



Hosts and host clusters

SANtricity 11.8

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Table of Contents

- Hosts and host clusters 1
 - Hosts and host clusters overview. 1
 - Concepts 1

Hosts and host clusters

Hosts and host clusters overview

You can configure hosts and host clusters, which define the connections between the storage array and the data servers.

What are hosts and host clusters?

A *host* is a server that sends I/O to a volume on a storage array. A *host cluster* is a group of hosts, which you can create for assigning the same volumes to multiple hosts.

Learn more:

- [Host terminology](#)
- [Access volumes](#)
- [Maximum number of LUNs](#)

How do I configure hosts and host clusters?

To define host connections, you can go to **Storage > Hosts** to manually configure the host. If you want two or more hosts to share access to the same set of volumes, you can then define a cluster and assign the volumes to that cluster.

Learn more:

- [Manual host creation](#)
- [How volumes are assigned to hosts and host clusters](#)
- [Workflow for host creation and volume assignment](#)
- [Create host manually](#)
- [Create host cluster](#)
- [Assign volumes to hosts](#)

Related information

Learn more about tasks related to hosts:

- [Set automatic load balancing](#)
- [Set host connectivity reporting](#)
- [Change default host type](#)

Concepts

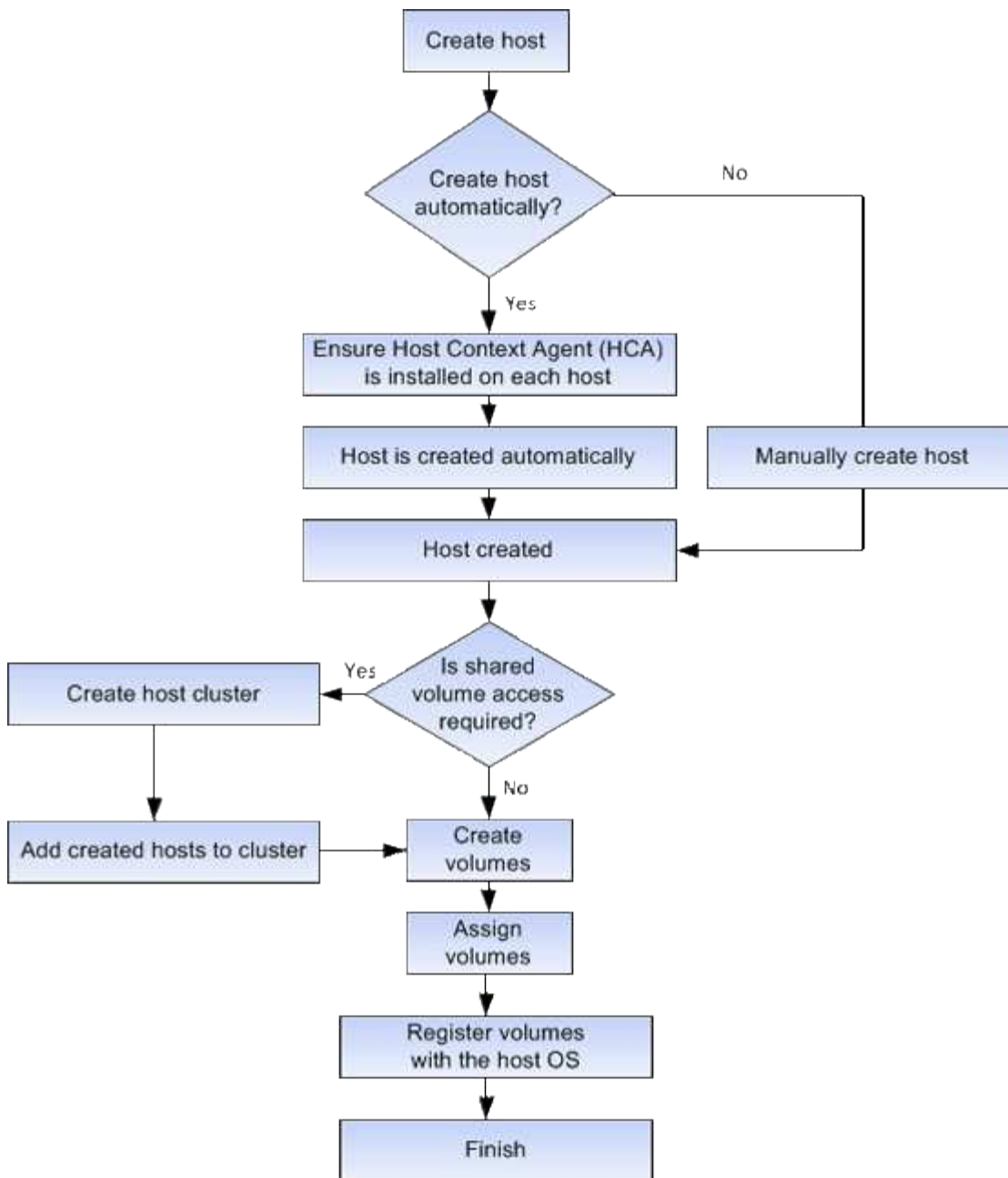
Host terminology

Learn how the host terms apply to your storage array.

Component	Definition
Host	A host is a server that sends I/O to a volume on a storage array.
Host name	The host name should equate to the system name of the host.
Host cluster	A host cluster is a group of hosts. You create a host cluster to make it easy to assign the same volumes to multiple hosts.
Host interface protocol	A host interface protocol is the connection (such as Fibre Channel, iSCSI, etc.) between the controllers and the hosts.
HBA or Network Interface Card (NIC)	A host bus adapter (HBA) is a board that resides in a host and contains one or more host ports.
Host port	A host port is a port on a host bus adapter (HBA) that provides the physical connection to a controller and is used for I/O operations.
Host port identifier	<p>A host port identifier is a unique world-wide name associated with each host port on a host bus adapter (HBA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet Small Computer System Interface (iSCSI) host port identifiers must have between 1 and 233 characters. iSCSI host port identifiers display in standard IQN format (e.g., <code>iqn.xxx.com.xxx:8b3ad</code>). • Non-iSCSI host port identifiers such as Fibre Channel and Serial Attached SCSI (SAS) display as colon-delimited after every two characters (e.g., <code>xx:yy:zz</code>). Fibre Channel host port identifiers must have 16 characters.
Host operating system type	The host operating system type is a configuration setting that defines how the controllers in the storage array react to I/O depending on the operating system (or variant) of the host. This is also sometimes called <i>host type</i> for short.
