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Deciding whether to use the Cluster and SVM Peering Power Guide

This guide describes how to create peer relationships between source and destination clusters and between source and destination storage virtual machines (SVMs). You must create peer relationships between these entities before you can replicate Snapshot copies using SnapMirror.

ONTAP 9.3 offers enhancements that simplify the way you configure peer relationships between clusters and SVMs. This guide describes the cluster and SVMs peering procedure for all ONTAP 9 versions. You should use the appropriate procedure for your version of ONTAP.

You should use this guide under the following circumstances:

• You want to use the command-line interface (CLI), not OnCommand System Manager or an automated scripting tool.
  If you are creating peer relationships using System Manager, see the Cluster Peering Express Guide.
  
  Cluster and SVM peering express configuration

• You are creating peer relationships between AFF or FAS storage systems.
  If you are creating peer relationships between AFF or FAS storage systems and NetApp Cloud Backup cloud-integrated storage, see the Data Fabric Solution for Cloud Backup Workflow Guide.
  
  Data Fabric Solution for Cloud Backup Workflow Guide Using ONTAP Commands

If you require additional configuration or conceptual information, you should choose among the following documentation:

• ONTAP conceptual background
  ONTAP concepts

• SnapMirror replication
  Data protection

• Command reference
  ONTAP 9 commands

• Automation of management tasks
  NetApp Documentation: OnCommand Workflow Automation (current releases)
Preparing for cluster and SVM peering

You must create *peer relationships* between source and destination clusters and between source and destination SVMs before you can replicate Snapshot copies using SnapMirror. A peer relationship defines network connections that enable clusters and SVMs to exchange data securely.

**Peering basics**

Clusters and SVMs in peer relationships communicate over the cluster network using *intercluster logical interfaces (LIFs)*. You must create intercluster LIFs on every node in the clusters being peered.

Intercluster LIFs use routes that belong to the system SVM to which they are assigned. ONTAP automatically creates a system SVM for cluster-level communications within an IPspace.

Fan-out and cascade topologies are both supported. In a cascade topology, you need only create intercluster networks between the primary and secondary clusters and between the secondary and tertiary clusters. You need not create an intercluster network between the primary and the tertiary cluster.

**Prerequisites for cluster peering**

Before you set up cluster peering, you should confirm that the connectivity, port, IP address, subnet, firewall, and cluster-naming requirements are met.

**Connectivity requirements**

Intercluster LIFs must have *pair-wise full-mesh connectivity*: Every intercluster LIF on the local cluster must be able to communicate with every intercluster LIF on the remote cluster.

Although it is not required, it is typically simpler to configure the IP addresses used for intercluster LIFs in the same subnet. The IP addresses can reside in the same subnet as data LIFs, or in a different subnet. The subnet used in each cluster must meet the following requirements:

- The subnet must belong to the broadcast domain that contains the ports that are used for intercluster communication.
- The subnet must have enough IP addresses available to allocate to one intercluster LIF per node. For example, in a six-node cluster, the subnet used for intercluster communication must have six available IP addresses.

Each node must have an intercluster LIF with an IP address on the intercluster network.

Intercluster LIFs can have an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address.

**Port requirements**

You can use dedicated ports for intercluster communication, or share ports used by the data network. Ports must meet the following requirements:

- All ports that are used to communicate with a given remote cluster must be in the same IPspace. You can use multiple IPspaces to peer with multiple clusters. Pair-wise full-mesh connectivity is required only within an IPspace.
- The broadcast domain that is used for intercluster communication must include at least two ports per node so that intercluster communication can fail over from one port to another port. Ports added to a broadcast domain can be physical network ports, VLANs, or interface groups (ifgrps).
• All ports must be cabled.
• All ports must be in a healthy state.
• The MTU settings of the ports must be consistent.

