ready running
  |- 11:0:1:0 sdt 65:48 undef ready running
  `-- 11:0:3:0 sdv 65:80 undef ready running
create: 3600a098038304436375d4d442d753879 undef NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=1.2T features='3 pg_init_retries 50 queue_if_no_path' hwhandler='0'
wp=undef
|+-+ policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=undef
| |- 10:0:1:1 sdj 8:144 undef ready running
| |- 10:0:3:1 sdp 8:240 undef ready running
| |- 11:0:0:1 sdw 65:96 undef ready running
| `-- 11:0:2:1 sdac 65:192 undef ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=undef
  |- 10:0:0:1 sdg 8:96 undef ready running
  |- 10:0:2:1 sdm 8:192 undef ready running
  |- 11:0:1:1 sdz 65:144 undef ready running
  `-- 11:0:3:1 sdaf 65:240 undef ready running
create: 3600a098038304436392b4d442d6f534f undef NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=1.2T features='3 pg_init_retries 50 queue_if_no_path' hwhandler='0'
wp=undef
|+-+ policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=undef
| |- 10:0:0:2 sdh 8:112 undef ready running
| |- 10:0:2:2 sdn 8:208 undef ready running
| |- 11:0:1:2 sdaa 65:160 undef ready running
| `-- 11:0:3:2 sdag 66:0 undef ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=undef
  |- 10:0:1:2 sdk 8:160 undef ready running
  |- 10:0:3:2 sdq 65:0 undef ready running
  |- 11:0:0:2 sdx 65:112 undef ready running
  `-- 11:0:2:2 sdad 65:208 undef ready running
create: 3600a098038304436392b4d442d6f5350 undef NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=512G features='3 pg_init_retries 50 queue_if_no_path' hwhandler='0'
wp=undef
|+-+ policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=undef
| |- 10:0:0:3 sdi 8:128 undef ready running
| |- 10:0:2:3 sdo 8:224 undef ready running
| |- 11:0:1:3 sdab 65:176 undef ready running
| `-- 11:0:3:3 sdah 66:16 undef ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=undef
  |- 10:0:1:3 sdl 8:176 undef ready running
  |- 10:0:3:3 sdr 65:16 undef ready running
  |- 11:0:0:3 sdy 65:128 undef ready running
  `-- 11:0:2:3 sdae 65:224 undef ready running

```

4. Edit the `/etc/multipath.conf` file and add the WWIDs and alias names.



The example output shows the content of the `/etc/multipath.conf` file, which includes alias names for the four LUNs of a 2+1 multiple-host system. If there is no `multipath.conf` file available, you can create one by running the following command:  
`multipath -T > /etc/multipath.conf.`

```
stlrx300s8-6:/ # cat /etc/multipath.conf
multipaths {
    multipath {
        wwid      3600a098038304436392b4d442d6f534f
        alias     hana- SS3_data_mnt00001
    }
    multipath {
        wwid      3600a098038304436375d4d442d753879
        alias     hana- SS3_data_mnt00002
    }
    multipath {
        wwid      3600a098038304436375d4d442d753878
        alias     hana- SS3_log_mnt00001
    }
    multipath {
        wwid      3600a098038304436392b4d442d6f5350
        alias     hana- SS3_log_mnt00002
    }
}
```

5. Run the `multipath -r` command to reload the device map.
6. Verify the configuration by running the `multipath -ll` command to list all the LUNs, alias names, and active and standby paths.



The following example output shows the output of a 2+1 multiple-host HANA system with two data and two log LUNs.

```
stlrx300s8-6:~ # multipath -ll
hana- SS3_data_mnt00002 (3600a098038304436375d4d442d753879) dm-1
NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=1.2T features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handler' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=enabled
| |- 10:0:1:1 sdj 8:144 active ready running
| |- 10:0:3:1 sdp 8:240 active ready running
| |- 11:0:0:1 sdw 65:96 active ready running
| `-- 11:0:2:1 sdac 65:192 active ready running
`+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 10:0:0:1 sdg 8:96 active ready running
```

