■ NetApp

Manage data brokers

Cloud Manager

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Manage data brokers

A data broker syncs data from a source location to a target location. A data broker is required for each sync relationship that you create. Manage data brokers by adding a new data broker to a group, by viewing information about data brokers, and more.

Data broker groups

Grouping data brokers together can help improve the performance of sync relationships.

Determining the number of data brokers

In many cases, a single data broker can meet the performance requirements for a sync relationship. If it doesn't, you can accelerate sync performance by adding additional data brokers to the group. But you should first check other factors that can impact sync performance. Learn more about how to determine when multiple data brokers are required.

Groups can manage several relationships

A data broker group can manage one or more sync relationships at a time.

For example, let's say you have three relationships:

- · Relationship 1 uses data broker A
- Relationship 2 uses data broker B
- · Relationship 3 uses data broker A

You want to accelerate the performance of relationship 1 so you add a new data broker (data broker C) to the group. Because data broker A is also used to manage relationship 3, having two data brokers in the group also accelerates the performance of this relationship.

New data brokers only

You can only add new data brokers to a group. You can't add existing data brokers to a group.

Add a new data broker

There are several ways to create a new data broker:

· When creating a new sync relationship

Learn how to create a new data broker when creating a sync relationship.

- From the Manage Data Brokers page by clicking Add New Data Broker which creates the data broker in a new group
- From the Manage Data Brokers page by creating a new data broker in an existing group

Things you should know

You can't add data brokers to a group that manages an encrypted sync relationship.

• If you want to create a data broker in an existing group, the data broker must be an on-prem data broker or the same type of data broker.

For example, if a group includes an AWS data broker, then you can create an AWS data broker or on-prem data broker in that group. You can't create an Azure data broker or GCP data broker because they aren't the same data broker type.

Steps to create a data broker in a new group

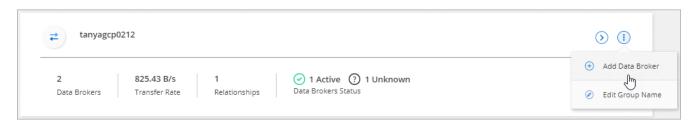
- 1. Click Sync > Manage Data Brokers.
- 2. Click Add New Data Broker.
- 3. Follow the prompts to create the data broker.

For help, refer to the following pages:

- Installing the data broker in AWS
- · Installing the data broker in Azure
- Installing the data broker in GCP
- Installing the data broker on a Linux host

Steps to create a data broker in an existing group

- 1. Click Sync > Manage Data Brokers.
- 2. Click the action menu and select Add Data Broker.



3. Follow the prompts to create the data broker.

For help, refer to the following pages:

- Installing the data broker in AWS
- · Installing the data broker in Azure
- Installing the data broker in GCP
- Installing the data broker on a Linux host

Security recommendations

To ensure the security of your data broker machine, NetApp recommends the following:

- SSH should not permit X11 Forwarding
- SSH should not permit TCP connection forwarding
- · SSH should not permit tunnels
- · SSH should not accept client environment variables

These security recommendations can help prevent unauthorized connections to the data broker machine.

View a data broker's configuration

You might want to view details about a data broker to identify things like its host name, IP address, available CPU and RAM, and more.

Cloud Sync provides the following details about a data broker:

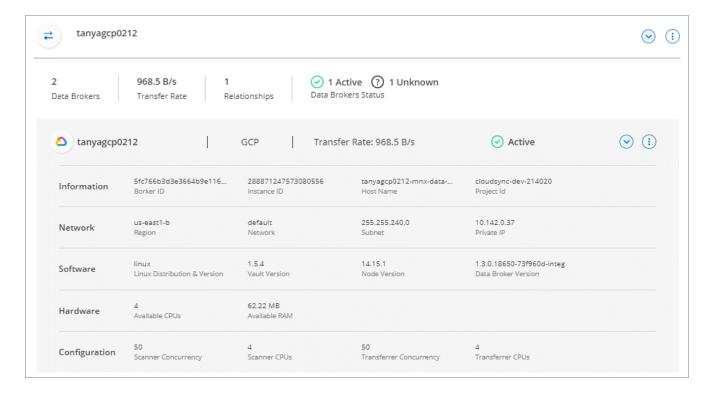
- · Basic information: Instance ID, host name, etc.
- Network: Region, network, subnet, private IP, etc.
- · Software: Linux distribution, data broker version, etc.
- · Hardware: CPU and RAM
- · Configuration: Details about the data broker's two kinds of main processes—scanner and transferrer



The scanner scans the source and target and decides what should be copied. The transferrer does the actual copying. NetApp personnel might use these configuration details to suggest actions that can optimize performance.

