



# Clusters

## HCI

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# Clusters

A cluster is a group of nodes, functioning as a collective whole, that provide storage or compute resources. Starting with NetApp HCI 1.8, you can have a storage cluster with two nodes. A storage cluster appears on the network as a single logical group and can then be accessed as block storage.

The storage layer in NetApp HCI is provided by NetApp Element software and the management layer is provided by the NetApp Element Plug-in for vCenter Server. A storage node is a server containing a collection of drives that communicate with each other through the Bond10G network interface. Each storage node is connected to two networks, storage and management, each with two independent links for redundancy and performance. Each node requires an IP address on each network. You can create a cluster with new storage nodes, or add storage nodes to an existing cluster to increase storage capacity and performance.

## Stranded capacity

If a newly added node accounts for more than 50 percent of the total cluster capacity, some of the capacity of this node is made unusable ("stranded"), so that it complies with the capacity rule. This remains the case until more storage capacity is added. If a very large node is added that also disobeys the capacity rule, the previously stranded node will no longer be stranded, while the newly added node becomes stranded. Capacity should always be added in pairs to avoid this from happening. When a node becomes stranded, an appropriate cluster fault is thrown.

## Two-node storage clusters

Starting with NetApp HCI 1.8, you can set up a storage cluster with two storage nodes.

- You can use certain types of nodes to form the two-node storage cluster. See [NetApp HCI 1.8 Release Notes](#).



The storage nodes in a two-node cluster must be the same model type.

- Two-node storage clusters are best suited for small-scale deployments with workloads that are not dependent on large capacity and high performance requirements.
- In addition to two storage nodes, a two-node storage cluster also includes two **NetApp HCI Witness Nodes**.



Learn more about [Witness Nodes](#).

- You can scale a two-node storage cluster to a three-node storage cluster. Three-node clusters increase resiliency by providing the ability to auto-heal from storage node failures.

- Two-node storage clusters provide the same security features and functionality as the traditional four-node storage clusters.
- Two-node storage clusters use the same networks as four-node storage clusters. The networks are set up during NetApp HCI deployment using the NetApp Deployment Engine wizard.

## Cluster quorum

Element software creates a storage cluster from selected nodes, which maintains a replicated database of the cluster configuration. A minimum of three nodes are required to participate in the cluster ensemble to maintain quorum for cluster resiliency. Witness Nodes in a two-node cluster are used to ensure that there are enough storage nodes to form a valid ensemble quorum. For ensemble creation, storage nodes are preferred over Witness Nodes. For the minimum three-node ensemble involving a two-node storage cluster, two storage nodes and one Witness Node are used.



In a three-node ensemble with two storage nodes and one Witness Node, if one storage node goes offline, the cluster goes into a degraded state. Of the two Witness Nodes, only one can be active in the ensemble. The second Witness Node cannot be added to the ensemble, because it performs the backup role. The cluster stays in degraded state until the offline storage node returns to an online state, or a replacement node joins the cluster.

If a Witness Node fails, the remaining Witness Node joins the ensemble to form a three-node ensemble. You can deploy a new Witness Node to replace the failed Witness Node.

## Auto-healing and failure handling in two-node clusters

If a hardware component fails in a node that is part of a traditional cluster, the cluster can rebalance data that was on the component that failed to other available nodes in the cluster. This ability to automatically heal is not available in a two-node storage cluster, because a minimum of three physical storage nodes must be available to the cluster for healing automatically. When one node in a two-node cluster fails, the two-node cluster does not require regeneration of a second copy of data. New writes are replicated for block data in the remaining active storage node. When the failed node is replaced and joins the cluster, the data is rebalanced between the two physical storage nodes.

## Storage clusters with three or more nodes

Scaling from two storage nodes to three storage nodes makes your cluster more resilient by allowing auto-healing in the event of node and drive failures, but does not provide additional capacity. You can scale using the [NetApp Hybrid Cloud Control UI](#). When scaling from a two-node cluster to a three-node cluster, capacity can be stranded (see [Stranded capacity](#)). The UI wizard shows warnings about stranded capacity before installation. A single Witness Node is still available to keep the ensemble quorum in the event of a storage node failure, with a second Witness Node on standby.

When you scale a three-node storage cluster to a four-node cluster, capacity and performance are increased. In a four-node cluster, Witness Nodes are no longer needed to form the cluster quorum.

You can scale to up to 64 compute nodes and 40 storage nodes.

## Find more information

- [NetApp HCI Two-Node Storage Cluster | TR-4823](#)
- [NetApp HCI Documentation Center](#)
- [SolidFire and Element Software Documentation Center](#)

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