Storage VM administration

Cloud Volumes ONTAP

NetApp
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Storage VM administration

Manage storage VMs in BlueXP

A storage VM is a virtual machine running within ONTAP that provides storage and data services to your clients. You might know this as an *SVM* or a *vserver*. Cloud Volumes ONTAP is configured with one storage VM by default, but some configurations support additional storage VMs.

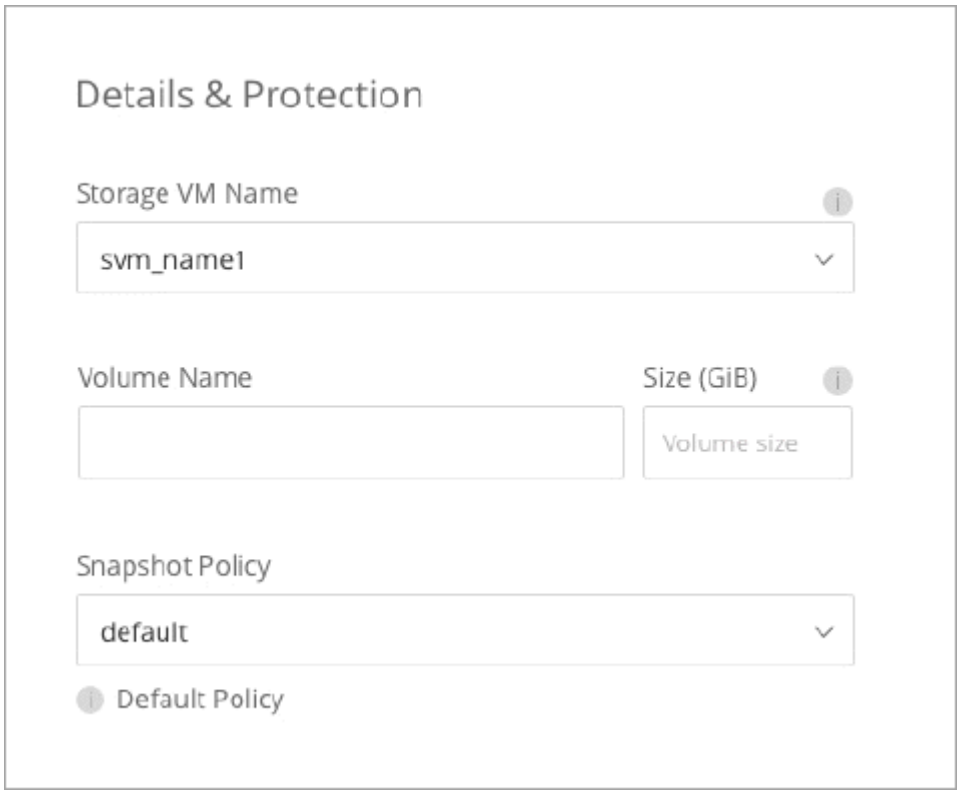
Supported number of storage VMs

Multiple storage VMs are supported with certain configurations. Go to the Cloud Volumes ONTAP Release Notes to verify the supported number of storage VMs for your version of Cloud Volumes ONTAP.

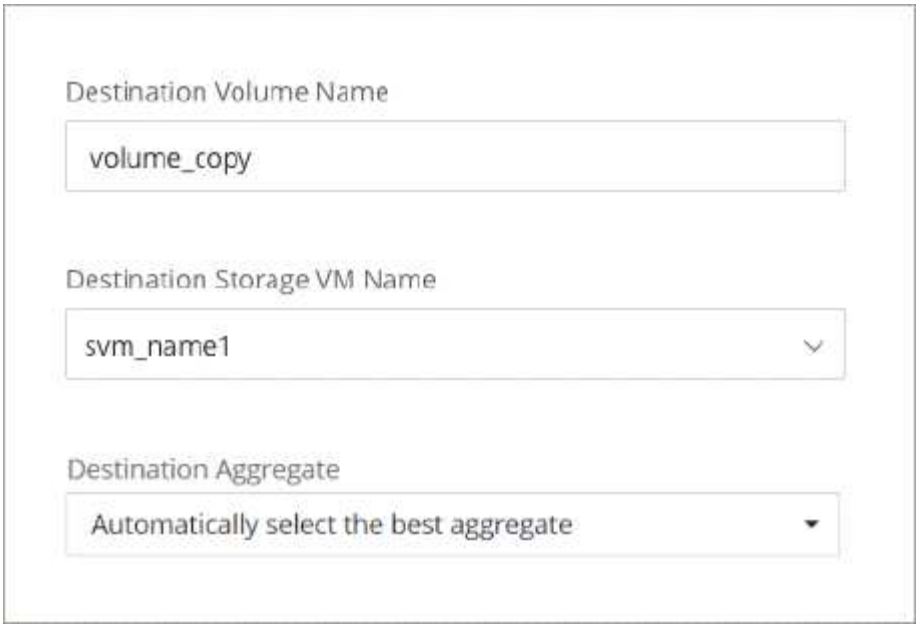
Work with multiple storage VMs

BlueXP supports any additional storage VMs that you create from System Manager or the CLI.

For example, the following image shows how you can choose a storage VM when you create a volume.



And the following image shows how you can choose a storage VM when replicating a volume to another system.



