Broadcast domains

ONTAP 9

NetApp
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Broadcast domains

Learn about ONTAP broadcast domains

Broadcast domains are intended to group network ports that belong to the same layer 2 network. The ports in the group can then be used by a storage virtual machine (SVM) for data or management traffic.

> The management of broadcast domains is different in ONTAP 9.7 and earlier versions. If you need to manage broadcast domains on a network running ONTAP 9.7 and earlier, refer to Broadcast domain overview (ONTAP 9.7 and earlier).

A broadcast domain resides in an IPspace. During cluster initialization, the system creates two default broadcast domains:

- The "Default" broadcast domain contains ports that are in the "Default" IPspace.

  These ports are used primarily to serve data. Cluster management and node management ports are also in this broadcast domain.

- The "Cluster" broadcast domain contains ports that are in the "Cluster" IPspace.

  These ports are used for cluster communication and include all cluster ports from all nodes in the cluster.

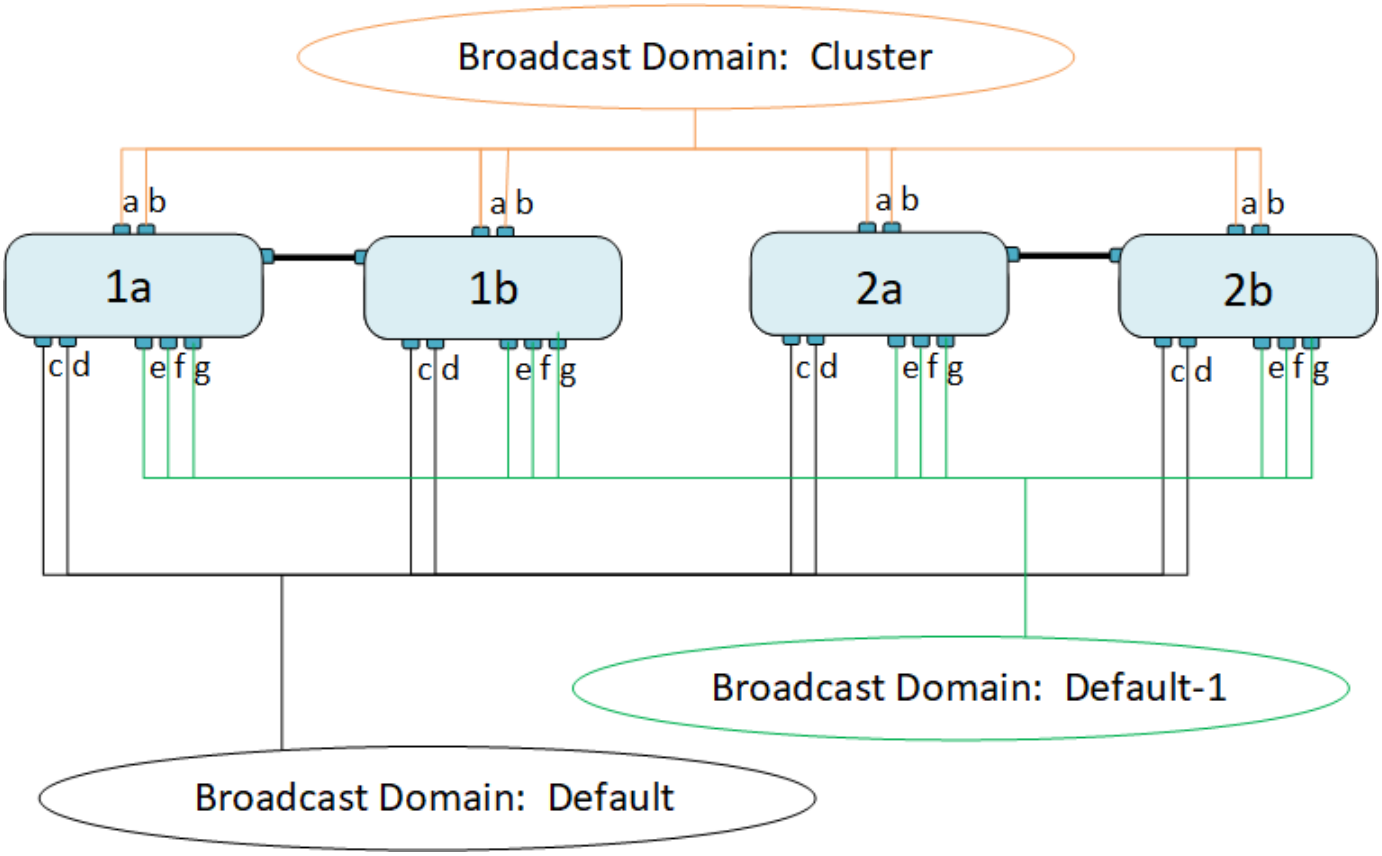
  The system creates additional broadcast domains in the Default IPspace when necessary. The "Default" broadcast domain contains the home-port of the management LIF, plus any other ports that have layer 2 reachability to that port. Additional broadcast domains are named "Default-1", "Default-2", and so forth.

