



Provision SAN storage

ONTAP 9

NetApp
May 18, 2021

Table of Contents

- Provision SAN storage 1
 - SAN overview 1
 - Provision SAN storage for VMware datastores 2
 - Provision SAN storage for Linux servers 3
 - Provision SAN storage for Windows servers 4
 - Create nested igroup 5
 - Map igroups to multiple LUNs 5
 - SnapMirror Business Continuity 6

Provision SAN storage

The topics in this section show you how to configure and manage SAN environments with ONTAP System Manager in ONTAP 9.7 and later releases.

If you are using the ONTAP CLI to configure and manage SAN environments, see this content:

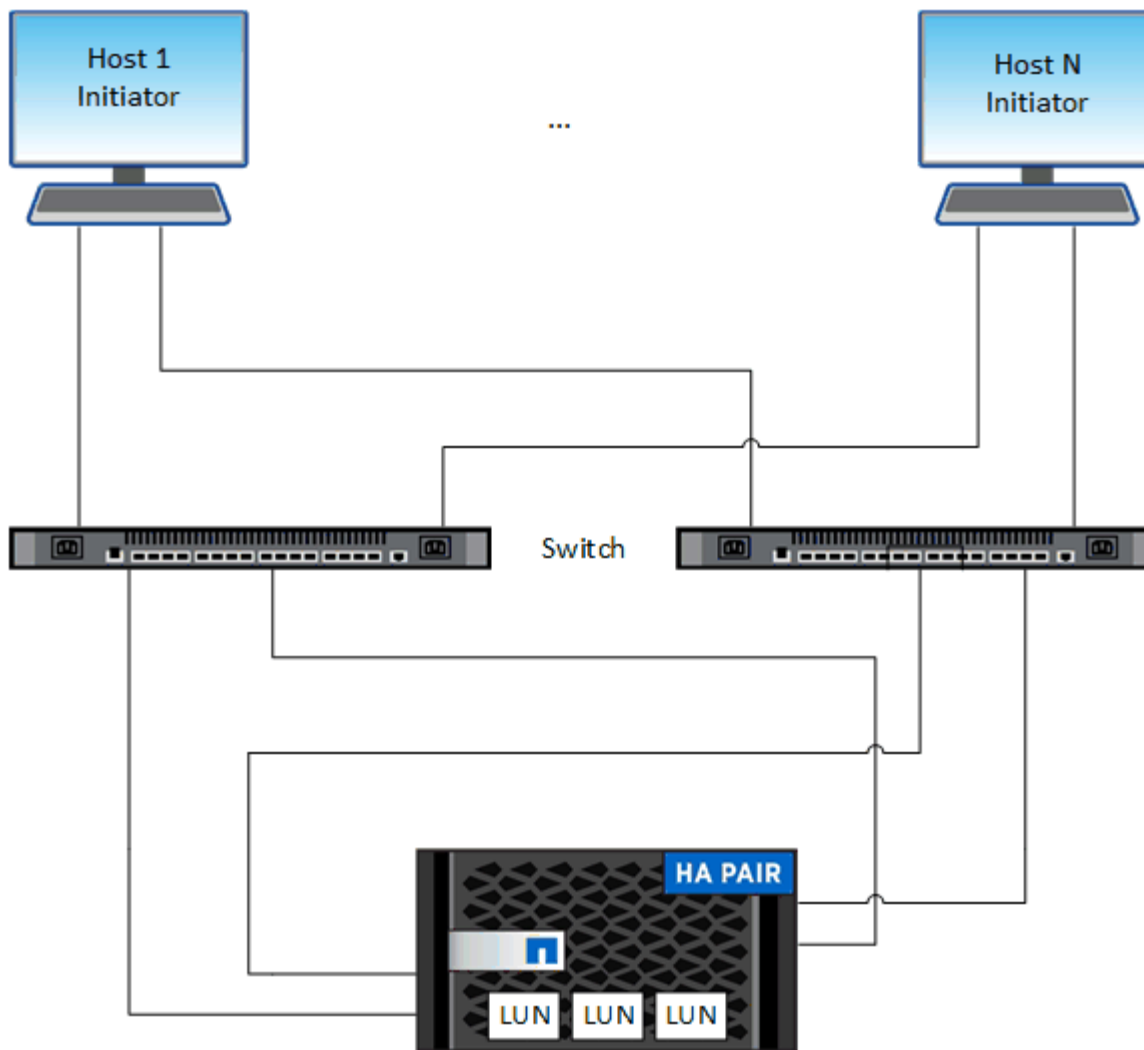
- [SAN Administration Guide](#)
- [SAN Configuration Guide](#)

If you are using legacy OnCommand System Manager for ONTAP 9.7 and earlier releases to configure and manage SAN protocols on host virtual machines, see this content:

- [FC Configuration for ESXi® using VSC Express Guide](#)
- [FC Configuration for Red Hat® Enterprise Linux® Express Guide](#)
- [FC Configuration for Windows® Express Guide](#)
- [iSCSI Configuration for ESXi® using VSC Express Guide](#)
- [iSCSI Configuration for Red Hat® Enterprise Linux® Express Guide](#)
- [iSCSI Configuration for Windows® Express Guide](#)

SAN overview

You can use the iSCSI and FC protocols to provide storage in a SAN environment.