Steps

- 1. Click Sync > Manage Data Brokers.
- Click to expand the list of data brokers in a group.
- Click to view details about a data broker.



Remove a data broker from a group

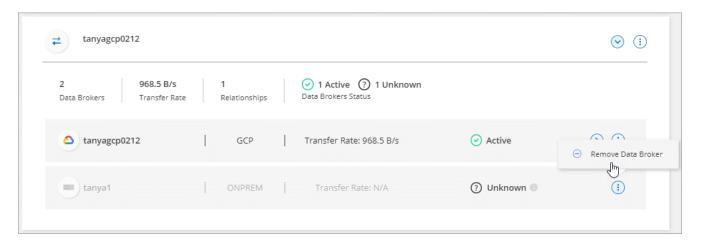
You might remove a data broker from a group if it's no longer needed or if the initial deployment failed. This action only deletes the data broker from Cloud Sync's records. You'll need to manually delete the data broker and any additional cloud resources yourself.

Things you should know

- Cloud Sync deletes a group when you remove the last data broker from the group.
- You can't remove the last data broker from a group if there is a relationship using that group.

Steps

- 1. Click Sync > Manage Data Brokers.
- Click to expand the list of data brokers in a group.
- 3. Click the action menu for a data broker and select Remove Data Broker.



4. Click Remove Data Broker.

Result

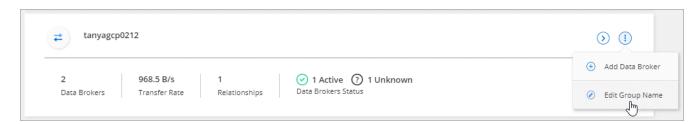
Cloud Sync removes the data broker from the group.

Edit a group's name

Change the name of a data broker group at any time.

Steps

- 1. Click Sync > Manage Data Brokers.
- 2. Click the action menu and select **Edit Group Name**.



3. Enter a new name and click **Save**.

Result

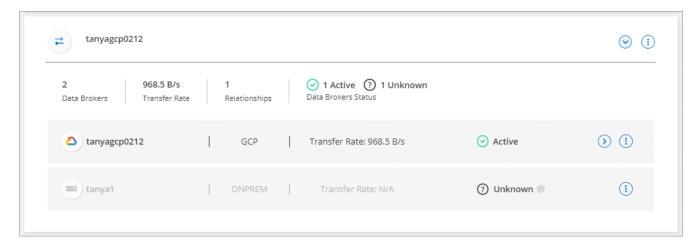
Cloud Sync updates the name of the data broker group.

Address issues with a data broker

Cloud Sync displays a status for each data broker that can help you troubleshoot issues.

Steps

1. Identify any data brokers that have a status of "Unknown" or "Failed."



- 2. Hover over the icon to see the failure reason.
- 3. Correct the issue.

For example, you might need to simply restart the data broker if it's offline, or you might need to remove data broker if the initial deployment failed.

Define a unified configuration for a data broker group

If a sync relationship encounters errors during the sync process, unifying the concurrency of the data broker group can help to decrease the number of sync errors. Be aware that changes to the group's configuration can affect performance by slowing down the transfer.

We don't recommend changing the configuration on your own. You should consult with NetApp to understand when to change the configuration and how to change it.

Steps

- 1. Click Manage Data Brokers.
- Click the Settings icon for a data broker group.
- 3. Change the settings as needed and then click **Unify Configuration**.

Note the following:

- You can pick and choose which settings to change—you don't need to change all four at once.
- After a new configuration is sent to a data broker, the data broker automatically restarts and uses the

new configuration.

- It can take up to a minute until this change takes place and is visible in the Cloud Sync interface.
- If a data broker isn't running, it's configuration won't change because Cloud Sync can't communicate with it. The configuration will change after the data broker restarts.
- After you set a unified configuration, any new data brokers will automatically use the new configuration.

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