**Firewall requirements**

Firewalls and the intercluster firewall policy must allow the following protocols:

• ICMP service
• TCP to the IP addresses of all the intercluster LIFs over the ports 10000, 11104, and 11105
• HTTPS
  
  Although HTTPS is not required when you set up cluster peering using the CLI, HTTPS is required later if you use OnCommand System Manager to configure data protection.

The default intercluster firewall policy allows access through the HTTPS protocol and from all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0). You can modify or replace the policy if necessary.

**Cluster requirements**

Clusters must meet the following requirements:

• The time on the clusters in a cluster peering relationship must be synchronized within 300 seconds (5 minutes).
  
  Cluster peers can be in different time zones.
• A cluster cannot be in a peer relationship with more than 255 clusters.

**Using shared or dedicated ports**

You can use dedicated ports for intercluster communication, or share ports used by the data network. In deciding whether to share ports, you need to consider network bandwidth, the replication interval, and port availability.

**Note:** You can share ports on one peered cluster while using dedicated ports on the other.

**Network bandwidth**

If you have a high-speed network, such as 10 GbE, you might have enough local LAN bandwidth to perform replication using the same 10 GbE ports used for data access.

Even then, you should compare your available WAN bandwidth to your LAN bandwidth. If the available WAN bandwidth is significantly less than 10 GbE, you might need to use dedicated ports.

**Tip:** The one exception to this rule might be when all or many nodes in the cluster replicate data, in which case bandwidth utilization is typically spread across nodes.

If you are not using dedicated ports, the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of the replication network should typically be the same as the MTU size of the data network.

**Replication interval**

If replication takes place in off-peak hours, you should be able to use data ports for replication even without a 10-GbE LAN connection.

If replication takes place during normal business hours, you need to consider the amount of data that will be replicated and whether it requires so much bandwidth that it could cause contention with data protocols. If network utilization by data protocols (SMB, NFS, iSCSI) is above 50%, you should use dedicated ports for intercluster communication, to allow for non-degraded performance if node failover occurs.
Port availability

If you determine that replication traffic is interfering with data traffic, you can migrate intercluster LIFs to any other intercluster-capable shared port on the same node.

You can also dedicate VLAN ports for replication. The bandwidth of the port is shared between all VLANs and the base port.

Related tasks

- Configuring intercluster LIFs on shared data ports on page 8
- Configuring intercluster LIFs on dedicated ports on page 9

Using custom IPspaces to isolate replication traffic

You can use custom IPspaces to separate the interactions that a cluster has with its peers. Called designated intercluster connectivity, this configuration allows service providers to isolate replication traffic in multitenant environments.

Suppose, for example, that you want replication traffic between Cluster A and Cluster B to be separated from replication traffic between Cluster A and Cluster C. To accomplish this, you can create two IPspaces on Cluster A.

One IPspace contains the intercluster LIFs that you use to communicate with Cluster B. The other contains the intercluster LIFs that you use to communicate with Cluster C, as shown in the following illustration.

For custom IPspace configuration, see the Network Management Guide.

Related tasks

- Configuring intercluster LIFs in custom IPspaces on page 12
Configuring intercluster LIFs

You can use dedicated ports for intercluster communication, or share ports used by the data network. If you need to isolate replication traffic, you can configure intercluster LIFs in custom IPspaces.

Related tasks

- Configuring intercluster LIFs on shared data ports on page 8
- Configuring intercluster LIFs on dedicated ports on page 9
- Configuring intercluster LIFs in custom IPspaces on page 12

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.

   **Example**

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

   ```
   cluster01::> network port show
   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:

   ```
   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.