With iSCSI and FC, storage targets are called LUNs (logical units) and are presented to hosts as standard block devices. You create LUNs and then map them to initiator groups (igroups). Initiator groups are tables of FC host WWPNs and iSCSI host node names and control which initiators have access to which LUNs.

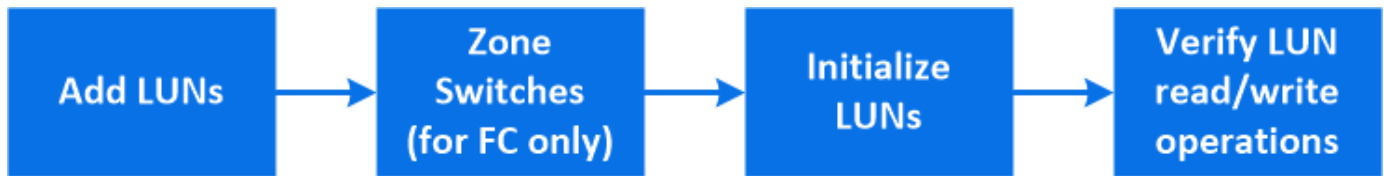
FC targets connect to the network through FC switches and host-side adapters and are identified by world-wide port names (WWPNs). iSCSI targets connect to the network through standard Ethernet network adapters (NICs), TCP offload engine (TOE) cards with software initiators, converged network adapters (CNAs) or dedicated host bus adapters (HBAs) and are identified by iSCSI qualified names (IQNs).

Learn more about [SAN](#).

Provision SAN storage for VMware datastores

Create LUNs to provide storage for an ESXi host using the FC or iSCSI SAN protocol. LUNs appear as disks to the ESXi host.

This procedure creates new LUNs on an existing storage VM. Your FC or iSCSI protocol should already be set up.



Beginning in ONTAP 9.8, when you provision storage, QoS is enabled by default. You can disable QoS or choose a custom QoS policy during the provisioning process or at a later time.

Steps

1. In ONTAP System Manager, click **Storage > LUNs** and then click Add.
 - a. If you need to add an initiator group, click **More Options**.

Beginning in ONTAP 9.9.1, under **HOST INFORMATION**, you have the additional option to create a **New initiator group using existing initiator groups**. This option allows you to create an igroup that consist of other existing igroups.



The OS type for an igroup containing other igroups cannot be changed after it has been created.

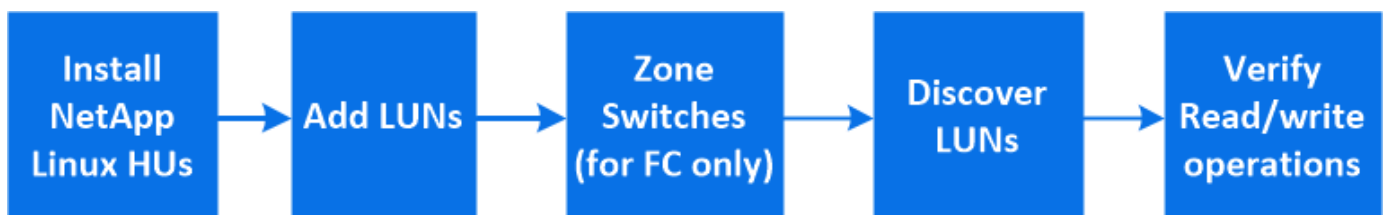
Beginning in ONTAP 9.9.1, you also have the option to add a description to your igroup or host initiator. The description serves as an alias for the igroup or host initiator.

- b. If you are running ONTAP 9.8 or later and you want to disable QoS or choose a custom QoS policy, click **More Options** and then, under **Storage and Optimization** select **Performance Service Level**.
2. For FC, zone your FC switches by WWPN. Use one zone per initiator and include all target ports in each zone.
 3. Use Virtual Storage Console (VSC) for VMware vSphere, to discover and initialize the LUN and to verify that the ESXi hosts can write and read data on the LUN.

