



# **Disaster recovery**

## **Enterprise applications**

NetApp

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# Table of Contents

- Disaster recovery ..... 1
  - Disaster recovery ..... 1
    - SnapMirror ..... 1
      - SnapMirror active sync..... 1
  - SnapMirror ..... 1
  - SnapMirror active sync..... 2
    - Overview ..... 2
    - ONTAP mediator ..... 3
    - Preferred site ..... 5
    - Network topology ..... 6
    - Overview ..... 12
    - Failure scenarios ..... 14

# Disaster recovery

## Disaster recovery

Enterprise databases and application infrastructures often require replication to protect from natural disaster or unexpected business disruption with minimal downtime.

The SQL Server Always-On availability group replication feature can be an excellent option, and NetApp offers options to integrate data protection with Always-On. In some cases, however, you might want to consider ONTAP replication technology using following options.

### SnapMirror

SnapMirror technology offers a fast and flexible enterprise solution for replicating data over LANs and WANs. SnapMirror technology transfers only changed data blocks to the destination after the initial mirror is created, significantly reducing network bandwidth requirements. It can be configured in either synchronous or asynchronous mode. SnapMirror synchronous replication in NetApp ASA is configured using SnapMirror active sync.

### SnapMirror active sync

For many customers, business continuity requires more than just possessing a remote copy of data, it requires the ability to rapidly make use of that data which is possible in NetApp ONTAP using SnapMirror active sync

With SnapMirror active sync, you essentially have two different ONTAP systems maintaining independent copies of your LUN data, but cooperating to present a single instance of that LUN. From a host point of view, it's a single LUN entity. SnapMirror active sync is supported for iSCSI/FC based LUN.

SnapMirror active sync can provide RPO=0 replication and it is easy to implement between two independent clusters. Once the two copies of data are in sync, the two clusters only need to mirror writes. When a write occurs on one cluster, it is replicated to the other cluster. The write is only acknowledged to the host when the write has completed on both sites. Other than this protocol splitting behavior, the two clusters are otherwise normal ONTAP clusters.

One key use case for SM-as is granular replication. Sometimes you don't want to replicate all data as a single unit, or you need to be able to selectively fail over certain workloads.

Another key use case for SM-as is for active-active operations, where you want fully usable copies of data to be available on two different clusters located in two different locations with identical performance characteristics and, if desired, no requirement to stretch the SAN across sites. You can have your applications already running on both sites provided application is supported, which reduces the overall RTO during failover operations.

## SnapMirror

The following are recommendations for SnapMirror for SQL Server:

- Use synchronous replication with SnapMirror active sync where demand for quick data recovery is higher and asynchronous solutions for flexibility in RPO.
- If you are using SnapCenter to backup databases and replicating snapshots to remote cluster, do not schedule SnapMirror updates from the controllers for consistency purpose. Instead, enable SnapMirror

updates from SnapCenter to update SnapMirror after either full or log backup is completed.

- Balance storage units that contain SQL Server data across different nodes in the cluster to allow all cluster nodes to share SnapMirror replication activity. This distribution optimizes the use of node resources.

For more information about SnapMirror, see [TR-4015: SnapMirror Configuration and Best Practices Guide for ONTAP 9](#).