Controller host port	A controller host port is a port on the controller that provides the physical connection to a host and is used for I/O operations.
LUN	<p>A logical unit number (LUN) is the number assigned to the address space that a host uses to access a volume. The volume is presented to the host as capacity in the form of a LUN.</p> <p>Each host has its own LUN address space. Therefore, the same LUN can be used by different hosts to access different volumes.</p>

Workflow for host creation and volume assignment

The following figure illustrates how to configure host access.



Manual host creation

Creating a host is one of the steps required to let the storage array know which hosts are attached to it and to allow I/O access to the volumes. You can only create a host manually.

Manual creation

Manual host creation allows you to ensure that the host port identifiers that were detected by the storage array controllers are associated correctly with the hosts.

During manual host creation, you associate host port identifiers by selecting them from a list or manually entering them. After you create a host, you can assign volumes to it or add it to a host cluster if you plan to share access to volumes.

How volumes are assigned to hosts and host clusters

For a host or host cluster to send I/O to a volume, you must assign the volume to the host or host cluster.

You can select a host or host cluster when you create a volume or you can assign a volume to a host or host cluster later. A host cluster is a group of hosts. You create a host cluster to make it easy to assign the same volumes to multiple hosts.

Assigning volumes to hosts is flexible, allowing you to meet your particular storage needs.

- **Stand-alone host, not part of a host cluster** — You can assign a volume to an individual host. The volume can be accessed only by the one host.
- **Host cluster** — You can assign a volume to a host cluster. The volume can be accessed by all the hosts in the host cluster.
- **Host within a host cluster** — You can assign a volume to an individual host that is part of a host cluster. Even though the host is part of a host cluster, the volume can be accessed only by the individual host and not by any other hosts in the host cluster.

When volumes are created, logical unit numbers (LUNs) are assigned automatically. The LUN serves as the "address" between the host and the controller during I/O operations. You can change LUNs after the volume is created.

Access volumes

An access volume is a factory-configured volume on the storage array that is used for communication with the storage array and the host through the host I/O connection. The access volume requires a Logical Unit Number (LUN).

The access volume is used in the following instance:

- **In-band management** — The access volume is used for an in-band connection to manage the storage array. This can only be done if you are managing the storage array with the command line interface (CLI).



