# Table of Contents

vserver peer commands .......................................................... 1
  vserver peer accept .......................................................... 1
  vserver peer create ......................................................... 2
  vserver peer delete .......................................................... 4
  vserver peer modify-local-name ........................................... 5
  vserver peer modify ........................................................ 6
  vserver peer reject .......................................................... 6
  vserver peer repair-peer-name ........................................... 7
  vserver peer resume ........................................................ 7
  vserver peer show-all ....................................................... 8
  vserver peer show .......................................................... 10
  vserver peer suspend ....................................................... 13
  vserver peer permission create .......................................... 13
  vserver peer permission delete ......................................... 14
  vserver peer permission modify ......................................... 15
  vserver peer permission show ............................................ 16
  vserver peer transition create ......................................... 17
  vserver peer transition delete ......................................... 18
  vserver peer transition modify ......................................... 18
  vserver peer transition show ............................................ 19
vserver peer commands

vserver peer accept

Accept a pending Vserver peer relationship

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

Description

The vserver peer accept command is used to accept the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers. This command is used only for intercluster Vserver peer relationships.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name

Specifies name of the local Vserver for which you want to accept the Vserver peer relationship.

-peer-vserver <vserver> - Peer Vserver Name

Specifies name of the peer Vserver with which the Vserver peer relationship was initiated.

[-local-name <vserver>] - Peer Vserver Local Name

Specifies the unique local name to identify the peer Vserver with which the Vserver peer relationship was initiated. The default value is the remote peer Vserver name.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to accept the Vserver peer relationship between Vservers pvs1.example.com residing on cluster2, and lvs1.example.com residing on cluster1.

```
cluster2::> vserver peer accept -vserver pvs1.example.com -peer-vserver lvs1.example.com
```

The following example illustrates how to accept the Vserver peer relationship between Vservers pvs1.example.com residing on cluster2, and pvs1.example.com residing on cluster1. During execution of vserver peer create command on peer cluster, peer Vserver name is locally refered by unique system generated name pvs1.example.com.1. Using vserver peer accept command specify the unique -local-name for peer Vserver.

```
cluster2::> vserver peer accept -vserver pvs1.example.com -peer-vserver pvs1.example.com.1 -local-name locallyUniqueName
```

Related Links

• vserver peer create
vserver peer create

Create a new Vserver peer relationship

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

Description

The vserver peer create command creates a Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers residing on the same cluster or across two clusters. For intercluster Vserver peer relationships, the cluster administrator must accept or reject the relationship on the peer cluster.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name
  Specifies the name of the local Vserver.

-peer-vserver <vserver> - Peer Vserver Name
  Specifies the name of the peer Vserver with which you want to create the Vserver peer relationship.

[-peer-cluster <text>] - Peer Cluster Name
  Specifies the name of the peer cluster. If this is not specified, it is assumed that the peer Vserver resides on the same cluster.

-applications {snapmirror|file-copy|lun-copy|flexcache} - Peering Applications
  Specifies the applications for which the Vserver peer relationship is created.

[[-local-name <vserver>]] - Peer Vserver Local Name
  Specifies the unique local name to identify the peer Vserver with which you want to create the Vserver peer relationship. The default value is the remote peer Vserver name.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to create an intercluster Vserver peer relationship between Vserver lvs1.example.com, residing on cluster1, and pvs1.example.com, residing on cluster2. The relationship is created for SnapMirror.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer create -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver pvs1.example.com -peer-cluster cluster2 -applications snapmirror
```

The following example illustrates how to create an intercluster Vserver peer relationship between Vserver lvs1.example.com, residing on cluster1, and lvs1.example.com, residing on cluster2. The relationship is created for SnapMirror. The -local-name parameter is specified to create a local name used to identify the peer Vserver in cases where the name of the peer Vserver name is not uniquely referenced from local cluster.
The following example illustrates how to create an intercluster Vserver peer relationship between Vserver `lvs1`, residing on `cluster1`, and Vserver `pvs1`, residing on `cluster2`. The relationship is created for SnapMirror. The following Vserver peer permission exists on remote cluster `cluster2` for local Vserver `pvs1`.
cluster1::> vserver peer create -vserver lvs1 -peer-vserver pvs1 -peer-cluster cluster2 -applications snapmirror

crcluster1::> vserver peer show

Peer Cluster Vserver Applications
---------------- --------------- -----------------
cluster2 pvs1 snapmirror
1 entries were displayed.

crcluster1::> vserver peer delete
delDelete a Vserver peer relationship
delle

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

description

delete The vserver peer delete command deletes the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers.
Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name
  Specifies the local Vserver name for which you want to delete the Vserver peer relationship.

-peer-vserver <vserver> - Peer Vserver Name
  Specifies the peer Vserver name with which the Vserver peer relationship was established.

[-force <true>] - Force Delete
  Deletes the Vserver peer relationship even if the remote cluster is not accessible due to, for example, network connectivity issues.

[-foreground {true|false}] - Foreground
  This parameter optionally specifies whether the Vserver peer delete operation can be executed in the background. If nothing is specified, by default the Vserver peer delete operation is executed in the background.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to delete the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers lvs1.example.com residing on cluster1, and pvs1.example.com residing on cluster2.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer delete -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver pvs1.example.com
```