## SnapMirror active sync

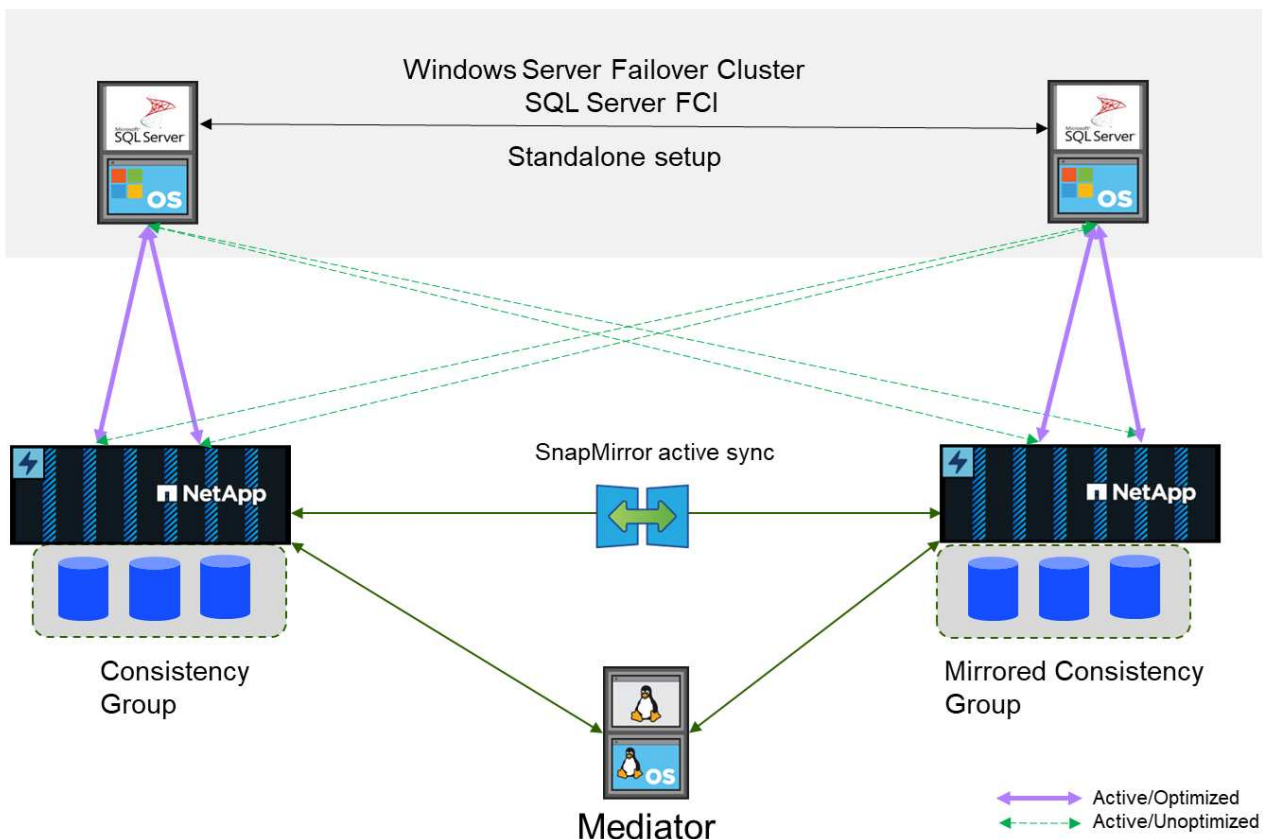
### Overview

SnapMirror active sync enables individual SQL Server databases and applications to continue operations during storage and network disruptions, with transparent storage failover without any manual intervention.

SnapMirror active sync supports symmetric active/active architecture that provides synchronous bi-directional replication for business continuity and disaster recovery. It helps you protect your data access for critical SAN workloads with simultaneous read and write access to data across multiple failure domains, ensuring uninterrupted operations and minimizing downtime during disasters or system failures.

SQL Server hosts access storage using either Fiber Channel(FC) or iSCSI LUNs. Replication between each cluster hosting a copy of the replicated data. Since this feature is storage level replication, SQL Server instances running on standalone host or failover cluster instances can perform read/write operations either cluster. For planning and configuration steps, refer [ONTAP documentation on SnapMirror active sync](#).

### Architecture of SnapMirror active with symmetric active/active



## **Synchronous replication**

In normal operation, each copy is an RPO=0 synchronous replica at all times, with one exception. If data cannot be replicated, ONTAP will release the requirement to replicate data and resume serving IO on one site while the LUNs on the other site are taken offline.

## **Storage hardware**

Unlike other storage disaster recovery solutions, SnapMirror active sync offers asymmetric platform flexibility. The hardware at each site does not need to be identical. This capability allows you to right-size the hardware used to support SnapMirror active sync. The remote storage system can be identical to the primary site if it needs to support a full production workload, but if a disaster results in reduced I/O, than a smaller system at the remote site might be more cost-effective.

