Implementing Failover Clustering/ Managing a Failover Cluster

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Diagram Exercise 8

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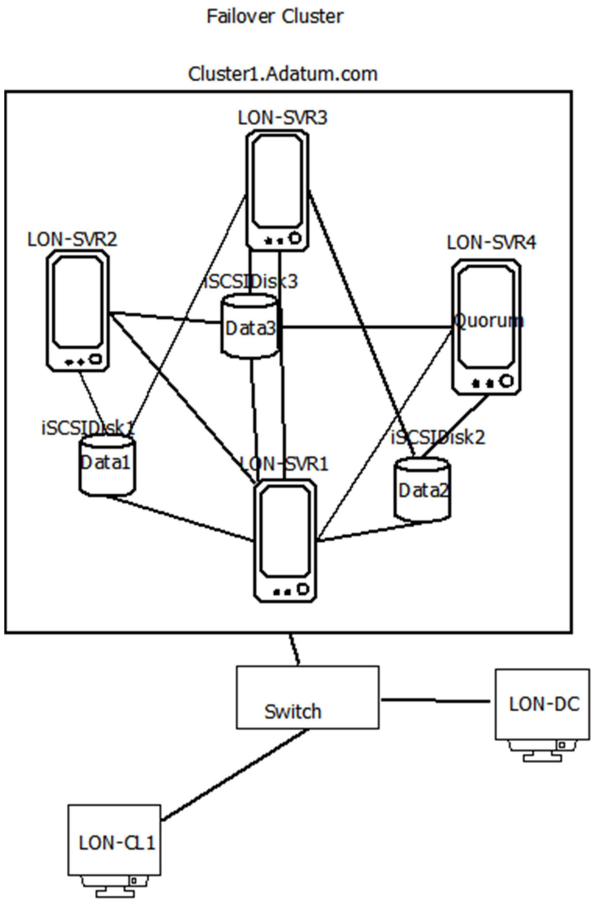
In the failover cluster, the clusters require shard storages between nodes to provide consistent data to each other. Also, the server nodes should have the same configuration and the same components. In the network requirements, the servers should connect to multiple networks to have redundancy. The networking between the servers is private networks between 172.16.0.21 to 172.16.0.23.

Also, the quorum setting should be in the cluster because it behaves as a witness. The storages in the diagram are iSCSI shared storages. There are three storages between the nodes. If Server 2 goes to Server 3, it should go through iSCSIDisk3; if Server 4 goes to Server 2, it also goes through iSCSIDisk3 or so on. Server 4 is a quorum, which means it gives votes to other servers. In this diagram, a dynamic quorum is used, which means the votes are dynamically assigned always to be odd, and the type of witness for this quorum is disk witness. The disk witness is ideal when there are shared storages.

When other clients want to get access from outside, they should go through the switch. The switch will determine if the clients have permission to access the file servers or not. During the lab, Domain Controller granted access authority to the cluster, but it still should go through the switch, and the switch would let the Domain Controller get in.

If one or more servers are down, other servers will have zero downtime to run the essential applications and services for the company. If they needed to add or remove more nodes, a cluster could be managed in administrative tasks by the administrators.

Grammarly processed



Each node should go through the shard storages. Each server creates the cluster and the Domain Controller and Client 1 should communicate through the switch because the switch will let which one is available as primary.