Example of using broadcast domains

A broadcast domain is a set of network ports in the same IPspace that also has layer 2 reachability to one another, typically including ports from many nodes in the cluster.

The illustration shows the ports assigned to three broadcast domains in a four-node cluster:

- The "Cluster" broadcast domain is created automatically during cluster initialization, and it contains ports a and b from each node in the cluster.
- The "Default" broadcast domain is also created automatically during cluster initialization, and it contains ports c and d from each node in the cluster.
- The system automatically creates any additional broadcast domains during cluster initialization based on layer 2 network reachability. These additional broadcast domains are named Default-1, Default-2, and so forth.



A failover group of the same name and with the same network ports as each of the broadcast domains is created automatically. This failover group is automatically managed by the system, meaning that as ports are added or removed from the broadcast domain, they are automatically added or removed from this failover group.

Create ONTAP broadcast domains

Broadcast domains group network ports in the cluster that belong to the same layer 2 network. The ports can then be used by SVMs.

Broadcast domains are automatically created during the cluster create or join operation. Beginning with ONTAP 9.12.0, in addition to the automatically created broadcast domains, you can manually add a broadcast domain in System Manager.

The procedure for creating broadcast domains is different in ONTAP 9.7 and earlier versions. If you need to create broadcast domains on a network running ONTAP 9.7 and earlier, refer to Create a broadcast domain (ONTAP 9.7 and earlier).

Before you begin

The ports you plan to add to the broadcast domain must not belong to another broadcast domain. If the ports you want to use belong to another broadcast domain, but are unused, remove those ports from the original broadcast domain.

About this task

- All broadcast domain names must be unique within an IPspace.
- The ports added to a broadcast domain can be physical network ports, VLANs, or link aggregation

groups/interface groups (LAGs/ifgrps).

- If the ports you want to use belong to another broadcast domain, but are unused, remove them from existing broadcast domain before adding them to the new one.
- The maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the ports added to a broadcast domain are updated to the MTU value set in the broadcast domain.
- The MTU value must match all the devices connected to that layer 2 network except for the e0M port handling management traffic.
- If you do not specify an IPspace name, the broadcast domain is created in the "Default" IPspace.

To make system configuration easier, a failover group of the same name is created automatically that contains the same ports.

System Manager

Steps

1. Select **Network > Overview > Broadcast domain**.
2. Click + Add
3. Name the broadcast domain.
4. Set the MTU.
5. Select the IPspace.
6. Save the broadcast domain.

You can edit or delete a broadcast domain after it has been added.

CLI

If you are using ONTAP 9.8 and later, broadcast domains are created automatically based on layer-2 reachability. For more information, see Repair port reachability.

You can also manually create a broadcast domain.

Steps

1. View the ports that are not currently assigned to a broadcast domain:

   ```
   network port show
   ```

   If the display is large, use the `network port show -broadcast-domain` command to view only unassigned ports.

2. Create a broadcast domain:

   ```
   network port broadcast-domain create -broadcast-domain
   broadcast_domain_name -mtu mtu_value [-ipspace ipspace_name] [-ports
   ports_list]
   ```

   a. `broadcast_domain_name` is the name of the broadcast domain you want to create.

   b. `mtu_value` is the MTU size for IP packets; 1500 and 9000 are typical values.

      This value is applied to all ports that are added to this broadcast domain.

   c. `ipspace_name` is the name of the IPspace to which this broadcast domain will be added.

      The "Default" IPspace is used unless you specify a value for this parameter.

   d. `ports_list` is the list of ports that will be added to the broadcast domain.

      The ports are added in the format `node_name:port_number`, for example, `node1:e0c`.

3. Verify that the broadcast domain was created as desired:

   ```
   network port show -instance -broadcast-domain new_domain
   ```

   Learn more about `network port show` in the ONTAP command reference.

Example

The following command creates broadcast domain bcast1 in the Default IPspace, sets the MTU to 1500, and adds four ports:

`network port broadcast-domain create -broadcast-domain` *`bcast1`* `-mtu` *`1500`* `-ports` *`cluster1-01:e0e,cluster1-01:e0f,cluster1-02:e0e,cluster1-02:e0f`*

Learn more about `network port broadcast-domain create` in the ONTAP command reference.

After you finish

You can define the pool of IP addresses that will be available in the broadcast domain by creating a subnet, or you can assign SVMs and interfaces to the IPspace at this time. For more information, see Cluster and SVM peering.

If you need to change the name of an existing broadcast domain, use the `network port broadcast-domain rename` command.

Learn more about `network port broadcast-domain rename` in the ONTAP command reference.

Add or remove ports from an ONTAP broadcast domain

Broadcast domains are automatically created during the cluster create or join operation. You do not need to manually remove ports from broadcast domains.