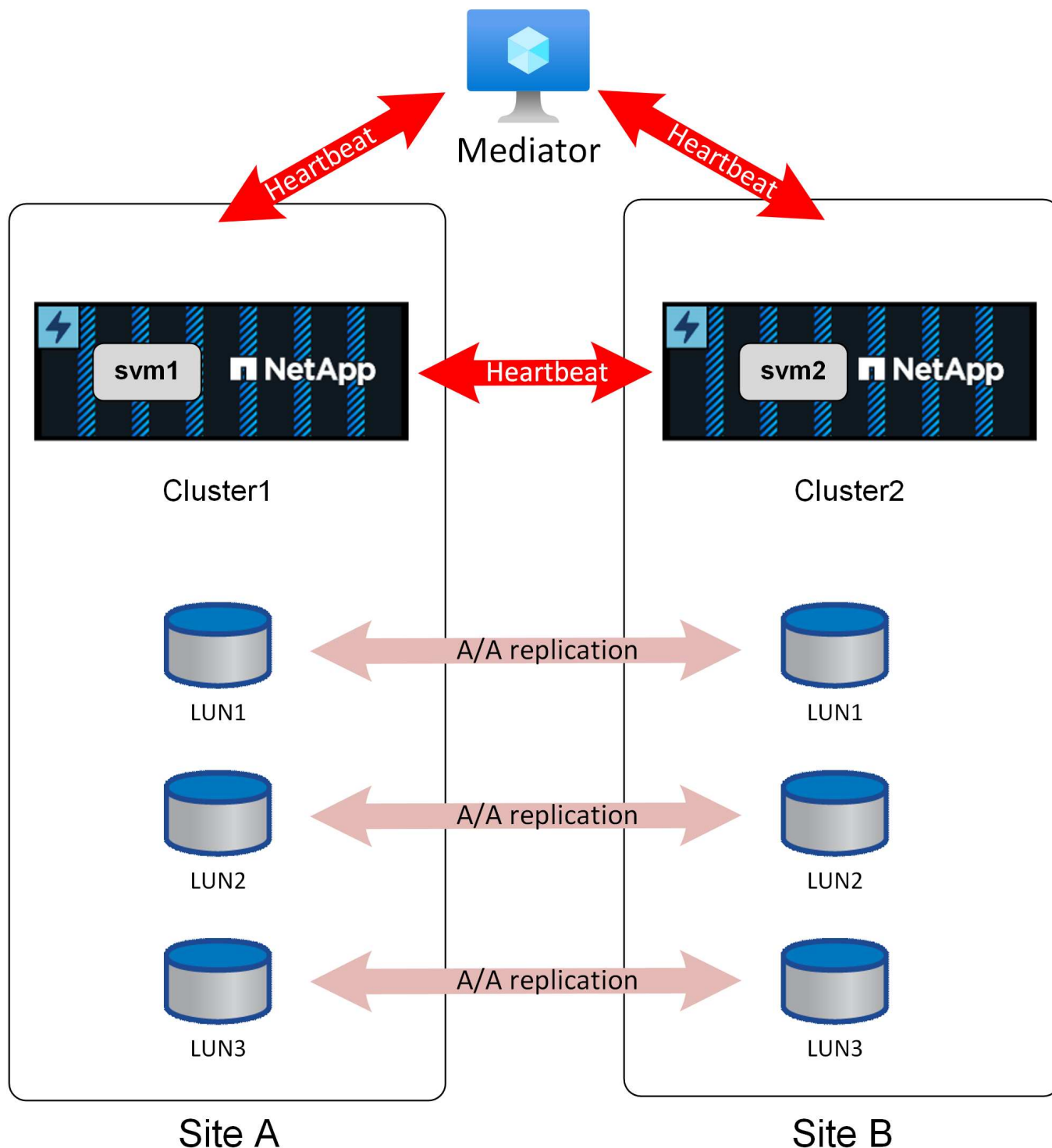
## **ONTAP mediator**

The ONTAP Mediator is a software application that is downloaded from NetApp support, and is typically deployed on a small virtual machine. The ONTAP Mediator is not a tiebreaker. It is an alternate communication channel for the two clusters that participate in SnapMirror active sync replication. Automated operations are driven by ONTAP based on the responses received from the partner via direct connections and via the mediator.

## **ONTAP mediator**

The mediator is required for safely automating failover. Ideally, it would be placed on an independent 3rd site, but it can still function for most needs if colocated with one of the clusters participating in replication.

The mediator is not really a tiebreaker, although that is effectively the function it provides. It does not take any actions; instead it provides an alternate communication channel for cluster to cluster communication.



The #1 challenge with automated failover is the split-brain problem, and that problem arises if your two sites lose connectivity with each other. What should happen? You do not want to have two different sites designate themselves as the surviving copies of the data, but how can a single site tell the difference between actual loss of the opposite site and an inability to communicate with the opposite site?

This is where the mediator enters the picture. If placed on a 3rd site, and each site has a separate network connection to that site, then you have an additional path for each site to validate the health of the other. Look at the picture above again and consider the following scenarios.

- What happens if the mediator fails or is unreachable from one or both sites?
  - The two clusters can still communicate with each other over the same link used for replication services.
  - Data is still served with RPO=0 protection
- What happens if Site A fails?
  - Site B will see both of the communication channels go down.
  - Site B will take over data services, but without RPO=0 mirroring
- What happens if Site B fails?
  - Site A will see both of the communication channels go down.
  - Site A will take over data services, but without RPO=0 mirroring

There is one other scenario to consider: Loss of the data replication link. If the replication link between sites is lost, RPO=0 mirroring will obviously be impossible. What should happen then?

This is controlled by the preferred site status. In an SM-as relationship, one of the sites is secondary to the other. This has no effect on normal operations, and all data access is symmetric, but if replication is interrupted then the tie will have to be broken to resume operations. The result is the preferred site will continue operations without mirroring and the secondary site will halt IO processing until replication communication is restored.

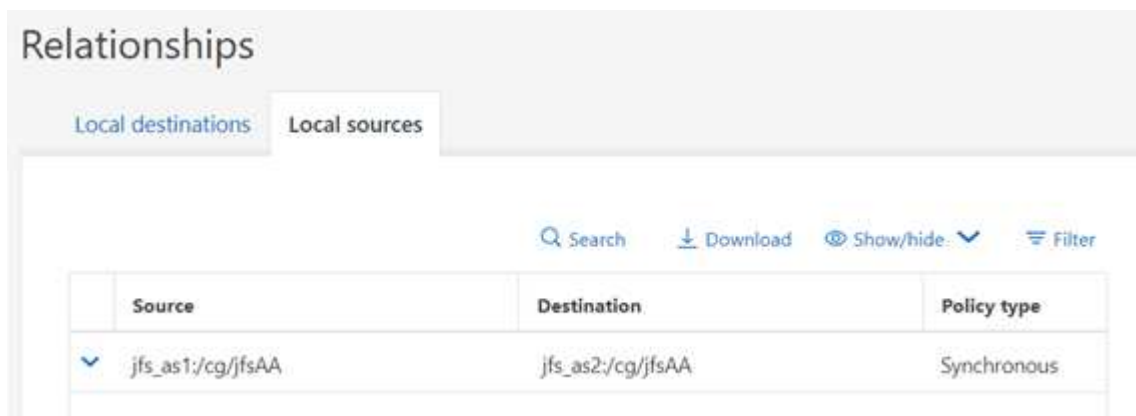
## Preferred site

SnapMirror active sync behavior is symmetric, with one important exception - preferred site configuration.

SnapMirror active sync will consider one site the "source" and the other the "destination". This implies a one-way replication relationship, but this does not apply to IO behavior. Replication is bidirectional and symmetric and IO response times are the same on either side of the mirror.