```

|- 10:0:2:1 sdm 8:192 active ready running
|- 11:0:1:1 sdz 65:144 active ready running
`- 11:0:3:1 sdaf 65:240 active ready running
hana- SS3_data_mnt00001 (3600a098038304436392b4d442d6f534f) dm-2
NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=1.2T features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handler' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=enabled
| |- 10:0:0:2 sdh 8:112 active ready running
| |- 10:0:2:2 sdn 8:208 active ready running
| |- 11:0:1:2 sdaa 65:160 active ready running
| ` - 11:0:3:2 sdag 66:0 active ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
|- 10:0:1:2 sdk 8:160 active ready running
|- 10:0:3:2 sdq 65:0 active ready running
|- 11:0:0:2 sdx 65:112 active ready running
`- 11:0:2:2 sdad 65:208 active ready running
hana- SS3_log_mnt00002 (3600a098038304436392b4d442d6f5350) dm-3
NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=512G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handler' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=enabled
| |- 10:0:0:3 sdi 8:128 active ready running
| |- 10:0:2:3 sdo 8:224 active ready running
| |- 11:0:1:3 sdab 65:176 active ready running
| ` - 11:0:3:3 sdah 66:16 active ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
|- 10:0:1:3 sdl 8:176 active ready running
|- 10:0:3:3 sdr 65:16 active ready running
|- 11:0:0:3 sdy 65:128 active ready running
`- 11:0:2:3 sdae 65:224 active ready running
hana- SS3_log_mnt00001 (3600a098038304436375d4d442d753878) dm-0
NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=512G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handler' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=enabled
| |- 10:0:1:0 sdd 8:48 active ready running
| |- 10:0:3:0 sdf 8:80 active ready running
| |- 11:0:0:0 sds 65:32 active ready running
| ` - 11:0:2:0 sdu 65:64 active ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
|- 10:0:0:0 sdc 8:32 active ready running
|- 10:0:2:0 sde 8:64 active ready running
|- 11:0:1:0 sdt 65:48 active ready running
`- 11:0:3:0 sdv 65:80 active ready running

```

## Create LVM volume groups and logical volumes

This step is only required if LVM is used. The following example is for 2+1 host setup using SID FC5.



For an LVM-based setup, the multipath configuration described in the previous section must be completed as well. In this example, eight LUNs must be configured for multipathing.

### 1. Initialize all LUNs as a physical volume.

```
pvccreate /dev/mapper/hana-FC5_data_mnt00001
pvccreate /dev/mapper/hana-FC5_data2_mnt00001pvccreate /dev/mapper/hana-
FC5_data_mnt00002
pvccreate /dev/mapper/hana-FC5_data2_mnt00002
pvccreate /dev/mapper/hana-FC5_log_mnt00001
pvccreate /dev/mapper/hana-FC5_log2_mnt00001pvccreate /dev/mapper/hana-
FC5_log_mnt00002
pvccreate /dev/mapper/hana-FC5_log2_mnt00002
```

### 2. Create the volume groups for each data and log partition.

```
vgcreate FC5_data_mnt00001 /dev/mapper/hana-FC5_data_mnt00001
/dev/mapper/hana-FC5_data2_mnt00001
vgcreate FC5_data_mnt00002 /dev/mapper/hana-FC5_data_mnt00002
/dev/mapper/hana-FC5_data2_mnt00002
vgcreate FC5_log_mnt00001 /dev/mapper/hana-FC5_log_mnt00001
/dev/mapper/hana-FC5_log2_mnt00001
vgcreate FC5_log_mnt00002 /dev/mapper/hana-FC5_log_mnt00002
/dev/mapper/hana-FC5_log2_mnt00002
```

### 3. Create a logical volume for each data and log partition. Use a stripe size that is equal to the number of LUNs used per volume group (in this example, it is two) and a stripe size of 256k for data and 64k for log. SAP only supports one logical volume per volume group.

```
lvcreate --extents 100%FREE -i 2 -I 256k --name vol FC5_data_mnt00001
lvcreate --extents 100%FREE -i 2 -I 256k --name vol FC5_data_mnt00002
lvcreate --extents 100%FREE -i 2 -I 64k --name vol FC5_log_mnt00002
lvcreate --extents 100%FREE -i 2 -I 64k --name vol FC5_log_mnt00001
```

### 4. Scan the physical volumes, volume groups, and vol groups at all other hosts.