In-band management is not available for EF600 or EF300 storage systems.

An access volume is automatically created the first time you assign a volume to a host. For example, if you assign Volume_1 and Volume_2 to a host, when you view results of that assignment, you see three volumes (Volume_1, Volume_2, and Access).

If you are not automatically creating hosts or managing a storage array in-band with the CLI, you do not need the access volume, and you can free up the LUN by deleting the access volume. This action removes the volume-to-LUN assignment as well as any in-band management connections to the host.

Maximum number of LUNs

The storage array has a maximum number of logical unit numbers (LUNs) that can be used for each host.

The maximum number depends on the operating system of the host. The storage array tracks the number of LUNs used. If you try to assign a volume to a host that exceeds the maximum number of LUNs, the host

cannot access the volume.

Default host operating system type

The default host type is used by the storage array when hosts are initially connected. It defines how the controllers in the storage array work with the host's operating system when volumes are accessed.

You can change the host type if there is a need to change how the storage array operates, relative to the hosts that are connected to it. Generally, you will change the default host type before you connect hosts to the storage array or when you connect additional hosts.

Keep these guidelines in mind:

- If all of the hosts you plan to connect to the storage array have the same operating system (homogenous host environment), then change the host type to match the operating system.
- If there are hosts with different operating systems that you plan to connect to the storage array (heterogeneous host environment), change the host type to match the majority of the hosts' operating systems.

For example, if you are connecting eight different hosts to the storage array, and six of those hosts are running a Windows operating system, you must select Windows as the default host operating system type.

- If the majority of the connected hosts have a mix of different operating systems, change the host type to Factory Default.

For example, if you are connecting eight different hosts to the storage array, and two of those hosts are running a Windows operating system, three are running a VMware operating system, and another three are running a Linux operating system, you must select Factory Default as the default host operating system type.

= Configure host access

= Create host manually :experimental: :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

For hosts that cannot be automatically discovered, you can manually create a host. Creating a host is one of the steps required to let the storage array know which hosts are attached to it and to allow I/O access to the volumes.

About this task

Keep these guidelines in mind when you create a host:

- You must define the host identifier ports that are associated with the host.
- Make sure that you provide the same name as the host's assigned system name.
- This operation does not succeed if the name you choose is already in use.
- The length of the name cannot exceed 30 characters.

Steps

1. Select **Storage > Hosts**.
2. Click **Create > Host**.

The Create Host dialog box appears.

3. Select the settings for the host as appropriate.

Setting	Description
Name	Type a name for the new host.
Host operating system type	Select the operating system that is running on the new host from the drop-down list.
Host interface type	(Optional) If you have more than one type of host interface supported on your storage array, select the host interface type that you want to use.

Setting	Description
Host ports	<p>Do one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select I/O Interface <p>Generally, the host ports should have logged in and be available from the drop-down list. You can select the host port identifiers from the list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual add <p>If a host port identifier is not displayed in the list, it means that the host port has not logged in. An HBA utility or the iSCSI initiator utility may be used to find the host port identifiers and associate them with the host.</p> <p>You can manually enter the host port identifiers or copy/paste them from the utility (one at a time) into the Host ports field.</p> <p>You must select one host port identifier at a time to associate it with the host, but you can continue to select as many identifiers that are associated with the host. Each identifier is displayed in the Host ports field. If necessary, you also can remove an identifier by selecting the X next to it.</p>
CHAP initiator	<p>(Optional) If you selected or manually entered a host port with an iSCSI IQN, and if you want to require a host that tries to access the storage array to authenticate using Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP), select the CHAP initiator checkbox. For each iSCSI host port you selected or manually entered, do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter the same CHAP secret that was set on each iSCSI host initiator for CHAP authentication. If you are using mutual CHAP authentication (two-way authentication that enables a host to validate itself to the storage array and for a storage array to validate itself to the host), you also must set the CHAP secret for the storage array at initial setup or by changing settings. • Leave the field blank if you do not require host authentication. <p>Currently, the only iSCSI authentication method used by System Manager is CHAP.</p>

1. Click **Create**.

Results

After the host is successfully created, the system creates a default name for each host port configured for the host (user label).

The default alias is <Hostname_Port Number>. For example, the default alias for the first port created for host IPT is IPT_1.

= Create host cluster :experimental: :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

You create a host cluster when two or more hosts require I/O access to the same volumes.