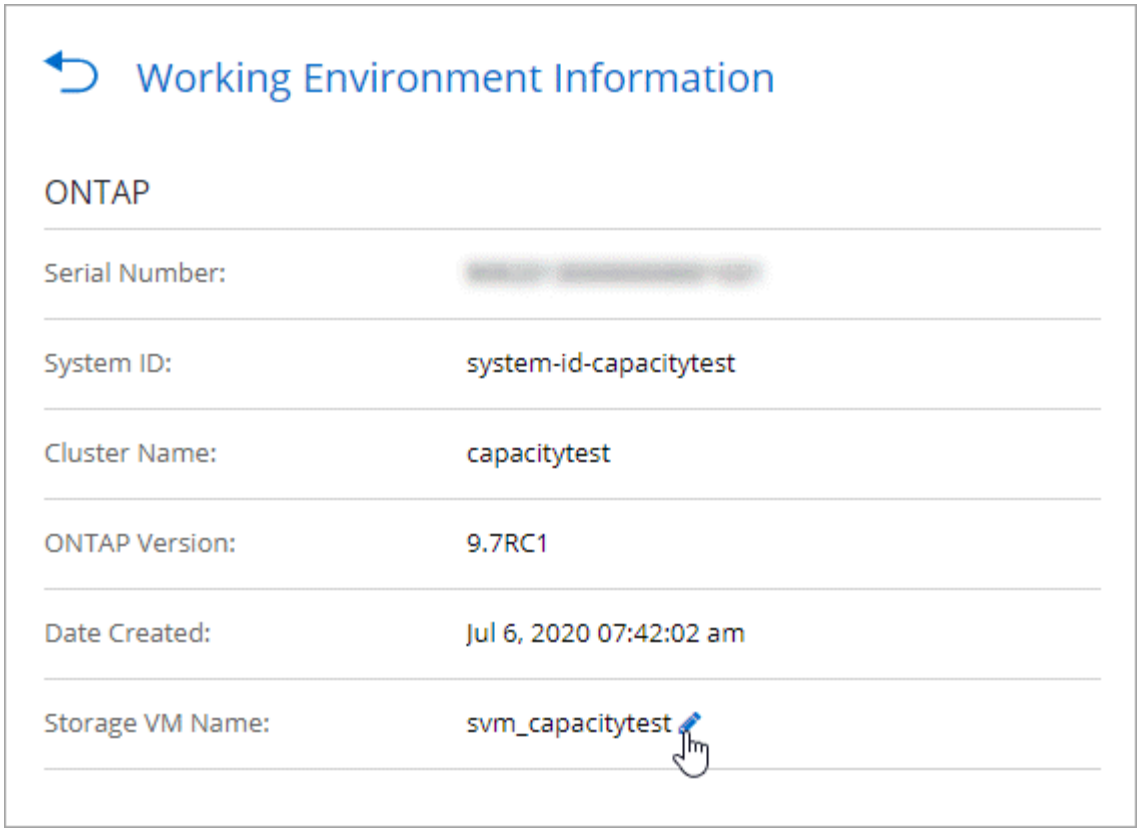
Modify the name of the default storage VM

BlueXP automatically names the single storage VM that it creates for Cloud Volumes ONTAP. You can modify the name of the storage VM if you have strict naming standards. For example, you might want the name to match how you name the storage VMs for your ONTAP clusters.

If you created any additional storage VMs for Cloud Volumes ONTAP, then you can't rename the storage VMs from BlueXP. You'll need to do so directly from Cloud Volumes ONTAP by using System Manager or the CLI.

Steps

1. From the working environment, click the menu icon, and then click **Information**.
2. Click the edit icon to the right of the storage VM name.



3. In the Modify SVM Name dialog box, change the name, and then click **Save**.

Manage storage VMs for disaster recovery

BlueXP doesn't provide any setup or orchestration support for storage VM disaster recovery. You must use System Manager or the CLI.

- SVM Disaster Recovery Preparation Express Guide
- SVM Disaster Recovery Express Guide

Create data-serving storage VMs for Cloud Volumes ONTAP in Azure

A storage VM is a virtual machine running within ONTAP that provides storage and data services to your clients. You might know this as an *SVM* or a *vserver*. Cloud Volumes ONTAP is configured with one storage VM by default, but additional storage VMs are supported when running Cloud Volumes ONTAP in Azure.

To create additional data-serving storage VMs, you need to allocate IP addresses in Azure and then run ONTAP commands to create the storage VM and data LIFs.

Supported number of storage VMs

Multiple storage VMs are supported with specific Cloud Volumes ONTAP configurations starting with the 9.9.0 release. Go to the Cloud Volumes ONTAP Release Notes to verify the supported number of storage VMs for your version of Cloud Volumes ONTAP.

All other Cloud Volumes ONTAP configurations support one data-serving storage VM and one destination storage VM used for disaster recovery. You can activate the destination storage VM for data access if there's an outage on the source storage VM.

Allocate IP addresses in Azure

You need to allocate IP addresses in Azure before you create a storage VM and allocate LIFs.

Single node system

IP addresses must be assigned to nic0 in Azure before you create a storage VM and allocate LIFs.

You'll need to create an IP address for data LIF access and another optional IP address for a storage VM (SVM) management LIF. This management LIF provides a connection to management tools like SnapCenter.

Steps

1. Log in to the Azure portal and open the **Virtual machine** service.
2. Click the name of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP VM.
3. Click **Networking**.
4. Click the name of the network interface for nic0.
5. Under **Settings**, click **IP configurations**.
6. Click **Add**.
7. Enter a name for the IP configuration, select **Dynamic**, and then click **OK**.
8. Click the name of the IP configuration that you just created, change the **Assignment** to **Static**, and click **Save**.

   It's best to use a static IP address because a static IP ensures that the IP address won't change, which can help to prevent unnecessary outages to your application.

If you want to create an SVM management LIF, repeat these steps to create an additional IP address.

After you finish

Copy the private IP addresses that you just created. You'll need to specify those IP addresses when you create LIFs for the new storage VM.

HA pair

How you allocate IP addresses for an HA pair depends on the storage protocol that you're using.

iSCSI

iSCSI IP addresses must be assigned to nic0 in Azure before you create a storage VM and allocate LIFs. IPs for iSCSI are assigned to nic0 and not the load balancer because iSCSI uses ALUA for failover.