The `source` designation is controls the preferred site. If the replication link is lost, the LUN paths on the source copy will continue to serve data while the LUN paths on the destination copy will become unavailable until replication is reestablished and SnapMirror reenters a synchronous state. The paths will then resume serving data.

The sourced/destination configuration can be viewed via SystemManager:



The screenshot shows the 'Relationships' section of the SystemManager interface. It has two tabs: 'Local destinations' and 'Local sources'. Below the tabs is a table with three columns: 'Source', 'Destination', and 'Policy type'. There is one row in the table with a dropdown arrow on the left. The 'Source' column contains 'jfs\_as1:/cg/jfsAA', the 'Destination' column contains 'jfs\_as2:/cg/jfsAA', and the 'Policy type' column contains 'Synchronous'. Above the table are icons for Search, Download, Show/hide, and Filter.

Source	Destination	Policy type
jfs_as1:/cg/jfsAA	jfs_as2:/cg/jfsAA	Synchronous

or at the CLI:

```
Cluster2::> snapmirror show -destination-path jfs_as2:/cg/jfsAA
```

```
Source Path: jfs_as1:/cg/jfsAA
Destination Path: jfs_as2:/cg/jfsAA
Relationship Type: XDP
Relationship Group Type: consistencygroup
SnapMirror Schedule: -
SnapMirror Policy Type: automated-failover-duplex
SnapMirror Policy: AutomatedFailOverDuplex
Tries Limit: -
Throttle (KB/sec): -
Mirror State: Snapmirrored
Relationship Status: InSync
```

The key is that the source is the SVM on cluster1. As mentioned above, the terms "source" and "destination" don't describe the flow of replicated data. Both sites can process a write and replicate it to the opposite site. In effect, both clusters are sources and destinations. The effect of designating one cluster as a source simply controls which cluster survives as a read-write storage system if the replication link is lost.

## Network topology

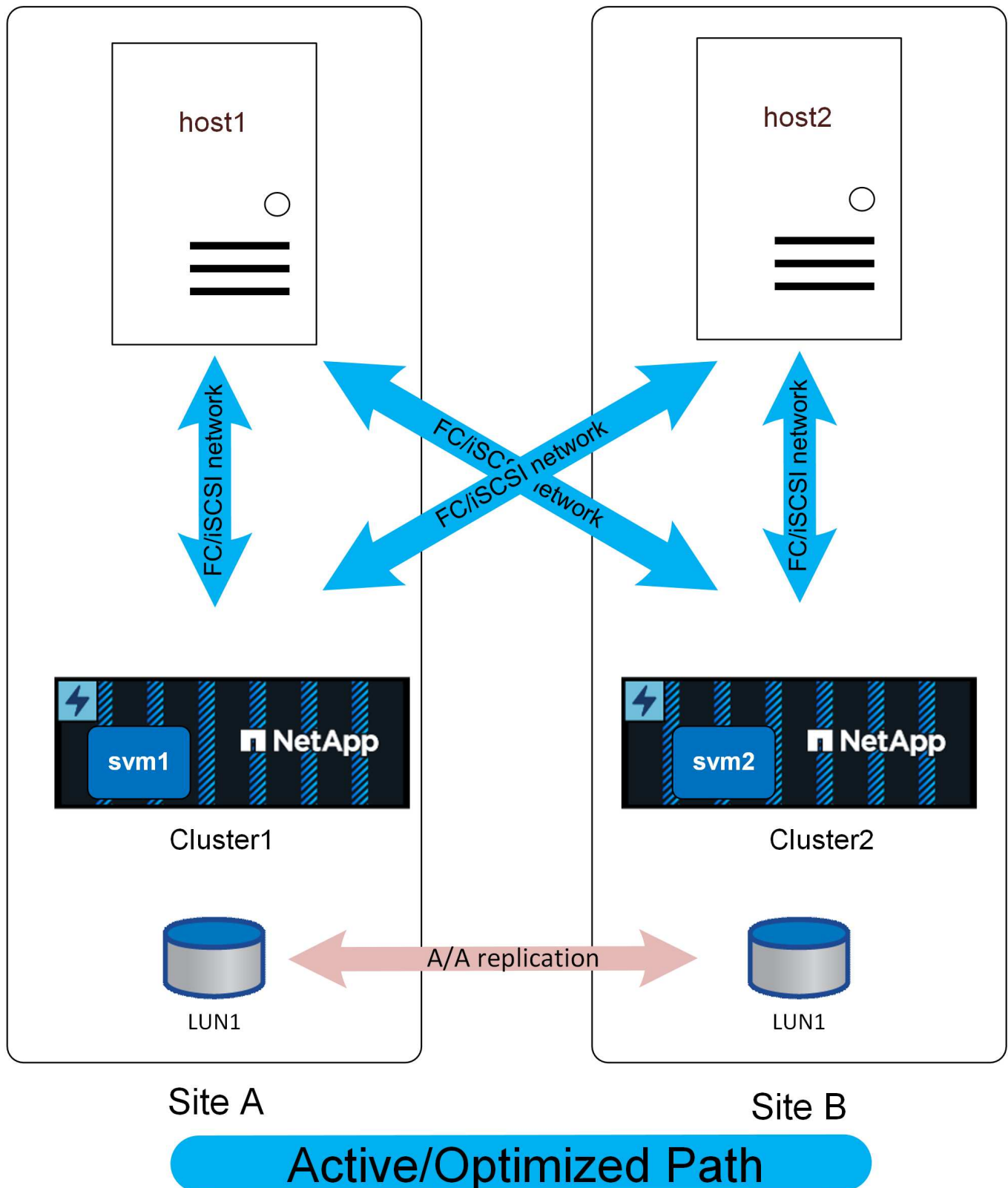
### Uniform access

Uniform access networking means hosts are able to access paths on both sites (or failure domains within the same site).