If network port reachability has changed, either through physical network connectivity or switch configuration, and a network port belongs in a different broadcast domain, see the following topic:

Repair port reachability

The procedure for adding or removing ports for broadcast domains is different in ONTAP 9.7 and earlier versions. If you need to add or remove ports from broadcast domains on a network running ONTAP 9.7 and earlier, refer to Add or remove ports from a broadcast domain (ONTAP 9.7 and earlier).

System Manager

Beginning with ONTAP 9.14.1, you can use System Manager to reassign Ethernet ports across broadcast domains. It is recommended that you assign every Ethernet port to a broadcast domain. So, if you unassign an Ethernet port from a broadcast domain, you must reassign it to a different broadcast domain.

Steps

To reassign Ethernet ports, perform the following steps:

1. Select **Network > Overview**.
2. In the **Broadcast Domains** section, select ⋮ next to the domain name.
3. In the drop-down menu, select **Edit**.
4. On the **Edit Broadcast Domain** page, deselect the Ethernet ports that you want to reassign to another domain.
5. For each deselected port, the **Reassign Ethernet Port** window displays. Select the broadcast domain to which you want to reassign the port, and then select **Reassign**.
6. Select all the ports that you want to assign to the current broadcast domain and save your changes.

CLI

If network port reachability has changed, either through physical network connectivity or switch configuration, and a network port belongs in a different broadcast domain, see the following topic:

Repair port reachability

Alternately, you can manually add or remove ports from broadcast domains using the `network port broadcast-domain add-ports` or the `network port broadcast-domain remove-ports` command.

Before you begin

- You must be a cluster administrator to perform this task.
- Ports you plan to add to a broadcast domain must not belong to another broadcast domain.
- Ports that already belong to an interface group cannot be added individually to a broadcast domain.

About this task

The following rules apply when adding and removing network ports:

When adding ports…	When removing ports…
The ports can be network ports, VLANs, or interface groups (ifgrps).	N/A
The ports are added to the system-defined failover group of the broadcast domain.	The ports are removed from all failover groups in the broadcast domain.
The MTU of the ports is updated to the MTU value set in the broadcast domain.	The MTU of the ports is unchanged.
The IPspace of the ports is updated to the IPspace value of the broadcast domain.	The ports are moved to the 'Default' IPspace with no broadcast domain attribute.

If you remove the last member port of an interface group using the `network port ifgrp remove-port` command, it causes the interface group port to be removed from the broadcast domain because an empty interface group port is not allowed in a broadcast domain. Learn more about `network port ifgrp remove-port` in the ONTAP command reference.

Steps

1. Display the ports that are currently assigned or unassigned to a broadcast domain by using the `network port show` command.
2. Add or remove network ports from the broadcast domain:

If you want to…	Use…
Add ports to a broadcast domain	`network port broadcast-domain add-ports`
Remove ports from a broadcast domain	`network port broadcast-domain remove-ports`

3. Verify that the ports were added or removed from the broadcast domain:

   `network port show`

   Learn more about `network port show` in the ONTAP command reference.

Examples of adding and removing ports

The following command adds port e0g on node cluster-1-01 and port e0g on node cluster-1-02 to broadcast domain bcast1 in the Default IPspace:

```
cluster-1::> network port broadcast-domain add-ports -broadcast-domain bcast1
-ports cluster-1-01:e0g,cluster1-02:e0g
```

The following command adds two cluster ports to broadcast domain Cluster in the Cluster IPspace:

```
cluster-1::> network port broadcast-domain add-ports -broadcast-domain Cluster
-ports cluster-2-03:e0f,cluster2-04:e0f -ipspace Cluster
```

The following command removes port e0e on node cluster1-01 from broadcast domain bcast1 in the Default IPspace:

```
cluster-1::> network port broadcast-domain remove-ports -broadcast-domain
bcast1 -ports cluster-1-01:e0e
```

Learn more about `network port broadcast-domain remove-ports` in the ONTAP command reference.

Related information

- ONTAP command reference

Repair ONTAP port reachability

Broadcast domains are automatically created. However, if a port is recabled, or the switch configuration changes, a port might need to be repaired into a different broadcast domain (new or existing).

ONTAP can automatically detect and recommend solutions to network wiring issues based on a broadcast domain constituent's (ethernet ports) layer-2 reachability.

Incorrect wiring during might cause an unexpected broadcast domain port assignment. Beginning with ONTAP 9.10.1, the cluster automatically checks for network wiring issues by verifying port reachability after cluster setup or when a new node joins an existing cluster.

System Manager

If a port reachability issue is detected, System Manager recommends a repair operation to resolve the issue.