```
modprobe dm_modpvscanvgscanlvscan
```



If these commands do not find the volumes, a restart is required.



To mount the logical volumes, the logical volumes must be activated. To activate the volumes, run the following command:

```
vgchange -a y
```

### Create file systems

To create the XFS file system on each LUN belonging to the HANA system, take one of the following actions:

- For a single-host system, create the XFS file system on the data, log, and `/hana/shared` LUNs.

```
stlrx300s8-6:/ # mkfs.xfs /dev/mapper/hana- SS3_data_mnt00001
stlrx300s8-6:/ # mkfs.xfs /dev/mapper/hana- SS3_log_mnt00001
stlrx300s8-6:/ # mkfs.xfs /dev/mapper/hana- SS3_shared
```

- For a multiple-host system, create the XFS file system on all data and log LUNs.

```
stlrx300s8-6:~ # mkfs.xfs /dev/mapper/hana- SS3_log_mnt00001
stlrx300s8-6:~ # mkfs.xfs /dev/mapper/hana- SS3_log_mnt00002
stlrx300s8-6:~ # mkfs.xfs /dev/mapper/hana- SS3_data_mnt00001
stlrx300s8-6:~ # mkfs.xfs /dev/mapper/hana- SS3_data_mnt00002
```

- If LVM is used, create the XFS file system on all data and log logical volumes.

```
mkfs.xfs FC5_data_mnt00001-vol
mkfs.xfs FC5_data_mnt00002-vol
mkfs.xfs FC5_log_mnt00001-vol
mkfs.xfs FC5_log_mnt00002-vol
```



The multiple host example commands show a 2+1 multiple-host HANA system.

### Create mount points

To create the required mount point directories, take one of the following actions:

- For a single-host system, set permissions and create mount points on the database host.

```
stlrx300s8- 6:/ # mkdir -p /hana/data/SS3/mnt00001
stlrx300s8- 6:/ # mkdir -p /hana/log/SS3/mnt00001
stlrx300s8- 6:/ # mkdir -p /hana/shared
stlrx300s8- 6:/ # chmod -R 777 /hana/log/SS3
stlrx300s8- 6:/ # chmod -R 777 /hana/data/SS3
stlrx300s8-6:/ # chmod 777 /hana/shared
```

- For a multiple-host system, set permissions and create mount points on all worker and standby hosts.



The example commands show a 2+1 multiple-host HANA system.

```
stlrx300s8- 6:/ # mkdir -p /hana/data/SS3/mnt00001
stlrx300s8- 6:/ # mkdir -p /hana/log/SS3/mnt00001
stlrx300s8- 6:/ # mkdir -p /hana/data/SS3/mnt00002
stlrx300s8- 6:/ # mkdir -p /hana/log/SS3/mnt00002
stlrx300s8- 6:/ # mkdir -p /hana/shared
stlrx300s8- 6:/ # chmod -R 777 /hana/log/SS3
stlrx300s8- 6:/ # chmod -R 777 /hana/data/SS3
stlrx300s8-6:/ # chmod 777 /hana/shared
```



The same steps must be executed for a system configuration with Linux LVM.

### Mount file systems

To mount file systems during system boot using the `/etc/fstab` configuration file, complete the following steps:

- For a single-host system, add the required file systems to the `/etc/fstab` configuration file.



The XFS file systems for the data and log LUNs must be mounted with the `relatime` and `inode64` mount options.

```
stlrx300s8-6:/ # cat /etc/fstab
/dev/mapper/hana- SS3_shared /hana/shared xfs defaults 0 0
/dev/mapper/hana- SS3_log_mnt00001 /hana/log/SS3/mnt00001 xfs
relatime,inode64 0 0
/dev/mapper/hana- SS3_data_mnt00001 /hana/data/SS3/mnt00001 xfs
relatime,inode64 0 0
```

If LVM is used, use the logical volume names for data and log.

