



# **Parts of a fabric MetroCluster configuration**

## **ONTAP MetroCluster**

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# Table of Contents

- Parts of a fabric MetroCluster configuration . . . . . 1
  - Parts of a fabric MetroCluster configuration . . . . . 1
  - Illustration of the local HA pairs in a MetroCluster configuration . . . . . 5
  - Illustration of redundant FC-to-SAS bridges . . . . . 5
  - Redundant FC switch fabrics . . . . . 6
  - Illustration of the cluster peering network . . . . . 7

# Parts of a fabric MetroCluster configuration

## Parts of a fabric MetroCluster configuration

As you plan your MetroCluster configuration, you should understand the hardware components and how they interconnect.

### Disaster Recovery (DR) groups

A fabric MetroCluster configuration consists of one or two DR groups, depending on the number of nodes in the MetroCluster configuration. Each DR group consists of four nodes.

- An eight-node MetroCluster configuration consists of two DR groups.
- A four-node MetroCluster configuration consists of one DR group.

The following illustration shows the organization of nodes in an eight-node MetroCluster configuration:



The following illustration shows the organization of nodes in a four-node MetroCluster configuration:



## Key hardware elements

A MetroCluster configuration includes the following key hardware elements:

- Storage controllers

The storage controllers are not connected directly to the storage but connect to two redundant FC switch fabrics.

- FC-to-SAS bridges

The FC-to-SAS bridges connect the SAS storage stacks to the FC switches, providing bridging between the two protocols.

- FC switches

The FC switches provide the long-haul backbone ISL between the two sites. The FC switches provide the two storage fabrics that allow data mirroring to the remote storage pools.

- Cluster peering network

The cluster peering network provides connectivity for mirroring of the cluster configuration, which includes storage virtual machine (SVM) configuration. The configuration of all of the SVMs on one cluster is mirrored to the partner cluster.

## Eight-node fabric MetroCluster configuration

An eight-node configuration consists of two clusters, one at each geographically separated site. **cluster\_A** is located at the first MetroCluster site. **cluster\_B** is located at the second MetroCluster site. Each site has one SAS storage stack. Additional storage stacks are supported, but only one is shown at each site. The HA pairs are configured as switchless clusters, without cluster interconnect switches. A switched configuration is supported, but is not shown.

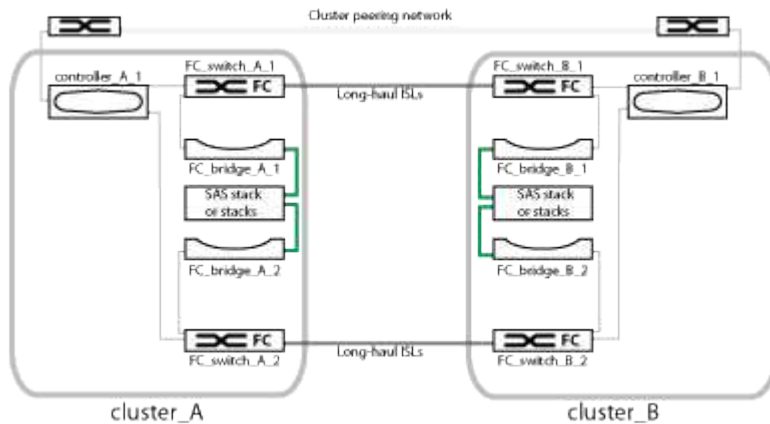
An eight-node configuration includes the following connections:

- FC connections from each controller's HBAs and FC-VI adapters to each of the FC switches
- An FC connection from each FC-to-SAS bridge to an FC switch



## Two-node fabric MetroCluster configuration

The following illustration shows a simplified view of a two-node fabric MetroCluster configuration. For some connections, a single line represents multiple, redundant connections between the components. Data and management network connections are not shown.

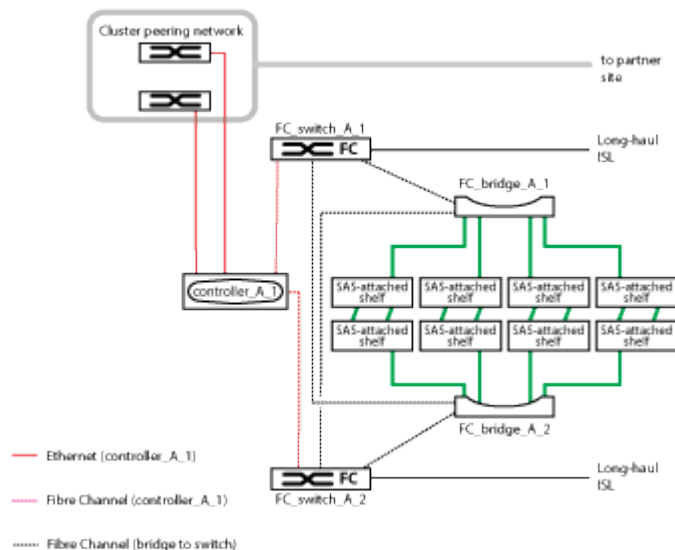


A two-node configuration consists of two clusters, one at each geographically separated site. cluster\_A is located at the first MetroCluster site. cluster\_B is located at the second MetroCluster site. Each site has one SAS storage stack. Additional storage stacks are supported, but only one is shown at each site.