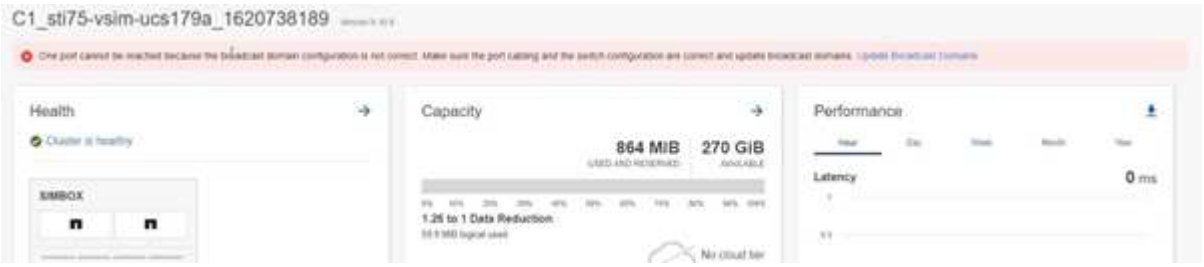
After you set up the cluster, network wiring issues are reported on the Dashboard.

After joining a new node to a cluster, network wiring issues appear on the Nodes page.

You can also view network wiring health on the network diagram. Port reachability issues are indicated on the network diagram by a red error icon.

Post cluster setup

After you set up the cluster, if the system detects a network wiring issue, a message appears on the Dashboard.



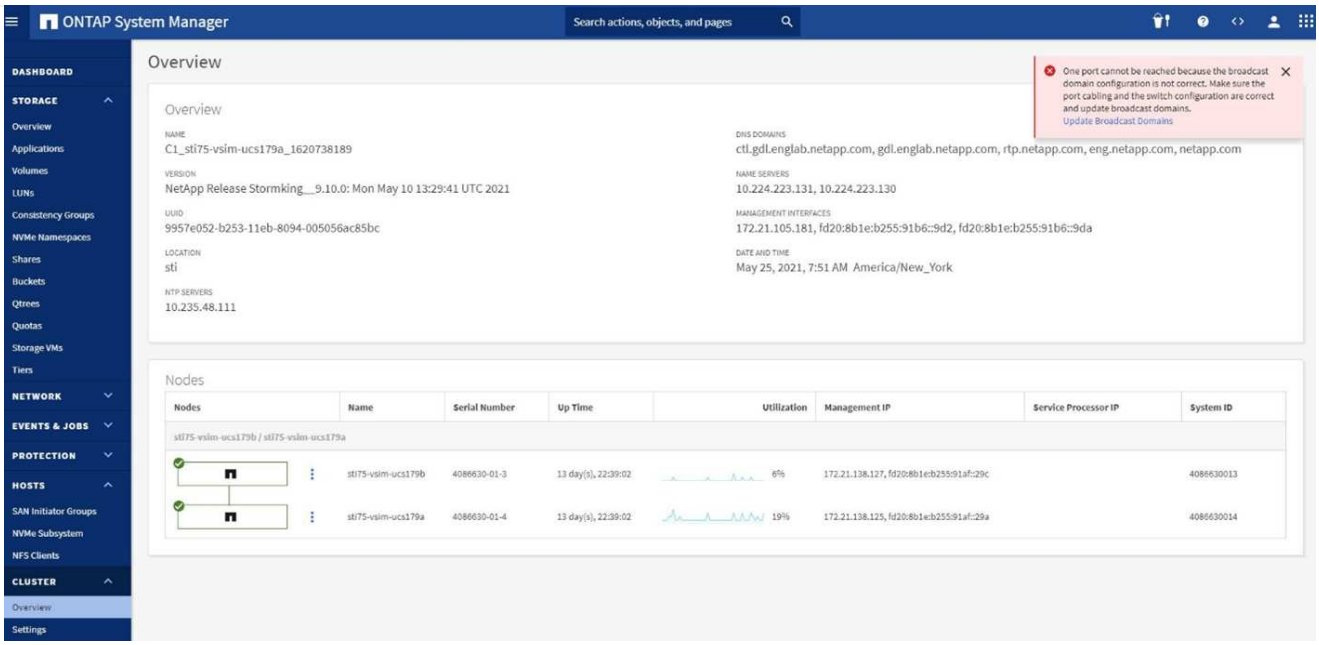
Steps

1. Correct the wiring as suggested in the message.
2. Click the link to launch the Update Broadcast Domains dialog.
   The Update Broadcast Domains dialog opens.

3. Review the information about the port, including the node, the issues, the current broadcast domain, and the expected broadcast domain.
4. Select the ports that you want to repair and click **Fix**.
   The system will move the ports from the current broadcast domain into the expected broadcast domain.