```
# cat /etc/fstab
/dev/mapper/hana-FC5_shared /hana/shared xfs defaults 0 0
/dev/mapper/FC5_log_mnt00001-vol /hana/log/FC5/mnt00001 xfs
relatime,inode64 0 0
/dev/mapper/FC5_data_mnt00001-vol /hana/data/FC5/mnt00001 xfs
relatime,inode64 0 0
```

- For a multiple-host system, add the `/hana/shared` file system to the `/etc/fstab` configuration file of each host.



All the data and log file systems are mounted through the SAP HANA storage connector.

```
stlrx300s8-6:/ # cat /etc/fstab
<storage-ip>:/hana_shared /hana/shared nfs rw,vers=3,hard,timeo=600,
intr,noatime,nolock 0 0
```

To mount the file systems, run the `mount -a` command at each host.

[Next: I/O Stack configuration for SAP HANA.](#)

## I/O Stack configuration for SAP HANA

[Previous: Host setup.](#)

Starting with SAP HANA 1.0 SPS10, SAP introduced parameters to adjust the I/O behavior and optimize the database for the file and storage system used.

NetApp conducted performance tests to define the ideal values. The following table lists the optimal values as inferred from the performance tests.

Parameter	Value
max_parallel_io_requests	128
async_read_submit	on
async_write_submit_active	on
async_write_submit_blocks	all

For SAP HANA 1.0 up to SPS12, these parameters can be set during the installation of the SAP HANA database, as described in SAP Note [2267798 – Configuration of the SAP HANA Database during Installation Using hdbparam](#).

Alternatively, the parameters can be set after the SAP HANA database installation by using the `hdbparam` framework.

```
SS3adm@stlrx300s8-6:/usr/sap/SS3/HDB00> hdbparam --paramset
fileio.max_parallel_io_requests=128
SS3adm@stlrx300s8-6:/usr/sap/SS3/HDB00> hdbparam --paramset
fileio.async_write_submit_active=on
SS3adm@stlrx300s8-6:/usr/sap/SS3/HDB00> hdbparam --paramset
fileio.async_read_submit=on
SS3adm@stlrx300s8-6:/usr/sap/SS3/HDB00> hdbparam --paramset
fileio.async_write_submit_blocks=all
```

Starting with SAP HANA 2.0, `hdbparam` is deprecated, and the parameters are moved to the `global.ini` file. The parameters can be set by using SQL commands or SAP HANA Studio. For more details, refer to SAP note [2399079: Elimination of hdbparam in HANA 2](#). The parameters can be also set within the `global.ini`

file.

```
SS3adm@stlrx300s8-6: /usr/sap/SS3/SYS/global/hdb/custom/config>cat
global.ini
...
[fileio]
async_read_submit = on
async_write_submit_active = on
max_parallel_io_requests = 128
async_write_submit_blocks = all
...
```

For SAP HANA 2.0 SPS5 and later, use the `setParameter.py` script to set the correct parameters.

```
fc5adm@sapcc-hana-tst-03:/usr/sap/FC5/HDB00/exe/python_support>
python setParameter.py
-set=SYSTEM/global.ini/fileio/max_parallel_io_requests=128
python setParameter.py -set=SYSTEM/global.ini/fileio/async_read_submit=on
python setParameter.py
-set=SYSTEM/global.ini/fileio/async_write_submit_active=on
python setParameter.py
-set=SYSTEM/global.ini/fileio/async_write_submit_blocks=all
```

[Next: SAP HANA software installation.](#)

## SAP HANA software installation

[Previous: I/O stack configuration for SAP HANA.](#)

### Installation on single-host system

SAP HANA software installation does not require any additional preparation for a single-host system.

### Installation on multiple-host system

Before beginning the installation, create a `global.ini` file to enable use of the SAP storage connector during the installation process. The SAP storage connector mounts the required file systems at the worker hosts during the installation process. The `global.ini` file must be available in a file system that is accessible from all hosts, such as the `/hana/shared` file system.

Before installing SAP HANA software on a multiple-host system, the following steps must be completed:

1. Add the following mount options for the data LUNs and the log LUNs to the `global.ini` file:
  - `relatime` and `inode64` for the data and log file system
2. Add the WWIDs of the data and log partitions. The WWIDs must match the alias names configured in the `/etc/multipath.conf` file.

The following output shows an example of a 2+1 multiple-host setup in which the system identifier (SID) is SS3.