vserver peer modify-local-name

Modify the local name for a peer Vserver

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

Description

The vserver peer modify-local-name command modifies the local name for a remote peer Vserver. The new local name must be unique.

Parameters

-peer-cluster <text> - Peer Cluster
  Use this parameter to specify the peer cluster.

-peer-vserver <text> - Remote Peer Vserver
  Use this parameter to specify the existing remote peer Vserver name.

-new-name <vserver> - Remote Peer Vserver Local Name
  Use this parameter to specify the new local name of the peer Vserver. The new local name must conform to the same rules as a Vserver name.
Examples

```bash
cluster2::> vserver peer modify-local-name -peer-cluster cluster1 -peer -vserver vs51.example.com -new-name vs51_cluster1.example.com
```

### vserver peer modify

Modify a Vserver peer relationship

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

**Description**

The `vserver peer modify` command modifies applications of the Vserver peer relationship.

**Parameters**

- `-vserver <vserver>` - Vserver Name
  Specifies name of the local Vserver for which you want to modify applications of the Vserver peer relationship.

- `-peer-vserver <vserver>` - Peer Vserver Name
  Specifies name of the peer Vserver for which you want to modify applications of the Vserver peer relationship.

- `-applications {snapmirror|file-copy|lun-copy|flexcache}` - Peering Applications
  Specifies the Vserver peer applications.

**Examples**

The following example illustrates how to modify applications that are part of the peer relationship between the Vservers `lvs1.example.com` residing on `cluster1`, and `pvs1.example.com` residing on `cluster2`.

```bash
cluster1::> vserver peer modify -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver pvs1.example.com -applications snapmirror
```

### vserver peer reject

Reject a Vserver peer relationship

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

**Description**

The `vserver peer reject` command is used to reject the Vserver peer relationship between the two Vservers. This command is used only for an intercluster Vserver peer relationship.
Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name
   Specifies the name of the local Vserver for which you want to reject the Vserver peer relationship.

-peer-vserver <vserver> - Peer Vserver Name
   Specifies the name of the peer Vserver with which the Vserver peer relationship was initiated.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to reject the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers lvs1.example.com residing on cluster1, and pvs1.example.com residing on cluster2.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer reject -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver pvs1.example.com
```

vserver peer repair-peer-name

Repair the peer vserver name that was not updated during the last rename operation

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

Description

Updates the peer Vserver name in remote peer clusters for the specified Vserver in the local cluster.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - vserver (privilege: advanced)
   Name of the Vserver in the local cluster. This name will be repaired on remote peer clusters.

Examples

The following example updates the peer-Vserver name across the peered clusters:

```
cluster1::*> vserver peer repair-peer-name -vserver vs1.example.com
Info: Command completed successfully
```

vserver peer resume

Resume a Vserver peer relationship

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

The `vserver peer resume` command resumes the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers.

Parameters

`-vserver <vserver>` - Vserver Name
   Specifies name of the local Vserver for which you want to resume the Vserver peer relationship.

`-peer-vserver <vserver>` - Peer Vserver Name
   Specifies name of the peer Vserver with which you want to resume the Vserver peer relationship.

`[-force <true>]` - Force Resume
   Resumes the Vserver peer relationship even if the remote cluster is not accessible due to, for example, network connectivity issues.

Examples

The following example illustrates resuming a Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers residing on `cluster1`, and residing on `cluster2`.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer resume -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver pvs1.example.com
```

`vserver peer show-all`

(DEPRECATED)-Display Vserver peer relationships in detail

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

Description

The `vserver peer show-all` command displays the following information about Vserver peer relationships:

- Local Vserver name
- Peer Vserver name
- Local Vserver UUID
- Peer Vserver UUID
- Peer cluster name
- Applications
- State of the peering relationship
- Remote Vserver name
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.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Local Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified local Vserver.

[-peer-vserver <text>] - Peer Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified peer Vserver.

[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Local Vserver UUID (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified local Vserver UUID.

[-peer-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Peer Vserver UUID (privilege: advanced)

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified peer Vserver UUID.

