



Configuring the MetroCluster software in ONTAP

ONTAP MetroCluster

aherbin, netapp-ivanad, netapp-martyh, ranuk
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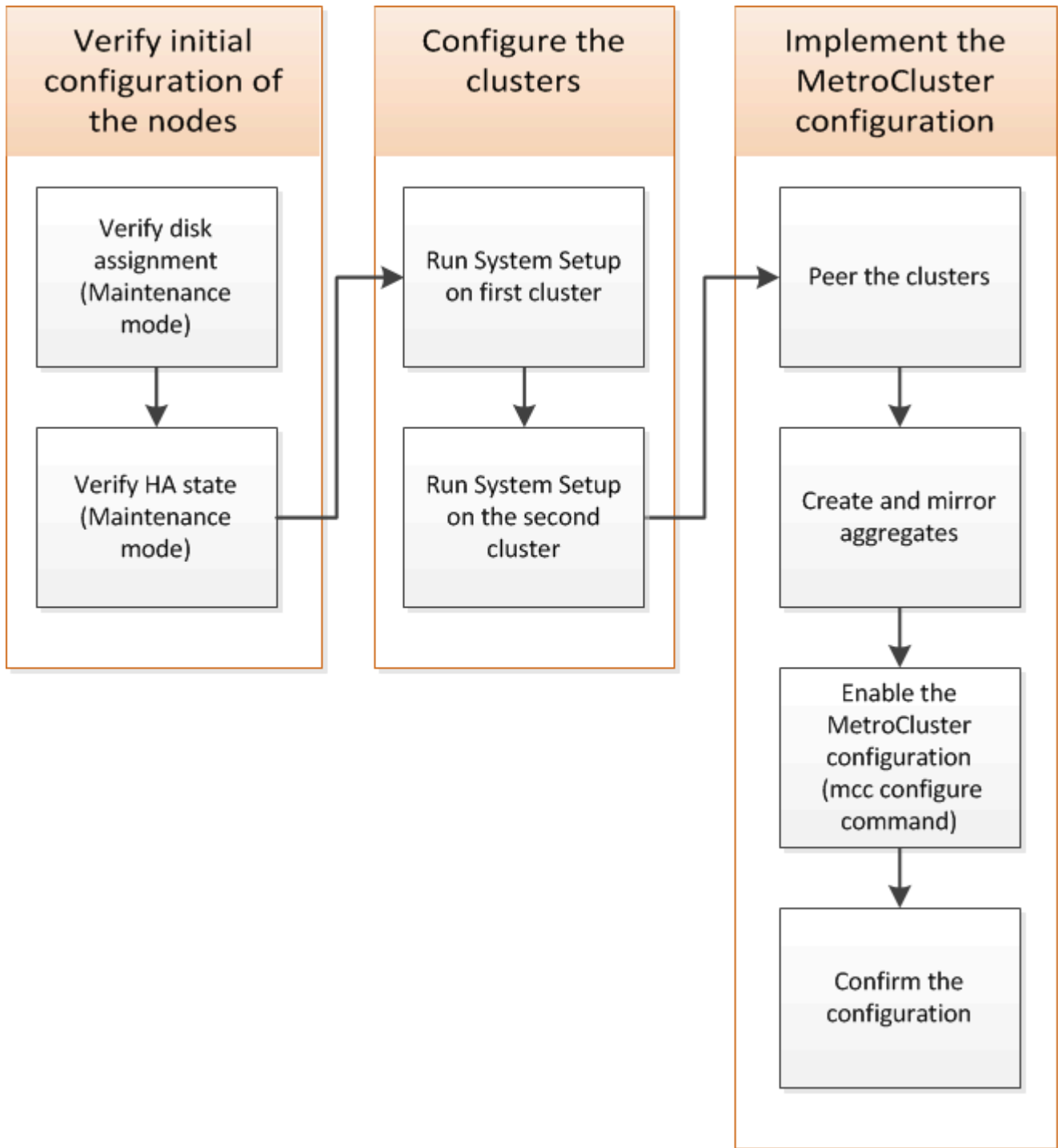
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Configuring the MetroCluster software in ONTAP

You must set up each node in the MetroCluster configuration in ONTAP, including the node-level configurations and the configuration of the nodes into two sites. You must also implement the MetroCluster relationship between the two sites.



Gathering required information

You need to gather the required IP addresses for the controller modules before you begin

the configuration process.

IP network information worksheet for site A

You must obtain IP addresses and other network information for the first MetroCluster site (site A) from your network administrator before you configure the system.

Site A cluster creation information

When you first create the cluster, you need the following information:

Type of information	Your values
Cluster nameExample used in this guide: site_A	
DNS domain	
DNS name servers	
Location	
Administrator password	

Site A node information

For each node in the cluster, you need a management IP address, a network mask, and a default gateway.

Node	Port	IP address	Network mask	Default gateway
Node 1 Example used in this guide: controller_A_1				
Node 2Not required if using two-node MetroCluster configuration (one node at each site). Example used in this guide: controller_A_2				

Site A LIFs and ports for cluster peering

For each node in the cluster, you need the IP addresses of two intercluster LIFs, including a network mask and a default gateway. The intercluster LIFs are used to peer the clusters.

Node	Port	IP address of intercluster LIF	Network mask	Default gateway
Node 1 IC LIF 1				
Node 1 IC LIF 2				

Site A time server information

You must synchronize the time, which requires one or more NTP time servers.

Node	Host name	IP address	Network mask	Default gateway
NTP server 1				
NTP server 2				

Site A AutoSupport information

You must configure AutoSupport on each node, which requires the following information:

Type of information		Your values
From email address		
Mail hosts	IP addresses or names	
Transport protocol	HTTP, HTTPS, or SMTP	
	Proxy server	
Recipient email addresses or distribution lists	Full-length messages	
	Concise messages	
	Partners	

Site A SP information

You must enable access to the Service Processor (SP) of each node for troubleshooting and maintenance, which requires the following network information for each node:

Node	IP address	Network mask	Default gateway
Node 1			

IP network information worksheet for site B

You must obtain IP addresses and other network information for the second MetroCluster site (site B) from your network administrator before you configure the system.

Site B cluster creation information

When you first create the cluster, you need the following information:

Type of information	Your values
Cluster nameExample used in this guide: site_B	
DNS domain	
DNS name servers	
Location	
Administrator password	

Site B node information

For each node in the cluster, you need a management IP address, a network mask, and a default gateway.