```
stlrx300s8-6:~ # cat /hana/shared/global.ini
[communication]
listeninterface = .global
[persistence]
basepath_datavolumes = /hana/data/SS3
basepath_logvolumes = /hana/log/SS3
[storage]
ha_provider = hdb_ha.fcClient
partition_*_*__prtype = 5
partition_*_data__mountoptions = -o relatime,inode64
partition_*_log__mountoptions = -o relatime,inode64,nobarrier
partition_1_data__wwid = hana- SS3_data_mnt00001
partition_1_log__wwid = hana- SS3_log_mnt00001
partition_2_data__wwid = hana- SS3_data_mnt00002
partition_2_log__wwid = hana- SS3_log_mnt00002
[system_information]
usage = custom
[trace]
ha_fcclient = info
stlrx300s8-6:~ #
```

If the Linux LVM is used, the required configuration is different. The following example shows a 2+1 multiple-host setup with SID=FC5.

```

sapcc-hana-tst-03:/hana/shared # cat global.ini
[communication]
listeninterface = .global
[persistence]
basepath_datavolumes = /hana/data/FC5
basepath_logvolumes = /hana/log/FC5
[storage]
ha_provider = hdb_ha.fcClientLVM
partition_*_*__prtype = 5
partition_*_data__mountOptions = -o relatime,inode64
partition_*_log__mountOptions = -o relatime,inode64
partition_1_data__lvmname = FC5_data_mnt00001-vol
partition_1_log__lvmname = FC5_log_mnt00001-vol
partition_2_data__lvmname = FC5_data_mnt00002-vol
partition_2_log__lvmname = FC5_log_mnt00002-vol
sapcc-hana-tst-03:/hana/shared #
Using the SAP hdblcmm installation tool, start the installation by
running the following command at one of the worker hosts. Use the
`addhosts` option to add the second worker (sapcc-hana-tst-04) and the
standby host (sapcc-hana-tst-05).

```



The directory where the prepared `global.ini` file is stored is included with the `storage_cfg` CLI option (`-- storage_cfg=/hana/shared`).



Depending on the OS version being used, it might be necessary to install Python 2.7 before installing the SAP HANA database.

```

sapcc-hana-tst-03:/mnt/sapcc-share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/HDB_LCM_LINUX_X86_64 # ./hdblcmm --action=install
--addhosts=sapcc-hana-tst-04:role=worker:storage_partion=2,sapcc-hana-
-tst-05:role:=standby --storage_cfg=/hana(shared/shared
SAP HANA Lifecycle Management - SAP HANA Database 2.00.052.00.1599235305
*****
Scanning software locations...
Detected components:
    SAP HANA AFL (incl.PAL,BFL,OFL) (2.00.052.0000.1599259237) in
/mnt/sapcc-share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/HDB_AFL_LINUX_X86_64/packages
    SAP HANA Database (2.00.052.00.1599235305) in /mnt/sapcc-
share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-52/DATA_UNITS/HDB_SERVER_LINUX_X86_64/server
    SAP HANA Database Client (2.5.109.1598303414) in /mnt/sapcc-
share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-52/DATA_UNITS/HDB_CLIENT_LINUX_X86_64/client
    SAP HANA Smart Data Access (2.00.5.000.0) in /mnt/sapcc-
share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-

```