You'll need to create the following IP addresses:

- One IP address for iSCSI data LIF access from node 1
- One IP address for iSCSI data LIF access from node 2
- An optional IP address for a storage VM (SVM) management LIF

  This management LIF provides a connection to management tools like SnapCenter.

Steps

1. Log in to the Azure portal and open the **Virtual machine** service.
2. Click the name of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP VM for node 1.
3. Click **Networking**.
4. Click the name of the network interface for nic0.
5. Under **Settings**, click **IP configurations**.
6. Click **Add**.
7. Enter a name for the IP configuration, select **Dynamic**, and then click **OK**.
8. Click the name of the IP configuration that you just created, change the **Assignment** to **Static**, and click **Save**.

   It's best to use a static IP address because a static IP ensures that the IP address won't change, which can help to prevent unnecessary outages to your application.

9. Repeat these steps on node 2.
10. If you want to create an SVM management LIF, repeat these steps on node 1.

NFS

IP addresses that you use for NFS are allocated in the load balancer so that the IP addresses can migrate to the other node in case failover events occur.

You'll need to create the following IP addresses:

- One IP address for NAS data LIF access from node 1
- One IP address for NAS data LIF access from node 2
- An optional IP address for a storage VM (SVM) management LIF

  This management LIF provides a connection to management tools like SnapCenter.

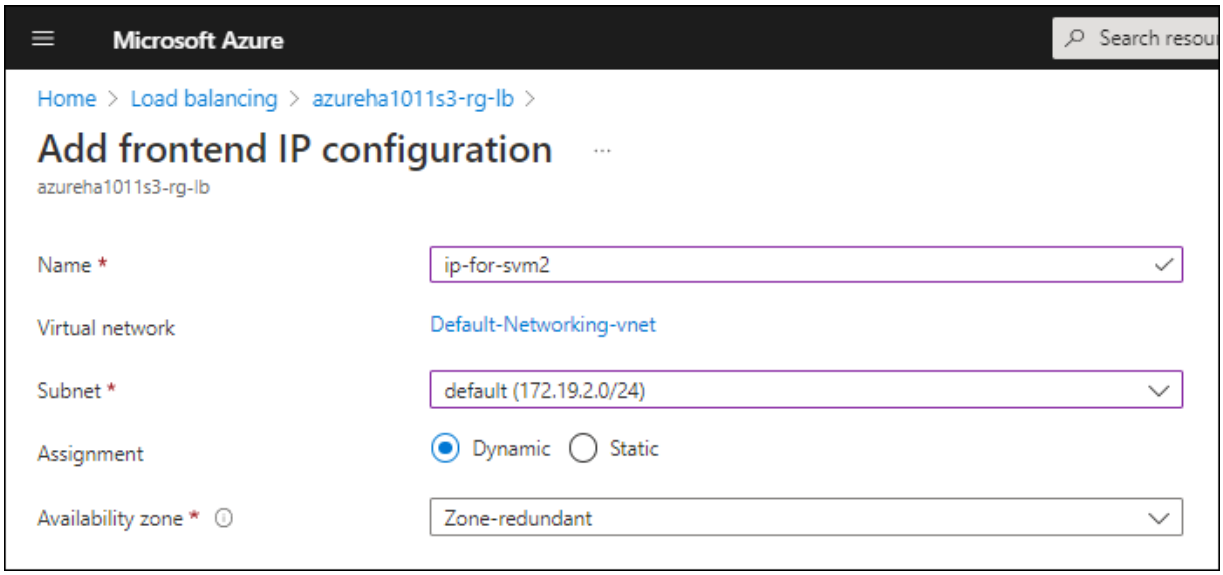
Steps

1. In the Azure portal, open the **Load balancers** service.
2. Click the name of the load balancer for the HA pair.
3. Create one frontend IP configuration for data LIF access from node 1, another for data LIF access from node 2, and another optional frontend IP for a storage VM (SVM) management LIF.

a. Under **Settings**, click **Frontend IP configuration**.

b. Click **Add**.

c. Enter a name for the frontend IP, select the subnet for the Cloud Volumes ONTAP HA pair, leave **Dynamic** selected, and in regions with Availability Zones, leave **Zone-redundant** selected to ensure that the IP address remains available if a zone fails.



d. Click the name of the frontend IP configuration that you just created, change the **Assignment** to **Static**, and click **Save**.

It's best to use a static IP address because a static IP ensures that the IP address won't change, which can help to prevent unnecessary outages to your application.

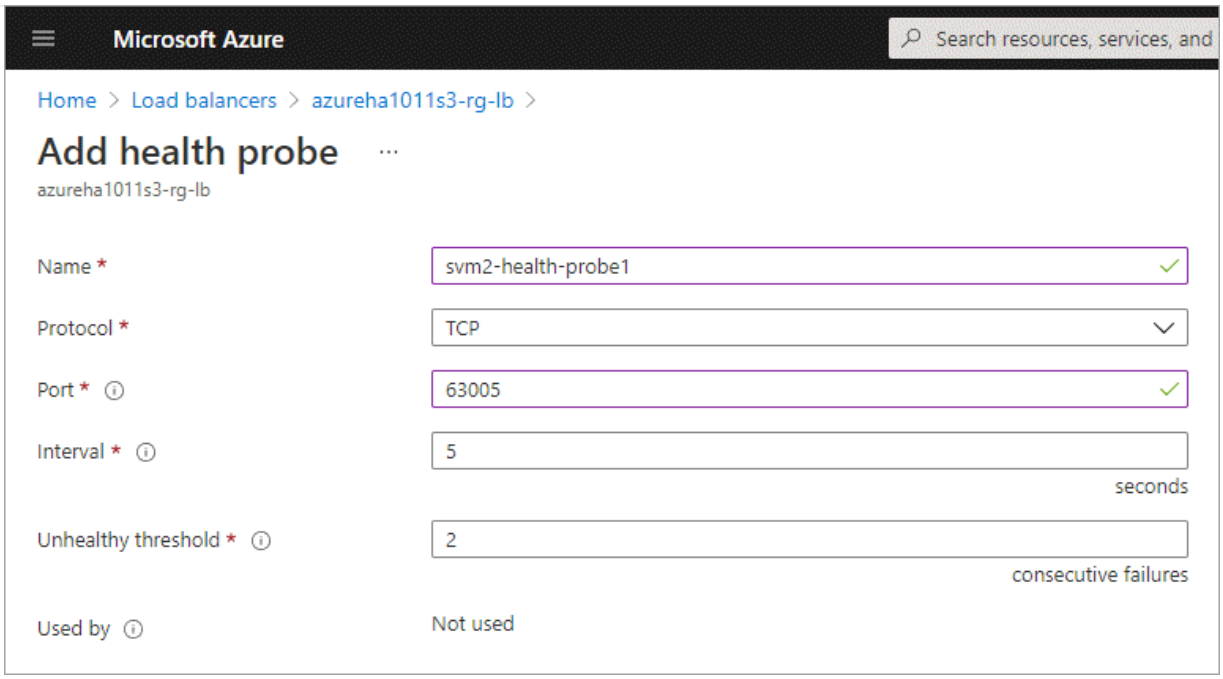
4. Add a health probe for each frontend IP that you just created.