   **Example**

   The following example creates intercluster LIFs `cluster01_icl01` and `cluster01_icl02`:

   ```
   cluster01::> network interface create -vserver cluster01 -lif cluster01_icl01 -role 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 -role 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:

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

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Logical Interface</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Network Address/Mask</th>
<th>Current Node</th>
<th>Current Is Home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster01</td>
<td>cluster01_icl01</td>
<td>up/up</td>
<td>192.168.1.201/24</td>
<td>cluster01-01</td>
<td>e0c true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster01</td>
<td>cluster01_icl02</td>
<td>up/up</td>
<td>192.168.1.202/24</td>
<td>cluster01-02</td>
<td>e0c true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Verify that the intercluster LIFs are redundant:

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

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

**Example**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Logical Interface</th>
<th>Node:Port</th>
<th>Failover Policy</th>
<th>Failover Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster01</td>
<td>cluster01_icl01</td>
<td>cluster01-01:e0c</td>
<td>local-only</td>
<td>192.168.1.201/24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Failover Targets: cluster01-01:e0c, cluster01-01:e0d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01_icl02</td>
<td>cluster01-02:e0c</td>
<td>local-only</td>
<td>192.168.1.201/24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Failover Targets: cluster01-02:e0c, cluster01-02:e0d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related concepts**

*Using shared or dedicated ports* on page 6

### 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.

**Example**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>IPspace</th>
<th>Broadcast Domain</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>MTU</th>
<th>Speed (Mbps)</th>
<th>Admin/Oper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster01-01</td>
<td>e0a</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e0b</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>auto/1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

**Example**

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
```

**Example**

The following example assigns ports `e0e` and `e0f` to the failover group `intercluster01` on the system SVM `cluster01`:

```
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.

**Example**

```
cluster01::> network interface failover-groups show
Vserver  Group                  Failover Targets
--------- ------------------------ --------------------------------------------
Cluster   cluster01-01:clus1    cluster01-01:e0a, cluster01-01:e0b,
cluster01-02:clus1    cluster01-02:e0a, cluster01-02:e0b
cluster01
cluster_mgmt         cluster01-01:e0c, cluster01-01:e0d,
cluster01-02:e0c, cluster01-02:e0d,
cluster01-01:e0e, cluster01-01:e0f,
cluster01-02:e0e, cluster01-02:e0f
cluster01
```

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

```
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
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

**Example**

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 -role 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 -role intercluster -home-node cluster01-02 -home-port e0e -address 192.168.1.202 -netmask 255.255.255.0 -failover-group intercluster01
```

6. Verify that the intercluster LIFs were created:

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

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

**Example**

```
cluster01::> network interface show -role 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  e0e     true
cluster01  cluster01_icl02 up/up      192.168.1.202/24   cluster01-02  e0f     true
```

7. Verify that the intercluster LIFs are redundant:

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

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

**Example**

```
cluster01::> network interface show -role intercluster -failover
Logical         Home                  Failover        Failover
Vserver  Interface       Node:Port             Policy          Group
---------- --------------- --------------------- --------------- --------
cluster01-01  cluster01_icl01 cluster01-01:e0e   local-only      intercluster01
Failover Targets:  cluster01-01:e0e,
                   cluster01-01:e0f
cluster01-01  cluster01_icl02 cluster01-02:e0e   local-only      intercluster01
Failover Targets:  cluster01-02:e0e,
                   cluster01-02:e0f
```

**Related concepts**

*Using shared or dedicated ports* on page 6
Configuring intercluster LIFs in custom IPspaces

You can configure intercluster LIFs in custom IPspaces. Doing so allows you to isolate replication traffic in multitenant environments.

About this task

**Note:** When you create a custom IPspace, the system creates a system storage virtual machine (SVM) to serve as a container for the system objects in that IPspace. You can use the new SVM as the container for any intercluster LIFs in the new IPspace. The new SVM has the same name as the custom IPspace.

Steps

1. List the ports in the cluster:

   ```
   network port show
   ```

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   **Example**

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

   ```
   cluster01::> network port show
   Speed (Mbps)          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. Create custom IPspaces on the cluster:

   ```
   network ipspace create -ipspace ipspace
   ```

   **Example**

   The following example creates the custom IPspace `ipspace-IC1`:

   ```
   cluster01::> network ipspace create -ipspace ipspace-IC1
   ```

3. 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.