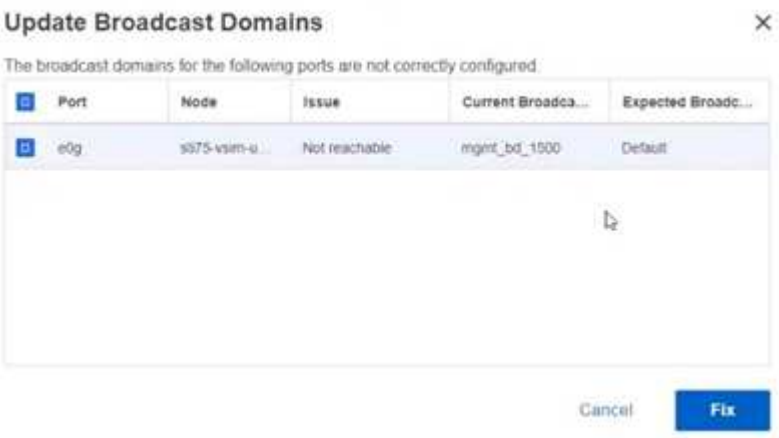
Post node join

After joining a new node to a cluster, if the system detects a network wiring issue, a message appears on the Nodes page.



Steps

1. Correct the wiring as suggested in the message.
2. Click the link to launch the Update Broadcast Domains dialog.
   The Update Broadcast Domains dialog opens.



3. Review the information about the port, including the node, the issues, the current broadcast domain, and the expected broadcast domain.
4. Select the ports you want to repair and click **Fix**.
   The system will move the ports from the current broadcast domain into the expected broadcast domain.

CLI

Before you begin

You must be a cluster administrator to perform this task.

About this task

A command is available to automatically repair the broadcast domain configuration for a port based on the layer 2 reachability detected by ONTAP.

Steps

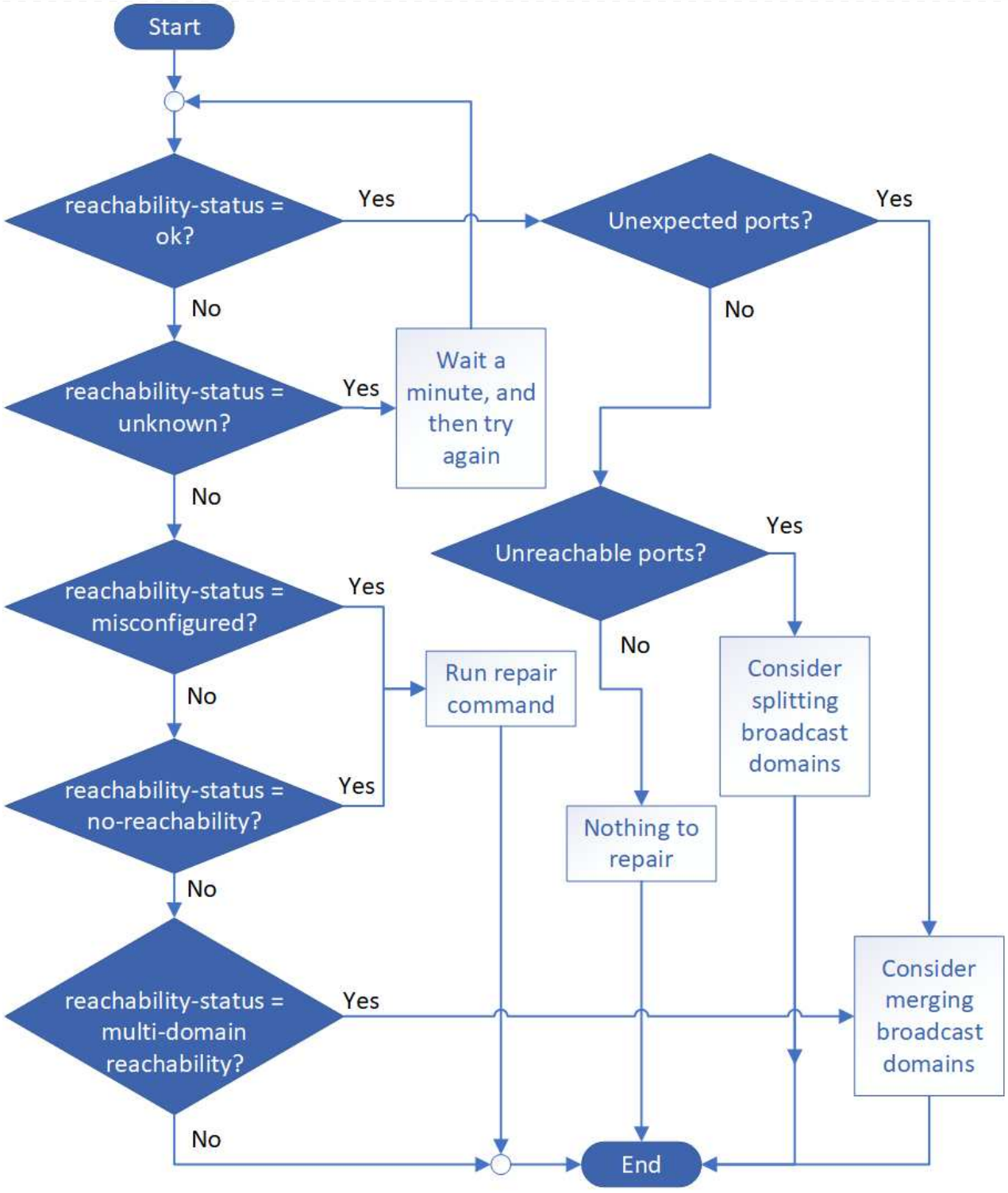
1. Check your switch configuration and cabling.
2. Check the reachability of the port:

   `network port reachability show -detail -node -port`

   The command output contains reachability results.

