



Considerations for MetroCluster IP configurations

ONTAP MetroCluster

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Considerations for MetroCluster IP configurations

You should understand how the controllers access the remote storage and how the MetroCluster IP addresses work.

Access to remote storage in MetroCluster IP configurations

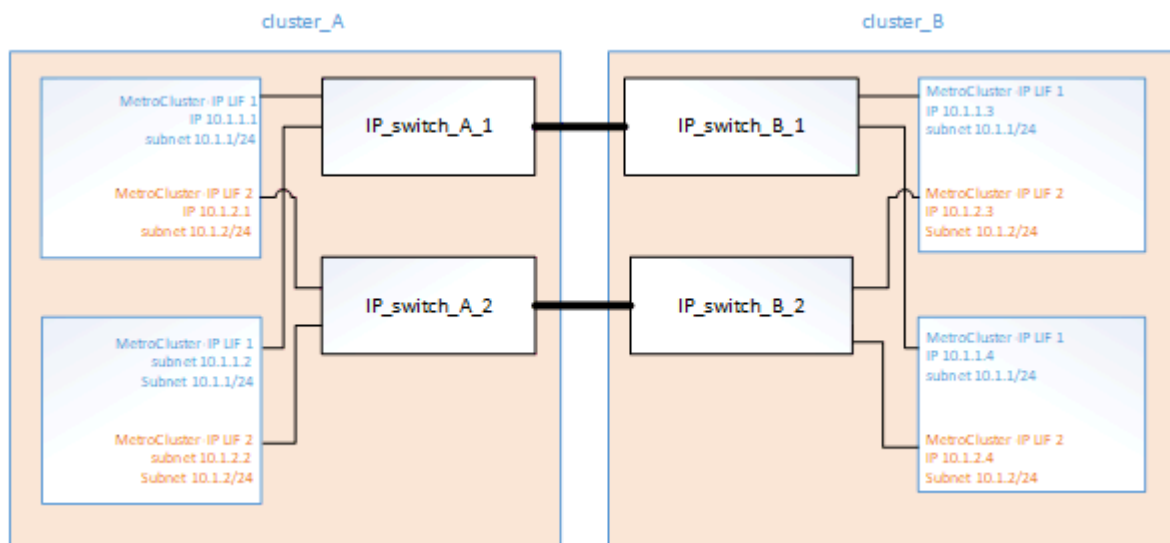
In MetroCluster IP configurations, the only way the local controllers can reach the remote storage pools is via the remote controllers. The IP switches are connected to the Ethernet ports on the controllers; they do not have direct connections to the disk shelves. If the remote controller is down, the local controllers cannot reach their remote storage pools.

This is different than MetroCluster FC configurations, in which the remote storage pools are connected to the local controllers via the FC fabric or the SAS connections. The local controllers still have access to the remote storage even if the remote controllers are down.

MetroCluster IP addresses

You should be aware of how the MetroCluster IP addresses and interfaces are implemented in a MetroCluster IP configuration, as well as the associated requirements.

In a MetroCluster IP configuration, replication of storage and nonvolatile cache between the HA pairs and the DR partners is performed over high-bandwidth dedicated links in the MetroCluster IP fabric. iSCSI connections are used for storage replication. The IP switches are also used for all intra-cluster traffic within the local clusters. The MetroCluster traffic is kept separate from the intra-cluster traffic by using separate IP subnets and VLANs. The MetroCluster IP fabric is distinct and different from the cluster peering network.



The MetroCluster IP configuration requires two IP addresses on each node that are reserved for the back-end MetroCluster IP fabric. The reserved IP addresses are assigned to MetroCluster IP logical interfaces (LIFs) during initial configuration, and have the following requirements:



You must choose the MetroCluster IP addresses carefully because you cannot change them after initial configuration.

- They must fall in a unique IP range.

They must not overlap with any IP space in the environment.

- They must reside in one of two IP subnets that separate them from all other traffic.

For example, the nodes might be configured with the following IP addresses:

Node	Interface	IP address	Subnet
node_A_1	MetroCluster IP interface 1	10.1.1.1	10.1.1/24
node_A_1	MetroCluster IP interface 2	10.1.2.1	10.1.2/24
node_A_2	MetroCluster IP interface 1	10.1.1.2	10.1.1/24
node_A_2	MetroCluster IP interface 2	10.1.2.2	10.1.2/24
node_B_1	MetroCluster IP interface 1	10.1.1.3	10.1.1/24
node_B_1	MetroCluster IP interface 2	10.1.2.3	10.1.2/24
node_B_2	MetroCluster IP interface 1	10.1.1.4	10.1.1/24
node_B_2	MetroCluster IP interface 2	10.1.2.4	10.1.2/24

Characteristics of MetroCluster IP interfaces

The MetroCluster IP interfaces are specific to MetroCluster IP configurations. They have different characteristics from other ONTAP interface types:

- They are created by the `metrocluster configuration-settings interface create` command as part the initial MetroCluster configuration.



Starting with ONTAP 9.9.1, if you are using a layer 3 configuration, you must also specify the `-gateway` parameter when creating MetroCluster IP interfaces. Refer to https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap-metrocluster/install-ip/concept_layer_3.html.

They are not created or modified by the network interface commands.

- They do not appear in the output of the `network interface show` command.

- They do not fail over, but remain associated with the port on which they were created.
- MetroCluster IP configurations use specific Ethernet ports (depending on the platform) for the MetroCluster IP interfaces.

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