a. Under the load balancer's **Settings**, click **Health probes**.

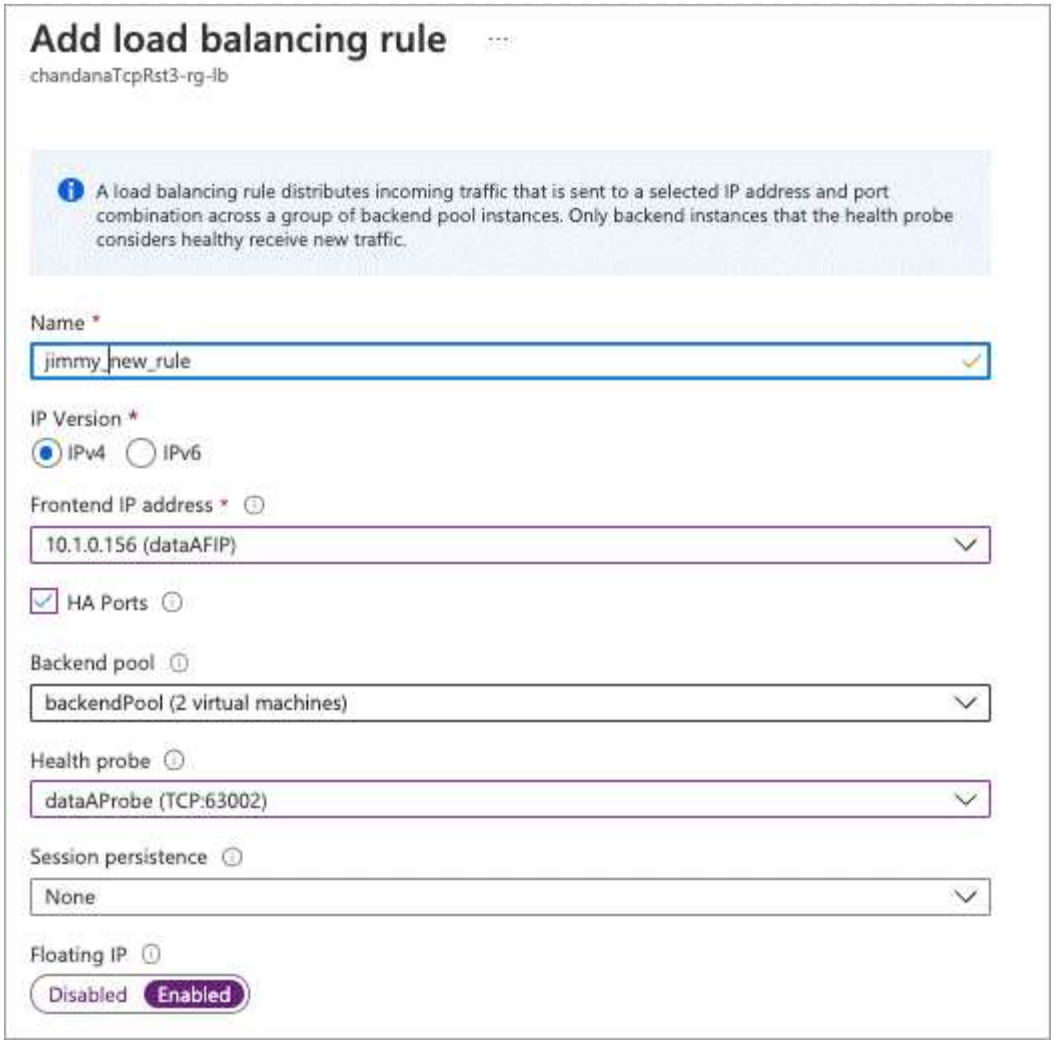
b. Click **Add**.

c. Enter a name for the health probe and enter a port number that's between 63005 and 65000. Keep the default values for the other fields.

It's important that the port number is between 63005 and 65000. For example, if you are creating three health probes, you could enter probes that use the port numbers 63005, 63006, and 63007.



5. Create new load balancing rules for each frontend IP.
   a. Under the load balancer's **Settings**, click **Load balancing rules**.
   b. Click **Add** and enter the required information:
      - **Name**: Enter a name for the rule.
      - **IP Version**: Select **IPv4**.
      - **Frontend IP address**: Select one of the frontend IP addresses that you just created.
      - **HA Ports**: Enable this option.
      - **Backend pool**: Keep the default Backend pool that was already selected.
      - **Health probe**: Select the health probe that you created for the selected frontend IP.
      - **Session persistence**: Select **None**.
      - **Floating IP**: Select **Enabled**.