An important feature of SM-as is the ability to configure the storage systems to know where the hosts are located. When you map the LUNs to a given host, you can indicate whether or not they are proximal to a given storage system.

NetApp ASA systems offer active-active multipathing across all paths on a cluster. This also applies to SM-as configurations.





With uniform access, IO would be crossing the WAN. It is a full mesh networked cluster and this may or may not be desirable for all the use cases.

If the two sites were 100 meters apart with fiber connectivity there should be no detectable additional latency crossing the WAN, but if the sites were a long distance apart then read performance would suffer on both sites.

ASA with nonuniform access network would be an option to gain the cost and feature benefits of ASA without incurring a cross-site latency access penalty or use host proximity feature to allow site-local read/write access for both sites.

ASA with SM-as in a low-latency configuration offers two interesting benefits. First, it essentially **doubles** the performance for any single host because IO can be serviced by twice as many controllers using twice as many paths. Second, in a single-site environment it offers extreme availability because an entire storage system could be lost without interrupting host access.

### Proximity settings

Proximity refers to a per-cluster configuration that indicates a particular host WWN or iSCSI initiator ID belongs to a local host. It is a second, optional step for configuring LUN access.

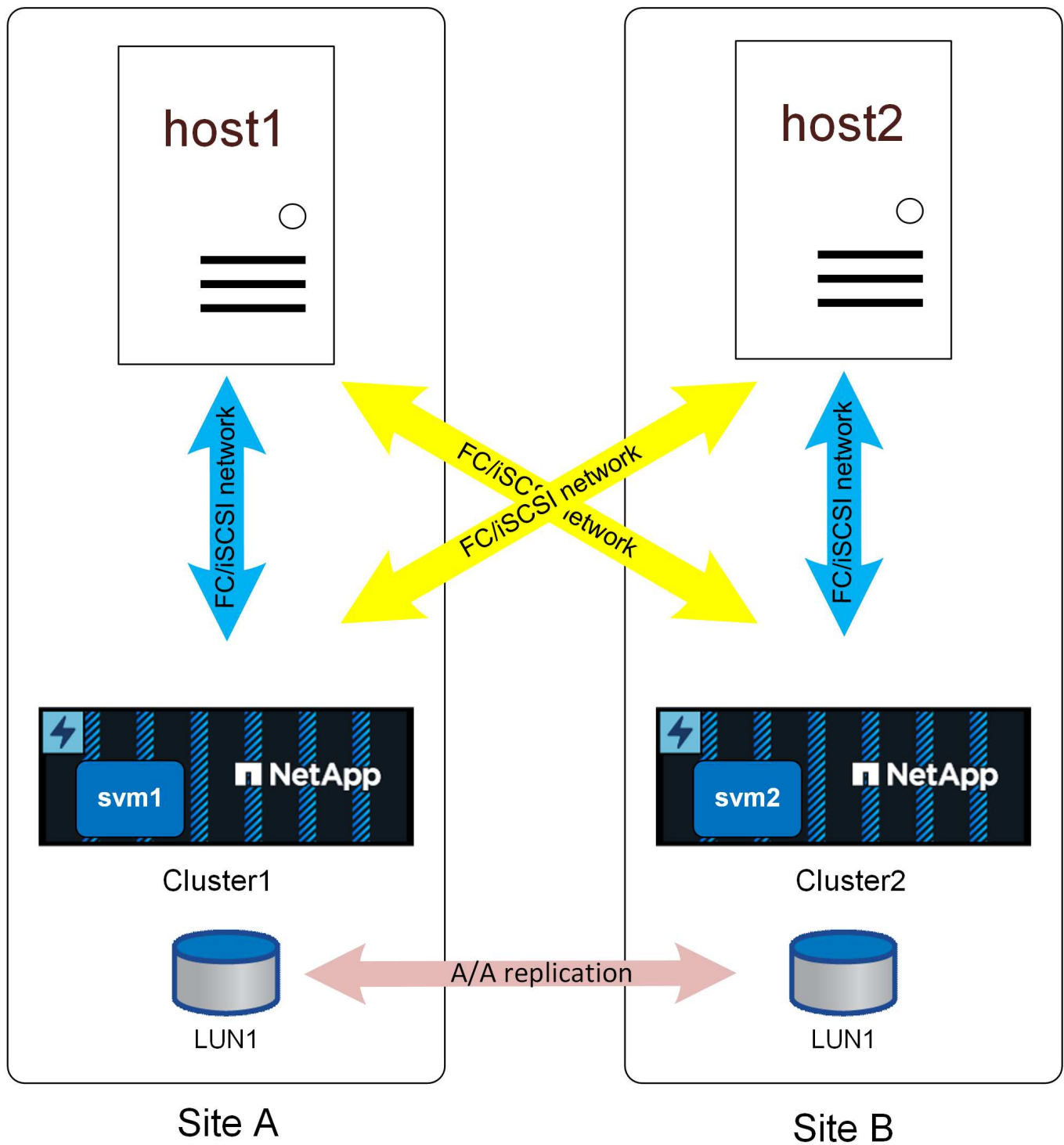
The first step is the usual igroup configuration. Each LUN must be mapped to an igroup that contains the WWN/iSCSI IDs of the hosts that need access to that LUN. This controls which host has *access* to a LUN.