   Learn more about `network port reachability show` in the ONTAP command reference.

3. Use the following decision tree and table to understand the reachability results and determine what, if anything, to do next.



Reachability-status	Description

ok	The port has layer 2 reachability to its assigned broadcast domain. If the reachability-status is "ok", but there are "unexpected ports", consider merging one or more broadcast domains. For more information, see the following *Unexpected ports* row. If the reachability-status is "ok", but there are "unreachable ports", consider splitting one or more broadcast domains. For more information, see the following *Unreachable ports* row. If the reachability-status is "ok", and there are no unexpected or unreachable ports, your configuration is correct.
Unexpected ports	The port has layer 2 reachability to its assigned broadcast domain; however, it also has layer 2 reachability to at least one other broadcast domain. Examine the physical connectivity and switch configuration to determine if it is incorrect or if the port's assigned broadcast domain needs to be merged with one or more broadcast domains. For more information, see Merge broadcast domains.
Unreachable ports	If a single broadcast domain has become partitioned into two different reachability sets, you can split a broadcast domain to synchronize the ONTAP configuration with the physical network topology. Typically, the list of unreachable ports defines the set of ports that should be split into another broadcast domain after you have verified that the physical and switch configuration is accurate. For more information, see Split broadcast domains.
misconfigured-reachability	The port does not have layer 2 reachability to its assigned broadcast domain; however, the port does have layer 2 reachability to a different broadcast domain. You can repair the port reachability. When you run the following command, the system will assign the port to the broadcast domain to which it has reachability: `network port reachability repair -node -port`

no-reachability	The port does not have layer 2 reachability to any existing broadcast domain. You can repair the port reachability. When you run the following command, the system will assign the port to a new automatically created broadcast domain in the Default IPspace: `network port reachability repair -node -port` **Note:** If all interface group (ifgrp) member ports report `no-reachability`, running the `network port reachability repair` command on each member port would cause each one to be removed from the ifgrp and placed into a new broadcast domain, eventually causing the ifgrp itself to be removed. Prior to running the `network port reachability repair` command, verify that the port's reachable broadcast domain is what you expect based on your physical network topology. Learn more about `network port reachability repair` in the ONTAP command reference.
multi-domain-reachability	The port has layer 2 reachability to its assigned broadcast domain; however, it also has layer 2 reachability to at least one other broadcast domain. Examine the physical connectivity and switch configuration to determine if it is incorrect or if the port's assigned broadcast domain needs to be merged with one or more broadcast domains. For more information, see Merge broadcast domains.
unknown	If the reachability-status is "unknown", then wait a few minutes and try the command again.

After you repair a port, check for displaced LIFs and VLANs. If the port was part of an interface group, you also need to understand what happened to that interface group.

LIFs

When a port is repaired and moved into a different broadcast domain, any LIFs that were configured on the repaired port will be automatically assigned a new home port. That home port is selected from the same broadcast domain on the same node, if possible. Alternatively, a home port from another node is selected, or, if no suitable home ports exist, the home port will be cleared.

If a LIF's home port is moved to another node, or is cleared, then the LIF is considered to have been "displaced". You can view these displaced LIFs with the following command:

```
displaced-interface show
```

If there are any displaced LIFs, you must either:

- Restore the home of the displaced LIF:

  ```
  displaced-interface restore
  ```

- Set the home of the LIF manually:

```
network interface modify -home-port -home-node
```

Learn more about `network interface modify` in the ONTAP command reference.

- Remove the entry from the "displaced-interface" table if you are satisfied with the LIF's currently configured home:

```
displaced-interface delete
```

VLANs

If the repaired port had VLANs, those VLANs are automatically deleted but are also recorded as having been "displaced". You can view these displaced VLANs:

```
displaced-vlans show
```

If there are any displaced VLANs, you must either:

- Restore the VLANs to another port:

```
displaced-vlans restore
```

- Remove the entry from the "displaced-vlans" table:

```
displaced-vlans delete
```

Interface groups

If the repaired port was part of an interface group, it is removed from that interface group. If it was the only member port assigned to the interface group, the interface group itself is removed.

Related information

- Verify your network configuration after upgrading
- Monitor the reachability of network ports
- ONTAP command reference

Move ONTAP broadcast domains into IPspaces

Beginning with ONTAP 9.8, you can move the broadcast domains that the system created based on layer 2 reachability into the IPspaces you created.

Before you move the broadcast domain, you must verify the reachability of the ports in your broadcast domains.

