network subnet commands
ONTAP 9.13.1 commands
NetApp
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network subnet commands

network subnet add-ranges

Add new address ranges to a subnet

**Availability:** This command is available to cluster administrators at the admin privilege level.

**Description**
Add new address ranges to a subnet.

> All addresses in a range must be the same address family (IPv4 or IPv6) and must have the same subnet mask. Ranges that overlap or are next to existing ranges will be merged with the existing ranges.

**Parameters**

- **-ipspace <IPspace>** - IPspace Name
  The IPspace in which the range resides.

- **-subnet-name <subnet name>** - Subnet Name
  The name of the subnet.

- **-ip-ranges {<ipaddr>|<ipaddr>-<ipaddr>}** - IP Ranges
  The list of ranges to add to the subnet.

- **[-force-update-lif-associations <true>]** - Force Update LIF Associations
  This command will fail if any service processor interfaces or network interfaces are using the IP addresses in the ranges provided. Using this parameter will associate any manually addressed interfaces with the subnet and will allow the command to succeed.

**Examples**

The following example allocates addresses for subnet s1 in IPspace Default.

```
cluster1::> network subnet add-ranges -ipspace Default -subnet-name s1 -ip-ranges "10.98.1.20-10.98.1.30, 10.98.1.35, 10.98.1.40-10.98.1.49"
```

network subnet create

Create a new layer 3 subnet

**Availability:** This command is available to cluster administrators at the admin privilege level.
Description
Create a new subnet.

Parameters

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace Name
The IPspace to which the new subnet belongs.

-subnet-name <subnet name> - Subnet Name
The name of the subnet to be created. The name of the subnet needs to be unique within the IPspace.

-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain> - Broadcast Domain
The broadcast domain to which the new subnet belongs.

-subnet <IP Address/Mask> - Layer 3 Subnet
The address and mask of the subnet.

[-gateway <IP Address>] - Gateway
The gateway of the subnet.

[-ip-ranges {<ipaddr>|<ipaddr>-<ipaddr>}] - IP Addresses or IP Address Ranges
The IP ranges associated with this subnet.

[-force-update-lif-associations <true>] - Change the subnet association
This command will fail if any service processor interfaces or network interfaces are using the IP addresses in the ranges provided. Using this parameter will associate any manually addressed interfaces with the subnet and will allow the command to succeed.

Examples

The following examples create subnets named s1 and s6 in IPspace Default.

```
cluster1::> network subnet create -ipspace Default -broadcast-domain bd1
-subnet-name s1
```

```
cluster1::> network subnet create -ipspace Default -broadcast-domain bd1
-subnet-name s6
-subnet 3FFE::/64 -gateway 3FFE::1 -ip-ranges "3FFE::10-3FFE::20"
```

**network subnet delete**
Delete an existing subnet object
Availability: This command is available to cluster administrators at the admin privilege level.

Description
Delete a subnet that contains no ports.

Parameters
- **-ipspace** `<IPspace>` - IPspace Name
  The IPspace to which the subnet belongs.

- **-subnet-name** `<subnet name>` - Subnet Name
  The name of the subnet to be deleted.

  **[-force-update-lif-associations** `<true>`] - Change the subnet association
  This command will fail if the subnet has ranges containing any existing service processor interface or network interface IP addresses. Setting this value to true will remove the network interface associations with the subnet and allow the command to succeed. However, it will not affect service processor interfaces.

Examples
The following example deletes subnet `s1` in IPspace `Default`.

```
cluster1::> network subnet delete -ipspace Default -subnet-name s1
```

**network subnet modify**

Modify a layer 3 subnet

Availability: This command is available to cluster administrators at the admin privilege level.

Description
Modify a subnet.

Parameters
- **-ipspace** `<IPspace>` - IPspace Name
  The IPspace to which the subnet belongs.

- **-subnet-name** `<subnet name>` - Subnet Name
  The name of the subnet to modify.

  **[-subnet** `<IP Address/Mask>`] - Layer 3 Subnet
  The new address and mask of the subnet.

  **[-gateway** `<IP Address>`] - Gateway
  The new gateway address.
[-ip-ranges {<ipaddr>|<ipaddr>-<ipaddr>}]} - IP Addresses or IP Address Ranges
   The new IP ranges for this subnet.