The second, optional step is to configure host proximity. This does not control access, it controls *priority*.

For example, a host at site A might be configured to access a LUN that is protected by SnapMirror active sync, and since the SAN is extended across sites, paths are available to that LUN using storage on site A or storage on site B.

Without proximity settings, that host will use both storage systems equally because both storage systems will advertise active/optimized paths. If the SAN latency and/or bandwidth between sites is limited, this may not be desirable, and you may wish to ensure that during normal operation each host preferentially uses paths to the local storage system. This is configured by adding the host WWN/iSCSI ID to the local cluster as a proximal host. This can be done at the CLI or SystemManager.

The paths would appear as shown below when host proximity has been configured.

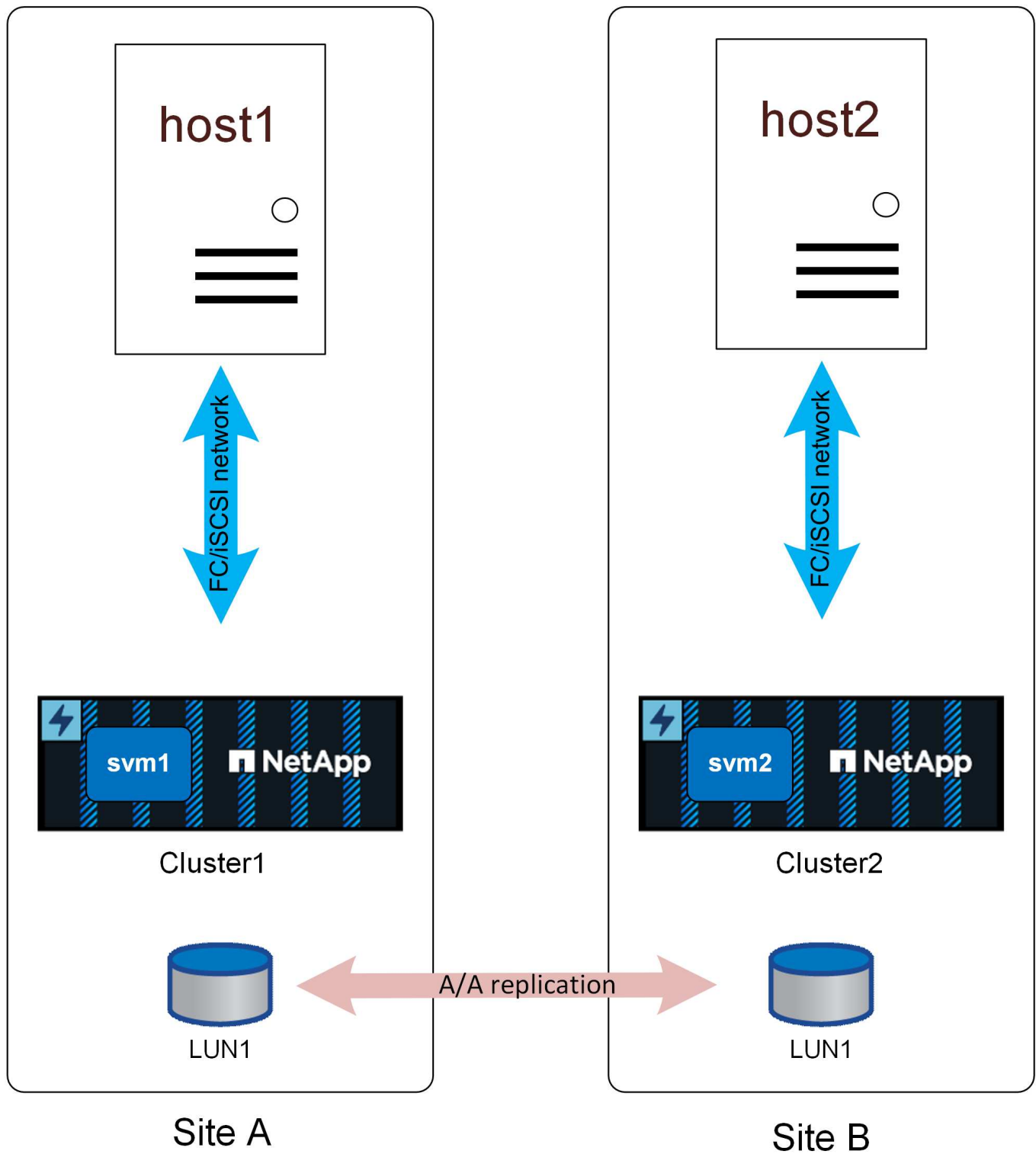


Active/Optimized Path

Active Path

**Nonuniform access**

Nonuniform access networking means each host only has access to ports on the local storage system. The SAN is not extended across sites (or failure domains within the same site).