[-peer-state {peered|pending|initializing|initiated|rejected|suspended|deleted}] - Peering State

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified peer state.

[-applications {snapmirror|file-copy|lun-copy|flexcache}] - Peering Applications

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that have the specified applications.

[-peer-cluster <text>] - Peer Cluster Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that have the specified peer cluster name.

[-remote-vserver-name <text>] - Remote Vserver Name

If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified remote Vserver.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to display Vserver peer relationships.
vserver peer show

Display Vserver peer relationships

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

Description

The vserver peer show command displays the following information about Vserver peer relationships:

• Local Vserver name
• Peer Vserver name
• Local Vserver UUID
• Peer Vserver UUID
• Peer cluster name
• State of the peering relationship
• Applications
• Remote Vserver name

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.

[-vserver <vserver>] - Local Vserver Name
  If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified local Vserver.

[-peer-vserver <text>] - Peer Vserver Name
  If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified peer Vserver.

[-peer-state {peered|pending|initializing|initiated|rejected|suspended|deleted}] - Peering State
  If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified peer state.

[-applications {snapmirror|file-copy|lun-copy|flexcache}] - Peering Applications
  If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that have the specified applications.

[-peer-cluster <text>] - Peer Cluster Name
  If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that have the specified peer cluster name.

[-peer-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Peer Vserver UUID (privilege: advanced)
  If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified peer Vserver UUID.

[-vserver-uuid <UUID>] - Local Vserver UUID (privilege: advanced)
  If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified local Vserver UUID.

[-remote-vserver-name <text>] - Remote Vserver Name
  If this parameter is specified, the command displays relationships that match the specified remote Vserver.

Examples

The following examples illustrate how to display Vserver peer relationships. + Cluster administrator:
cluster1::> vserver peer show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peer</th>
<th>Peer</th>
<th>Peering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lvs1.example.com</td>
<td>lvs2.example.com</td>
<td>peered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lvs2.example.com</td>
<td>lvs1.example.com</td>
<td>peered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lvs1.example.com</td>
<td>pvs1.example.com</td>
<td>peered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pvs1.example.com</td>
<td>lvs2.example.com</td>
<td>peered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lvs1.example.com</td>
<td>lvs1.example.com</td>
<td>peered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lvs1.example.com</td>
<td>lvs3.example.com</td>
<td>peered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pvs1.example.com</td>
<td>lvs1.example.com</td>
<td>peered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lvs1.example.com</td>
<td>lvs1_cluster4.example.com</td>
<td>peered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 entries were displayed.

Vserver administrator:

vs11.example.com::> vserver peer show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peer</th>
<th>Peer</th>
<th>Peering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vs11.example.com</td>
<td>pvs21.example.com</td>
<td>peered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>snapmirror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pvs21.example.com</td>
<td>vs11.example.com</td>
<td>peered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>file-copy, snapmirror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs12.example.com</td>
<td>vs11.example.com</td>
<td>peered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>file-copy, snapmirror</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.
vserver peer suspend

Suspend a Vserver peer relationship

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

Description

The vserver peer suspend command suspends the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers.

Parameters

-vserver <vserver> - Vserver Name
Specifies name of the local Vserver for which you want to suspend the Vserver peer relationship.

-peer-vserver <vserver> - Peer Vserver Name
Specifies name of the peer Vserver for which you want to suspend the Vserver peer relationship.

[-force <true>] - Force Suspend
Suspends the Vserver peer relationship even if the remote cluster is not accessible due to, for example, network connectivity issues.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to suspend the Vserver peer relationship between two Vservers lvs1.example.com residing on cluster1, and pvs1.example.com residing on cluster2.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer suspend -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver pvs1.example.com
```

vserver peer permission create

Create a new Vserver peer permission

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

Description

The vserver peer permission create command creates a new Vserver peer permission that can be used during intercluster Vserver peer relationship creation. Once this permission exists for a local Vserver and peer cluster combination on local cluster, no explicit vserver peer accept command is required for any incoming Vserver peer relationship creation request from a remote cluster for that local Vserver. Peer relationship directly changes state to peered on both clusters.

Parameters
-peer-cluster <text> - Peer Cluster Name
    Specifies the name of the peer Cluster.

-vserver <text> - Vserver Name
    Specifies the name of the local Vserver. Use "*" to create permission that applies for all local Vservers.

-applications {snapmirror|flexcache} - Peering Applications
    Specifies the applications that can make use of the intercluster Vserver peer relationship.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to create Vserver peer permissions:

```bash
cluster1::> vserver peer permission create -peer-cluster cluster2 -vserver vs1 -applications snapmirror
```

The following example illustrates how to create a Vserver peer permission that applies for all the local Vservers

```bash
cluster1::> vserver peer permission create -peer-cluster cluster2 -vserver "*" -applications snapmirror
```

Warning: This Vserver peer permission applies to all local Vservers. After that no explicit "vserver peer accept" command required for Vserver peer relationship creation request from peer cluster "cluster2" with any of the local Vservers. Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y

```bash
cluster1::> vserver peer permission show
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peer Cluster</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Applications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster2</td>
<td>&quot;*&quot;</td>
<td>snapmirror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster2</td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>snapmirror</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.