   **Example**

   The following example shows that ports `e0e` and `e0f` have not been assigned LIFs:
4. Remove the available ports from the default broadcast domain:
   
   ```
   network port broadcast-domain remove-ports -broadcast-domain Default -ports ports
   ```
   
   A port cannot be in more than one broadcast domain at a time. For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   **Example**
   
   The following example removes ports `e0e` and `e0f` from the default broadcast domain:
   
   ```
   cluster01::> network port broadcast-domain remove-ports -broadcast-domain Default -ports cluster01-01:e0e,cluster01-01:e0f,cluster01-02:e0e,cluster01-02:e0f
   ```

5. Verify that the ports have been removed from the default broadcast domain:
   
   ```
   network port show
   ```
   
   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   **Example**
   
   The following example shows that ports `e0e` and `e0f` have been removed from the default broadcast domain:
   
   ```
   cluster01::> network port show
   ```

6. Create a broadcast domain in the custom IPspace:
   
   ```
   network port broadcast-domain create -ipspace ipspace -broadcast-domain broadcast_domain -mtu MTU -ports ports
   ```

   **Example**
   
   The following example creates the broadcast domain `ipspace-IC1-bd` in the IPspace `ipspace-IC1`:
7. Verify that the broadcast domain was created:

```bash
network port broadcast-domain show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

**Example**

```
cluster01::> network port broadcast-domain show
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPspace Broadcast</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Domain Name</th>
<th>MTU</th>
<th>Port List</th>
<th>Update</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Cluster</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-01:e0a</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-01:e0b</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-02:e0a</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-02:e0b</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Default</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-01:e0c</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-01:e0d</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-01:e0f</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-01:e0g</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-02:e0c</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-02:e0d</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-02:e0f</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-02:e0g</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipspace-IC1</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-01:e0e</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-01:e0f</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-02:e0e</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster01-02:e0f</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Create intercluster LIFs on the system SVM and assign them to the broadcast domain:

```bash
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
```

The broadcast domain has a default failover group with the same name as the broadcast domain. For complete command syntax, see the man page.

**Example**

The following example creates intercluster LIFs `cluster01_icl01` and `cluster01_icl02` in the broadcast domain `ipspace-IC1-bd`:

```
cluster01::> network interface create -vserver ipspace-IC1 -lif cluster01_icl01 -role intercluster -home-node cluster01-01 -home-port e0e -address 192.168.1.201 -netmask 255.255.255.0 -failover-group ipspace-IC1-bd
cluster01::> network interface create -vserver ipspace-IC1 -lif cluster01_icl02 -role intercluster -home-node cluster01-02 -home-port e0e -address 192.168.1.202 -netmask 255.255.255.0 -failover-group ipspace-IC1-bd
```

9. Verify that the intercluster LIFs were created:

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

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

**Example**

```
cluster01::> network interface show -role intercluster
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logical Status</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Current Is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network Node</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vserver Interface Admin/Oper Address/Mask</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipspace-IC1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Verify that the intercluster LIFs are redundant:

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

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

**Example**

The following example shows that the intercluster LIFs `cluster01_icl01` and `cluster01_icl02` on the SVM `e0e` port fail over to the `e0f` port:

```
cluster01::> network interface show -role intercluster -failover

Logical       Home                  Failover       Failover
Vserver  Interface       Node:Port             Policy          Group
-------- --------------- --------------------- --------------- --------
ipspace-IC1    cluster01-01_icl01          cluster01-01:e0e   local-only      intercluster01
               Failover Targets:  cluster01-01:e0e,
                         cluster01-01:e0f
cluster01-01_icl02          cluster01-02:e0e   local-only      intercluster01
               Failover Targets:  cluster01-02:e0e,
                         cluster01-02:e0f
```

**Related concepts**

*Using custom IPspaces to isolate replication traffic* on page 7
Configuring peer relationships (starting with ONTAP 9.3)

A peer relationship defines the network connections that enable clusters and SVMs to exchange data securely. ONTAP 9.3 simplifies the way that you configure peer relationships between clusters and between SVMs.

Creating a cluster peer relationship (ONTAP 9.3)

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.

Before you begin

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

About this task

In previous ONTAP releases, you needed to know in advance the intercluster LIF IP addresses of the remote cluster with which you wanted to peer. Both clusters needed to agree on the passphrase used for authentication, and each needed to authenticate itself to the other with the passphrase.

Starting in ONTAP 9.3, you can use the `generate passphrase` feature to create a peer relationship with a cluster whose intercluster LIF IP addresses you do not know in advance. The generated passphrase is more secure than the human-created passphrase used in previous releases, and eliminates the need for the initiating cluster to authenticate itself to the remote cluster.

In a typical scenario, the administrator at the data protection destination cluster runs `cluster peer create` with the `-generate-passphrase` option, sending a copy of the output to the administrator at the data protection source cluster:

```
cluster02::> cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -offer-expiration 2days -initial-allowed-vserver-peers vs1,vs2
Passphrase: UCa+6lRVICKeL/gg1Wr7ShR
Expiration Time: 6/7/2017 08:16:10 EST
Initial Allowed Vserver Peers: vs1,vs2
Intercluster LIF IP: 192.140.112.101
Peer Cluster Name: Clus_7ShR (temporary generated)
```

The source cluster can then use the generated password to authenticate itself to the destination cluster, as long as it does so within the specified expiration period. The passphrase can be used by one cluster only.

ONTAP 9.3 also includes SVM peering enhancements. Previous releases let you authorize a peer relationship for only one SVM at a time. You needed to run the `vserver peer accept` command each time you authorized a pending SVM peer relationship.

Starting in ONTAP 9.3, you can “pre-authorize” peer relationships for multiple SVMs on the initiating cluster by listing the SVMs in the `-initial-allowed-vserver` option when you create a cluster peer relationship. You can specify “*” to pre-authorize all of the SVMs on the initiating cluster.

**Note:** You still need to create the actual peer relationships for the pre-authorized SVMs.
Steps

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

```
cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -offer-expiration MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS [1...7days] [1...168hours] -peer-addrs peer_LIF_IPs -initial-allowed-vserver-peers svm_name,..|* -ipspace ipspace
```

If you specify both `-generate-passphrase` and `-peer-addrs`, only the cluster whose intercluster LIFs are specified in `-peer-addrs` 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.

**Note:** If you use a custom IPspace, you cannot later move the relationship into the default IPspace.

Example

The following example creates a cluster peer relationship with an unspecified remote cluster, and pre-authorizes peer relationships with SVMs `vs1` and `vs2` on the local cluster:

```
cluster02::> cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -offer-expiration 2days -initial-allowed-vserver-peers vs1,vs2
```

Passphrase: UCa+6lRVICXeL/gq1WrK7ShR
Expiration Time: 6/7/2017 08:16:10 EST
Initial Allowed Vserver Peers: vs1,vs2
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.

Example

The following example creates a cluster peer relationship with the remote cluster at intercluster LIF IP addresses 192.140.112.103 and 192.140.112.104, and pre-authorizes a peer relationship with any SVM on the local cluster:

```
cluster02::> cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -peer-addrs 192.140.112.103,192.140.112.104 -offer-expiration 2days -initial-allowed-vserver-peers *
```

Passphrase: UCa+6lRVICXeL/gq1WrK7ShR
Expiration Time: 6/7/2017 08:16:10 EST
Initial Allowed Vserver Peers: vs1,vs2
Intercluster LIF IP: 192.140.112.101,192.140.112.102
Peer Cluster Name: Clus_7ShR (temporary generated)

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

Example

The following example creates a cluster peer relationship with an unspecified remote cluster, and pre-authorizes peer relationships with SVMs `vs1` and `vs2` on the local cluster:

```
cluster02::> cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -offer-expiration 2days -initial-allowed-vserver-peers vs1,vs2
```

Passphrase: UCa+6lRVICXeL/gq1WrK7ShR
Expiration Time: 6/7/2017 08:16:10 EST
Initial Allowed Vserver Peers: vs1,vs2
Intercluster LIF IP: 192.140.112.101
2. On the data protection source cluster, authenticate the source cluster to the destination cluster:

```
cluster peer create -peer-addrs peer_LIF_IPs -ipspace ipspace
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

**Example**

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-addrs 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
```

**Example**

```
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
```

**Example**

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

```
Node       cluster-Name                Node-Name               Ping-Status               RDB-Health Cluster-Health
Avail...
-------- ------------------------------- --------------- -------------------------------
cluster01-01  cluster02               cluster02-01        cluster02                
```

```
```
Creating an intercluster SVM peer relationship (ONTAP 9.3)

You can use the `vserver peer create` command to create a peer relationship between SVMs on local and remote clusters.

**Before you begin**

- The source and destination clusters must be peered.
- The clusters must be running ONTAP 9.3.
- You must have “pre-authorized” peer relationships for the SVMs on the remote cluster.
  For more information, see *Creating a cluster peer relationship (ONTAP 9.3)* on page 16.

**About this task**

Previous releases of ONTAP let you authorize a peer relationship for only one SVM at a time. You needed to run the `vserver peer accept` command each time you authorized a pending SVM peer relationship.

Starting in ONTAP 9.3, you can “pre-authorize” peer relationships for multiple SVMs by listing the SVMs in the `--initial-allowed-vserver` option when you create a cluster peer relationship. For more information, see *Creating a cluster peer relationship (ONTAP 9.3)* on page 16.

**Steps**

1. On the data protection destination cluster, display the SVMs that are pre-authorized for peering:

   ```sh
toolkit> vserver peer permission show
   ``

   **Example**

   ```sh
cluster02::> vserver peer permission show
   Peer Cluster Vserver Applications
   ----------------- -------------------- -------------------
   cluster02 v1,v2 snapmirror
   ``

2. On the data protection source cluster, create a peer relationship to a pre-authorized SVM on the data protection destination cluster:

   ```sh
toolkit> vserver peer create -vserver local_SVM -peer-vserver remote_SVM
   ``

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   **Example**

   The following example creates a peer relationship between the local SVM `pvs1` and the pre-authorized remote SVM `vsl`:

   ```sh
cluster01::> vserver peer create -vserver pvs1 -peer-vserver vs1
   ```
3. Verify the SVM peer relationship:

   \texttt{vserver peer show}

   \textbf{Example}

   \begin{verbatim}
   cluster01::> vserver peer show
   Peer        Peer                           Peering        Remote
   Vserver     Vserver     State        Peer Cluster      Applications   Vserver
   ----------- ----------- ------------ ----------------- -------------- ---------
   pvs1        vs1         peered       cluster02         snapmirror     vs1
   \end{verbatim}

\textbf{Adding an intercluster SVM peer relationship (ONTAP 9.3)}

If you create an SVM after configuring a cluster peer relationship, you will need to add a peer relationship for the SVM manually. You can use the \texttt{vserver peer create} command to create a peer relationship between SVMs. After the peer relationship has been created, you can run \texttt{vserver peer accept} on the remote cluster to authorize the peer relationship.

\textbf{Before you begin}

The source and destination clusters must be peered.

\textbf{About this task}

You can create a peer relationships between SVMs in the same cluster for local data backup. For more information, see the \texttt{vserver peer create} man page.

