



Clusters

HCI

amitha, Ann-Marie Grissino, Michael Wallis
October 05, 2020

This PDF was generated from https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/hci/docs/concept_hci_clusters.html on October 09, 2020. Always check docs.netapp.com for the latest.

Table of Contents

- Clusters 1
 - Authoritative storage clusters 1
 - Stranded capacity 1
 - Two-node storage clusters 2
 - Storage clusters with three or more nodes 3
 - Find more information 3

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.

Authoritative storage clusters

The authoritative storage cluster is the storage cluster that NetApp Hybrid Cloud Control uses to authenticate users.

If your management node only has one storage cluster, then it is the authoritative cluster. If your management node has two or more storage clusters, one of those clusters is assigned as the authoritative cluster and only users from that cluster can log into NetApp Hybrid Cloud Control. To find out which cluster is the authoritative cluster, you can use the `GET /mnode/about` API. In the response, the IP address in the `token_url` field is the management virtual IP address (MVIP) of the authoritative storage cluster. If you attempt to log into NetApp Hybrid Cloud Control as a user that is not on the authoritative cluster, the login attempt will fail.

Many NetApp Hybrid Cloud Control features are designed to work with multiple storage clusters, but authentication and authorization have limitations. The limitation around authentication and authorization is that the user from the authoritative cluster can execute actions on other clusters tied to NetApp Hybrid Cloud Control even if they are not a user on the other storage clusters. Before proceeding with managing multiple storage clusters, you should ensure that users defined on the authoritative clusters are defined on all other storage clusters with the same permissions. You can manage users from the Element software user interface (Element web UI).

See [Manage storage cluster assets](#) for more information on working with management node storage cluster assets.

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.

Storage 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 storage 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

Expanding 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 expand using the [NetApp Hybrid Cloud Control UI](#). When expanding 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 expand 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 expand 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](#)

Copyright Information

Copyright © 2020 NetApp, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the U.S. No part of this document covered by copyright may be reproduced in any form or by any means-graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or storage in an electronic retrieval system-without prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Software derived from copyrighted NetApp material is subject to the following license and disclaimer:

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY NETAPP “AS IS” AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL NETAPP BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

NetApp reserves the right to change any products described herein at any time, and without notice. NetApp assumes no responsibility or liability arising from the use of products described herein, except as expressly agreed to in writing by NetApp. The use or purchase of this product does not convey a license under any patent rights, trademark rights, or any other intellectual property rights of NetApp.

The product described in this manual may be protected by one or more U.S. patents, foreign patents, or pending applications.

RESTRICTED RIGHTS LEGEND: Use, duplication, or disclosure by the government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (c)(1)(ii) of the Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software clause at DFARS 252.277-7103 (October 1988) and FAR 52-227-19 (June 1987).

Trademark Information

NETAPP, the NETAPP logo, and the marks listed at <http://www.netapp.com/TM> are trademarks of NetApp, Inc. Other company and product names may be trademarks of their respective owners.