Provision SAN storage for Linux servers

Create LUNs to provide storage for a Linux server using the FC or iSCSI SAN protocol. LUNs appear to Linux as SCSI disk devices.

This procedure creates new LUNs on an existing storage VM. Your FC or iSCSI protocol should already be set up. You need to know the initiator identifiers (FC WWPN or iSCSI iqn) for your Linux server.



Beginning in ONTAP 9.8, when you provision storage, QoS is enabled by default. You can disable QoS or choose a custom QoS policy during the provisioning process or at a later time.

Steps

1. On your Linux server, install the [NetApp Linux Host Utilities](#) package.
2. In ONTAP System Manager, click **Storage > LUNs** and then click Add.
 - a. If you need to add an initiator group, click **More Options**.

Beginning in ONTAP 9.9.1, under **HOST INFORMATION**, you have the additional option to create a **New initiator group using existing initiator groups**. This option allows you to create an igroup that consist of other existing igroups.



The OS type for an igroup containing other igroups cannot be changed after it has been created.

Beginning in ONTAP 9.9.1, you also have the option to add a description to your igroup or host initiator. The description serves as an alias for the igroup or host initiator.

- b. If you are running ONTAP 9.8 or later and you want to disable QoS or choose a custom QoS policy, click **More Options** and then, under **Storage and Optimization** select **Performance Service Level**.
3. For FC, zone your FC switches by WWPN. Use one zone per initiator and include all target ports in each zone.
 4. On your Linux server, discover the new LUNs:

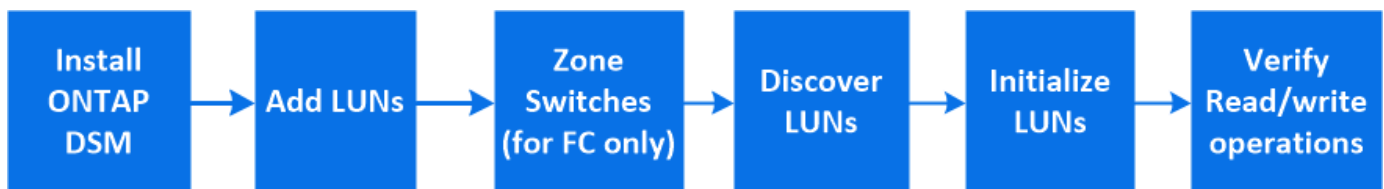
```
/usr/bin/rescan-scsi-bus.sh
```

5. Optionally partition the LUNs and create file systems.
6. Verify the Linux server can write and read data on the LUN.

Provision SAN storage for Windows servers

Create LUNs to provide storage for a Windows server using the FC or iSCSI SAN protocol. LUNs appear as disks to the Windows host.

This procedure creates new LUNs on an existing storage VM. Your FC or iSCSI protocol should already be set up.



Beginning in ONTAP 9.8, when you provision storage, QoS is enabled by default. You can disable QoS or choose a custom QoS policy during the provisioning process or at a later time.

Steps

1. On your Windows server, install Data ONTAP DSM for Windows MPIO.
2. In ONTAP System Manager, click **Storage > LUNs** and then click Add.
 - a. If you need to add an initiator group, click **More Options**.

Beginning in ONTAP 9.9.1, under **HOST INFORMATION**, you have the additional option to create a **New initiator group using existing initiator groups**. This option allows you to create an igroup that consist of other existing igroups.



The OS type for an igroup containing other igroups cannot be changed after it has been created.

Beginning in ONTAP 9.9.1, you also have the option to add a description to your igroup or host initiator. The description serves as an alias for the igroup or host initiator.

- b. If you are running ONTAP 9.8 or later and you want to disable QoS or choose a custom QoS policy, click **More Options** and then, under **Storage and Optimization** select **Performance Service Level**.
3. For FC, zone your FC switches by WWPN. Use one zone per initiator and include all target ports in each zone.
4. On your Windows server, discover the new LUN.
5. Initialize the LUN and optionally format it with a file system.
6. Verify the Windows server can write and read data on the LUN.

Create nested igroup

Beginning in ONTAP 9.9.1, you can create an igroup that consists of other existing igroups.

1. In ONTAP System Manager, click **Host > SAN Initiator Groups**, and then click **Add**.
2. Enter the igroup **Name** and **Description**.

The description serves as the igroup alias.

3. Select the **Storage VM** and **Host Operating System**.



The OS type of a nested igroup cannot be changed after the igroup is created.

4. Under **Initiator Group Members** select **Existing initiator group**.

You can use **Search** to find and select the initiator groups you want to add.