About this task

Keep these guidelines in mind when you create a host cluster:

- This operation does not start unless there are two or more hosts available to create the cluster.
- Hosts in host clusters can have different operating systems (heterogeneous).
- NVMe hosts in host clusters cannot be mixed with non-NVMe hosts.
- To create a Data Assurance (DA)-enabled volume, the host connection you are planning to use must support DA.

If any of the host connections on the controllers in your storage array do not support DA, the associated hosts cannot access data on DA-enabled volumes.

- This operation does not succeed if the name you choose is already in use.
- The length of the name cannot exceed 30 characters.

Steps

1. Select **Storage > Hosts**.
2. Select **Create > Host Cluster**.

The Create Host Cluster dialog box appears.

3. Select the settings for the host cluster as appropriate.

Setting	Description
Name	Type the name for the new host cluster.
Select hosts to share volume access	Select two or more hosts from the drop-down list. Only those hosts that are not already part of a host cluster appear in the list.

1. Click **Create**.

If the selected hosts are attached to interface types that have different Data Assurance (DA) capabilities, a dialog appears with the message that DA will be unavailable on the host cluster. This unavailability prevents DA-enabled volumes from being added to the host cluster. Select **Yes** to continue or **No** to cancel.

DA increases data integrity across the entire storage system. DA enables the storage array to check for errors that might occur when data is moved between the hosts and the drives. Using DA for the new volume ensures that any errors are detected.

Results

The new host cluster appears in the table with the assigned hosts in the rows beneath.

= Assign volumes to hosts :experimental: :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

You must assign a volume to a host or a host cluster so it can be used for I/O operations. This assignment grants a host or host cluster access to one or more volumes in a storage array.

About this task

Keep these guidelines in mind when you assign volumes to hosts:

- You can assign a volume to only one host or host cluster at a time.
- Assigned volumes are shared between controllers in the storage array.
- The same logical unit number (LUN) cannot be used twice by a host or a host cluster to access a volume. You must use a unique LUN.
- For new volume groups, if you wait until all volumes are created and initialized before you assign them to a host, the volume initialization time is reduced. Keep in mind that once a volume associated with the volume group is mapped, *all* volumes will revert to the slower initialization. You can check the initialization progress from **Home > Operations in Progress**.

Assigning a volume fails under these conditions:

- All volumes are assigned.
- The volume is already assigned to another host or host cluster.

The ability to assign a volume is unavailable under these conditions:

- No valid hosts or host clusters exist.
- No host port identifiers have been defined for the host.
- All volume assignments have been defined.

All unassigned volumes are displayed during this task, but functions for hosts with or without Data Assurance (DA) apply as follows:

- For a DA-capable host, you can select volumes that are either DA-enabled or not DA-enabled.
- For a host that is not DA-capable, if you select a volume that is DA-enabled, a warning states that the

system must automatically turn off DA on the volume before assigning the volume to the host.

Steps

1. Select **Storage > Hosts**.
2. Select the host or host cluster to which you want to assign volumes, and then click **Assign Volumes**.

A dialog box appears that lists all the volumes that can be assigned. You can sort any of the columns or type something in the **Filter** box to make it easier to find particular volumes.

3. Select the check box next to each volume that you want to assign or select the check box in the table header to select all volumes.
4. Click **Assign** to complete the operation.

Results

After successfully assigning a volume or volumes to a host or a host cluster, the system performs the following actions:

- The assigned volume receives the next available LUN number. The host uses the LUN number to access the volume.
- The user-supplied volume name appears in volume listings associated to the host. If applicable, the factory-configured access volume also appears in volume listings associated to the host.

= Manage hosts and clusters

= Change default host type :experimental: :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-settings/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

Use the Change Default Host Operating System setting to change the default host type at the storage array level. Generally, you will change the default host type before you connect hosts to the storage array or when you connect additional hosts.

About this task

Keep these guidelines in mind:

- If all of the hosts you plan to connect to the storage array have the same operating system (homogenous host environment), then change the host type to match the operating system.
- If there are hosts with different operating systems that you plan to connect to the storage array (heterogeneous host environment), change the host type to match the majority of the hosts' operating systems.

For example, if you are connecting eight different hosts to the storage array, and six of those hosts are running a Windows operating system, you must select Windows as the default host operating system type.

- If the majority of the connected hosts have a mix of different operating systems, change the host type to Factory Default.

