



Volume disaster recovery preparation workflow

System Manager Classic

NetApp
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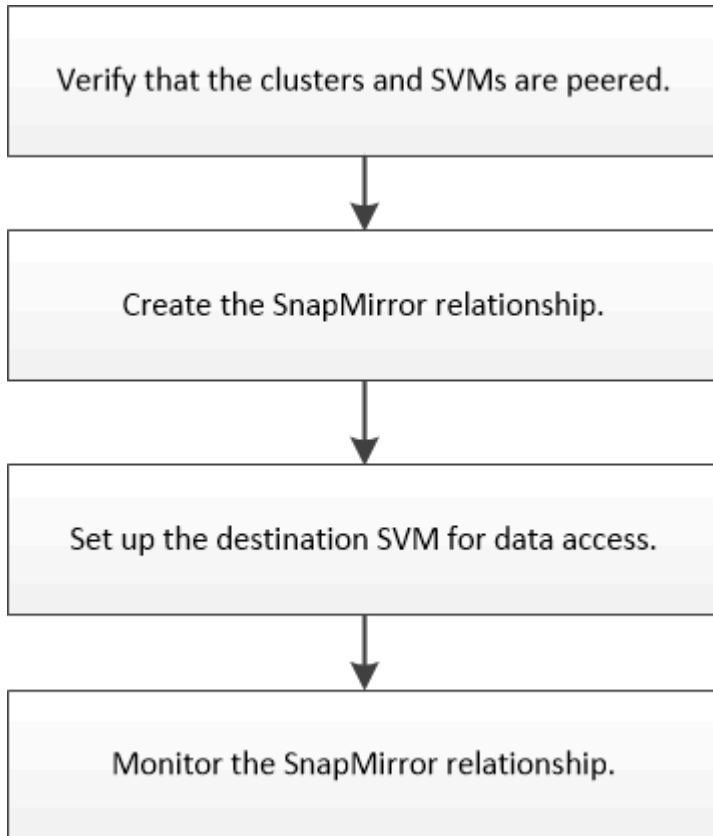
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Volume disaster recovery preparation workflow

Preparing volumes for disaster recovery involves verifying the cluster peer relationship, creating the SnapMirror relationship between volumes residing on peered clusters, setting up the destination SVM for data access, and monitoring the SnapMirror relationship periodically.



Additional documentation is available to help you activate the destination volume to test the disaster recovery setup or when a disaster occurs. You can also learn more about how to reactivate the source volume after the disaster.

[Volume disaster recovery](#)

+ Describes how to quickly activate a destination volume after a disaster and then reactivate the source volume in ONTAP.

Verify the cluster peer relationship and SVM peer relationship

Before you set up a volume for disaster recovery, you must verify that the source and destination clusters are peered and are communicating with each other through the peer relationship.

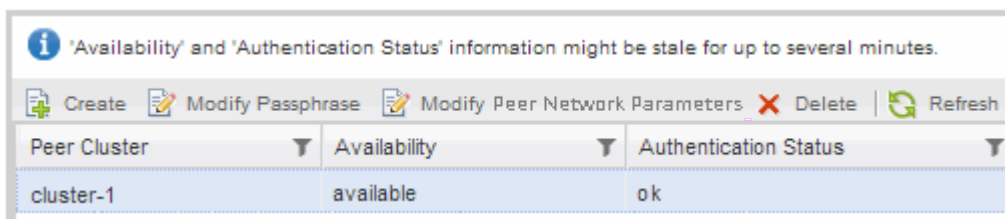
Procedure

- If you are running ONTAP 9.3 or later, perform the following steps to verify the cluster peer relationship and SVM peer relationship:
 - a. Click **Configuration > Cluster Peers**.
 - b. Verify that the peered cluster is authenticated and is available.



Peer Cluster	Availability	Authentication Status	Local Cluster IPspace	Peer Cluster Intercluster IP Addresses	Last Updated Time
cluster2	Available	Ok	Default	10.237.213.119,10.237.213.127	Nov 27, 2017, 2:13 PM

- c. Click **Configuration > SVM Peers**.
 - d. Verify that the destination SVM is peered with the source SVM.
- If you are running ONTAP 9.2 or earlier, perform the following steps to verify the cluster peer relationship and SVM peer relationship:
 - a. Click the **Configurations** tab.
 - b. In the **Cluster Details** pane, click **Cluster Peers**.
 - c. Verify that the peered cluster is authenticated and available.



'Availability' and 'Authentication Status' information might be stale for up to several minutes.

Peer Cluster	Availability	Authentication Status
cluster-1	available	ok

- d. Click the **SVMs** tab and select the source SVM.
- e. In the **Peer Storage Virtual Machines** area, verify the destination SVM is peered with the source SVM.