6. Ensure that the network security group rules for Cloud Volumes ONTAP allows the load balancer to send TCP probes for the health probes that were created in step 4 above. Note that this is allowed by default.

SMB

IP addresses that you use for SMB data are allocated in the load balancer so that the IP addresses can migrate to the other node in case failover events occur.

You'll need to create the following IP addresses:

- One IP address for NAS data LIF access from node 1
- One IP address for NAS data LIF access from node 2
- One IP address for an iSCSI LIF on node 1
- One IP address for an iSCSI LIF on node 2

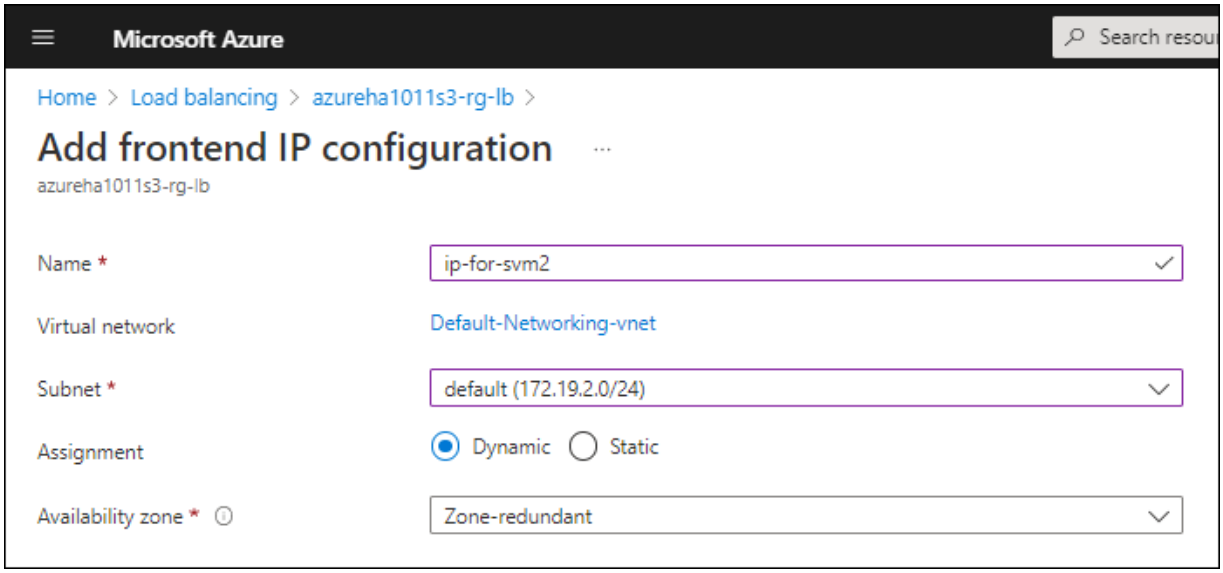
  The iSCSI LIFs are required for DNS and SMB communication. An iSCSI LIF is used for this purpose because it doesn't migrate on failover.

- An optional IP address for a storage VM (SVM) management LIF

  This management LIF provides a connection to management tools like SnapCenter.

Steps

1. In the Azure portal, open the **Load balancers** service.
2. Click the name of the load balancer for the HA pair.
3. Create the required number of frontend IP configurations:
   a. Under **Settings**, click **Frontend IP configuration**.
   b. Click **Add**.
   c. Enter a name for the frontend IP, select the subnet for the Cloud Volumes ONTAP HA pair, leave **Dynamic** selected, and in regions with Availability Zones, leave **Zone-redundant** selected to ensure that the IP address remains available if a zone fails.

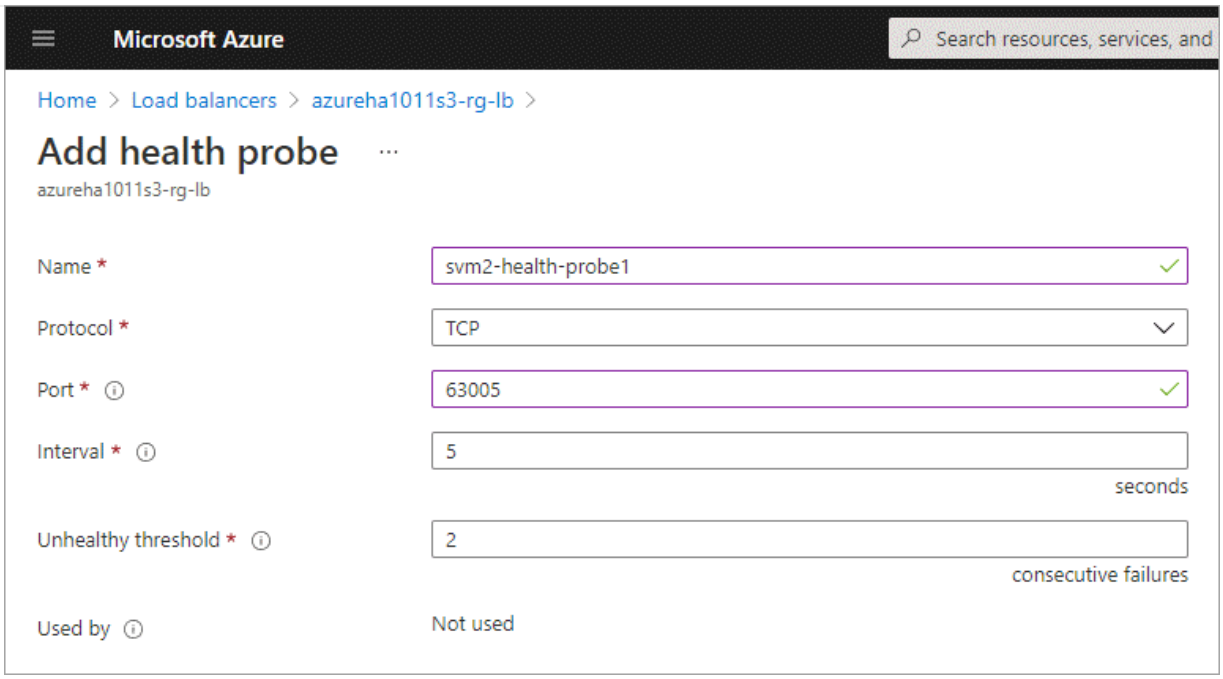


   d. Click the name of the frontend IP configuration that you just created, change the **Assignment** to **Static**, and click **Save**.