Administrators occasionally use the \texttt{vserver peer reject} command to reject a proposed SVM peer relationship. If the relationship between SVMs is in the rejected state, you must delete the relationship before you can create a new one. For more information, see the \texttt{vserver peer delete} man page.

\textbf{Steps}

1. On the data protection source cluster, create a peer relationship with an SVM on the data protection destination cluster:

   \texttt{vserver peer create -vserver local_SVM -peer-vserver remote_SVM -applications snapmirror|file-copy|lun-copy -peer-cluster remote_cluster}

   \textbf{Example}

   The following example creates a peer relationship between the local SVM \texttt{pvs1} and the remote SVM \texttt{vs1}

   \begin{verbatim}
   cluster01::> vserver peer create -vserver pvs1 -peer-vserver vs1 -applications snapmirror -peer-cluster cluster02
   \end{verbatim}

   If the local and remote SVMs have the same names, you must use a \textit{local name} to create the SVM peer relationship:

   \begin{verbatim}
   cluster01::> vserver peer create -vserver vs1 -peer-vserver vs1 -applications snapmirror -peer-cluster cluster01 -local-name cluster1vs1LocallyUniqueName
   \end{verbatim}

2. On the data protection source cluster, verify that the peer relationship has been initiated:

   \texttt{vserver peer show all}

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.
Example

The following example shows that the peer relationship between SVM `pvs1` and SVM `vs1` has been initiated:

```
cluster01::> vserver peer show-all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Peer</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Peer Cluster</th>
<th>Applications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pvs1</td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>initiated</td>
<td>Cluster02</td>
<td>snapmirror</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

3. On the data protection destination cluster, display the pending SVM peer relationship:

```
vserver peer show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

Example

The following example lists the pending peer relationships for `cluster02`:

```
cluster02::> vserver peer show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Peer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>pvs1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

4. On the data protection destination cluster, authorize the pending peer relationship:

```
vserver peer accept -vserver local_SVM -peer-vserver remote_SVM
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

Example

The following example authorizes the peer relationship between the local SVM `vs1` and the remote SVM `pvs1`:

```
cluster02::> vserver peer accept -vserver vs1 -peer-vserver pvs1
```

5. Verify the SVM peer relationship:

```
vserver peer show
```

Example

```
cluster01::> vserver peer show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Peer</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Peer Cluster</th>
<th>Applications</th>
<th>Remote Vserver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pvs1</td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>peered</td>
<td>cluster02</td>
<td>snapmirror</td>
<td>vs1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Configuring peer relationships (ONTAP 9.2 and earlier)

A peer relationship defines network connections that enable clusters and SVMs to exchange data securely. You must create a cluster peer relationship before you can create an SVM peer relationship.

Creating a cluster peer relationship (ONTAP 9.2 and earlier)

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.

Before you begin

- 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.

Steps

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

   `cluster peer create -peer-addrs peer_LIF_IPs -ipspace ipspace`

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

   Example

   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:

   ```bash
   cluster02::> cluster peer create -peer-addrs 192.168.2.201,192.168.2.202
   Please type the passphrase:
   Please type 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-addrs peer_LIF_IPs -ipspace ipspace`

   For complete command syntax, see the man page.

   Example

   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:

   ```bash
   cluster01::> cluster peer create -peer-addrs 192.168.2.203,192.168.2.204
   Please type the passphrase:
   Please type 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.

Example

```
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.

Example

```
cluster01::> cluster peer health show
Node       cluster-Name                Node-Name
---------- --------------------------- ---------  --------------- --------
cluster01-01          cluster02                   cluster02-01
  Data: interface_reachable
  ICMP: interface_reachable true       true            true
cluster01-02          cluster02                   cluster02-02
  Data: interface_reachable
  ICMP: interface_reachable true       true            true
```

Creating an intercluster SVM peer relationship (ONTAP 9.2 and earlier)

You can use the `vserver peer create` command to create a peer relationship between SVMs on local and remote clusters. After the peer relationship has been created, you can run `vserver peer accept` on the remote cluster to authorize the peer relationship.