For example, if you are connecting eight different hosts to the storage array, and two of those hosts are running a Windows operating system, three are running a VMware operating system, and another three are running a Linux operating system, you must select Factory Default as the default host operating system type.

Steps

1. Select **Settings** > **System**.
2. Scroll down to **Additional Settings**, and then click **Change Default Host Operating System Type**.
3. Select the host operating system type that you want to use as the default.
4. Click **Change**.

= Unassign volumes :experimental: :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

Unassign volumes from hosts or host clusters if you no longer need I/O access to that volume from the host or host cluster.

About this task

Keep these guidelines in mind when you unassign a volume:

- If you are removing the last assigned volume from a host cluster, and the host cluster also has hosts with specific assigned volumes, make sure that you remove or move those assignments before removing the last assignment for the host cluster.
- If a host cluster, a host, or a host port is assigned to a volume that is registered to the operating system, you must clear this registration before you can remove these nodes.

Steps

1. Select **Storage** > **Hosts**.
2. Select the host or host cluster that you want to edit, and then click **Unassign Volumes**.

A dialog box appears that shows all the volumes that are currently assigned.

3. Select the check box next to each volume that you want to unassign or select the check box in the table header to select all volumes.
4. Click **Unassign**.

Results

- The volumes that were unassigned are available for a new assignment.
- Until the changes are configured on the host, the volume is still recognized by the host operating system.

= Delete host or host cluster :experimental: :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

You can delete a host or host cluster.

About this task

Keep these guidelines in mind when you delete a host or a host cluster:

- Any specific volume assignments are deleted, and the associated volumes are available for a new assignment.
- If the host is part of a host cluster that has its own specific assignments, the host cluster is unaffected. However, if the host is part of a host cluster that does not have any other assignments, the host cluster and any other associated hosts or host port identifiers inherit any default assignments.

- Any host port identifiers that were associated with the host become undefined.

Steps

1. Select **Storage › Hosts**.
2. Select the host or host cluster that you want to delete, and then click **Delete**.

The confirmation dialog box appears.

3. Confirm that you want to perform the operation, and then click **Delete**.

Results

If you deleted a host, the system performs the following actions:

- Deletes the host and, if applicable, removes it from the host cluster.
- Removes access to any assigned volumes.
- Returns the associated volumes to an unassigned state.
- Returns any host port identifiers associated with the host to an unassociated state.

If you deleted a host cluster, the system performs the following actions:

- Deletes the host cluster and its associated hosts (if any).
- Removes access to any assigned volumes.
- Returns the associated volumes to an unassigned state.
- Returns any host port identifiers associated with the hosts to an unassociated state.

= Set host connectivity reporting :experimental: :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-settings/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

You can enable host connectivity reporting so the storage array continuously monitors the connection between the controllers and the configured hosts, and then alerts you if the connection is disrupted. This feature is enabled by default.

About this task

If you disable host connectivity reporting, the system no longer monitors connectivity or multipath driver issues with a host connected to the storage array.

Disabling host connectivity reporting also disables automatic load balancing, which monitors and balances controller resource utilization.

Steps

1. Select **Settings > System**.
2. Scroll down to **Additional Settings**, and then click **Enable/Disable Host Connectivity Reporting**.

The text below this option indicates whether it is currently enabled or disabled.

A confirmation dialog box opens.

3. Click **Yes** to continue.

By selecting this option, you toggle the feature between enabled/disabled.

= Manage settings

= Change the settings for a host :experimental: :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

You can change the name, host operating system type, and associated host clusters for a host.

Steps

1. Select **Storage > Hosts**.
2. Select the host that you want to edit, and then click **View/Edit Settings**.

A dialog box appears that shows the current host settings.

3. If it is not already selected, click the **Properties** tab.
4. Change the settings as appropriate.

Setting	Description
Name	You can change the user-supplied name of the host. Specifying a name for the host is required.
Associated host cluster	You can choose one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• None — The host remains a standalone host. If the host was associated to a host cluster, the system removes the host from the cluster.• <Host Cluster> — The system associates the host to the selected cluster.
Host operating system type	You can change the type of operating system running on the host you defined.

1. Click **Save**.

= Change the settings for a host cluster :experimental: :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/
:imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

You can change the host cluster name, or add or remove hosts in a host cluster.

Steps

1. Select **Storage > Hosts**.
2. Select the host cluster you want to edit, and then click **View/Edit Settings**.

A dialog box appears that shows the current host cluster settings.

