

# **High-availability pairs**

**Cloud Volumes ONTAP** 

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# **High-availability pairs**

## High-availability pairs in Azure

A Cloud Volumes ONTAP high availability (HA) pair provides enterprise reliability and continuous operations in case of failures in your cloud environment. In Azure, storage is shared between the two nodes.

## **HA** components

A Cloud Volumes ONTAP HA configuration in Azure includes the following components:



## Resource group

Note the following about the Azure components that Cloud Manager deploys for you:

#### **Azure Standard Load Balancer**

The load balancer manages incoming traffic to the Cloud Volumes ONTAP HA pair.

#### **Availability Set**

The Azure Availability Set is a logical grouping of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP nodes. The Availability Set ensures that the nodes are in different fault and update domains to provide redundancy and availability. Learn more about Availability Sets in the Azure docs.

#### **Disks**

Customer data resides on Premium Storage page blobs. Each node has access to the other node's storage. Additional storage is also required for boot, root, and core data.

#### Storage accounts

- · One storage account is required for managed disks.
- One or more storage accounts are required for the Premium Storage page blobs, as the disk capacity limit per storage account is reached.

Azure documentation: Azure Storage scalability and performance targets for storage accounts.

- One storage account is required for data tiering to Azure Blob storage.
- Starting with Cloud Volumes ONTAP 9.7, the storage accounts that Cloud Manager creates for HA pairs are general-purpose v2 storage accounts.
- You can enable an HTTPS connection from a Cloud Volumes ONTAP 9.7 HA pair to Azure storage
  accounts when creating a working environment. Note that enabling this option can impact write
  performance. You can't change the setting after you create the working environment.

#### **RPO and RTO**

An HA configuration maintains high availability of your data as follows:

- The recovery point objective (RPO) is 0 seconds.
   Your data is transactionally consistent with no data loss.
- The recovery time objective (RTO) is 60 seconds.
   In the event of an outage, data should be available in 60 seconds or less.

### Storage takeover and giveback

Similar to a physical ONTAP cluster, storage in an Azure HA pair is shared between nodes. Connections to the partner's storage allows each node to access the other's storage in the event of a *takeover*. Network path failover mechanisms ensure that clients and hosts continue to communicate with the surviving node. The partner *gives back* storage when the node is brought back on line.

For NAS configurations, data IP addresses automatically migrate between HA nodes if failures occur.

For iSCSI, Cloud Volumes ONTAP uses multipath I/O (MPIO) and Asymmetric Logical Unit Access (ALUA) to manage path failover between the active-optimized and non-optimized paths.



For information about which specific host configurations support ALUA, see the NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool and the Host Utilities Installation and Setup Guide for your host operating system.

Storage takeover, resync, and giveback are all automatic by default. No user action is required.

## Storage configurations

You can use an HA pair as an active-active configuration, in which both nodes serve data to clients, or as an active-passive configuration, in which the passive node responds to data requests only if it has taken over storage for the active node.

## Actions unavailable during takeover

When a node in an HA pair isn't available, the other node serves data for its partner to provide continued data service. This is called *storage takeover*. Several actions are unavailable until in storage giveback is complete.



When a node in an HA pair is unavailable, the state of the working environment in Cloud Manager is *Degraded*.

The following actions are unavailable from Cloud Manager during storage takeover:

- · Support registration
- · License changes
- Instance or VM type changes
- · Write speed changes
- · CIFS setup
- Changing the location of configuration backups
- · Setting the cluster password
- Managing disks and aggregates (advanced allocation)

These actions are available again after storage giveback completes and the state of the working environment changes back to normal.

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