## Active/Optimized Path

The primary benefit to this approach is SAN simplicity - you remove the need to stretch a SAN over the network. Some customers don't have sufficiently low-latency connectivity between sites or lack the infrastructure to tunnel FC SAN traffic over an intersite network.

The disadvantage to nonuniform access is that certain failure scenarios, including loss of the replication link, will result some hosts losing access to storage. Applications that run as single instances, such as a non-clustered database that is inherently only running on a single host at any given mount would fail if local storage connectivity was lost. The data would still be protected, but the database server would no longer have access. It would need to be restarted on a remote site, preferably through an automated process. For example, VMware HA can detect an all-paths-down situation on one server and restart a VM on another server where paths are available.

In contrast, a clustered application such as Oracle RAC can deliver a service that is simultaneously available at two different sites. Losing a site doesn't mean loss of the application service as a whole. Instances are still available and running at the surviving site.

In many cases, the additional latency overhead of an application accessing storage across a site-to-site link would be unacceptable. This means that the improved availability of uniform networking is minimal, since loss of storage on a site would lead to the need to shut down services on that failed site anyway.

There are redundant paths through the local cluster that are not shown on these diagrams for the sake of simplicity. ONTAP storage systems are HA themselves, so a controller failure should not result in site failure. It should merely result in a change in which local paths are used on the affected site.

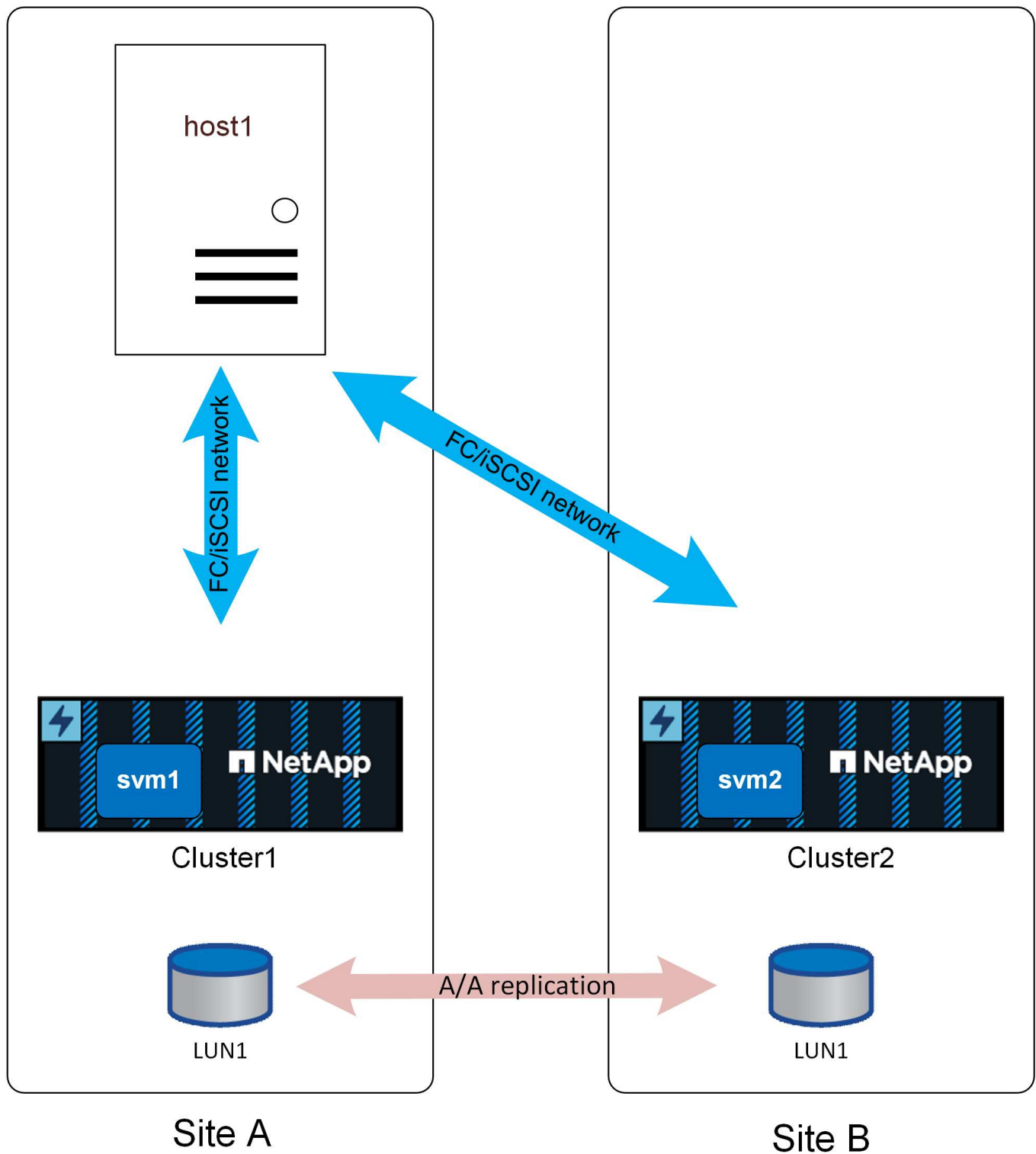
## Overview

SQL Server can be configured to work with SnapMirror active sync in several ways. The right answer depends on the available network connectivity, RPO requirements, and availability requirements.

