



Configure peer relationships

ONTAP 9

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Configure peer relationships

Create a cluster peer relationship

You can use the `cluster peer create` command to create a peer relationship between a local and remote cluster. After the peer relationship has been created, you can run `cluster peer create` on the remote cluster to authenticate it to the local cluster.

Before you begin

- You must have created intercluster LIFs on every node in the clusters that are being peered.
- The clusters must be running ONTAP 9.3 or later. (If the clusters are running ONTAP 9.2 or earlier, refer to the procedures in [this archived document](#).)



Steps

Perform this task using ONTAP System Manager or the ONTAP CLI.

System Manager

1. In the local cluster, click **Cluster > Settings**.
2. In the **Intercluster Settings** section, click **Add Network Interfaces** and add intercluster network interfaces for the cluster.

Repeat this step on the remote cluster.

3. In the remote cluster, click **Cluster > Settings**.
4. Click  in the **Cluster Peers** section and select **Generate Passphrase**.
5. Select the remote ONTAP cluster version.
6. Copy the generated passphrase.
7. In the local cluster, under **Cluster peers**, click  and select **Peer cluster**.
8. In the **Peer cluster** window, paste the passphrase and click **Initiate cluster peering**.

CLI

1. On the destination cluster, create a peer relationship with the source cluster:

```
cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -offer-expiration  
<MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>|1...7days|1...168hours -peer-addr  
<peer_LIF_IPs > -initial-allowed-vserver-peers <svm_name>|* -ip  
<ipspace>
```

If you specify both `-generate-passphrase` and `-peer-addr`s, only the cluster whose intercluster LIFs are specified in `-peer-addr`s can use the generated password.

You can ignore the `-ipspace` option if you are not using a custom IPspace. For complete command syntax, see the man page.

If you are creating the peering relationship in ONTAP 9.6 or later and you do not want cross-cluster peering communications to be encrypted, you must use the `-encryption-protocol-proposed none` option to disable encryption.

The following example creates a cluster peer relationship with an unspecified remote cluster, and pre-authorizes peer relationships with SVMs `vs1` and `vs2` on the local cluster:

```
cluster02::> cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -offer
-expiration 2days -initial-allowed-vserver-peers vs1,vs2

Passphrase: UCa+6lRVICXeL/gq1WrK7ShR
Expiration Time: 6/7/2017 08:16:10 EST
Initial Allowed Vserver Peers: vs1,vs2
Intercluster LIF IP: 192.140.112.101
Peer Cluster Name: Clus_7ShR (temporary generated)

Warning: make a note of the passphrase - it cannot be displayed
again.
```

The following example creates a cluster peer relationship with the remote cluster at intercluster LIF IP addresses 192.140.112.103 and 192.140.112.104, and pre-authorizes a peer relationship with any SVM on the local cluster:

```
cluster02::> cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -peer-addr
192.140.112.103,192.140.112.104 -offer-expiration 2days -initial
-allowed-vserver-peers *

Passphrase: UCa+6lRVICXeL/gq1WrK7ShR
Expiration Time: 6/7/2017 08:16:10 EST
Initial Allowed Vserver Peers: vs1,vs2
Intercluster LIF IP: 192.140.112.101,192.140.112.102
Peer Cluster Name: Clus_7ShR (temporary generated)

Warning: make a note of the passphrase - it cannot be displayed
again.
```

The following example creates a cluster peer relationship with an unspecified remote cluster, and pre-authorizes peer relationships with SVMs `vs1` and `vs2` on the local cluster:

```
cluster02::> cluster peer create -generate-passphrase -offer
-expiration 2days -initial-allowed-vserver-peers vs1,vs2

Passphrase: UCa+6lRVICXeL/gq1WrK7ShR
Expiration Time: 6/7/2017 08:16:10 EST
Initial Allowed Vserver Peers: vs1,vs2
Intercluster LIF IP: 192.140.112.101
Peer Cluster Name: Clus_7ShR (temporary generated)

Warning: make a note of the passphrase - it cannot be displayed
again.
```

2. On source cluster, authenticate the source cluster to the destination cluster:

```
cluster peer create -peer-addr <peer_LIF_IPs> -ipspace <ipspace>
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example authenticates the local cluster to the remote cluster at intercluster LIF IP addresses 192.140.112.101 and 192.140.112.102:

```
cluster01::> cluster peer create -peer-addr  
192.140.112.101,192.140.112.102
```

Notice: Use a generated passphrase or choose a passphrase of 8 or more characters.

To ensure the authenticity of the peering relationship, use a phrase or sequence of characters that would be hard to guess.

Enter the passphrase:

Confirm the passphrase:

Clusters cluster02 and cluster01 are peered.

Enter the passphrase for the peer relationship when prompted.

3. Verify that the cluster peer relationship was created:

```
cluster peer show -instance
```

```
cluster01::> cluster peer show -instance
```

```
Peer Cluster Name: cluster02  
Remote Intercluster Addresses: 192.140.112.101,  
192.140.112.102  
Availability of the Remote Cluster: Available  
Remote Cluster Name: cluster2  
Active IP Addresses: 192.140.112.101,  
192.140.112.102  
Cluster Serial Number: 1-80-123456  
Address Family of Relationship: ipv4  
Authentication Status Administrative: no-authentication  
Authentication Status Operational: absent  
Last Update Time: 02/05 21:05:41  
IPspace for the Relationship: Default
```

4. Check the connectivity and status of the nodes in the peer relationship:

```
cluster peer health show
```

```
cluster01::> cluster peer health show
Node          cluster-Name          Node-Name
          Ping-Status          RDB-Health Cluster-Health
Avail...
-----
cluster01-01
          cluster02          cluster02-01
          Data: interface_reachable
          ICMP: interface_reachable true          true
true
          cluster02-02
          Data: interface_reachable
          ICMP: interface_reachable true          true
true
cluster01-02
          cluster02          cluster02-01
          Data: interface_reachable
          ICMP: interface_reachable true          true
true
          cluster02-02
          Data: interface_reachable
          ICMP: interface_reachable true          true
true
```

Other ways to do this in ONTAP

To perform these tasks with...	See this content...
The redesigned System Manager (available with ONTAP 9.7 and later)	Prepare for mirroring and vaulting
System Manager Classic (available with ONTAP 9.7 and earlier)	Volume disaster recovery preparation overview

Create an intercluster SVM peer relationship

You can use the `vserver peer create` command to create a peer relationship between SVMs on local and remote clusters.

Before you begin

- The source and destination clusters must be peered.
- The clusters must be running ONTAP 9.3. (If the clusters are running ONTAP 9.2 or earlier, refer to the procedures in [this archived document](#).)
- You must have "pre-authorized" peer relationships for the SVMs on the remote cluster.

For more information, see [Creating a cluster peer relationship](#).

About this task

In ONTAP 9.2 and earlier, you can authorize a peer relationship for only one SVM at a time. This means you need to run the `vserver peer accept` command each time you authorize a pending SVM peer relationship.

Beginning with ONTAP 9.3, you can "pre-authorize" peer relationships for multiple SVMs by listing the SVMs in the `-initial-allowed-vserver` option when you create a cluster peer relationship. For more information, see [Creating a cluster peer relationship](#).

Steps

1. On the data protection destination cluster, display the SVMs that are pre-authorized for peering:

```
vserver peer permission show
```

```
cluster02::> vserver peer permission show
Peer Cluster      Vserver           Applications
-----
cluster02        vs1,vs2           snapmirror
```

2. On the data protection source cluster, create a peer relationship to a pre-authorized SVM on the data protection destination cluster:

```
vserver peer create -vserver local_SVM -peer-vserver remote_SVM
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example creates a peer relationship between the local SVM `pvs1` and the pre-authorized remote SVM `vs1`:

```
cluster01::> vserver peer create -vserver pvs1 -peer-vserver vs1
```

3. Verify the SVM peer relationship:

```
vserver peer show
```



```
cluster01::> vserver peer show
```

	Peer	Peer		Peering
Remote				
Vserver	Vserver	State	Peer Cluster	Applications
Vserver				
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

pvs1	vs1	peered	cluster02	snapmirror
vs1				

Add an intercluster SVM peer relationship

If you create an SVM after configuring a cluster peer relationship, you will need to add a peer relationship for the SVM manually. You can use the `vserver peer create` command to create a peer relationship between SVMs. After the peer relationship has been created, you can run `vserver peer accept` on the remote cluster to authorize the peer relationship.

Before you begin

The source and destination clusters must be peered.

About this task

You can create a peer relationships between SVMs in the same cluster for local data backup. For more information, see the `vserver peer create` man page.

Administrators occasionally use the `vserver peer reject` command to reject a proposed SVM peer relationship. If the relationship between SVMs is in the `rejected` state, you must delete the relationship before you can create a new one. For more information, see the `vserver peer delete` man page.

Steps

1. On the data protection source cluster, create a peer relationship with an SVM on the data protection destination cluster:

```
vserver peer create -vserver local_SVM -peer-vserver remote_SVM -applications
snapmirror|file-copy|lun-copy -peer-cluster remote_cluster
```

The following example creates a peer relationship between the local SVM`pvs1` and the remote SVM`vs1`

```
cluster01::> vserver peer create -vserver pvs1 -peer-vserver vs1
-applications snapmirror -peer-cluster cluster02
```

If the local and remote SVMs have the same names, you must use a *local name* to create the SVM peer relationship:

```
cluster01::> vserver peer create -vserver vs1 -peer-vserver
vs1 -applications snapmirror -peer-cluster cluster01
-local-name cluster1vs1LocallyUniqueName
```

2. On the data protection source cluster, verify that the peer relationship has been initiated:

```
vserver peer show-all
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example shows that the peer relationship between SVM_{pvs1} and SVM_{vs1} has been initiated:

```
cluster01::> vserver peer show-all
```

Vserver	Peer Vserver	Peer State	Peer Cluster	Peering Applications
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
pvs1	vs1	initiated	Cluster02	snapmirror

3. On the data protection destination cluster, display the pending SVM peer relationship:

```
vserver peer show
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example lists the pending peer relationships for cluster02:

```
cluster02::> vserver peer show
```

Vserver	Peer Vserver	Peer State
-----	-----	-----
vs1	pvs1	pending

4. On the data protection destination cluster, authorize the pending peer relationship:

```
vserver peer accept -vserver local_SVM -peer-vserver remote_SVM
```

For complete command syntax, see the man page.

The following example authorizes the peer relationship between the local SVM `vs1` and the remote SVM `pvs1`:

```
cluster02::> vserver peer accept -vserver vs1 -peer-vserver pvs1
```

5. Verify the SVM peer relationship:

```
vserver peer show
```

```
cluster01::> vserver peer show
```

Remote Vserver Vserver	Peer Vserver	Peer State	Peer Cluster	Peering Applications
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
pvs1 vs1	vs1	peered	cluster02	snapmirror

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