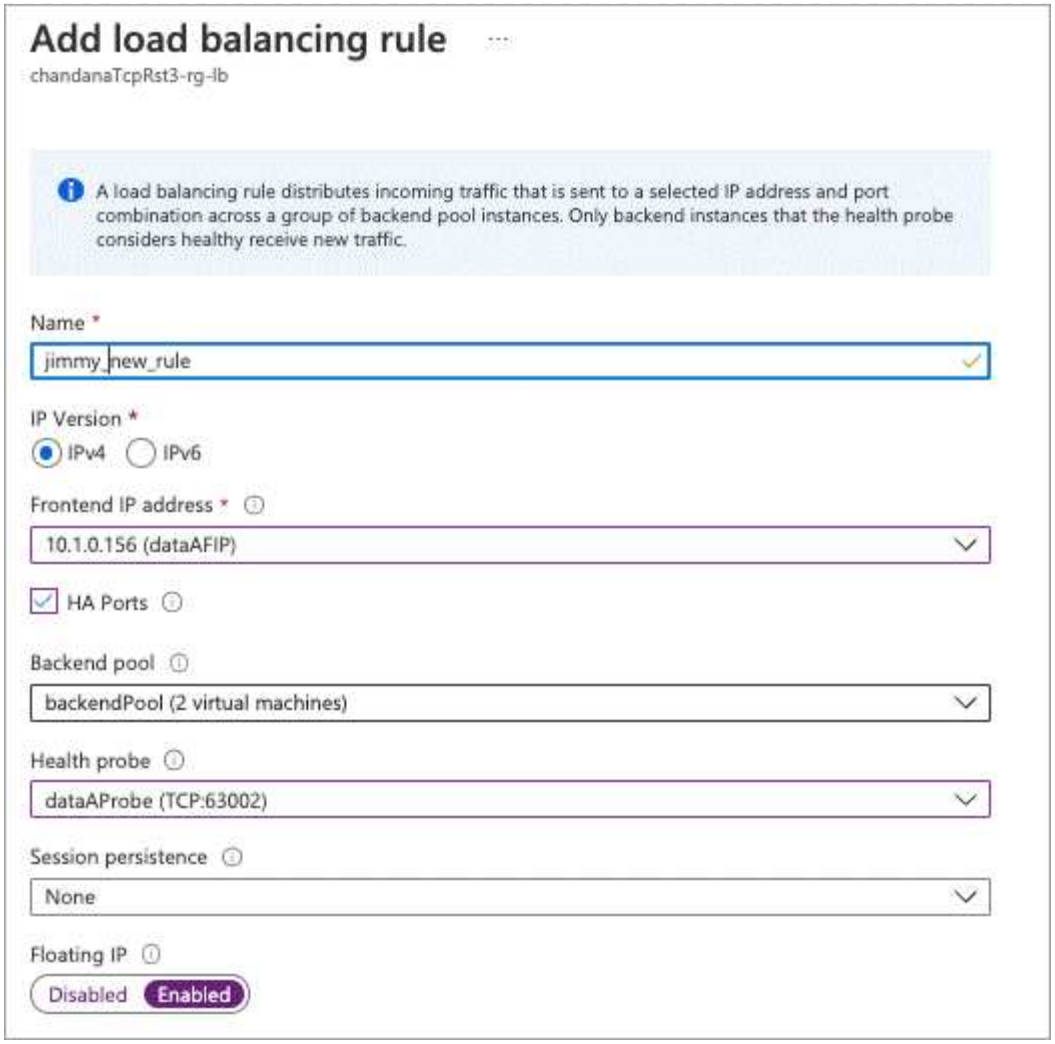
      It's best to use a static IP address because a static IP ensures that the IP address won't change, which can help to prevent unnecessary outages to your application.

4. Add a health probe for each frontend IP that you just created.
   a. Under the load balancer's **Settings**, click **Health probes**.
   b. Click **Add**.
   c. Enter a name for the health probe and enter a port number that's between 63005 and 65000. Keep the default values for the other fields.

      It's important that the port number is between 63005 and 65000. For example, if you are creating three health probes, you could enter probes that use the port numbers 63005, 63006, and 63007.



5. Create new load balancing rules for each frontend IP.
   a. Under the load balancer's **Settings**, click **Load balancing rules**.
   b. Click **Add** and enter the required information:
      - **Name**: Enter a name for the rule.
      - **IP Version**: Select **IPv4**.
      - **Frontend IP address**: Select one of the frontend IP addresses that you just created.
      - **HA Ports**: Enable this option.
      - **Backend pool**: Keep the default Backend pool that was already selected.
      - **Health probe**: Select the health probe that you created for the selected frontend IP.
      - **Session persistence**: Select **None**.
      - **Floating IP**: Select **Enabled**.



6. Ensure that the network security group rules for Cloud Volumes ONTAP allows the load balancer to send TCP probes for the health probes that were created in step 4 above. Note that this is allowed by default.

After you finish

Copy the private IP addresses that you just created. You'll need to specify those IP addresses when you create LIFs for the new storage VM.

Create a storage VM and LIFs

After you allocate IP addresses in Azure, you can create a new storage VM on a single node system or on an HA pair.