The automatic scanning of ports can determine which ports can reach each other and place them in the same broadcast domain, but this scanning is unable to determine the appropriate IPspace. If the broadcast domain belongs in a non-default IPspace, then you must move it manually using the steps in this section.

Before you begin

Broadcast domains are automatically configured as part of cluster create and join operations. ONTAP defines the "Default" broadcast domain to be the set of ports that have layer 2 connectivity to the home port of the management interface on the first node created in the cluster. Other broadcast domains are created, if

necessary, and are named **Default-1**, **Default-2**, and so forth.

When a node joins an existing cluster, their network ports automatically join existing broadcast domains based on their layer 2 reachability. If they do not have reachability to an existing broadcast domain, the ports are placed into one or more new broadcast domains.

About this task

- Ports with cluster LIFs are automatically placed into the "Cluster" IPspace.
- Ports with reachability to the home port of the node-management LIF are placed into the "Default" broadcast domain.
- Other broadcast domains are created by ONTAP automatically as part of the cluster create or join operation.
- As you add VLANs and interface groups, they are automatically placed into the appropriate broadcast domain about a minute after they are created.

Steps

1. Verify the reachability of the ports in your broadcast domains. ONTAP automatically monitors layer 2 reachability. Use the following command to verify each port has been added to a broadcast domain and has "ok" reachability.

   ```
   network port reachability show -detail
   ```

   Learn more about `network port reachability show` in the ONTAP command reference.

2. If necessary, move broadcast domains into other IPspaces:

   ```
   network port broadcast-domain move
   ```

   For example, if you want to move a broadcast domain from "Default" to "ips1":

   ```
   network port broadcast-domain move -ipspace Default -broadcast-domain Default
   -to-ipspace ips1
   ```

Related information

- network port broadcast-domain move

Split ONTAP broadcast domains

If network port reachability has changed, either through physical network connectivity or switch configuration, and a group of network ports previously configured in a single broadcast domain has become partitioned into two different reachability sets, you can split a broadcast domain to synchronize the ONTAP configuration with the physical network topology.

> The procedure for splitting broadcast domains is different in ONTAP 9.7 and earlier versions. If you need to split broadcast domains on a network running ONTAP 9.7 and earlier, refer to Split broadcast domains (ONTAP 9.7 or earlier).

To determine if a network port broadcast domain is partitioned into more than one reachability set, use the `network port reachability show -details` command and pay attention to which ports do not have

connectivity to one another ("Unreachable ports"). Typically, the list of unreachable ports defines the set of ports that should be split into another broadcast domain, after you have verified that the physical and switch configuration is accurate. Learn more about `network port reachability show` in the ONTAP command reference.

Step

Split a broadcast domain into two broadcast domains:

```
network port broadcast-domain split -ipspace <ipspace_name> -broadcast
-domain <broadcast_domain_name> -new-broadcast-domain
<broadcast_domain_name> -ports <node:port,node:port>
```

- `ipspace_name` is the name of the ipspace where the broadcast domain resides.
- `-broadcast-domain` is the name of the broadcast domain that will be split.
- `-new-broadcast-domain` is the name of the new broadcast domain that will be created.
- `-ports` is the node name and port to be added to the new broadcast domain.

Related information

- network port broadcast-domain split

Merge ONTAP broadcast domains

If network port reachability has changed, either through physical network connectivity or switch configuration, and two group of network ports previously configured in multiple broadcast domains now all share reachability, then merging two broadcast domains can be used to synchronize the ONTAP configuration with the physical network topology.

> The procedure for merging broadcast domains is different in ONTAP 9.7 and earlier versions. If you need to merge broadcast domains on a network running ONTAP 9.7 and earlier, refer to Merge broadcast domains (ONTAP 9.7 or earlier).

To determine if multiple broadcast domains belong to one reachability set, use the `network port reachability show -details` command and pay attention to which ports that are configured in another broadcast domain actually have connectivity to one another ("Unexpected ports"). Typically, the list of unexpected ports defines the set of ports that should be merged into the broadcast domain after you have verified that the physical and switch configuration is accurate.

Learn more about `network port reachability show` in the ONTAP command reference.

Step

Merge the ports from one broadcast domain into an existing broadcast domain:

```
network port broadcast-domain merge -ipspace <ipspace_name> -broadcast
-domain <broadcast_domain_name> -into-broadcast-domain
<broadcast_domain_name>
```

- `ipspace_name` is the name of the ipspace where the broadcast domains reside.
- `-broadcast-domain` is the name of the broadcast domain that will be merged.
- `-into-broadcast-domain` is the name of the broadcast domain that will receive additional ports.

Related information

- network port broadcast-domain-merge

Change the MTU value for ports in an ONTAP broadcast domain

You can modify the MTU value for a broadcast domain to change the MTU value for all ports in that broadcast domain. This can be done to support topology changes that have been made in the network.

> The procedure for changing the MTU value for broadcast domain ports is different in ONTAP 9.7 and earlier versions. If you need to change the MTU value for broadcast domain ports on a network running ONTAP 9.7 and earlier, refer to Change the MTU value for ports in a broadcast domain (ONTAP 9.7 and earlier).