3. Change the settings for the host cluster as appropriate.

Setting	Description
Name	You can specify the user-supplied name of the host cluster. Specifying a name for a cluster is required.
Associated Hosts	<p>To add a host, click the Associated Hosts box, and then select a host name from the drop-down list. You cannot manually enter a host name.</p> <p>To delete a host, click the X next to the host name.</p>

1. Click **Save**.

= Change host port identifiers for a host :experimental: :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/
:imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

Change the host port identifiers when you want to change the user label on a host port identifier, add a new host port identifier to the host, or delete a host port identifier from the host.

About this task

When changing host port identifiers, keep the following guidelines in mind:

- **Add** — When you add a host port, you are associating the host port identifier to the host you created to connect to your storage array. You can manually enter port information using a host bus adapter (HBA) utility.
- **Edit** — You can edit the host ports to move (associate) a host port to a different host. You might have moved the host bus adapter or iSCSI initiator to a different host, so you must move (associate) the host port to the new host.
- **Delete** — You can delete host ports to remove (unassociate) host ports from a host.

Steps

1. Select **Storage > Hosts**.
2. Select the host to which the ports will be associated, and then click **View/Edit Settings**.

If you want to add ports to a host in a host cluster, expand the host cluster and select the desired host. You cannot add ports at the host cluster level.

A dialog box appears that shows the current host settings.

3. Click the **Host Ports** tab.

The dialog box shows the current host port identifiers.

4. Change the host port identifier settings as appropriate.

Setting	Description
Host Port	<p>You can choose one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Add — Use Add to associate a new host port identifier to the host. The length of the host port identifier name is determined by the host interface technology. Fibre Channel and Infiniband host port identifier names must have 16 characters. iSCSI host port identifier names have a maximum of 223 characters. The port must be unique. A port number that has already been configured is not allowed.• Delete — Use Delete to remove (unassociate) a host port identifier. The Delete option does not physically remove the host port. This option removes the association between the host port and the host. Unless you remove the host bus adapter or the iSCSI initiator, the host port is still recognized by the controller.

If you delete a host port identifier, it is no longer associated with this host. Also, the host loses access to any of its assigned volumes through this host port identifier.

a| Label a| To change the port label name, click the **Edit** icon (pencil). The port label name must be unique. A label name that has already been configured is not allowed. a| CHAP Secret a| Appears only for iSCSI hosts. You can set or change the CHAP secret for the initiators (iSCSI hosts).

System Manager uses the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) method, which validates the identity of targets and initiators during the initial link. Authentication is based on a shared security key called a CHAP secret.

. Click **Save**.

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= FAQs

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= What are hosts and host clusters? :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

[.lead] A host is a server that sends I/O to a volume on a storage array. A host cluster is a group of hosts. You create a host cluster to make it easy to assign the same volumes to multiple hosts.

You define a host separately. It can either be an independent entity or be added to a host cluster. You can assign volumes to an individual host, or a host can be part of a host cluster that shares access to one or more volumes with other hosts in the host cluster.

The host cluster is a logical entity that you create in SANtricity System Manager. You must add hosts to the host cluster before you can assign volumes.

= Why would I need to create a host cluster? :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

[.lead] You need to create a host cluster if you want to have two or more hosts share access to the same set of volumes. Normally, the individual hosts have clustering software installed on them to coordinate volume access.

= How do I know which host operating system type is correct? :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

[.lead] The Host Operating System Type field contains the operating system of the host. You can select the recommended host type from the drop-down list.

The host types that appear in the drop-down list depend on the storage array model and the firmware version. The most recent versions display the most common options first, which are the most likely to be appropriate. Appearance on this list does not imply the option is fully supported.

[NOTE]

For more information about host support, refer to the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#).