Single node system

How you create a storage VM and LIFs on a single node system depends on the storage protocol that you're using.

iSCSI

Follow these steps to create a new storage VM, along with the required LIFs.

Steps

1. Create the storage VM and a route to the storage VM.

```
vserver create -vserver <svm-name> -subtype default -rootvolume
<root-volume-name> -rootvolume-security-style unix
```

```
network route create -destination 0.0.0.0/0 -vserver <svm-name>
-gateway <ip-of-gateway-server>
```

2. Create a data LIF:

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -home-port e0a -address
<iscsi-ip-address> -lif <lif-name> -home-node <name-of-node1> -data
-protocol iscsi
```

3. Optional: Create a storage VM management LIF.

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -lif <lif-name> -role
data -data-protocol none -address <svm-mgmt-ip-address> -netmask
-length <length> -home-node <name-of-node1> -status-admin up
-failover-policy system-defined -firewall-policy mgmt -home-port e0a
-auto-revert false -failover-group Default
```

4. Assign one or more aggregates to the storage VM.

```
vserver add-aggregates -vserver svm_2 -aggregates aggr1,aggr2
```

   This step is required because the new storage VM needs access to at least one aggregate before you can create volumes on the storage VM.

NFS

Follow these steps to create a new storage VM, along with the required LIFs.

Steps

1. Create the storage VM and a route to the storage VM.

```
vserver create -vserver <svm-name> -subtype default -rootvolume
<root-volume-name> -rootvolume-security-style unix
```

```
network route create -destination 0.0.0.0/0 -vserver <svm-name>
-gateway <ip-of-gateway-server>
```

2. Create a data LIF:

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -lif <lif-name> -role
data -data-protocol cifs,nfs -address <nfs--ip-address> -netmask
-length <length> -home-node <name-of-node1> -status-admin up
-failover-policy disabled -firewall-policy data -home-port e0a -auto
-revert true -failover-group Default
```

3. Optional: Create a storage VM management LIF.

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -lif <lif-name> -role
data -data-protocol none -address <svm-mgmt-ip-address> -netmask
-length <length> -home-node <name-of-node1> -status-admin up
-failover-policy system-defined -firewall-policy mgmt -home-port e0a
-auto-revert false -failover-group Default
```

4. Assign one or more aggregates to the storage VM.

```
vserver add-aggregates -vserver svm_2 -aggregates aggr1,aggr2
```

This step is required because the new storage VM needs access to at least one aggregate before you can create volumes on the storage VM.

SMB

Follow these steps to create a new storage VM, along with the required LIFs.

Steps

1. Create the storage VM and a route to the storage VM.

```
vserver create -vserver <svm-name> -subtype default -rootvolume
<root-volume-name> -rootvolume-security-style unix
```

```
network route create -destination 0.0.0.0/0 -vserver <svm-name>
-gateway <ip-of-gateway-server>
```

2. Create a data LIF:

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -lif <lif-name> -role
data -data-protocol cifs,nfs -address <nfs--ip-address> -netmask
-length <length> -home-node <name-of-node1> -status-admin up
-failover-policy disabled -firewall-policy data -home-port e0a -auto
-revert true -failover-group Default
```

3. Optional: Create a storage VM management LIF.

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -lif <lif-name> -role
data -data-protocol none -address <svm-mgmt-ip-address> -netmask
-length <length> -home-node <name-of-node1> -status-admin up
-failover-policy system-defined -firewall-policy mgmt -home-port e0a
-auto-revert false -failover-group Default
```

4. Assign one or more aggregates to the storage VM.

```
vserver add-aggregates -vserver svm_2 -aggregates aggr1,aggr2
```

This step is required because the new storage VM needs access to at least one aggregate before you can create volumes on the storage VM.

HA pair

How you create a storage VM and LIFs on an HA pair depends on the storage protocol that you're using.

iSCSI

Follow these steps to create a new storage VM, along with the required LIFs.

Steps

1. Create the storage VM and a route to the storage VM.

```
vserver create -vserver <svm-name> -subtype default -rootvolume
<root-volume-name> -rootvolume-security-style unix
```

```
network route create -destination 0.0.0.0/0 -vserver <svm-name>
-gateway <ip-of-gateway-server>
```

2. Create data LIFs:

   a. Use the following command to create an iSCSI LIF on node 1.

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -home-port e0a
-address <iscsi-ip-address> -lif <lif-name> -home-node <name-of-
node1> -data-protocol iscsi
```

   b. Use the following command to create an iSCSI LIF on node 2.

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -home-port e0a
-address <iscsi-ip-address> -lif <lif-name> -home-node <name-of-
node2> -data-protocol iscsi
```

3. Optional: Create a storage VM management LIF on node 1.

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -lif <lif-name> -role
data -data-protocol none -address <svm-mgmt-ip-address> -netmask
-length <length> -home-node <name-of-node1> -status-admin up
-failover-policy system-defined -firewall-policy mgmt -home-port e0a
-auto-revert false -failover-group Default
```

   This management LIF provides a connection to management tools like SnapCenter.

4. Assign one or more aggregates to the storage VM.

```
vserver add-aggregates -vserver svm_2 -aggregates aggr1,aggr2
```

   This step is required because the new storage VM needs access to at least one aggregate before you

can create volumes on the storage VM.

5. If you're running Cloud Volumes ONTAP 9.11.1 or later, modify the network service policies for the storage VM.

   Modifying the services is required because it ensures that Cloud Volumes ONTAP can use the iSCSI LIF for outbound management connections.

```
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service data-fpolicy-client
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service management-ad-client
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service management-dns-client
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service management-ldap-client
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service management-nis-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service data-fpolicy-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service management-ad-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service management-dns-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service management-ldap-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service management-nis-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service data-fpolicy-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service management-ad-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service management-dns-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service management-ldap-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service management-nis-client
```

NFS

Follow these steps to create a new storage VM, along with the required LIFs.

Steps

1. Create the storage VM and a route to the storage VM.

