



# Create a broadcast domain

ONTAP 9

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# Table of Contents

Create a broadcast domain ..... 1

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Create a broadcast domain to group network ports in the cluster that belong to the same layer 2 network. The ports can then be used by SVMs.

## Before you begin

The ports you plan to add to the broadcast domain must not belong to another broadcast domain.

## About this task

- All broadcast domain names must be unique within an IPspace.
- The ports added to a broadcast domain can be physical network ports, VLANs, or interface groups (ifgrps).
- If the ports you want to use belong to another broadcast domain, but are unused, you use the `network port broadcast-domain remove-ports` command to remove the ports from the existing broadcast domain.
- The MTU of the ports added to a broadcast domain are updated to the MTU value set in the broadcast domain.
- The MTU value must match all of the devices connected to that layer 2 network except for the e0M port handling management traffic.
- If you do not specify an IPspace name, the broadcast domain is created in the "Default" IPspace.

To make system configuration easier, a failover group of the same name is created automatically that contains the same ports.

## Steps

1. View the ports that are not currently assigned to a broadcast domain:

```
network port show
```

If the display is large, use the `network port show -broadcast-domain` command to view only unassigned ports.

2. Create a broadcast domain:

```
network port broadcast-domain create -broadcast-domain broadcast_domain_name -mtu mtu_value [-ipspace ipspace_name] [-ports ports_list]
```

- *broadcast\_domain\_name* is the name of the broadcast domain you want to create.
- *mtu\_value* is the MTU size for IP packets; 1500 and 9000 are typical values.

This value is applied to all ports that are added to this broadcast domain.

- *ipspace\_name* is the name of the IPspace to which this broadcast domain will be added.

The 'Default' IPspace is used unless you specify a value for this parameter.

- *ports\_list* is the list of ports that will be added to the broadcast domain.

The ports are added in the format *node\_name:port\_number*, for example, `node1:e0c`.

3. Verify that the broadcast domain was created as desired:

```
network port show -instance -broadcast-domain new_domain
```

### Example

The following command creates broadcast domain bcast1 in the Default IPspace, sets the MTU to 1500, and adds four ports:

```
network port broadcast-domain create -broadcast-domain bcast1 -mtu 1500 -ports  
cluster1-01:e0e,cluster1-01:e0f,cluster1-02:e0e,cluster1-02:e0f
```

### After you finish

You can define the pool of IP addresses that will be available in the broadcast domain by creating a subnet, or you can assign SVMs and interfaces to the IPspace at this time. For more information, see the [Cluster and SVM Peering Express Guide](#).

If you need to change the name of an existing broadcast domain, you use the `network port broadcast-domain rename` command.

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