Node	Port	IP address	Network mask	Default gateway
Node 1 Example used in this guide: controller_B_1				
Node 2Not required for two-node MetroCluster configurations (one node at each site). Example used in this guide: controller_B_2				

Site B LIFs and ports for cluster peering

For each node in the cluster, you need the IP addresses of two intercluster LIFs, including a network mask and a default gateway. The intercluster LIFs are used to peer the clusters.

Node	Port	IP address of intercluster LIF	Network mask	Default gateway
Node 1 IC LIF 1				
Node 1 IC LIF 2				

Site B time server information

You must synchronize the time, which requires one or more NTP time servers.

Node	Host name	IP address	Network mask	Default gateway
NTP server 1				
NTP server 2				

Site B AutoSupport information

You must configure AutoSupport on each node, which requires the following information:

Type of information		Your values
From email address		
Mail hosts	IP addresses or names	
Transport protocol	HTTP, HTTPS, or SMTP	
	Proxy server	
Recipient email addresses or distribution lists	Full-length messages	
	Concise messages	
	Partners	

Site B SP information

You must enable access to the Service Processor (SP) of each node for troubleshooting and maintenance, which requires the following network information for each node:

Node	IP address	Network mask	Default gateway
Node 1 (controller_B_1)			

Similarities and differences between standard cluster and MetroCluster configurations

The configuration of the nodes in each cluster in a MetroCluster configuration is similar to that of nodes in a standard cluster.

The MetroCluster configuration is built on two standard clusters. Physically, the configuration must be symmetrical, with each node having the same hardware configuration, and all of the MetroCluster components must be cabled and configured. However, the basic software configuration for nodes in a MetroCluster configuration is the same as that for nodes in a standard cluster.

Configuration step	Standard cluster configuration	MetroCluster configuration
Configure management, cluster, and data LIFs on each node.	Same in both types of clusters	
Configure the root aggregate.	Same in both types of clusters	
Set up the cluster on one node in the cluster.	Same in both types of clusters	
Join the other node to the cluster.	Same in both types of clusters	
Create a mirrored root aggregate.	Optional	Required
Peer the clusters.	Optional	Required
Enable the MetroCluster configuration.	Does not apply	Required

Restoring system defaults and configuring the HBA type on a controller module

To ensure a successful MetroCluster installation, reset and restore defaults on the controller modules. This task is only required for stretch configurations using FC-to-SAS bridges.

1. At the LOADER prompt, return the environmental variables to their default setting: `set-defaults`
2. Boot the node into Maintenance mode, and then configure the settings for any HBAs in the system:
 - a. Boot into Maintenance mode: `boot_ontap maint`
 - b. Check the current settings of the ports: `ucadmin show`
 - c. Update the port settings as needed.

If you have this type of HBA and desired mode...	Use this command...
--	---------------------

CNA FC	ucadmin modify -m fc -t initiator adapter_name
CNA Ethernet	ucadmin modify -mode cna adapter_name
FC target	fcadmin config -t target adapter_name
FC initiator	fcadmin config -t initiator adapter_name

- Exit Maintenance mode: `halt`

After you run the command, wait until the node stops at the LOADER prompt.

- Boot the node back into Maintenance mode to enable the configuration changes to take effect: `boot_ontap maint`
- Verify the changes you made:

If you have this type of HBA...	Use this command...
CNA	ucadmin show
FC	fcadmin show

- Exit Maintenance mode: `halt`

After you run the command, wait until the node stops at the LOADER prompt.

- Boot the node to the boot menu: `boot_ontap menu`

After you run the command, wait until the boot menu is shown.

- Clear the node configuration by typing `wipeconfig` at the boot menu prompt, and then press Enter.

The following screen shows the boot menu prompt:

```
Please choose one of the following:
```

```
(1) Normal Boot.
(2) Boot without /etc/rc.
(3) Change password.
(4) Clean configuration and initialize all disks.
(5) Maintenance mode boot.
(6) Update flash from backup config.
(7) Install new software first.
(8) Reboot node.
(9) Configure Advanced Drive Partitioning.
Selection (1-9)? wipeconfig
```

This option deletes critical system configuration, including cluster membership.

Warning: do not run this option on a HA node that has been taken over.

Are you sure you want to continue?: yes

Rebooting to finish wipeconfig request.

```
// end include reference
```

Configuring FC-VI ports on a X1132A-R6 quad-port card on FAS8020 systems

If you are using the X1132A-R6 quad-port card on a FAS8020 system, you can enter Maintenance mode to configure the 1a and 1b ports for FC-VI and initiator usage. This is not required on MetroCluster systems received from the factory, in which the ports are set appropriately for your configuration.

This task must be performed in Maintenance mode.



Converting an FC port to an FC-VI port with the `ucadmin` command is only supported on the FAS8020 and AFF 8020 systems. Converting FC ports to FCVI ports is not supported on any other platform.

Steps

1. Disable the ports:

```
storage disable adapter 1a
```

```
storage disable adapter 1b
```

```
*> storage disable adapter 1a
Jun 03 02:17:57 [controller_B_1:fc.adapter.offlining:info]: Offlining
Fibre Channel adapter 1a.
Host adapter 1a disable succeeded
Jun 03 02:17:57 [controller_B_1:fc.adapter.offline:info]: Fibre Channel
adapter 1a is now offline.
*> storage disable adapter 1b
Jun 03 02:18:43 [controller_B_1:fc.adapter.offlining:info]: Offlining
Fibre Channel adapter 1b.
Host adapter 1b disable succeeded
Jun 03 02:18:43 [controller_B_1:fc.adapter.offline:info]: Fibre Channel
adapter 1b is now offline.
*>
```

2. Verify that the ports are disabled:

ucadmin show

```
*> ucadmin show
```

Adapter	Current Mode	Current Type	Pending Mode	Pending Type	Admin Status
...					
1a	fc	initiator	-	-	offline
1b	fc	initiator	-	-	offline
1c	fc	initiator	-	-	online
1d	fc	initiator	-	-	online

3. Set the a and b ports to FC-VI mode:

ucadmin modify -adapter 1a -type fcvi

The command sets the mode on both ports in the port pair, 1a and 1b (even though only 1a is specified in the command).

```
*> ucadmin modify -t fcvi 1a
Jun 03 02:19:13 [controller_B_1:ucm.type.changed:info]: FC-4 type has
changed to fcvi on adapter 1a. Reboot the controller for the changes to
take effect.
Jun 03 02:19:13 [controller_B_1:ucm.type.changed:info]: FC-4 type has
changed to fcvi on adapter 1b. Reboot the controller for the changes to
take effect.
```

4. Confirm that the change is pending:

ucadmin show

```
*> ucadmin show
```

Adapter	Current Mode	Current Type	Pending Mode	Pending Type	Admin Status
...					
1a	fc	initiator	-	fcvi	offline
1b	fc	initiator	-	fcvi	offline
1c	fc	initiator	-	-	online
1d	fc	initiator	-	-	online

5. Shut down the controller, and then reboot into Maintenance mode.
6. Confirm the configuration change:

ucadmin show local

Node	Adapter	Mode	Type	Mode	Type	Status
...						
controller_B_1	1a	fc	fcvi	-	-	online
controller_B_1	1b	fc	fcvi	-	-	online
controller_B_1	1c	fc	initiator	-	-	online
controller_B_1	1d	fc	initiator	-	-	online

6 entries were displayed.