### Standalone instance of SQL Server

The best practices for file layout and server configuration are the same as recommended in [SQL Server on ONTAP](#) documentation.

With a standalone setup, SQL Server could be running only at one site. Presumably [uniform](#) access would be used.



With uniform access, a storage failure at either site would not interrupt database operations. A complete site failure on the site that included the database server would, of course, result in an outage.

Some customers could configure an OS running at the remote site with a preconfigured SQL Server setup, updated with an equivalent build version as that of the production instance. Failover would require activating that standalone instance of SQL Server at the alternate site, discovering the LUNS, and starting the database. The complete process can be automated with the Windows Powershell cmdlet as no operations are required from the storage side.

**Nonuniform** access could also be used, but the result would be a database outage if the storage system where the database server was located had failed because the database would have no available paths to storage. This still may be acceptable in some cases. SnapMirror active sync would still be providing RPO=0 data protection, and, in the event of site failure, the surviving copy would be active and ready to resume operations using the same procedure used with uniform access as described above.

A simple and automated failover process can be more more easily configured with the use of a virtualize host. For example, if SQL Server data files are synchronously replicated to secondary storage along with a boot VMDK, then, in the event of a disaster, the complete environment could be activated at the alternate site. An administrator could either manually activate the host at the surviving site, or automate the process through a service such as VMware HA.

### **SQL Server failover cluster instance**

SQL Server failover instances could be also hosted on a Windows failover cluster running on a physical server or virtual server as the guest operating system. This multi-host architecture provides SQL Server instance and storage resiliency. Such deployment is helpful in high-demand environments seeking robust failover processes while maintaining enhanced performance. In a failover cluster setup, when a host or primary storage is affected then SQL Services will be failover to the secondary host, and at the same time, secondary storage will be available to serve IO. No automation script or administrator intervention is required.

## **Failure scenarios**

Planning a complete SnapMirror active sync application architecture requires understanding how SM-as will respond in various planned and unplanned failover scenarios.

For the following examples, assume that site A is configured as the preferred site.

### **Loss of replication connectivity**

If SM-as replication is interrupted, write IO cannot be completed because it would be impossible for a cluster to replicate changes to the opposite site.

#### **Site A (Preferred site)**

The result of replication link failure on the preferred site will be an approximate 15 second pause in write IO processing as ONTAP retries replicated write operations before it determines that the replication link is genuinely unreachable. After the 15 seconds elapses, the site A system resumes read and write IO processing. The SAN paths will not change, and the LUNs will remain online.

#### **Site B**

Since site B is not the SnapMirror active sync preferred site, its LUN paths will become unavailable after about 15 seconds.

### **Storage system failure**

The result of a storage system failure is nearly identical to the result of losing the replication link. The surviving site should experience a roughly 15 second IO pause. Once that 15 second period elapses, IO will resume on that site as usual.



## Loss of the mediator

The mediator service does not directly control storage operations. It functions as an alternate control path between clusters. It exists primarily to automate failover without the risk of a split-brain scenario. In normal operation, each cluster is replicating changes to its partner, and each cluster therefore can verify that the partner cluster is online and serving data. If the replication link failed, replication would cease.

The reason a mediator is required for safe automated failover is because it would otherwise be impossible for a storage cluster to be able to determine whether loss of bidirectional communication was the result of a network outage or actual storage failure.

The mediator provides an alternate path for each cluster to verify the health of its partner. The scenarios are as follows:

- If a cluster can contact its partner directly, replication services are operational. No action required.
- If a preferred site cannot contact its partner directly or via the mediator, it will assume the partner is either actually unavailable or was isolated and has taken its LUN paths offline. The preferred site will then proceed to release the RPO=0 state and continue processing both read and write IO.
- If a non-preferred site cannot contact its partner directly, but can contact it via the mediator, it will take its paths offline and await the return of the replication connection.
- If a non-preferred site cannot contact its partner directly or via an operational mediator, it will assume the partner is either actually unavailable or was isolated and has taken its LUN paths offline. The non-preferred site will then proceed to release the RPO=0 state and continue processing both read and write IO. It will assume the role of the replication source and will become the new preferred site.

If the mediator is wholly unavailable:

- Failure of replication services for any reason, including failure of the nonpreferred site or storage system, will result in the preferred site releasing the RPO=0 state and resuming read and write IO processing. The non-preferred site will take its paths offline.
- Failure of the preferred site will result in an outage because the non-preferred site will be unable to verify that the opposite site is truly offline and therefore it would not be safe for the nonpreferred site to resume services.

## Restoring services

After a failure is resolved, such as restoring site-to-site connectivity or powering on a failed system, the SnapMirror active sync endpoints will automatically detect the presence of a faulty replication relationship and bring it back to an RPO=0 state. Once synchronous replication is reestablished, the failed paths will come online again.

In many cases, clustered applications will automatically detect the return of failed paths, and those applications will also come back online. In other cases, a host-level SAN scan may be required, or applications may need to be brought back online manually. It depends on the application and how it is configured, and in general such tasks can be easily automated. ONTAP itself is self-healing and should not require any user intervention to resume RPO=0 storage operations.

## Manual failover

Changing the preferred site requires a simple operation. IO will pause for a second or two as authority over replication behavior switches between clusters, but IO is otherwise unaffected.

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