Some of the following host types might appear in the list:

Host Operating System type	Operating System (OS) and multipath driver
Linux DM-MP (Kernel 3.10 or later)	Supports Linux operating systems using a Device Mapper multipath failover solution with a 3.10 or later Kernel.
VMware ESXi	Supports VMware ESXi operating systems running the Native Multipathing Plug-in (NMP) architecture using the VMware built-in Storage Array Type Policy module SATP_ALUA.
Windows (clustered or non-clustered)	Supports Windows clustered or non-clustered configurations that are not running the ATTO multipathing driver.
ATTO Cluster (all operating systems)	Supports all cluster configurations using the ATTO Technology, Inc., multipathing driver.
Linux (Veritas DMP)	Supports Linux operating systems using a Veritas DMP multipathing solution.
Linux (ATTO)	Supports Linux operating systems using an ATTO Technology, Inc., multipathing driver.
Mac OS (ATTO)	Supports Mac OS versions using an ATTO Technology, Inc., multipathing driver.
Windows (ATTO)	Supports Windows operating systems using an ATTO Technology, Inc., multipathing driver.
FlexArray (ALUA)	Supports a NetApp FlexArray system using ALUA for multipathing.
IBM SVC	Supports an IBM SAN Volume Controller configuration.
Factory Default	Reserved for the initial start-up of the storage array. If your host operating system type is set to Factory Default, change it to match the host operating system and multipath driver running on the connected host.
Linux DM-MP (Kernel 3.9 or earlier)	Supports Linux operating systems using a Device Mapper multipath failover solution with a 3.9 or earlier Kernel.
Window Clustered (deprecated)	If your host operating system type is set to this value, use the Windows (clustered or non-clustered) setting instead.

= What are HBAs and adapter ports? :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

A host bus adapter (HBA) is a board that resides in a host and contains one or more

host ports. A host port is a port on a host bus adapter (HBA) that provides the physical connection to a controller and is used for I/O operations.

The adapter ports on the HBA are called host ports. Most HBAs have either one or two host ports. The HBA has a unique World Wide Identifier (WWID), and each HBA host port has a unique WWID. The host port identifiers are used to associate the appropriate HBA with the physical host when you are manually creating the host through SANtricity System Manager.

= How do I match the host ports to a host? :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

If you are manually creating a host, you first must use the appropriate host bus adapter (HBA) utility available on the host to determine the host port identifiers associated with each HBA installed in the host.

When you have this information, select the host port identifiers that have logged into the storage array from the list provided in the Create Host dialog.

Make sure you select the appropriate host port identifiers for the host you are creating. If you associate the wrong host port identifiers, you might cause unintended access from another host to this data.

= How do I create CHAP secrets? :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

If you set up Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) authentication on any iSCSI host connected to the storage array, you must re-enter that initiator CHAP secret for each iSCSI host.

To do this, you can use System Manager either as part of the Create Host operation or through the View/Edit Settings option.

If you are using CHAP mutual authentication, you also must define a target CHAP secret for the storage array in the Settings page and re-enter that target CHAP secret on each iSCSI host.

= What is the default cluster? :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-storage/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

The default cluster is a system-defined entity that allows any unassociated host port identifier that has logged into the storage array to gain access to volumes assigned to the default cluster. An unassociated host port identifier is a host port that is not logically associated with a particular host, but is physically installed in a host and logged into the storage array.

If you want hosts to have specific access to certain volumes in the storage array, you must *not* use the default cluster. Instead, you must associate the host port identifiers with their corresponding hosts. This task can be done manually during the Create Host operation. Then, you assign volumes either to an individual host or to a host cluster.

You should *only* use the default cluster in special situations where your external storage environment is conducive to allowing all the hosts and all the logged-in host port identifiers connected to the storage array have access to all of the volumes (all-access mode) without specifically making the hosts known to the storage array or the user interface.

Initially, you can assign volumes only to the default cluster through the command line interface (CLI). However, after you assign at least one volume to the default cluster, this entity (called Default Cluster) is displayed in the user interface where you can then manage this entity.

= What is host connectivity reporting? :icons: font :relative_path: ./sm-settings/ :imagesdir: /tmp/d20240726-1719337-44ncdd/source/./sm-settings/./media/

When host connectivity reporting is enabled, the storage array continuously monitors the connection between the controllers and the configured hosts, and then alerts you if the connection is disrupted.

Disruptions to the connection might occur if there is a loose, damaged, or missing cable, or another problem with the host. In these situations, the system might open a Recovery Guru message:

- **Host Redundancy Lost** — Opens if either controller cannot communicate with the host.
- **Host Type Incorrect** — Opens if the host's type is incorrectly specified on the storage array, which could result in failover problems.

You might want to disable host connectivity reporting in situations where rebooting a controller might take longer than the connection timeout. Disabling this feature suppresses Recovery Gurus messages.

Disabling host connectivity reporting also disables automatic load balancing, which monitors and balances controller resource use. However, if you re-enable host connectivity reporting, the automatic load balancing feature is not automatically re-enabled.



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