Verifying disk assignment in Maintenance mode in a two-node configuration

Before fully booting the system to ONTAP, you can optionally boot the system to Maintenance mode and verify the disk assignment on the nodes. The disks should be assigned to create a fully symmetric configuration with both sites owning their own disk shelves and serving data, where each node and each pool have an equal number of mirrored disks assigned to them.

The system must be in Maintenance mode.

New MetroCluster systems have disk assignment completed prior to shipment.

The following table shows example pool assignments for a MetroCluster configuration. Disks are assigned to pools on a per-shelf basis.

Disk shelf (example name)...	At site...	Belongs to...	And is assigned to that node's...
Disk shelf 1 (shelf_A_1_1)	Site A	Node A 1	Pool 0
Disk shelf 2 (shelf_A_1_3)			
Disk shelf 3 (shelf_B_1_1)		Node B 1	Pool 1
Disk shelf 4 (shelf_B_1_3)			
Disk shelf 9 (shelf_B_1_2)	Site B	Node B 1	Pool 0
Disk shelf 10 (shelf_B_1_4)			
Disk shelf 11 (shelf_A_1_2)		Node A 1	Pool 1
Disk shelf 12 (shelf_A_1_4)			

If your configuration includes DS460C disk shelves, you should manually assign the disks using the following guidelines for each 12-disk drawer:

Assign these disks in the drawer...	To this node and pool...
1 - 6	Local node's pool 0
7 - 12	DR partner's pool 1

This disk assignment pattern minimizes the effect on an aggregate if a drawer goes offline.

Steps

1. If your system was received from the factory, confirm the shelf assignments:

```
disk show -v
```

2. If necessary, you can explicitly assign disks on the attached disk shelves to the appropriate pool by using the `disk assign` command.

Disk shelves at the same site as the node are assigned to pool 0 and disk shelves located at the partner site are assigned to pool 1. You should assign an equal number of shelves to each pool.

- a. If you have not done so, boot each system into Maintenance mode.
- b. On the node on site A, systematically assign the local disk shelves to pool 0 and the remote disk

shelves to pool 1:

```
disk assign -shelf disk_shelf_name -p pool
```

If storage controller node_A_1 has four shelves, you issue the following commands:

```
*> disk assign -shelf shelf_A_1_1 -p 0
*> disk assign -shelf shelf_A_1_3 -p 0

*> disk assign -shelf shelf_A_1_2 -p 1
*> disk assign -shelf shelf_A_1_4 -p 1
```

- c. On the node at the remote site (site B), systematically assign its local disk shelves to pool 0 and its remote disk shelves to pool 1:

```
disk assign -shelf disk_shelf_name -p pool
```

If storage controller node_B_1 has four shelves, you issue the following commands:

```
*> disk assign -shelf shelf_B_1_2 -p 0
*> disk assign -shelf shelf_B_1_4 -p 0

*> disk assign -shelf shelf_B_1_1 -p 1
*> disk assign -shelf shelf_B_1_3 -p 1
```

- d. Show the disk shelf IDs and bays for each disk:

```
disk show -v
```

Verifying the HA state of components

In a stretch MetroCluster configuration that is not preconfigured at the factory, you must verify that the HA state of the controller and chassis component is set to `mcc-2n` so that they boot up properly. For systems received from the factory, this value is preconfigured and you do not need to verify it.

The system must be in Maintenance mode.

Steps

1. In Maintenance mode, view the HA state of the controller module and chassis:

```
ha-config show
```

The controller module and chassis should show the value `mcc-2n`.

2. If the displayed system state of the controller is not `mcc-2n`, set the HA state for the controller:

```
ha-config modify controller mcc-2n
```

3. If the displayed system state of the chassis is not `mcc-2n`, set the HA state for the chassis:

`ha-config modify chassis mcc-2n` .. Halt the node. .. Wait until the node is back at the LOADER prompt.

4. Repeat these steps on each node in the MetroCluster configuration.

Setting up ONTAP in a two-node MetroCluster configuration

In a two-node MetroCluster configuration, on each cluster you must boot up the node, exit the Cluster Setup wizard, and use the `cluster setup` command to configure the node into a single-node cluster.

You must not have configured the Service Processor.

This task is for two-node MetroCluster configurations using native NetApp storage.

New MetroCluster systems are preconfigured; you do not need to perform these steps. However, you should configure AutoSupport.

This task must be performed on both clusters in the MetroCluster configuration.

For more general information about setting up ONTAP, see the [Software Setup Guide](#)

Steps

1. Power on the first node.



You must repeat this step on the node at the disaster recovery (DR) site.

The node boots, and then the Cluster Setup wizard starts on the console, informing you that AutoSupport will be enabled automatically.

```
::> Welcome to the cluster setup wizard.
```

You can enter the following commands at any time:

```
"help" or "?" - if you want to have a question clarified,  
"back" - if you want to change previously answered questions, and  
"exit" or "quit" - if you want to quit the cluster setup wizard.  
Any changes you made before quitting will be saved.
```

You can return to cluster setup at any time by typing "cluster setup".
To accept a default or omit a question, do not enter a value.

This system will send event messages and periodic reports to NetApp
Technical
Support. To disable this feature, enter
autosupport modify -support disable
within 24 hours.

Enabling AutoSupport can significantly speed problem determination and
resolution, should a problem occur on your system.
For further information on AutoSupport, see:
<http://support.netapp.com/autosupport/>

```
Type yes to confirm and continue {yes}: yes
```

```
Enter the node management interface port [e0M]:
```

```
Enter the node management interface IP address [10.101.01.01]:
```

```
Enter the node management interface netmask [101.010.101.0]:
```

```
Enter the node management interface default gateway [10.101.01.0]:
```

```
Do you want to create a new cluster or join an existing cluster?  
{create, join}:
```

2. Create a new cluster: **create**
3. Choose whether the node is to be used as a single node cluster.

```
Do you intend for this node to be used as a single node cluster? {yes,  
no} [yes]:
```

4. Accept the system default **yes** by pressing Enter, or enter your own values by typing **no**, and then pressing Enter.
5. Follow the prompts to complete the Cluster Setup wizard, pressing Enter to accept the default values or

typing your own values and then pressing Enter.