Before you begin

The source and destination clusters must be peered.

About this task

You can create a peer relationships between SVMs in the same cluster for local data backup. For more information, see the `vserver peer create` man page.

Administrators occasionally use the `vserver peer reject` command to reject a proposed SVM peer relationship. If the relationship between SVMs is in the rejected state, you must delete the relationship before you can create a new one. For more information, see the `vserver peer delete` man page.

Steps

1. On the data protection source cluster, create a peer relationship with an SVM on the data protection destination cluster:

```
vserver peer create -vserver local_SVM -peer-vserver remote_SVM -applications snapmirror|file-copy|lun-copy -peer-cluster remote_cluster
```
Example

The following example creates a peer relationship between the local SVM `pvs1` and the remote SVM `vs1`:

```
cluster01::> vserver peer create -vserver pvs1 -peer-vserver vs1 -applications snapmirror -peer-cluster cluster02
```

If the local and remote SVMs have the same names, you must use a `local name` to create the SVM peer relationship:

```
cluster01::> vserver peer create -vserver vs1 -peer-vserver vs1 -applications snapmirror -peer-cluster cluster01 -local-name cluster1vs1LocallyUniqueName
```

2. On the data protection source cluster, verify that the peer relationship has been initiated:

```
svserver peer show-all
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

Example

The following example shows that the peer relationship between SVM `pvs1` and SVM `vs1` has been initiated:

```
cluster01::> vserver peer show-all
```

```
Peer              Peer                        Peering
Vserver            Vserver           State       Peer Cluster    Applications
-----------        -----------       ----------  --------------  ------------
pvs1               vs1               initiated   Cluster02       snapmirror
```

3. On the data protection destination cluster, display the pending SVM peer relationship:

```
svserver peer show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

Example

The following example lists the pending peer relationships for `cluster02`:

```
cluster02::> vserver peer show
```

```
Vserver      Peer          Peer          Peer          Peering
-----------  -----------    -----------    -----------    Applications
sv1          pvs1          vs1          initiated     Cluster02    snapmirror
```

4. On the data protection destination cluster, authorize the pending peer relationship:

```
svserver peer accept -vserver local_SVM -peer-vserver remote_SVM
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

Example

The following example authorizes the peer relationship between the local SVM `vs1` and the remote SVM `pvs1`:

```
cluster02::> vserver peer accept -vserver vs1 -peer-vserver pvs1
```

5. Verify the SVM peer relationship:

```
svserver peer show
```
### Example

```
cluster01::> vserver peer show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Peer</th>
<th>Peer Cluster</th>
<th>Applications</th>
<th>Remote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pvs1</td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>peered</td>
<td>cluster02</td>
<td>vs1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Configuring peer relationships (ONTAP 9.2 and earlier)
Where to find additional information

You can learn more about tasks related to cluster and SVM peering in NetApp’s extensive documentation library.

- **ONTAP concepts**
  Describes the concepts that inform ONTAP data management software, including data protection and transfer.

- **Data protection**
  Describes how to use the ONTAP CLI to perform SnapMirror replication.

- **Cluster management using System Manager**
  Describes how to use OnCommand System Manager to perform SnapMirror replication.

- **Volume disaster recovery express preparation**
  Describes how to use OnCommand System Manager to quickly configure a destination volume for disaster recovery.

- **Volume disaster recovery express preparation**
  Describes how to use OnCommand System Manager to quickly recover a destination volume after a disaster.

- **Volume express backup using SnapVault**
  Describes how to use OnCommand System Manager to quickly configure a SnapVault relationship between volumes.

- **Volume restore express management using SnapVault**
  Describes how to use OnCommand System Manager to quickly restore files from a destination volume in a SnapVault relationship.

- **Archive and compliance using SnapLock technology**
  Describes how to replicate WORM files in a SnapLock volume.
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