In a two-node configuration, the nodes are not configured as an HA pair.

The following illustration shows a more detailed view of the connectivity in a single MetroCluster cluster (both clusters have the same configuration):



A two-node configuration includes the following connections:

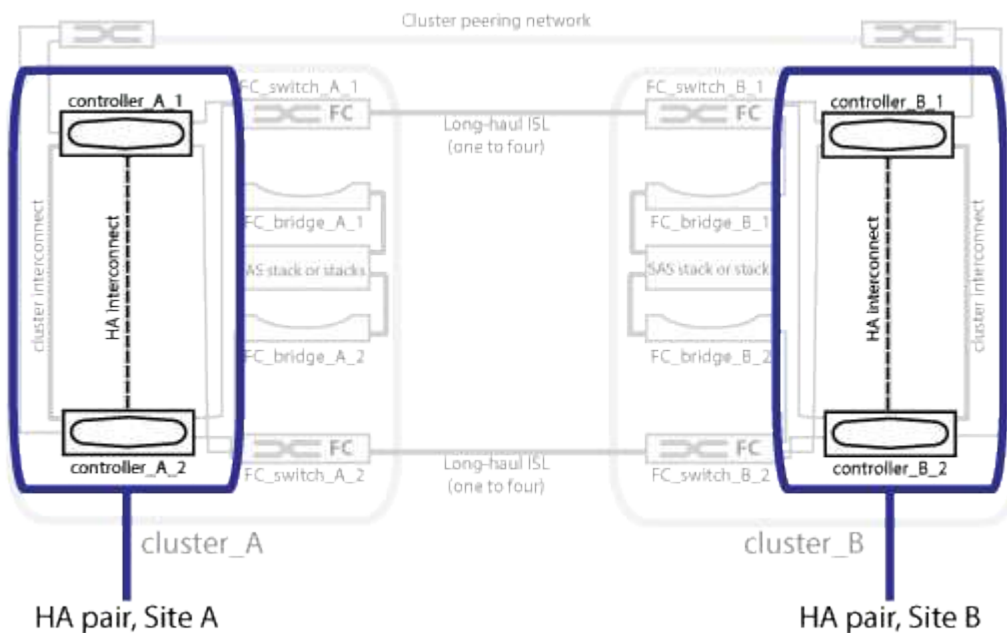
- FC connections between the FC-VI adapter on each controller module
- FC connections from each controller module's HBAs to the FC-to-SAS bridge for each SAS shelf stack
- SAS connections between each SAS shelf and from the top and bottom of each stack to an FC-to-SAS bridge
- Ethernet connections from the controllers to the customer-provided network that is used for cluster peering

SVM configuration is replicated over the cluster peering network.

## Illustration of the local HA pairs in a MetroCluster configuration

In eight-node or four-node MetroCluster configurations, each site consists of storage controllers configured as one or two HA pairs. This allows local redundancy so that if one storage controller fails, its local HA partner can take over. Such failures can be handled without a MetroCluster switchover operation.

Local HA failover and giveback operations are performed with the storage failover commands, in the same manner as a non-MetroCluster configuration.



### Related information

[Illustration of redundant FC-to-SAS bridges](#)

[Redundant FC switch fabrics](#)

[Illustration of the cluster peering network](#)

[ONTAP concepts](#)

## Illustration of redundant FC-to-SAS bridges

FC-to-SAS bridges provide protocol bridging between SAS attached disks and the FC switch fabric.



## Related information

[Illustration of the local HA pairs in a MetroCluster configuration](#)

[Redundant FC switch fabrics](#)

[Illustration of the cluster peering network](#)

# Redundant FC switch fabrics

Each switch fabric includes inter-switch links (ISLs) that connect the sites. Data is replicated from site-to-site over the ISL. Each switch fabric must be on different physical paths for redundancy.



## Related information

[Illustration of the local HA pairs in a MetroCluster configuration](#)

[Illustration of redundant FC-to-SAS bridges](#)

[Illustration of the cluster peering network](#)



## Illustration of the cluster peering network

The two clusters in the MetroCluster configuration are peered through a customer-provided cluster peering network. Cluster peering supports the synchronous mirroring of storage virtual machines (SVMs, formerly known as Vservers) between the sites.

Intercluster LIFs must be configured on each node in the MetroCluster configuration, and the clusters must be configured for peering. The ports with the intercluster LIFs are connected to the customer-provided cluster peering network. Replication of the SVM configuration is carried out over this network through the Configuration Replication Service.



## Related information

## Illustration of the local HA pairs in a MetroCluster configuration

## Illustration of redundant FC-to-SAS bridges

## Redundant FC switch fabrics

## Cluster and SVM peering express configuration

## Considerations for configuring cluster peering

## Cabling the cluster peering connections

## Peering the clusters

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