The default values are determined automatically based on your platform and network configuration.

6. After you complete the Cluster Setup wizard and it exits, verify that the cluster is active and the first node is healthy:

cluster show

The following example shows a cluster in which the first node (cluster1-01) is healthy and eligible to participate:

```
cluster1::> cluster show
Node                      Health  Eligibility
-----
cluster1-01              true    true
```

If it becomes necessary to change any of the settings you entered for the admin SVM or node SVM, you can access the Cluster Setup wizard by using the **cluster setup** command.

Configuring the clusters into a MetroCluster configuration

You must peer the clusters, mirror the root aggregates, create a mirrored data aggregate, and then issue the command to implement the MetroCluster operations.

Peering the clusters

The clusters in the MetroCluster configuration must be in a peer relationship so that they can communicate with each other and perform the data mirroring essential to MetroCluster disaster recovery.

Related information

[Cluster and SVM peering express configuration](#)

[Considerations when using dedicated ports](#)

[Considerations when sharing data ports](#)

Configuring intercluster LIFs

You must create intercluster LIFs on ports used for communication between the MetroCluster partner clusters. You can use dedicated ports or ports that also have data traffic.

Configuring intercluster LIFs on dedicated ports

You can configure intercluster LIFs on dedicated ports. Doing so typically increases the available bandwidth for replication traffic.

Steps

1. List the ports in the cluster:

```
network port show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows the network ports in `cluster01`:

```
cluster01::> network port show
```

(Mbps)						Speed
Node	Port	IPspace	Broadcast Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Oper

cluster01-01						
	e0a	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0b	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0c	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0d	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0e	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0f	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
cluster01-02						
	e0a	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0b	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0c	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0d	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0e	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0f	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000

2. Determine which ports are available to dedicate to intercluster communication:

```
network interface show -fields home-port,curr-port
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows that ports `e0e` and `e0f` have not been assigned LIFs:

```
cluster01::> network interface show -fields home-port,curr-port
vserver lif                home-port curr-port

Cluster cluster01-01_clus1  e0a      e0a
Cluster cluster01-01_clus2  e0b      e0b
Cluster cluster01-02_clus1  e0a      e0a
Cluster cluster01-02_clus2  e0b      e0b
cluster01
    cluster_mgmt            e0c      e0c
cluster01
    cluster01-01_mgmt1      e0c      e0c
cluster01
    cluster01-02_mgmt1      e0c      e0c
```

3. Create a failover group for the dedicated ports:

```
network interface failover-groups create -vserver system_SVM -failover-group
failover_group -targets physical_or_logical_ports
```

The following example assigns ports e0e and e0f to the failover group intercluster01 on the system SVMcluster01:

```
cluster01::> network interface failover-groups create -vserver cluster01
-failover-group
intercluster01 -targets
cluster01-01:e0e,cluster01-01:e0f,cluster01-02:e0e,cluster01-02:e0f
```

4. Verify that the failover group was created:

```
network interface failover-groups show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```

cluster01::> network interface failover-groups show

```

Vserver	Group	Failover Targets
Cluster	Cluster	cluster01-01:e0a, cluster01-01:e0b, cluster01-02:e0a, cluster01-02:e0b
cluster01	Default	cluster01-01:e0c, cluster01-01:e0d, cluster01-02:e0c, cluster01-02:e0d, cluster01-01:e0e, cluster01-01:e0f cluster01-02:e0e, cluster01-02:e0f
	intercluster01	cluster01-01:e0e, cluster01-01:e0f cluster01-02:e0e, cluster01-02:e0f

5. Create intercluster LIFs on the system SVM and assign them to the failover group.

ONTAP version	Command
9.6 and later	<pre> network interface create -vserver system_SVM -lif LIF_name -service-policy default-intercluster -home-node node -home -port port -address port_IP -netmask netmask -failover -group failover_group </pre>
9.5 and earlier	<pre> network interface create -vserver system_SVM -lif LIF_name -role intercluster -home-node node -home-port port -address port_IP -netmask netmask -failover-group failover_group </pre>

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

+ The following example creates intercluster LIFs cluster01_icl01 and cluster01_icl02 in the failover group intercluster01:

+

```
cluster01::> network interface create -vserver cluster01 -lif
cluster01_icl01 -service-
policy default-intercluster -home-node cluster01-01 -home-port e0e
-address 192.168.1.201
-netmask 255.255.255.0 -failover-group intercluster01

cluster01::> network interface create -vserver cluster01 -lif
cluster01_icl02 -service-
policy default-intercluster -home-node cluster01-02 -home-port e0e
-address 192.168.1.202
-netmask 255.255.255.0 -failover-group intercluster01
```

1. Verify that the intercluster LIFs were created:

In ONTAP 9.6 and later:

```
network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster
```

In ONTAP 9.5 and earlier:

```
network interface show -role intercluster
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```
cluster01::> network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster
```

Current Is	Logical	Status	Network	Current
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node
Home				Port
cluster01	cluster01_icl01	up/up	192.168.1.201/24	cluster01-01 e0e
true	cluster01_icl02	up/up	192.168.1.202/24	cluster01-02 e0f
true				

2. Verify that the intercluster LIFs are redundant:

In ONTAP 9.6 and later:

```
network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster -failover
```

In ONTAP 9.6 and later:

In ONTAP 9.5 and earlier:

```
network interface show -role intercluster -failover
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows that the intercluster LIFs `cluster01_icl01` and `cluster01_icl02` on the SVMe0e port will fail over to the `e0f` port.

