The PowerHA SystemMirror software supports up to four nodes in a cluster. Figure 11-2 shows that each node is identified by a unique name. In PowerHA SystemMirror, a node name and a host name must be the same, and each node is identified by a unique name. In PowerHA SystemMirror, the nodes can be Bare Metal or virtual machines (VMs).

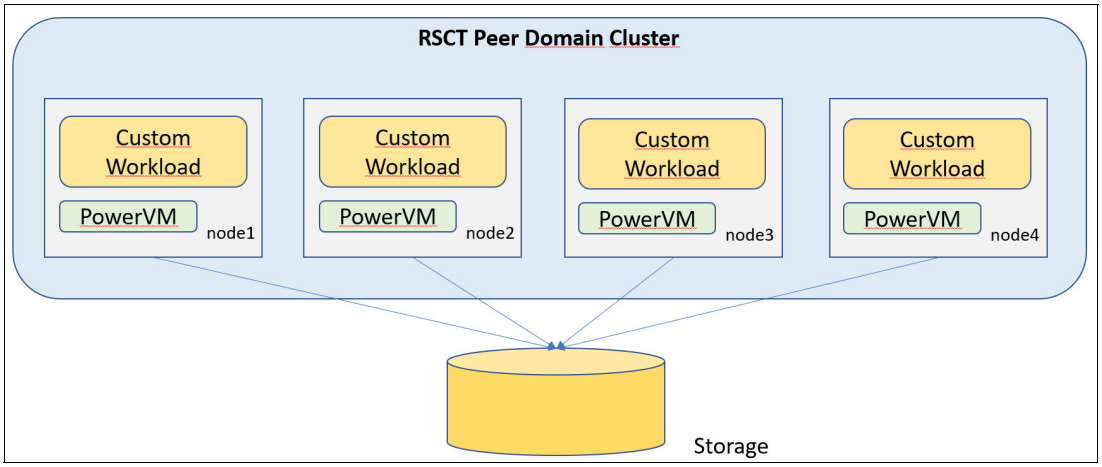

Figure 11-2 RSCT peer domain cluster

The topology of PowerHA SystemMirror for Linux is similar to AIX to ensure that applications and its resources are kept highly available. Some of those resources are:

- Service IP labels or addresses
- Physical disks
- Volume groups (VGs)
- Logical volumes
- File systems
- Network File System (NFS)

11.1.2 Differences between PowerHA SystemMirror for AIX and Linux

Although the topology and architecture of PowerHA SystemMirror for AIX and Linux are similar, there are some differences that are highlighted in this section.

Cluster configuration changes

The changes applied to the cluster configuration by the user are immediately applied to all nodes without a manual synchronization procedure, unlike in PowerHA SystemMirror for AIX.

Split policy

As in AIX, PowerHA for Linux split events occur when a group of nodes in a cluster cannot communicate with each other, so the event splits the cluster into two or more partitions. Afterward, in PowerHA for Linux manual intervention is required.

Split policy: Manual

If the split policy is set to manual and the event happens, a verification process and manual intervention is required. You find that `PENDING_QUORUM` ran the **`lssrc -ls IBM.RecoveryRM |grep "Opera-tional Quorum State`** command, which indicates that a split operation occurred and manual intervention is needed. For the survivor node to take over the failed resources, run the **`runact`** command.