[-force-update-lif-associations <true>] - Change the subnet association
   This command will fail if any existing service processor interfaces or network interfaces are using IP
   addresses in the IP ranges being added. It will also fail if any existing service processor interfaces or
   network interfaces are using IP addresses in the IP ranges being removed. Using this parameter will
   associate the interfaces with the IP addresses in the ranges being added to the subnet. It will also remove
   the subnet's association with the interfaces with IP addresses in the IP ranges being removed and will allow
   the command to succeed.

Examples
The following example modifies the subnet address and gateway.

```
cluster1::> network subnet modify -ipspace Default -subnet-name s1 -subnet
    192.168.2.0/24 -gateway 192.168.2.1
```

network subnet remove-ranges
Remove address ranges from a subnet

Availability: This command is available to cluster administrators at the admin privilege level.

Description
Remove address ranges from a subnet.

Parameters

-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name
   The IPspace in which the range resides.

-subnet-name <subnet name> - Subnet Name
   The name of the subnet.

-ip-ranges {<ipaddr>|<ipaddr>-<ipaddr>} - IP Ranges
   IP ranges to remove.

[-force-update-lif-associations <true>] - Force Update LIF Associations
   This command will fail if any existing service processor interfaces or network interfaces are using IP
   addresses in the ranges provided. Using this parameter will remove the subnet's association with those
   interfaces and allow the command to succeed.

Examples
The following example removes an address range with starting address of 10.98.1.1 from subnet s1 in
IPspace Default.
network subnet remove-ranges

network subnet rename

Rename a layer 3 subnet

Availability: This command is available to cluster administrators at the admin privilege level.

Description

Rename a Subnet.

Parameters

-ipspace <IPspace> - IPspace Name
  The IPspace to which the subnet belongs.

-subnet-name <subnet name> - Subnet Name
  The name of the subnet to rename.

-new-name <text> - New Name
  The new name for the subnet.

Examples

The following example renames subnet s1 to s3.

cluster1::> network subnet rename -ipspace Default -subnet s1 -new-name s3

network subnet show

Display subnet information

Availability: This command is available to cluster administrators at the admin privilege level.

Description

Display subnet information.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]
  If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use -fields ? to display the fields to specify.}
[[-instance ]] If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-ipspace <IPspace>] - IPspace Name
Selects the subnets that match the given IPspace name.

[-subnet-name <subnet name>] - Subnet Name
Selects the subnets that match the given subnet name.

[-broadcast-domain <Broadcast Domain>] - Broadcast Domain
Selects the subnets that match the given broadcast domain name.

[-subnet <IP Address/Mask>] - Layer 3 Subnet
Selects the subnets that match the given address and mask.

[-gateway <IP Address>] - Gateway
Selects the subnets that match the given gateway address.

[-ip-ranges {<ipaddr>|<ipaddr>-<ipaddr>}] - IP Addresses or IP Address Ranges
Selects the subnets that match the given IP range.

[-total-count <integer>] - Total Address Count
Selects the subnets that match the given total address count.

[-used-count <integer>] - Used Address Count
Selects the subnets that match the given number of addresses allocated.

[-available-count <integer>] - Available Address Count
Selects the subnets that match the given number of addresses available.

Examples
The following example displays general information about the subnets.
cluster1::> network subnet show

IPspace: Default

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subnet Name</th>
<th>Subnet</th>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Gateway</th>
<th>Avail/Total</th>
<th>Ranges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s4</td>
<td>192.168.4.0/24</td>
<td>bd4</td>
<td>192.168.4.1</td>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>192.168.5.6-192.168.5.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s6</td>
<td>192.168.6.0/24</td>
<td>bd4</td>
<td>192.168.6.1</td>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>192.168.6.6-192.168.6.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IPspace: ips1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subnet Name</th>
<th>Subnet</th>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Gateway</th>
<th>Avail/Total</th>
<th>Ranges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s10</td>
<td>192.168.6.0/24</td>
<td>bd10</td>
<td>192.168.6.1</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 entries were displayed.