Note that both all Vservers and any local Vserver name permission can exists at same time.

Related Links

- [vserver peer accept](#)

vserver peer permission delete

Delete a Vserver peer permission
Availability: This command is available to cluster administrators at the admin privilege level.

Description

The vserver peer permission delete command deletes Vserver peer permissions.

Parameters

- **-peer-cluster <text>** - Peer Cluster Name
  
  Specifies the name of the peer Cluster.

- **-vserver <text>** - Vserver Name
  
  Specifies the name of the local Vserver.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to delete Vserver peer permissions:

```
cluster1::> vserver peer permission delete -peer-cluster cluster2 -vserver vs1
```

vserver peer permission modify

Modify the Existing Vserver peer permission

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

Description

The vserver peer permission modify command is used to modify attributes of the Vserver peer permission relationship. Changes made using this command will only apply to Vserver peer relationships that are created after the Vserver peer permission have been modified. Vserver peer permission is used to give permission to a local Vserver for intercluster Vserver peer relationship creation so that the command vserver peer accept is not required for incoming Vserver peer relationship creation from a remote cluster for that local Vserver.

Parameters

- **-peer-cluster <text>** - Peer Cluster Name
  
  Specifies the name of the peer cluster.

- **-vserver <text>** - Vserver Name
  
  Specifies name of the local Vserver for which you want to modify applications of the Vserver peer permission relationship.

- **-applications {snapmirror|flexcache}** - Peering Applications
  
  Specifies the applications that can make use of the intercluster Vserver peer relationship.
Examples

The following example illustrates how to modify Vserver peer permissions:

```
cluster1::*> vserver peer permission modify -peer-cluster cluster2
-vserver vs1 -applications snapmirror
```

Related Links

- vserver peer accept

vserver peer permission show

Display Vserver peer permissions

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

Description

The vserver peer permission show command displays the following information about Vserver peer permissions:

- Peer cluster name
- Local Vserver name
- Applications

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.

```
[-peer-cluster <text>] - Peer Cluster Name
```

If this parameter is specified, the command displays permissions that have the specified peer cluster name.

```
[-vserver <text>] - Vserver Name
```

If this parameter is specified, the command displays permissions that match the specified local Vserver.

```
[-applications {snapmirror|flexcache}] - Peering Applications
```

If this parameter is specified, the command displays permissions that have the specified applications.

Examples

The following examples illustrate how to display Vserver peer permissions:
vserver peer permission show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peer Cluster</th>
<th>Vserver</th>
<th>Applications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster2</td>
<td>'*'</td>
<td>snapmirror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster3</td>
<td>vs1</td>
<td>snapmirror</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 entries were displayed.

vserver peer transition create

Create a new transition peer relationship between a 7-Mode system and a Vserver.

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

**Description**

The `vserver peer transition create` command creates a transition peer relationship between a 7-Mode system and a Vserver. This command is not supported from 9.12.1

**Parameters**

- `-local-vserver <vserver name>` - Local Vserver name
  Specifies the name of the local Vserver.

- `-src-filer-name <text>` - Source 7-Mode system
  Specifies the name of the source 7-Mode system (hostname or IP address).

- `[-multi-path-address <text>]` - Additional address for source 7-Mode system
  Additional address (hostname or IP address) for the source 7-Mode system.

- `[-local-lifs <lif-name>,…]` - List of Local LIFs
  List of LIFs to be used for this peering relationship. The LIF role can be data or node-mgmt or intercluster or cluster-mgmt.

**Examples**

The following example illustrates how to create a transition peer relationship between Vserver `vs1.example.com`, residing on Cluster1, and a 7-Mode system `src1.example.com`. We can also specify an additional multipath address `src1-e0d.example.com`, for load balancing and list of local LIFs `lif1, lif2` to be used.

Cluster1::> vserver peer transition create -local-vserver vs1.example.com -src-filer-name src1.example.com -multi-path-address src1-e0d.example.com -local-lifs lif1,lif2
vserver peer transition delete

Delete a transition peer relationship.

