vserver peer commands

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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}` - 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.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer create -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver
lvs1.example.com -peer-cluster cluster2 -applications snapmirror -local
-name cluster2lvs1locallyUniqueName

cluster1::> vserver peer show
            Peer        Peer                           Peering
Remote
Vserver     Vserver     State        Peer Cluster      Applications
Vserver
----------- ----------- ------------ ----------------- --------------
---------
lvs1.example.com
            cluster2lvs1locallyUniqueName
                        initiated    cluster2          snapmirror
lvs1.example.com
cluster1::> vserver peer show -instance
Local Vserver Name: lvs1.example.com
   Peer Vserver Name: cluster2lvs1locallyUniqueName
       Peering State: initiated
Peering Applications: snapmirror
 Remote Vserver Name: lvs1.example.com
```

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* .

```
cluster2::> vserver peer permission show
Peer Cluster     Vserver         Applications
---------------- --------------- -----------------
cluster1         pvs1            snapmirror
1 entries were displayed.

cluster1::> vserver peer create -vserver lvs1 -peer-vserver pvs1 -peer
-cluster cluster2 -applications snapmirror

cluster1::> vserver peer show
            Peer        Peer                            Peering
Remote
Vserver     Vserver     State        Peer Cluster      Applications
Vserver
----------- ----------- ------------ ----------------- --------------
---------
lvs1        pvs1        peered       cluster2          snapmirror     pvs1

cluster2::> vserver peer show
            Peer        Peer                            Peering
Remote
Vserver     Vserver     State        Peer Cluster      Applications
Vserver
----------- ----------- ------------ ----------------- --------------
---------
pvs1        lvs1        peered       cluster1          snapmirror     lvs1
```

Here is an another example which creates an intracluster Vserver peer relationship.

```
cluster1::> vserver peer create -vserver lvs1.example.com -peer-vserver
lvs2.example.com -applications snapmirror
```

vserver peer delete

Delete a Vserver peer relationship

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

Description

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.

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

```
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}` - 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`* .

```
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 *`lvs1.example.com`* residing on *`cluster1`* , and *`pvs1.example.com`* 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}] - 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. +

```
cluster1::> vserver peer show-all
            Peer        Peer                            Peering
Remote
Vserver     Vserver     State        Peer Cluster      Applications
Vserver
----------- ----------- ------------ ----------------- --------------
---------
lvs1.example.com
            lvs2.example.com
                        peered       cluster1          snapmirror
lvs2.example.com
lvs1.example.com
            pvs1.example.com
                        peered       cluster2          snapmirror
pvs1.example.com
lvs2.example.com
            lvs1.example.com
                        peered       cluster1          snapmirror
lvs1.example.com
lvs3.example.com
            pvs1_cluster3.example.com
                        peered       cluster3          snapmirror
pvs1.example.com
lvs1.example.com
            lvs1_cluster4.example.com
                        peered       cluster4          snapmirror
lvs1.example.com
5 entries were displayed.
```

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}] - 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
            Peer        Peer                            Peering
Remote
Vserver     Vserver     State        Peer Cluster      Applications
Vserver
----------- ----------- ------------ ----------------- --------------
---------
lvs1.example.com
            lvs2.example.com
                        peered       cluster1          snapmirror
lvs2.example.com
lvs1.example.com
            pvs1.example.com
                        peered       cluster2          snapmirror
pvs1.example.com
lvs2.example.com
            lvs1.example.com
                        peered       cluster1          snapmirror
lvs1.example.com
lvs3.example.com
            pvs1_cluster3.example.com
                        peered       cluster3          snapmirror
pvs1.example.com
lvs1.example.com
            lvs1_cluster4.example.com
                        peered       cluster4          snapmirror
lvs1.example.com
5 entries were displayed.
```

Vserver administrator:

```
vs11.example.com::> vserver peer show
            Peer        Peer         Peering                Remote
Vserver     Vserver     State        Applications           Vserver
----------- ----------- ------------ --------------------- ----------
vs11.example.com
            pvs21.example.com
                        peered       snapmirror
pvs21.example.com
vs11.example.com
            vs12.example.com
                        peered       file-copy, snapmirror
vs12.example.com
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 explict 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>,…` - 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:

```
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

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

Warning: This Vserver peer permission applies to all local Vservers. After
that no explict
"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
cluster1::> vserver peer permission show
Peer Cluster     Vserver         Applications
---------------- --------------- -----------------
cluster2         "*"             snapmirror
cluster2         vs1             snapmirror
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 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>,…] - 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:

```
cluster1::> vserver peer permission show
Peer Cluster     Vserver         Applications
---------------- --------------- -----------------
cluster2         "*"             snapmirror
cluster3         vs1             snapmirror
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.

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 -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 *lvs1.example.com* residing on *cluster1* , and source 7-Mode system*src1.example.com* .

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

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

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