Map igroups to multiple LUNs

Beginning in ONTAP 9.9.1, you can map igroups to two or more LUNs simultaneously.

1. In ONTAP System Manager, click **Storage > LUNs**.
2. Select the LUNs you want to map.
3. Click **More**, then click **Map To Initiator Groups**.



The selected igroups are added to the selected LUNs. The pre-existing mappings are not overwritten.

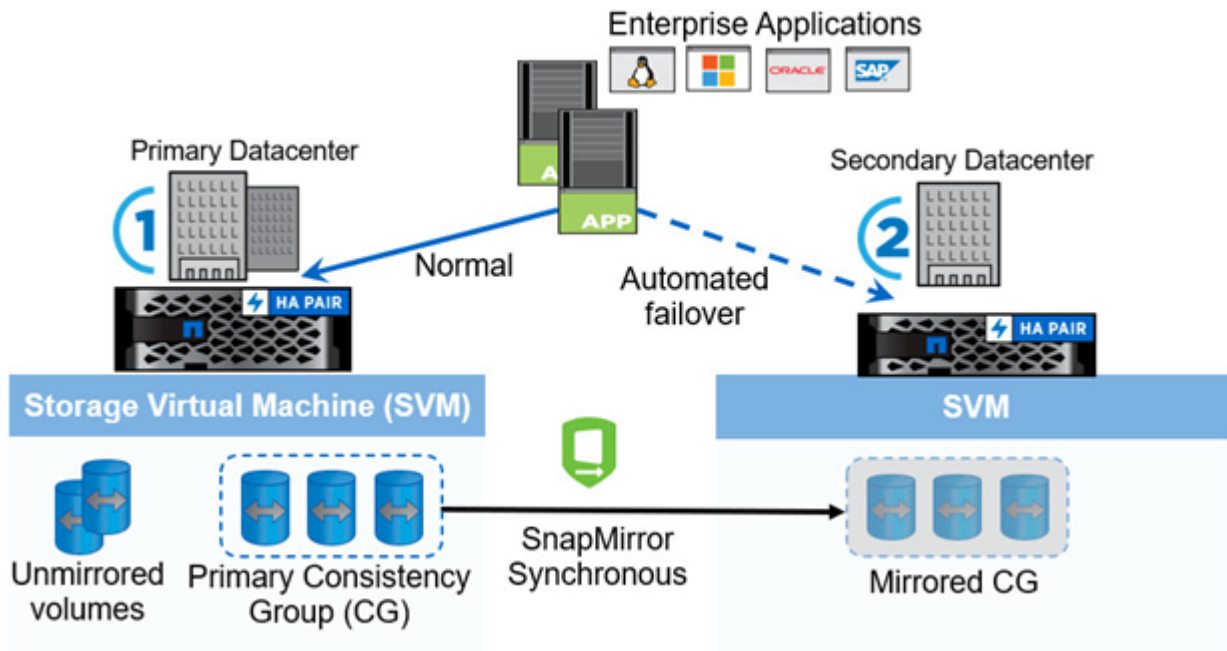
SnapMirror Business Continuity

SnapMirror Business Continuity overview

Starting in ONTAP 9.8, you can use System Manager to protect LUNs for transparent application failover, enabling applications to fail over automatically for business continuity when using two AFF clusters or two All SAN Array (ASA) clusters. Your clusters cannot be mixed; they must consist of two AFF clusters or two ASA clusters. Protection for business continuity supports iSCSI and FCP protocols.

The SnapMirror Business Continuity provides the following benefits:

- Automated failover of business-critical applications
- Simplified application management, using consistency groups for dependent write-order consistency
- The ability to test failover for each application
- Instantaneous creation of mirror clones without impacting application availability