```

52/DATA_UNITS/SAP_HANA_SDA_20_LINUX_X86_64/packages
    SAP HANA Studio (2.3.54.000000) in /mnt/sapcc-
share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-52/DATA_UNITS/HDB_STUDIO_LINUX_X86_64/studio
    SAP HANA Local Secure Store (2.4.24.0) in /mnt/sapcc-
share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/HANA_LSS_24_LINUX_X86_64/packages
    SAP HANA XS Advanced Runtime (1.0.130.519) in /mnt/sapcc-
share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/XSA_RT_10_LINUX_X86_64/packages
    SAP HANA EML AFL (2.00.052.0000.1599259237) in /mnt/sapcc-
share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/HDB_EML_AFL_10_LINUX_X86_64/packages
    SAP HANA EPM-MDS (2.00.052.0000.1599259237) in /mnt/sapcc-
share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-52/DATA_UNITS/SAP_HANA_EPM-MDS_10/packages
    GUI for HALM for XSA (including product installer) Version 1
(1.014.1) in /mnt/sapcc-share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/XSA_CONTENT_10/XSACALMPIUI14_1.zip
    XSAC FILEPROCESSOR 1.0 (1.000.85) in /mnt/sapcc-
share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/XSA_CONTENT_10/XSACFILEPROC00_85.zip
    SAP HANA tools for accessing catalog content, data preview, SQL
console, etc. (2.012.20341) in /mnt/sapcc-share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/XSAC_HRTT_20/XSACHRTT12_20341.zip
    XS Messaging Service 1 (1.004.10) in /mnt/sapcc-
share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/XSA_CONTENT_10/XSACMESSSRV04_10.zip
    Develop and run portal services for customer apps on XSA (1.005.1)
in /mnt/sapcc-share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/XSA_CONTENT_10/XSACPORTALSERV05_1.zip
    SAP Web IDE Web Client (4.005.1) in /mnt/sapcc-
share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/XSAC_SAP_WEB_IDE_20/XSACSAPWEBIDE05_1.zip
    XS JOB SCHEDULER 1.0 (1.007.12) in /mnt/sapcc-
share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/XSA_CONTENT_10/XSACSERVICES07_12.zip
    SAPUI5 FESV6 XSA 1 - SAPUI5 1.71 (1.071.25) in /mnt/sapcc-
share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/XSA_CONTENT_10/XSACUI5FESV671_25.zip
    SAPUI5 SERVICE BROKER XSA 1 - SAPUI5 Service Broker 1.0 (1.000.3) in
/mnt/sapcc-share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/XSA_CONTENT_10/XSACUI5SB00_3.zip
    XSA Cockpit 1 (1.001.17) in /mnt/sapcc-share/software/SAP/HANA2SP5-
52/DATA_UNITS/XSA_CONTENT_10/XSACXSACOCKPIT01_17.zip
SAP HANA Database version '2.00.052.00.1599235305' will be installed.
Select additional components for installation:
    Index | Components | Description

```

```

-----
-----
1      | all      | All components
2      | server   | No additional components
3      | client   | Install SAP HANA Database Client version
2.5.109.1598303414
4      | lss      | Install SAP HANA Local Secure Store version
2.4.24.0
5      | studio   | Install SAP HANA Studio version 2.3.54.000000
6      | smartda  | Install SAP HANA Smart Data Access version
2.00.5.000.0
7      | xs       | Install SAP HANA XS Advanced Runtime version
1.0.130.519
8      | afl      | Install SAP HANA AFL (incl.PAL,BFL,OFL) version
2.00.052.0000.1599259237
9      | eml      | Install SAP HANA EML AFL version
2.00.052.0000.1599259237
10     | epmds    | Install SAP HANA EPM-MDS version
2.00.052.0000.1599259237
Enter comma-separated list of the selected indices [3]: 2,3
Enter Installation Path [/hana/shared]:
Enter Local Host Name [sapcc-hana-tst-03]:

```

3. Verify that the installation tool installed all selected components at all worker and standby hosts.

[Next: Adding additional data volume partitions for SAP HANA single-host systems.](#)

## Adding additional data volume partitions for SAP HANA single-host systems

[Previous: SAP HANA software installation.](#)

Starting with SAP HANA 2.0 SPS4, additional data volume partitions can be configured. This feature allows you to configure two or more LUNs for the data volume of an SAP HANA tenant database and to scale beyond the size and performance limits of a single LUN.



It is not necessary to use multiple partitions to fulfill the SAP HANA KPIs. A single LUN with a single partition fulfills the required KPIs.



Using two or more individual LUNs for the data volume is only available for SAP HANA single-host systems. The SAP storage connector required for SAP HANA multiple-host systems does only support one device for the data volume.

Adding additional data volume partitions can be done at any time but might require a restart of the SAP HANA database.



## Enabling additional data volume partitions

To enable additional data volume partitions, complete the following steps:

1. Add the following entry within the `global.ini` file.