If you do not see any peered SVM in this area, you can create the SVM peer relationship when creating the SnapMirror relationship.

[Creating the SnapMirror relationship \(ONTAP 9.2 or earlier\)](#)

Create the SnapMirror relationship (Beginning with ONTAP 9.3)

You must create a SnapMirror relationship between the source volume on one cluster and the destination volume on the peered cluster for replicating data for disaster recovery.

Before you begin

- The destination aggregate must have available space.
- Both the clusters must be configured and set up appropriately to meet the requirements of your environment for user access, authentication, and client access.

About this task

You must perform this task from the **source** cluster.

Steps

1. Click **Storage > Volumes**.
2. Select the volume for which you want to create a mirror relationship, and then click **Actions > Protect**.
3. In the **Relationship Type** section, select **Mirror** from the **Relationship Type** drop-down list.
4. In the **Volumes: Protect Volumes** page, provide the following information:

- a. Select **Mirror** as the relationship type.
- b. Select the destination cluster, destination SVM, and the suffix for the name of the destination volume.

Only peered SVMs and allowed SVMs are listed under destination SVMs.

- c. Click .

- d. In the **Advanced Options** dialog box, verify that `MirrorAllSnapshots` is set as the protection policy.

`DPDefault` and `MirrorLatest` are the other default protection policies that are available for `SnapMirror` relationships.

- e. Select a protection schedule.

By default, the `hourly` schedule is selected.

- f. Verify that **Yes** is selected for initializing the `SnapVault` relationship.

All of the data protection relationships are initialized by default. Initializing the `SnapMirror` relationship ensures that the destination volume has a baseline to start protecting the source volume.

- g. Click **Apply** to save the changes.

Advanced Options



Protection Policy MirrorAllSnapshots

SnapMirror Labels	Retention Count
sm_created	1
all_source_snapshots	1

Protection Schedule hourly

Every hour at 05 minute(s)

i Initialize Protection Yes No

i SnapLock for SnapVault SnapVault SnapLock for SnapVault is not supported for the selected destination or the selected relationship type.

i FabricPool There is no FabricPool assigned to the destination SVM.

Apply

5. Click **Save** to create the SnapMirror relationship.
6. Verify that the relationship status of the SnapMirror relationship is in the `SnapshotMirrored` state.
 - a. Navigate to the **Volumes** window, and then select the volume that the volume for which you created the SnapMirror relationship.
 - b. Double-click the volume to view the volume details, and then click **PROTECTION** to view the data protection status of the volume.

Volume: vol_mirror_src < Back to All volumes edit Control Actions Refresh

Overview Snapshots Copies Data Protection Storage Efficiency Performance

Health	Destination SVM	Destination Volume	Destination Clu...	Relationship...	Transfer S...	Type	Lag Time	Policy
	svm2	vol_mirror_src_dst	cluster2	SnapshotMirrored	Idle	Version-Flexible...	None	MirrorAllSnap...

What to do next

You must make a note of the settings for the source volume such as thin provisioning, deduplication, compression, and autogrow. You can use this information to verify the destination volume settings when you break the SnapMirror relationship.

Create the SnapMirror relationship (ONTAP 9.2 or earlier)

You must create a SnapMirror relationship between the source volume on one cluster and the destination volume on the peered cluster for replicating data for disaster recovery.

Before you begin

- You must have the cluster administrator user name and password for the destination cluster.
- The destination aggregate must have available space.
- Both the clusters must be configured and set up appropriately to meet the requirements of your environment for user access, authentication, and client access.

About this task

You must perform this task from the **source** cluster.

Steps

1. Click **Storage > SVMs**.
2. Select the SVM, and then click **SVM Settings**.
3. Click the **Volumes** tab.
4. Select the volume for which you want to create a mirror relationship, and then click **Protect**.

The Create Protection Relationship window is displayed.

5. In the **Relationship Type** section, select **Mirror** from the **Relationship Type** drop-down list.
6. In the **Destination Volume** section, select the peered cluster.
7. Specify the SVM for the destination volume:

If the SVM is...	Then...
Peered	Select the peered SVM from the list.
Not peered	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Select the SVM.b. Click Authenticate.c. Enter the cluster administrator's credentials of the peered cluster, and then click Create.

8. Create a new destination volume:
 - a. Select the **New Volume** option.
 - b. Use the default volume name or specify a new volume name.
 - c. Select the destination aggregate.

Destination Volume

Cluster:

Storage Virtual Machine:

Volume: New Volume Select Volume

Volume name:

Aggregate:
387.19 GB available (of 390.21 GB)

Space Reserve (optional):

9. In the **Configuration Details** section, select **MirrorAllSnapshots** as the mirror policy.

DPDefault and MirrorLatest are the other default mirror policies that are available for SnapMirror relationships.