System Manager

Beginning with ONTAP 9.12.1, you can use System Manager to modify the MTU value for a broadcast domain to change the MTU value for all ports in that broadcast domain.

Steps

1. Select **Network > Broadcast Domains**.
2. In the **Broadcast Domains** section, select the name of the broadcast domain for which you want to change the MTU value.
3. A prompt appears to confirm that you want to change the MTU value for all ports in the broadcast domain. Click **Yes** to proceed with the change.
4. Modify the MTU value as needed and save your changes.

   The system applies the new MTU value to all ports in the broadcast domain, which causes a brief interruption in traffic over those ports.

CLI

Before you begin

The MTU value must match all the devices connected to that layer 2 network except for the e0M port handling management traffic.

About this task

Changing the MTU value causes a brief interruption in traffic over the affected ports. The system displays a prompt that you must answer with **y** to make the MTU change.

Step

Change the MTU value for all ports in a broadcast domain:

```
network port broadcast-domain modify -broadcast-domain
<broadcast_domain_name> -mtu <mtu_value> [-ipspace <ipspace_name>]
```

Where:

- `broadcast_domain` is the name of the broadcast domain.
- `mtu` is the MTU size for IP packets; 1500 and 9000 are typical values.
- `ipspace` is the name of the IPspace in which this broadcast domain resides. The "Default" IPspace is used unless you specify a value for this option.

  The following command changes the MTU to 9000 for all ports in the broadcast domain bcast1:

  ```
  network port broadcast-domain modify -broadcast-domain <Default-1>
  -mtu < 9000 >
  Warning: Changing broadcast domain settings will cause a momentary
  data-serving interruption.
  Do you want to continue? {y|n}: <y>
  ```

Related information

- network port broadcast-domain modify

View ONTAP broadcast domains

You can display the list of broadcast domains within each IPspace in a cluster. The output also shows the list of ports and the MTU value for each broadcast domain.

The procedure for displaying broadcast domains is different in ONTAP 9.7 and earlier versions. If you need to display broadcast domains on a network running ONTAP 9.7 and earlier, refer to Display broadcast domains (ONTAP 9.7 or earlier).

Step

Display the broadcast domains and associated ports in the cluster:

```
network port broadcast-domain show
```

The following command displays all the broadcast domains and associated ports in the cluster:

```
network port broadcast-domain show
IPspace Broadcast                                 Update
Name    Domain Name  MTU   Port List              Status Details
------- ----------- -----  ---------------------- --------------
Cluster Cluster      9000
                           cluster-1-01:e0a       complete
                           cluster-1-01:e0b       complete
                           cluster-1-02:e0a       complete
                           cluster-1-02:e0b       complete
Default Default      1500
                           cluster-1-01:e0c       complete
                           cluster-1-01:e0d       complete
                           cluster-1-02:e0c       complete
                           cluster-1-02:e0d       complete
        Default-1    1500
                           cluster-1-01:e0e       complete
                           cluster-1-01:e0f       complete
                           cluster-1-01:e0g       complete
                           cluster-1-02:e0e       complete
                           cluster-1-02:e0f       complete
                           cluster-1-02:e0g       complete
```

The following command displays the ports in the Default-1 broadcast domain that have an update status of error, which indicate that the port could not be updated properly:

```
network port broadcast-domain show -broadcast-domain Default-1 -port
-update-status error

IPspace Broadcast                                 Update
Name    Domain Name  MTU   Port List              Status Details
------- ------------ -----  ---------------------- --------------
Default Default-1    1500
                            cluster-1-02:e0g       error
```

Related information

- network port broadcast-domain show

Delete ONTAP broadcast domains

If you no longer need a broadcast domain, you can delete it. This moves the ports associated with that broadcast domain to the "Default" IPspace.

Before you begin

There must be no subnets, network interfaces, or SVMs associated with the broadcast domain you want to delete.

About this task

- The system-created "Cluster" broadcast domain cannot be deleted.
- All failover groups related to the broadcast domain are removed when you delete the broadcast domain.

The procedure you follow depends on the interface that you use—System Manager or the CLI:

System Manager

Beginning with ONTAP 9.12.0, you can use System Manager to delete a broadcast domain

The delete option is not shown when the broadcast domain contains ports or is associated with a subnet.

Steps

1. Select **Network > Overview > Broadcast domain**.
2. Select ⋮ **> Delete** beside the broadcast domain you want to remove.

CLI

Use the CLI to delete a broadcast domain

Step

Delete a broadcast domain:

```
network port broadcast-domain delete -broadcast-domain broadcast_domain_name
[-ipspace ipspace_name]
```

The following command deletes broadcast domain Default-1 in IPspace ipspace1:

```
network port broadcast-domain delete -broadcast-domain Default-1 -ipspace
ipspace1
```

Related information

- network port broadcast-domain delete

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