```
[customizable_functionalities]
persistence_datavolume_partition_multipath = true
```

2. Restart the database to enable the feature. Adding the parameter through the SAP HANA Studio to the `global.ini` file by using the Systemdb configuration prevents the restart of the database.

## Volume and LUN configuration

The layout of volumes and LUNs is like the layout of a single host with one data volume partition, but with an additional data volume and LUN stored on a different aggregate as the log volume and the other data volume. The following table shows an example configuration of an SAP HANA single-host systems with two data volume partitions.

Aggregate 1 at Controller A	Aggregate 2 at Controller A	Aggregate 1 at Controller B	Aggregate 2 at Controller B
Data volume: SID_data_mnt00001	Shared volume: SID_shared	Data volume: SID_data2_mnt00001	Log volume: SID_log_mnt00001

The following table shows an example of the mount point configuration for a single-host system with two data volume partitions.

LUN	Mount point at HANA host	Note
SID_data_mnt00001	/hana/data/SID/mnt00001	Mounted using /etc/fstab entry
SID_data2_mnt00001	/hana/data2/SID/mnt00001	Mounted using /etc/fstab entry
SID_log_mnt00001	/hana/log/SID/mnt00001	Mounted using /etc/fstab entry
SID_shared	/hana/shared/SID	Mounted using /etc/fstab entry

Create the new data LUNs using either ONTAP System Manager or the ONTAP CLI.

## Host configuration

To configure a host, complete the following steps:

1. Configure multipathing for the additional LUNs, as described in chapter 0.
2. Create the XFS file system on each additional LUN belonging to the HANA system:

```
stlrx300s8-6:/ # mkfs.xfs /dev/mapper/hana- SS3_data2_mnt00001
```

3. Add the additional file system/s to the `/etc/fstab` configuration file.



The XFS file systems for the data and log LUN must be mounted with the `relatime` and `inode64` mount options.

```
stlrx300s8-6:/ # cat /etc/fstab
/dev/mapper/hana-SS3_shared /hana/shared xfs default 0 0
/dev/mapper/hana-SS3_log_mnt00001 /hana/log/SS3/mnt00001 xfs
relatime,inode64,nobarrier 0 0
/dev/mapper/hana-SS3_data_mnt00001 /hana/data/SS3/mnt00001 xfs
relatime,inode64 0 0/dev/mapper/hana-SS3_data2_mnt00001
/hana/data2/SS3/mnt00001 xfs relatime,inode64 0 0
```

#### 4. Create mount points and set permissions on the database host.

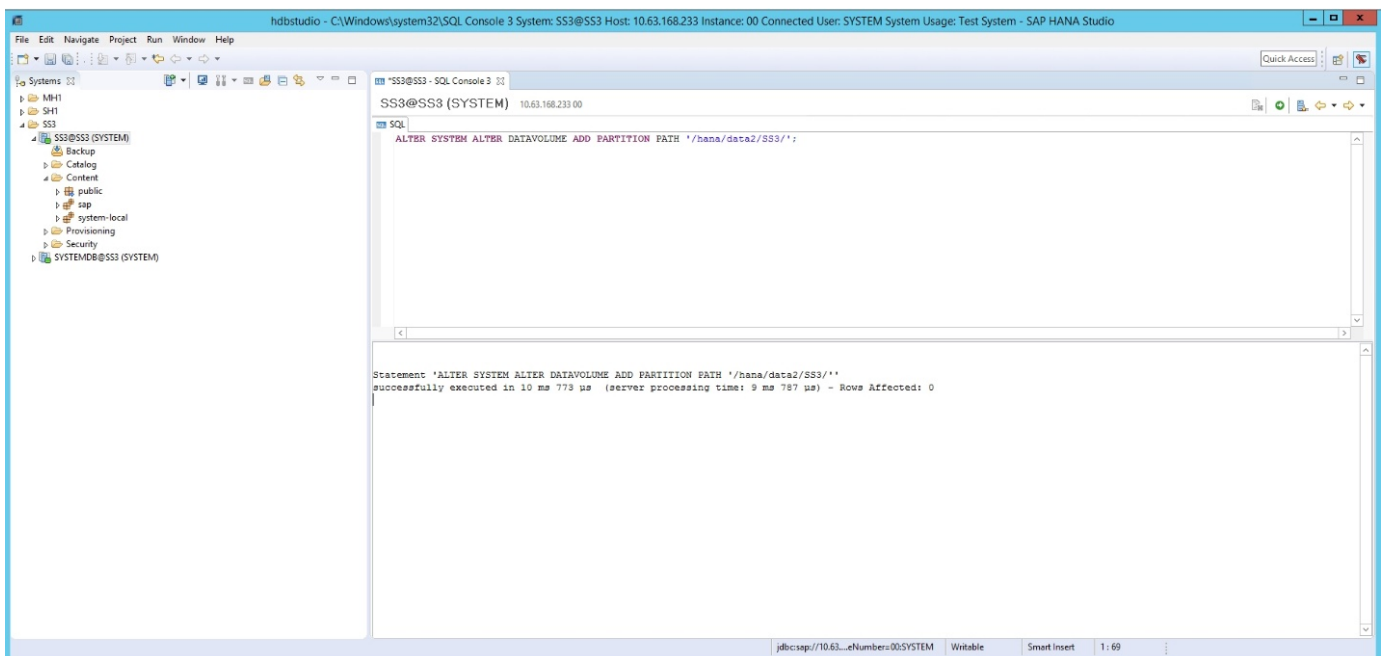
```
stlrx300s8-6:/ # mkdir -p /hana/data2/SS3/mnt00001
stlrx300s8-6:/ # chmod -R 777 /hana/data2/SS3
```

#### 5. Mount the file systems, run the `mount -a` command.

### Adding an additional datavolume partition

To add an additional datavolume partition to your tenant database, execute the following SQL statement against the tenant database. Each additional LUN can have a different path:

```
ALTER SYSTEM ALTER DATAVOLUME ADD PARTITION PATH '/hana/data2/SID/';
```



Next: [Where to find additional information.](#)

# Where to find additional information

[Previous: Adding additional data volume partitions for SAP HANA single-host systems.](#)

To learn more about the information described in this document, refer to the following documents and/or websites:

- Best Practices and Recommendations for Scale-Up Deployments of SAP HANA on VMware vSphere  
[www.vmware.com/files/pdf/SAP\\_HANA\\_on\\_vmware\\_vSphere\\_best\\_practices\\_guide.pdf](http://www.vmware.com/files/pdf/SAP_HANA_on_vmware_vSphere_best_practices_guide.pdf)
- Best Practices and Recommendations for Scale-Out Deployments of SAP HANA on VMware vSphere  
<http://www.vmware.com/files/pdf/sap-hana-scale-out-deployments-on-vsphere.pdf>
- SAP Certified Enterprise Storage Hardware for SAP HANA  
<https://www.sap.com/dmc/exp/2014-09-02-hana-hardware/enEN/enterprise-storage.html>
- SAP HANA Storage Requirements  
<http://go.sap.com/documents/2015/03/74cdb554-5a7c-0010-82c7-eda71af511fa.html>
- SAP HANA Tailored Data Center Integration Frequently Asked Questions  
<https://www.sap.com/documents/2016/05/e8705aae-717c-0010-82c7-eda71af511fa.html>
- TR-4646: SAP HANA Disaster Recovery with Storage Replication Using SnapCenter 4.0 SAP HANA Plug-In  
<https://www.netapp.com/us/media/tr-4646.pdf>
- TR-4614: SAP HANA Backup and Recovery with SnapCenter  
<https://www.netapp.com/us/media/tr-4614.pdf>
- TR-4338: SAP HANA on VMware vSphere with NetApp FAS and AFF Systems  
[www.netapp.com/us/media/tr-4338.pdf](http://www.netapp.com/us/media/tr-4338.pdf)
- TR-4667: Automating SAP System Copies Using the SnapCenter 4.0 SAP HANA Plugin  
<https://www.netapp.com/us/media/tr-4667.pdf>
- NetApp Documentation Centers  
<https://www.netapp.com/us/documentation/index.aspx>
- NetApp AFF Storage System Resources  
<https://mysupport.netapp.com/info/web/ECMLP2676498.html>
- SAP HANA Software Solutions  
[www.netapp.com/us/solutions/applications/sap/index.aspx#sap-hana](http://www.netapp.com/us/solutions/applications/sap/index.aspx#sap-hana)

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