```
vserver create -vserver <svm-name> -subtype default -rootvolume
<root-volume-name> -rootvolume-security-style unix
```

```
network route create -destination 0.0.0.0/0 -vserver <svm-name>
-gateway <ip-of-gateway-server>
```

2. Create data LIFs:
   a. Use the following command to create a NAS LIF on node 1.

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -lif <lif-name>
-role data -data-protocol cifs,nfs -address <nfs--ip-address>
-netmask-length <length> -home-node <name-of-node1> -status-admin
up -failover-policy system-defined -firewall-policy data -home
-port e0a -auto-revert true -failover-group Default -probe-port
<port-number-for-azure-health-probe1>
```

   b. Use the following command to create a NAS LIF on node 2.

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -lif <lif-name>
-role data -data-protocol cifs,nfs -address <nfs-cifs-ip-address>
-netmask-length <length> -home-node <name-of-node2> -status-admin
up -failover-policy system-defined -firewall-policy data -home
-port e0a -auto-revert true -failover-group Default -probe-port
<port-number-for-azure-health-probe2>
```

3. Optional: Create a storage VM management LIF on node 1.

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -lif <lif-name> -role
data -data-protocol none -address <svm-mgmt-ip-address> -netmask
-length <length> -home-node <name-of-node1> -status-admin up
-failover-policy system-defined -firewall-policy mgmt -home-port e0a
-auto-revert false -failover-group Default -probe-port <port-number-
for-azure-health-probe3>
```

   This management LIF provides a connection to management tools like SnapCenter.

4. Assign one or more aggregates to the storage VM.

```
vserver add-aggregates -vserver svm_2 -aggregates aggr1,aggr2
```

This step is required because the new storage VM needs access to at least one aggregate before you can create volumes on the storage VM.

5. If you're running Cloud Volumes ONTAP 9.11.1 or later, modify the network service policies for the storage VM.

   Modifying the services is required because it ensures that Cloud Volumes ONTAP can use the iSCSI LIF for outbound management connections.

```
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service data-fpolicy-client
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service management-ad-client
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service management-dns-client
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service management-ldap-client
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service management-nis-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service data-fpolicy-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service management-ad-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service management-dns-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service management-ldap-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service management-nis-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service data-fpolicy-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service management-ad-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service management-dns-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service management-ldap-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service management-nis-client
```

SMB

Follow these steps to create a new storage VM, along with the required LIFs.

Steps

1. Create the storage VM and a route to the storage VM.

```
vserver create -vserver <svm-name> -subtype default -rootvolume
<root-volume-name> -rootvolume-security-style unix
```

```
network route create -destination 0.0.0.0/0 -vserver <svm-name>
-gateway <ip-of-gateway-server>
```

2. Create NAS data LIFs:
   a. Use the following command to create a NAS LIF on node 1.

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -lif <lif-name>
-role data -data-protocol cifs,nfs -address <nfs--ip-address>
-netmask-length <length> -home-node <name-of-node1> -status-admin
up -failover-policy system-defined -firewall-policy data -home
-port e0a -auto-revert true -failover-group Default -probe-port
<port-number-for-azure-health-probe1>
```

   b. Use the following command to create a NAS LIF on node 2.

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -lif <lif-name>
-role data -data-protocol cifs,nfs -address <nfs-cifs-ip-address>
-netmask-length <length> -home-node <name-of-node2> -status-admin
up -failover-policy system-defined -firewall-policy data -home
-port e0a -auto-revert true -failover-group Default -probe-port
<port-number-for-azure-health-probe2>
```

3. Create iSCSI LIFs to provide DNS and SMB communication:
   a. Use the following command to create an iSCSI LIF on node 1.

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -home-port e0a
-address <iscsi-ip-address> -lif <lif-name> -home-node <name-of-
node1> -data-protocol iscsi
```

   b. Use the following command to create an iSCSI LIF on node 2.

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -home-port e0a
-address <iscsi-ip-address> -lif <lif-name> -home-node <name-of-
node2> -data-protocol iscsi
```

4. Optional: Create a storage VM management LIF on node 1.

```
network interface create -vserver <svm-name> -lif <lif-name> -role
data -data-protocol none -address <svm-mgmt-ip-address> -netmask
-length <length> -home-node <name-of-node1> -status-admin up
-failover-policy system-defined -firewall-policy mgmt -home-port e0a
-auto-revert false -failover-group Default -probe-port <port-number-
for-azure-health-probe3>
```

This management LIF provides a connection to management tools like SnapCenter.

5. Assign one or more aggregates to the storage VM.

```
vserver add-aggregates -vserver svm_2 -aggregates aggr1,aggr2
```

This step is required because the new storage VM needs access to at least one aggregate before you can create volumes on the storage VM.

6. If you're running Cloud Volumes ONTAP 9.11.1 or later, modify the network service policies for the storage VM.

Modifying the services is required because it ensures that Cloud Volumes ONTAP can use the iSCSI LIF for outbound management connections.

```
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service data-fpolicy-client
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service management-ad-client
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service management-dns-client
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service management-ldap-client
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-files -service management-nis-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service data-fpolicy-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service management-ad-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service management-dns-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service management-ldap-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-blocks -service management-nis-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service data-fpolicy-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service management-ad-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service management-dns-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service management-ldap-client
network interface service-policy add-service -vserver <svm-name>
-policy default-data-iscsi -service management-nis-client
```

What's next?

After you create a storage VM on an HA pair, it's best to wait 12 hours before you provision storage on that SVM. Starting with the Cloud Volumes ONTAP 9.10.1 release, BlueXP scans the settings for an HA pair's load balancer at a 12-hour interval. If there are new SVMs, BlueXP will enable a setting that provides shorter unplanned failover.

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