Requirements

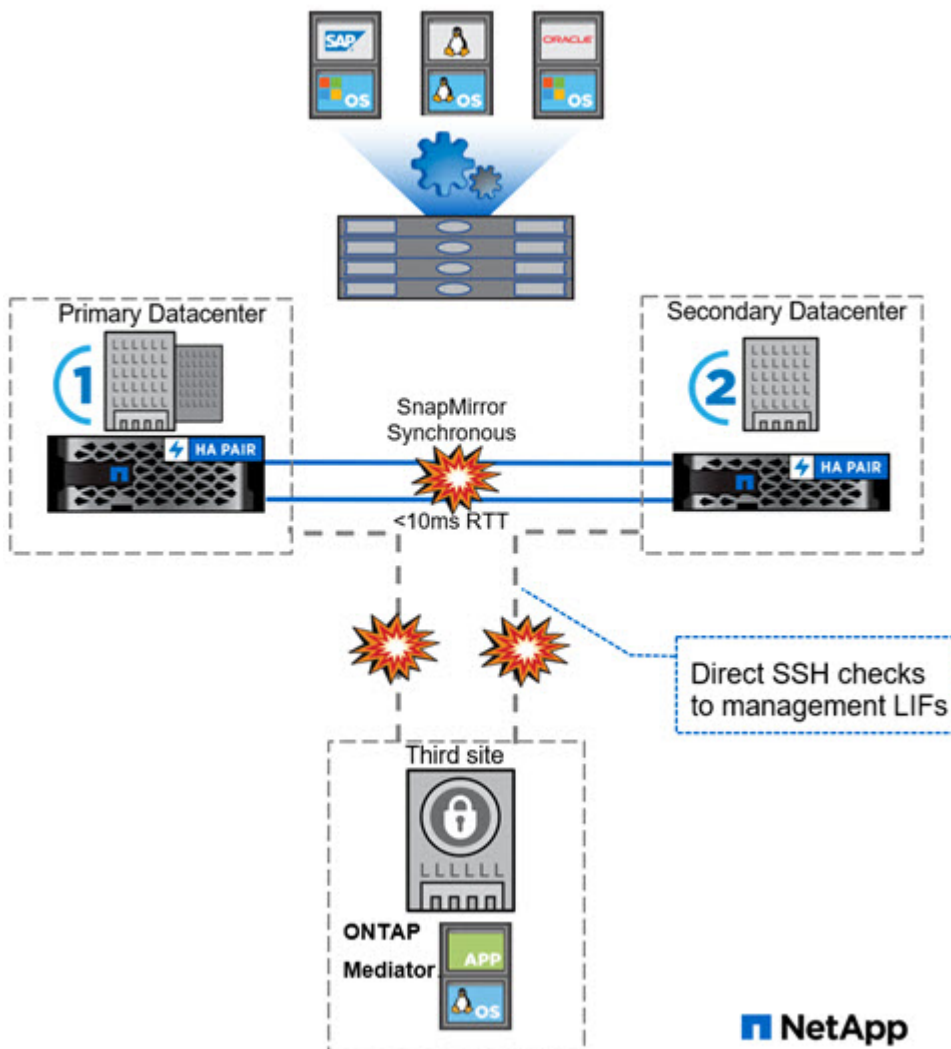
SnapMirror Business Continuity has the following requirements:

- 2-node HA cluster, only – both either AFF or ASA. No intermixing.
- A server or VM running RHEL 7.6 or 7.8 or CentOS 8.0 or 8.1 for installing ONTAP Mediator
- Data Protection or Premium bundle license

Support

SnapMirror Business Continuity provides support for the following:

- Synchronous replication
- SAN protocol – FCP or iSCSI
- Up to 5 consistency groups, each with up to 12 volumes
- A total of 80 concurrent synchronous relationships per HA pair, including consistency groups



Configure Mediator

Use System Manager to configure the Mediator server to be used for automated failover. You can also replace the self-signed SSL and CA with the third party validated SSL Certificate and CA if you have not already done so.

Steps

1. Navigate to **Protection > Overview > Mediator > Configure**.
2. Click **Add**, and enter the following Mediator server information:
 - IPv4 address
 - Username
 - Password

- Certificate

Configure protection for business continuity

Configuring protection for business continuity involves selecting LUNs on the ONTAP source cluster and adding them to a consistency group. Open System Manager from a browser on the source cluster to begin configuring protection for business continuity.

About this task

- LUNs must reside on the same storage VM.
- LUNs can reside on different volumes.
- The source and destination cluster cannot be the same.


Steps

1. Choose the LUNs you want to protect and add them to a protection group: **Protection > Overview > Protect for Business Continuity > Protect LUNs**.
2. Select one or more LUNs to protect on the source cluster.
3. Select the destination cluster and SVM.
4. **Initialize relationship** is selected by default. Click **Save** to begin protection.
5. Go to **Dashboard > Performance** to verify IOPS activity for the LUNs.
6. On the destination cluster, use System Manager to verify that the protection for business continuity relationship is in sync: **Protection > Relationships**.

Reestablish the original protection relationship after an unplanned failover

ONTAP uses the ONTAP Mediator to detect when a failure occurs on the primary storage system and executes automatic unplanned failover to the secondary storage system. You can use ONTAP System Manager to reverse the relationship and reestablish the original protection relationship when original source cluster is back online.

Steps

1. Navigate to **Protection > Relationships** and wait for the relationship state to show “InSync.”
2. To resume operations on the original source cluster, click  and select **Failover**.

Copyright Information

Copyright © 2021 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.