10. Select a protection schedule from the list of schedules.
11. Ensure that the **Initialize Relationship** check box is selected, and then click **Create**.

Initializing the SnapMirror relationship ensures that the destination volume has a baseline to start protecting the source volume.

Configuration Details

Mirror Policy: [Create Policy](#)
SnapMirror labels: sm_created

Schedule: hourly [Create Schedule](#)
Every hour at 05 minute(s)
 None

Initialize Relationship

The relationship is initialized by starting a baseline transfer of data from the source volume to the destination volume.

The initialization operation might take some time. The Status section shows the status of each job.

Create Protection Relationship

Source Volume

Cluster: cluster-1
Storage Virtual Machine: svm1
Volume: svm1_root { Used space 844 KB }

Destination Volume

Cluster: cluster-1
Storage Virtual Machine: svm2
Volume: svm1_svm1_root_mirror

Configuration Details

Mirror Policy: DPDefault
Schedule: hourly

Status

Create volume	✔ Completed successfully
Create relationship	✔ Completed successfully
Initialize relationship	✔ Started successfully

12. Verify the relationship status of the SnapMirror relationship:

- a. Select the volume for which you created the SnapMirror relationship from the **Volumes** list, and then click **Data Protection**.
- b. In the **Data Protection** tab, verify that the SnapMirror relationship that you created is listed and that the relationship state is `SnapshotMirrored`.



Destination Storage/Virtual Mach.	Destination Volume	Is Healthy	Relationship State	Transfer Status	Type	Log Time	Policy
svs2	svs2_vol_1_mirror	✔ Yes	SnapshotMirrored	Idle	Mirror	13 min(s)	DRDefault

What to do next

You must make a note of the settings for the source volume such as thin provisioning, deduplication, compression, and autogrow. You can use this information to verify the destination volume settings when you break the SnapMirror relationship.

Set up the destination SVM for data access

You can minimize data access disruption when activating the destination volume by setting up required configurations such as LIFs, CIFS shares, and export policies for the NAS environment, and LIFs and initiator groups for the SAN environment on the SVM containing the destination volume.

About this task

You must perform this task on the **destination** cluster for the SVM containing the destination volume.

Procedure

- NAS environment:
 - a. Create NAS LIFs.
 - b. Create CIFS shares with the same share names that were used on the source.
 - c. Create appropriate NFS export policies.
 - d. Create appropriate quota rules.
- SAN environment:
 - a. Create SAN LIFs.
 - b. **Optional:** Configure portsets.
 - c. Configure initiator groups.
 - d. For FC, zone the FC switches to enable the SAN clients to access the LIFs.

What to do next

If any changes were made on the SVM containing the source volume, you must replicate the changes manually on the SVM containing the destination volume.

Related information

[ONTAP 9 Documentation Center](#)

Monitor the status of SnapMirror data transfers

You should periodically monitor the status of the SnapMirror relationships to ensure that the SnapMirror data transfers are occurring as per the specified schedule.

About this task

You must perform this task from the **destination** cluster.

Steps

1. Depending on the System Manager version that you are running, perform one of the following steps:
 - ONTAP 9.4 or earlier: Click **Protection > Relationships**.
 - Beginning with ONTAP 9.5: Click **Protection > Volume Relationships**.
2. Select the SnapMirror relationship between the source and the destination volumes, and then verify the status in the **Details** bottom tab.

The Details tab displays the health status of the SnapMirror relationship and shows the transfer errors and lag time.

- The Is Healthy field must display **Yes**.

For most SnapMirror data transfer failures, the field displays **No**. In some failure cases, however, the field continues to display **Yes**. You must check the transfer errors in the Details section to ensure that no data transfer failure occurred.

- The Relationship State field must display **SnapshotMirrored**.
- The Lag Time must be no more than the transfer schedule interval.

For example, if the transfer schedule is hourly, then the lag time must not be more than an hour.

You should troubleshoot any issues in the SnapMirror relationships.

[NetApp Technical Report 4015: SnapMirror Configuration and Best Practices for ONTAP 9.1, 9.2](#)



Source Location:	source_SVM/Vol1	Is Healthy:	Yes	Transfer Status:	Idle
Destination Location:	dest_SVM:source_SVM_Vo...	Relationship State:	SnapshotMirrored	Current Transfer Type:	None
Source Cluster:	cluster-2	Network Compression Ratio:	Not Applicable	Current Transfer Error:	None
Destination Cluster:	cluster-1			Last Transfer Error:	None
Transfer Schedule:	hourly			Last Transfer Type:	Initialize
Data Transfer Rate:	Unlimited			Latest Snapshot Timestamp:	09/16/2014 23:42:24
Lag Time:	None			Latest Snapshot Copy:	snapmirror.3e51ed5f-31a3-11e4-98c7-005056974d2d_2147484686.2014-09-16_233529

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