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

**Description**

The `vserver peer transition delete` command deletes the transition peer relationship.

**Parameters**

- **-local-vserver <vserver name>** - Local Vserver name
  - Specifies the name of the local Vserver.

- **-src-filer-name <text>** - Source 7-Mode system
  - Specifies the name of the source 7-Mode system (hostname or IP address).

**Examples**

The following example illustrates how to delete the transition peer relationship between a Vserver `lvsl.example.com` residing on cluster1, and source 7-Mode system `src1.example.com`.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer transition delete -local-vserver lvsl.example.com
-sr-filer-name src1.example.com
```

vserver peer transition modify

Modify a transition peer relationship.

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

**Description**

The `vserver peer transition modify` command is used to modify the multipath address or local LIFs of the transition peer relationship.

**Parameters**

- **-local-vserver <vserver name>** - Local Vserver name
  - Specifies the name of the local Vserver.

- **-src-filer-name <text>** - Source 7-Mode system
  - Specifies the name of the source 7-Mode system (hostname or IP address).

- **[-multi-path-address <text>]** - Additional address for source 7-Mode system
  - Additional address (hostname or IP address) for the source 7-Mode system.
[-local-lifs <lif-name>,... ] - List of Local LIFs

List of LIFs to be used for this peering relationship. The LIF role can be data or node-mgmt or intercluster or cluster-mgmt.

Examples

The following example illustrates how to modify a transition peer relationship’s multipath address.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer transition modify -local-vserver vs1.example.com
       -src-filer-name src1.example.com -multi-path-address src1-e0b.example.com
```

The following example illustrates how to modify the local LIFs of a transition peer relationship.

```
Cluster1::> vserver peer transition modify -local-vserver vs1.example.com
       -src-filer-name src1.example.com
       -local-lifs lif1, lif2
```

vserver peer transition show

Display transition peer relationships.

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

Description

The `vserver peer transition show` command displays the following information about transition peer transition relationships:

- Local Vserver name
- Source 7-Mode system
- Multi-path address
- Local LIFs

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.

```
[-local-vserver <vserver name>] - Local Vserver name
```

If this parameter is specified, the command displays transition peer information about the specified local Vserver.
[-src-filer-name <text>] - Source 7-Mode system
   If this parameter is specified, the command displays transition peer information about the specified source 7-Mode system.

[-multi-path-address <text>] - Additional address for source 7-Mode system
   If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the specified multipath-address.

[-local-lifs <lif-name>,...] - List of Local LIFs
   If this parameter is specified, the command displays information about the specified local LIFs.

Examples

```bash
cluster1::> vserver peer transition show
Vserver  Source Filer  Multi Path Address    Local LIFs
--------  ------------  -----------------     ----------------
vs1.example.com                              lif1, lif2
src1.example.com                            lif1, lif2
src1-e0b.example.com
```
Copyright information

Copyright © 2024 NetApp, Inc. All Rights Reserved. Printed in the U.S. No part of this document covered by copyright may be reproduced in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or storage in an electronic retrieval system—without prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Software derived from copyrighted NetApp material is subject to the following license and disclaimer:

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY NETAPP "AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL NETAPP BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

NetApp reserves the right to change any products described herein at any time, and without notice. NetApp assumes no responsibility or liability arising from the use of products described herein, except as expressly agreed to in writing by NetApp. The use or purchase of this product does not convey a license under any patent rights, trademark rights, or any other intellectual property rights of NetApp.

The product described in this manual may be protected by one or more U.S. patents, foreign patents, or pending applications.

LIMITED RIGHTS LEGEND: Use, duplication, or disclosure by the government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (b)(3) of the Rights in Technical Data -Noncommercial Items at DFARS 252.227-7013 (FEB 2014) and FAR 52.227-19 (DEC 2007).

Data contained herein pertains to a commercial product and/or commercial service (as defined in FAR 2.101) and is proprietary to NetApp, Inc. All NetApp technical data and computer software provided under this Agreement is commercial in nature and developed solely at private expense. The U.S. Government has a non-exclusive, non-transferrable, nonsublicensable, worldwide, limited irrevocable license to use the Data only in connection with and in support of the U.S. Government contract under which the Data was delivered. Except as provided herein, the Data may not be used, disclosed, reproduced, modified, performed, or displayed without the prior written approval of NetApp, Inc. United States Government license rights for the Department of Defense are limited to those rights identified in DFARS clause 252.227-7015(b) (FEB 2014).

Trademark information

NETAPP, the NETAPP logo, and the marks listed at http://www.netapp.com/TM are trademarks of NetApp, Inc. Other company and product names may be trademarks of their respective owners.