```
cluster01::> network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster
-failover
```

Vserver	Logical Interface	Home Node:Port	Failover Policy	Failover Group
cluster01	cluster01_icl01	cluster01-01:e0e	local-only	
intercluster01			Failover Targets: cluster01-01:e0e, cluster01-01:e0f	
cluster01	cluster01_icl02	cluster01-02:e0e	local-only	
intercluster01			Failover Targets: cluster01-02:e0e, cluster01-02:e0f	

Related information

[Considerations when using dedicated ports](#)

Configuring intercluster LIFs on shared data ports

You can configure intercluster LIFs on ports shared with the data network. Doing so reduces the number of ports you need for intercluster networking.

Steps

1. List the ports in the cluster:

```
network port show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows the network ports in `cluster01`:

```
cluster01::> network port show
```

(Mbps)					Speed	
Node	Port	IPspace	Broadcast Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Oper
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
cluster01-01						
	e0a	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0b	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0c	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0d	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
cluster01-02						
	e0a	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0b	Cluster	Cluster	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0c	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0d	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000

2. Create intercluster LIFs on the system SVM:

In ONTAP 9.6 and later:

```
network interface create -vserver system_SVM -lif LIF_name -service-policy
default-intercluster -home-node node -home-port port -address port_IP -netmask
netmask
```

In ONTAP 9.5 and earlier:

```
network interface create -vserver system_SVM -lif LIF_name -role intercluster
-home-node node -home-port port -address port_IP -netmask netmask
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example creates intercluster LIFs cluster01_icl01 and cluster01_icl02:

```
cluster01::> network interface create -vserver cluster01 -lif
cluster01_icl01 -service-
policy default-intercluster -home-node cluster01-01 -home-port e0c
-address 192.168.1.201
-netmask 255.255.255.0

cluster01::> network interface create -vserver cluster01 -lif
cluster01_icl02 -service-
policy default-intercluster -home-node cluster01-02 -home-port e0c
-address 192.168.1.202
-netmask 255.255.255.0
```

3. Verify that the intercluster LIFs were created:

In ONTAP 9.6 and later:

```
network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster
```

In ONTAP 9.5 and earlier:

```
network interface show -role intercluster
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```
cluster01::> network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster
```

	Logical	Status	Network	Current	
Current Is					
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node	Port
Home					
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----				
cluster01	cluster01_icl01				
		up/up	192.168.1.201/24	cluster01-01	e0c
true					
	cluster01_icl02				
		up/up	192.168.1.202/24	cluster01-02	e0c
true					

4. Verify that the intercluster LIFs are redundant:

In ONTAP 9.6 and later:


```
network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster -failover
```

In ONTAP 9.5 and earlier:

```
network interface show -role intercluster -failover
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows that the intercluster LIFs `cluster01_icl01` and `cluster01_icl02` on the `e0c` port will fail over to the `e0d` port.

```
cluster01::> network interface show -service-policy default-intercluster
-failover
```

Vserver	Logical Interface	Home Node:Port	Failover Policy	Failover Group
cluster01				
	cluster01_icl01	cluster01-01:e0c	local-only	
	192.168.1.201/24			
		Failover Targets: cluster01-01:e0c, cluster01-01:e0d		
	cluster01_icl02	cluster01-02:e0c	local-only	
	192.168.1.201/24			
		Failover Targets: cluster01-02:e0c, cluster01-02:e0d		

Related information

[Considerations when sharing data ports](#)

Creating a cluster peer relationship

You must create the cluster peer relationship between the MetroCluster clusters.

Creating a cluster peer relationship

You can use the `cluster peer create` command to create a peer relationship between a local and remote cluster. After the peer relationship has been created, you can run `cluster peer create` on the remote cluster to authenticate it to the local cluster.

- You must have created intercluster LIFs on every node in the clusters that are being peered.
- The clusters must be running ONTAP 9.3 or later.

Steps

1. On the destination cluster, create a peer relationship with the source cluster:

```
cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -offer-expiration MM/DD/YYYY  
HH:MM:SS|1...7days|1...168hours -peer-addr peer_LIF_IPs -ipspace ipspace
```

If you specify both `-generate-passphrase` and `-peer-addr`s, only the cluster whose intercluster LIFs are specified in `-peer-addr`s can use the generated password.

You can ignore the `-ipspace` option if you are not using a custom IPspace. For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example creates a cluster peer relationship on an unspecified remote cluster:

```
cluster02::> cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -offer-expiration  
2days
```

```
                Passphrase: UCa+6lRVICXeL/gq1WrK7ShR  
                Expiration Time: 6/7/2017 08:16:10 EST  
Initial Allowed Vserver Peers: -  
                Intercluster LIF IP: 192.140.112.101  
                Peer Cluster Name: Clus_7ShR (temporary generated)
```

```
Warning: make a note of the passphrase - it cannot be displayed again.
```

2. On source cluster, authenticate the source cluster to the destination cluster:

```
cluster peer create -peer-addr peer_LIF_IPs -ipspace ipspace
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example authenticates the local cluster to the remote cluster at intercluster LIF IP addresses 192.140.112.101 and 192.140.112.102:

```
cluster01::> cluster peer create -peer-addr  
192.140.112.101,192.140.112.102
```

```
Notice: Use a generated passphrase or choose a passphrase of 8 or more  
characters.
```

```
                To ensure the authenticity of the peering relationship, use a  
phrase or sequence of characters that would be hard to guess.
```

```
Enter the passphrase:  
Confirm the passphrase:
```

```
Clusters cluster02 and cluster01 are peered.
```

Enter the passphrase for the peer relationship when prompted.

3. Verify that the cluster peer relationship was created:

cluster peer show -instance

```
cluster01::> cluster peer show -instance

Peer Cluster Name: cluster02
Remote Intercluster Addresses: 192.140.112.101,
192.140.112.102
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Available
Remote Cluster Name: cluster2
Active IP Addresses: 192.140.112.101,
192.140.112.102

Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456
Address Family of Relationship: ipv4
Authentication Status Administrative: no-authentication
Authentication Status Operational: absent
Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41
IPspace for the Relationship: Default
```

4. Check the connectivity and status of the nodes in the peer relationship:

cluster peer health show

```
cluster01::> cluster peer health show
```

Node	cluster-Name	Node-Name			
	Ping-Status	RDB-Health	Cluster-Health	Avail...	
-----	-----	-----	-----		
cluster01-01					
	cluster02	cluster02-01			
	Data: interface_reachable				
	ICMP: interface_reachable	true	true	true	
		cluster02-02			
	Data: interface_reachable				
	ICMP: interface_reachable	true	true	true	
cluster01-02					
	cluster02	cluster02-01			
	Data: interface_reachable				
	ICMP: interface_reachable	true	true	true	
		cluster02-02			
	Data: interface_reachable				
	ICMP: interface_reachable	true	true	true	

Creating a cluster peer relationship (ONTAP 9.2 and earlier)

You can use the `cluster peer create` command to initiate a request for a peering relationship between a local and remote cluster. After the peer relationship has been requested by the local cluster, you can run `cluster peer create` on the remote cluster to accept the relationship.

- You must have created intercluster LIFs on every node in the clusters being peered.
 - The cluster administrators must have agreed on the passphrase each cluster will use to authenticate itself to the other.
1. On the data protection destination cluster, create a peer relationship with the data protection source cluster:

```
cluster peer create -peer-addr peer_LIF_IPs -ip space ip space
```

You can ignore the `-ip space` option if you are not using a custom IP space. For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example creates a cluster peer relationship with the remote cluster at intercluster LIF IP addresses 192.168.2.201 and 192.168.2.202:

```
cluster02::> cluster peer create -peer-addr  
192.168.2.201,192.168.2.202  
Enter the passphrase:  
Please enter the passphrase again:
```

Enter the passphrase for the peer relationship when prompted.

2. On the data protection source cluster, authenticate the source cluster to the destination cluster:

```
cluster peer create -peer-addr peer_LIF_IPs -ip space ip space
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example authenticates the local cluster to the remote cluster at intercluster LIF IP addresses 192.140.112.203 and 192.140.112.204:

```
cluster01::> cluster peer create -peer-addr  
192.168.2.203,192.168.2.204  
Please confirm the passphrase:  
Please confirm the passphrase again:
```

Enter the passphrase for the peer relationship when prompted.

3. Verify that the cluster peer relationship was created:

```
cluster peer show -instance
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```
cluster01::> cluster peer show -instance
Peer Cluster Name: cluster01
Remote Intercluster Addresses: 192.168.2.201,192.168.2.202
Availability: Available
Remote Cluster Name: cluster02
Active IP Addresses: 192.168.2.201,192.168.2.202
Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-000013
```

4. Check the connectivity and status of the nodes in the peer relationship:

cluster peer health show

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

```
cluster01::> cluster peer health show
Node          cluster-Name          Node-Name
              Ping-Status          RDB-Health Cluster-Health
Avail...
-----
cluster01-01
              cluster02          cluster02-01
              Data: interface_reachable
              ICMP: interface_reachable true          true
true
              cluster02-02
              Data: interface_reachable
              ICMP: interface_reachable true          true
true
cluster01-02
              cluster02          cluster02-01
              Data: interface_reachable
              ICMP: interface_reachable true          true
true
              cluster02-02
              Data: interface_reachable
              ICMP: interface_reachable true          true
true
```

Mirroring the root aggregates

You must mirror the root aggregates to provide data protection.

By default, the root aggregate is created as RAID-DP type aggregate. You can change the root aggregate from RAID-DP to RAID4 type aggregate. The following command modifies the root aggregate for RAID4 type aggregate:

```
storage aggregate modify -aggregate aggr_name -raidtype raid4
```



On non-ADP systems, the RAID type of the aggregate can be modified from the default RAID-DP to RAID4 before or after the aggregate is mirrored.

Steps

1. Mirror the root aggregate:

```
storage aggregate mirror aggr_name
```

The following command mirrors the root aggregate for controller_A_1:

```
controller_A_1::> storage aggregate mirror aggr0_controller_A_1
```

This mirrors the aggregate, so it consists of a local plex and a remote plex located at the remote MetroCluster site.

2. Repeat the previous step for each node in the MetroCluster configuration.

Related information

[Logical storage management](#)

[ONTAP concepts](#)

Creating a mirrored data aggregate on each node

You must create a mirrored data aggregate on each node in the DR group.

- You should know what drives or array LUNs will be used in the new aggregate.
- If you have multiple drive types in your system (heterogeneous storage), you should understand how you can ensure that the correct drive type is selected.
- Drives and array LUNs are owned by a specific node; when you create an aggregate, all drives in that aggregate must be owned by the same node, which becomes the home node for that aggregate.
- Aggregate names should conform to the naming scheme you determined when you planned your MetroCluster configuration.

[Disk and aggregate management](#)

Steps

1. Display a list of available spares:

```
storage disk show -spare -owner node_name
```

2. Create the aggregate by using the `storage aggregate create -mirror true` command.

If you are logged in to the cluster on the cluster management interface, you can create an aggregate on any node in the cluster. To ensure that the aggregate is created on a specific node, use the `-node` parameter or specify drives that are owned by that node.

You can specify the following options:

- Aggregate's home node (that is, the node that owns the aggregate in normal operation)
- List of specific drives or array LUNs that are to be added to the aggregate
- Number of drives to include



In the minimum supported configuration, in which a limited number of drives are available, you must use the `force-small-aggregate` option to allow the creation of a three disk RAID-DP aggregate.

- Checksum style to use for the aggregate
- Type of drives to use
- Size of drives to use
- Drive speed to use
- RAID type for RAID groups on the aggregate
- Maximum number of drives or array LUNs that can be included in a RAID group
- Whether drives with different RPM are allowed For more information about these options, see the `storage aggregate create` man page.

The following command creates a mirrored aggregate with 10 disks:

```
cluster_A::> storage aggregate create aggr1_node_A_1 -diskcount 10
-node node_A_1 -mirror true
[Job 15] Job is queued: Create aggr1_node_A_1.
[Job 15] The job is starting.
[Job 15] Job succeeded: DONE
```

3. Verify the RAID group and drives of your new aggregate:

```
storage aggregate show-status -aggregate aggregate-name
```

Creating unmirrored data aggregates

You can optionally create unmirrored data aggregates for data that does not require the redundant mirroring provided by MetroCluster configurations.

- You should know what drives or array LUNs will be used in the new aggregate.
- If you have multiple drive types in your system (heterogeneous storage), you should understand how you can verify that the correct drive type is selected.

In MetroCluster FC configurations, the unmirrored aggregates will only be online after a switchover if the remote disks in the aggregate are accessible. If the ISLs fail, the local node may be unable to access the data in the unmirrored remote disks. The failure of an aggregate can lead to a reboot of the local node.



The unmirrored aggregates must be local to the node owning them.

- Drives and array LUNs are owned by a specific node; when you create an aggregate, all drives in that aggregate must be owned by the same node, which becomes the home node for that aggregate.
- Aggregate names should conform to the naming scheme you determined when you planned your MetroCluster configuration.
- The [Disks and Aggregates Power Guide](#) contains more information about mirroring aggregates.

Steps

1. Display a list of available spares:

```
storage disk show -spare -owner node_name
```

2. Create the aggregate:

```
storage aggregate create
```

If you are logged in to the cluster on the cluster management interface, you can create an aggregate on any node in the cluster. To verify that the aggregate is created on a specific node, you should use the `-node` parameter or specify drives that are owned by that node.

You can specify the following options:

- Aggregate's home node (that is, the node that owns the aggregate in normal operation)
- List of specific drives or array LUNs that are to be added to the aggregate
- Number of drives to include
- Checksum style to use for the aggregate
- Type of drives to use
- Size of drives to use
- Drive speed to use
- RAID type for RAID groups on the aggregate
- Maximum number of drives or array LUNs that can be included in a RAID group
- Whether drives with different RPM are allowed For more information about these options, see the `storage aggregate create` man page.

The following command creates a unmirrored aggregate with 10 disks:


```

controller_A_1::> storage aggregate create aggr1_controller_A_1
-diskcount 10 -node controller_A_1
[Job 15] Job is queued: Create aggr1_controller_A_1.
[Job 15] The job is starting.
[Job 15] Job succeeded: DONE

```

3. Verify the RAID group and drives of your new aggregate:

```
storage aggregate show-status -aggregate aggregate-name
```

Implementing the MetroCluster configuration

You must run the `metrocluster configure` command to start data protection in a MetroCluster configuration.

- There should be at least two non-root mirrored data aggregates on each cluster.

Additional data aggregates can be either mirrored or unmirrored.

You can verify this with the `storage aggregate show` command.



If you want to use a single mirrored data aggregate, then see [step 1](#) for instructions.

- The ha-config state of the controllers and chassis must be `mcc-2n`.

You issue the `metrocluster configure` command once, on any of the nodes, to enable the MetroCluster configuration. You do not need to issue the command on each of the sites or nodes, and it does not matter which node or site you choose to issue the command on.

Steps

1. Configure the MetroCluster in the following format:

If your MetroCluster configuration has...	Then do this...
Multiple data aggregates	From any node's prompt, configure MetroCluster: <pre>metrocluster configure node-name</pre>

If your MetroCluster configuration has...	Then do this...
A single mirrored data aggregate	<p>a. From any node's prompt, change to the advanced privilege level:</p> <pre>set -privilege advanced</pre> <p>You need to respond with y when you are prompted to continue into advanced mode and you see the advanced mode prompt (*>).</p> <p>b. Configure the MetroCluster with the -allow-with-one-aggregate true parameter:</p> <pre>metrocluster configure -allow-with-one-aggregate true node-name</pre> <p>c. Return to the admin privilege level:</p> <pre>set -privilege admin</pre>



The best practice is to have multiple data aggregates. If the first DR group has only one aggregate and you want to add a DR group with one aggregate, you must move the metadata volume off the single data aggregate. For more information on this procedure, see [Moving a metadata volume in MetroCluster configurations](#).

The following command enables the MetroCluster configuration on all of the nodes in the DR group that contains controller_A_1:

```
cluster_A::*> metrocluster configure -node-name controller_A_1

[Job 121] Job succeeded: Configure is successful.
```

2. Verify the networking status on site A:

```
network port show
```

The following example shows the network port usage:

```
cluster_A::> network port show
```

Node	Port	IPspace	Broadcast Domain	Link	MTU	Speed (Mbps) Admin/Oper

controller_A_1						
	e0a	Cluster	Cluster	up	9000	auto/1000
	e0b	Cluster	Cluster	up	9000	auto/1000
	e0c	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0d	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0e	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0f	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000
	e0g	Default	Default	up	1500	auto/1000

7 entries were displayed.

3. Verify the MetroCluster configuration from both sites in the MetroCluster configuration.

a. Verify the configuration from site A:

metrocluster show

```
cluster_A::> metrocluster show
```

Cluster	Entry Name	State

Local: cluster_A	Configuration state	configured
	Mode	normal
	AUSO Failure Domain	auso-on-cluster-
disaster		
Remote: cluster_B	Configuration state	configured
	Mode	normal
	AUSO Failure Domain	auso-on-cluster-
disaster		

b. Verify the configuration from site B:

metrocluster show

```
cluster_B::> metrocluster show
```

Cluster	Entry Name	State
-----	-----	-----
Local: cluster_B	Configuration state	configured
	Mode	normal
	AUSO Failure Domain	auso-on-cluster-
disaster		
Remote: cluster_A	Configuration state	configured
	Mode	normal
	AUSO Failure Domain	auso-on-cluster-
disaster		

Configuring SNMPv3 in a MetroCluster configuration

The authentication and privacy protocols on the switches and on the ONTAP system must be the same.

ONTAP currently supports AES-128 and AES-256 encryption.

Steps

1. Create an SNMP user for each switch from the controller prompt:

security login create

```
Controller_A_1::> security login create -user-or-group-name snmpv3user
-application snmp -authentication-method usm -role none -remote-switch
-ipaddress 10.10.10.10
```

2. Respond to the following prompts as required at your site:

```
Enter the authoritative entity's EngineID [remote EngineID]:
```

```
Which authentication protocol do you want to choose (none, md5, sha, sha2-256) [none]: sha
```

```
Enter the authentication protocol password (minimum 8 characters long):
```

```
Enter the authentication protocol password again:
```

```
Which privacy protocol do you want to choose (none, des, aes128) [none]: aes128
```

```
Enter privacy protocol password (minimum 8 characters long):
```

```
Enter privacy protocol password again:
```



The same username can be added to different switches with different IP addresses.

3. Create an SNMP user for the rest of the switches.

The following example shows how to create a username for a switch with the IP address 10.10.10.11.

```
Controller_A_1::> security login create -user-or-group-name snmpv3user  
-application snmp -authentication-method usm -role none -remote-switch  
-ipaddress 10.  
10.10.11
```

4. Check that there is one login entry for each switch:

```
security login show
```

```

Controller_A_1::> security login show -user-or-group-name snmpv3user
-fields remote-switch-ipaddress

vserver      user-or-group-name application authentication-method
remote-switch-ipaddress

-----
-----

node_A_1 SVM 1 snmpv3user      snmp      usm
10.10.10.10

node_A_1 SVM 2 snmpv3user      snmp      usm
10.10.10.11

node_A_1 SVM 3 snmpv3user      snmp      usm
10.10.10.12

node_A_1 SVM 4 snmpv3user      snmp      usm
10.10.10.13

4 entries were displayed.

```

5. Configure SNMPv3 on the switches from the switch prompt:

snmpconfig --set snmpv3

If you require RO access, after 'User (ro):' specify the 'snmpv3user' as shown in the example:

```

Switch-A1:admin> snmpconfig --set snmpv3
SNMP Informs Enabled (true, t, false, f): [false] true
SNMPv3 user configuration(snmp user not configured in FOS user database
will have physical AD and admin role as the default):
User (rw): [snmpadmin1]
Auth Protocol [MD5(1)/SHA(2)/noAuth(3)]: (1..3) [3]
Priv Protocol [DES(1)/noPriv(2)/AES128(3)/AES256(4)]: (2..2) [2]
Engine ID: [00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00]
User (ro): [snmpuser2] snmpv3user
Auth Protocol [MD5(1)/SHA(2)/noAuth(3)]: (1..3) [2]
Priv Protocol [DES(1)/noPriv(2)/AES128(3)/AES256(4)]: (2..2) [3]

```

The example shows how to configure a read-only user. You can adjust the RW users if needed. You should also set passwords on unused accounts to secure them and use the best encryption available in your ONTAP release.

6. Configure encryption and passwords on the remaining switch users as required on your site.

Configuring FC-to-SAS bridges for health monitoring

In systems running ONTAP versions prior to 9.8, if your configuration includes FC-to-SAS bridges, you must perform some special configuration steps to monitor the FC-to-SAS bridges in the MetroCluster configuration.

- Third-party SNMP monitoring tools are not supported for FibreBridge bridges.
- Starting with ONTAP 9.8, FC-to-SAS bridges are monitored via in-band connections by default, and additional configuration is not required.



Starting with ONTAP 9.8, the **storage bridge** command is replaced with **system bridge**. The following steps show the **storage bridge** command, but if you are running ONTAP 9.8 or later, the **system bridge** command is preferred.

Steps

1. From the ONTAP cluster prompt, add the bridge to health monitoring:
 - a. Add the bridge, using the command for your version of ONTAP:

ONTAP version	Command
9.5 and later	storage bridge add -address 0.0.0.0 -managed-by in-band -name bridge-name
9.4 and earlier	storage bridge add -address bridge-ip-address -name bridge-name

- b. Verify that the bridge has been added and is properly configured:

storage bridge show

It might take as long as 15 minutes to reflect all data because of the polling interval. The ONTAP health monitor can contact and monitor the bridge if the value in the **Status** column is **ok**, and other information, such as the worldwide name (WWN), is displayed.

The following example shows that the FC-to-SAS bridges are configured:

```

controller_A_1:> storage bridge show

Bridge                Symbolic Name Is Monitored  Monitor Status
Vendor Model          Bridge WWN
-----
-----
ATTO_10.10.20.10  atto01          true           ok           Atto
FibreBridge 7500N    20000010867038c0
ATTO_10.10.20.11  atto02          true           ok           Atto
FibreBridge 7500N    20000010867033c0
ATTO_10.10.20.12  atto03          true           ok           Atto
FibreBridge 7500N    20000010867030c0
ATTO_10.10.20.13  atto04          true           ok           Atto
FibreBridge 7500N    2000001086703b80

4 entries were displayed

controller_A_1:>

```

Checking the MetroCluster configuration

You can check that the components and relationships in the MetroCluster configuration are working correctly. You should do a check after initial configuration and after making any changes to the MetroCluster configuration. You should also do a check before a negotiated (planned) switchover or a switchback operation.

If the `metrocluster check run` command is issued twice within a short time on either or both clusters, a conflict can occur and the command might not collect all data. Subsequent `metrocluster check show` commands do not show the expected output.

1. Check the configuration:

metrocluster check run

The command runs as a background job and might not be completed immediately.

```

cluster_A:> metrocluster check run
The operation has been started and is running in the background. Wait
for
it to complete and run "metrocluster check show" to view the results. To
check the status of the running metrocluster check operation, use the
command,
"metrocluster operation history show -job-id 2245"

```



```
cluster_A:> metrocluster check show
Last Checked On: 9/13/2017 20:41:37
```

Component	Result
-----	-----
nodes	ok
lifs	ok
config-replication	ok
aggregates	ok
clusters	ok
5 entries were displayed.	

2. Display more detailed results from the most recent `metrocluster check run` command:

```
metrocluster check aggregate show
```

```
metrocluster check cluster show
```

```
metrocluster check config-replication show
```

```
metrocluster check lif show
```

```
metrocluster check node show
```

The `metrocluster check show` commands show the results of the most recent `metrocluster check run` command. You should always run the `metrocluster check run` command prior to using the `metrocluster check show` commands so that the information displayed is current.

The following example shows the `metrocluster check aggregate show` command output for a healthy four-node MetroCluster configuration:

```
cluster_A:> metrocluster check aggregate show
```

```
Last Checked On: 8/5/2014 00:42:58
```

Node	Aggregate	Check
Result		
-----	-----	-----
controller_A_1	controller_A_1_aggr0	mirroring-status
ok		disk-pool-allocation
ok		ownership-state
ok	controller_A_1_aggr1	

```

ok
mirroring-status
disk-pool-allocation
ok
ownership-state
ok
controller_A_1_aggr2
mirroring-status
ok
disk-pool-allocation
ok
ownership-state
ok
controller_A_2
controller_A_2_aggr0
mirroring-status
ok
disk-pool-allocation
ok
ownership-state
ok
controller_A_2_aggr1
mirroring-status
ok
disk-pool-allocation
ok
ownership-state
ok
controller_A_2_aggr2
mirroring-status
ok
disk-pool-allocation
ok
ownership-state
18 entries were displayed.

```

The following example shows the `metrocluster check cluster show` command output for a healthy four-node MetroCluster configuration. It indicates that the clusters are ready to perform a negotiated switchover if necessary.

Last Checked On: 9/13/2017 20:47:04

Cluster	Check	Result
mccint-fas9000-0102	negotiated-switchover-ready	not-applicable
	switchback-ready	not-applicable
	job-schedules	ok
	licenses	ok
	periodic-check-enabled	ok
mccint-fas9000-0304	negotiated-switchover-ready	not-applicable
	switchback-ready	not-applicable
	job-schedules	ok
	licenses	ok
	periodic-check-enabled	ok

10 entries were displayed.

Related information

[Disk and aggregate management](#)

[Network and LIF management](#)

Checking for MetroCluster configuration errors with Config Advisor

You can go to the NetApp Support Site and download the Config Advisor tool to check for common configuration errors.

Config Advisor is a configuration validation and health check tool. You can deploy it at both secure sites and non-secure sites for data collection and system analysis.



Support for Config Advisor is limited, and available only online.

1. Go to the Config Advisor download page and download the tool.

[NetApp Downloads: Config Advisor](#)

2. Run Config Advisor, review the tool's output and follow the recommendations in the output to address any issues discovered.

Verifying switchover, healing, and switchback

You should verify the switchover, healing, and switchback operations of the MetroCluster configuration.

1. Use the procedures for negotiated switchover, healing, and switchback that are mentioned in the [MetroCluster Management and Disaster Recovery Guide](#).

Protecting configuration backup files

You can provide additional protection for the cluster configuration backup files by specifying a remote URL (either HTTP or FTP) where the configuration backup files will be uploaded in addition to the default locations in the local cluster.

1. Set the URL of the remote destination for the configuration backup files: `system configuration backup settings modify URL-of-destination`

The [System Administration Guide](#) contains additional information under the section *Managing configuration backups*.

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