Reactivate the SnapMirror source SVM

ONTAP 9

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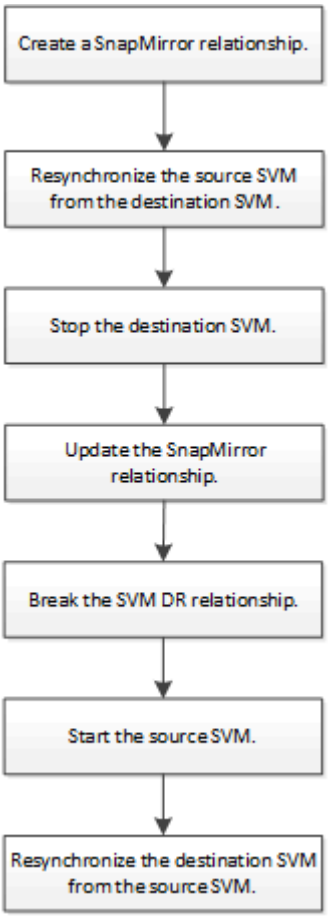
ONTAP SnapMirror source SVM reactivation workflow

If the source SVM exists after a disaster, you can reactivate it and protect it by recreating the SVM disaster recovery relationship.



Reactivate the original ONTAP SnapMirror source SVM

You can reestablish the original data protection relationship between the source and destination SVM when you no longer need to serve data from the destination. The procedure is largely identical to the procedure for volume replication, with one exception. You must stop the destination SVM before reactivating the source SVM.

Before you begin

- If you have increased the size of destination volume while serving data from it, before you reactivate the source volume, you should manually increase max-autosize on the original source volume to ensure it can grow sufficiently.

When a destination volume grows automatically

The cluster administrator should pause writes from the client before reactivating the original source SVM to avoid data loss.

About this task

Beginning with ONTAP 9.11.1, you can reduce resynchronization time during a disaster recovery rehearsal by using the CLI `-quick-resync true` option of the `snapmirror resync` command while performing a reverse resync of an SVM DR relationship. A quick resync can reduce the time it takes to return to production by bypassing the data warehouse rebuild and restore operations. Learn more about `snapmirror resync` in the ONTAP command reference.

Quick resync does not preserve the storage efficiency of the destination volumes. Enabling quick resync might increase the volume space used by the destination volumes.

This procedure assumes that the baseline in the original source volume is intact. If the baseline is not intact, you must create and initialize the relationship between the volume you are serving data from and the original source volume before performing the procedure.

Beginning with ONTAP 9.8, you can use System Manager to reactivate a source storage VM after a disaster.

Steps

You can perform this task using System Manager or the ONTAP CLI.

System Manager ONTAP 9.17.1 and later

1. On the destination cluster, select the desired protection relationship: click **Protection > Replication**.
2. Hover your cursor over the source name, click ⋮, and click **Reverse resync**.
3. In the **Reverse resync relationship** window, click **Reverse resync**.

   The relationship disappears from the **Replication** table and is now being managed by the original source cluster.
4. On the original source cluster, click **Protection > Replication**, and verify the reverse resync is complete by checking that the state displays **Mirrored**.
5. On the original destination cluster, navigate to **Cluster > Storage VMs**.
6. Locate the storage VM, hover your cursor over the storage VM name, click ⋮, and click **Stop**.
7. In the **Stop storage VM** window, click **Stop**.
8. On the source cluster, navigate to **Protection > Replication**, and locate the storage VM you want to reactivate, hover your cursor over the storage VM name, click ⋮, and click **Activate destination storage VM**.
9. In the **Activate destination storage VM** window, select **Activate the destination storage VM and break the relationship**, and click **Activate**.
10. When you return to the **Replication** page, hover your cursor over the storage VM name again, click ⋮, and click **Reverse resync**.

System Manager ONTAP 9.16.1 and earlier

1. On the destination cluster, select the desired protection relationship: click **Protection > Relationships**.
2. Hover your cursor over the source name, click ⋮, and click **Reverse resync**.
3. In the **Reverse resync relationship** window, click **Reverse resync**.

   The relationship disappears from the **Relationships** table because it's now being managed by the original source cluster.
4. On the original source cluster, click **Protection > Relationships** and verify the reverse resync is complete by checking that the state shows as **Mirrored**.
5. On the original destination cluster, navigate to **Storage > Storage VMs**.
6. Locate the storage VM, hover your cursor over the storage VM name, click ⋮, and click **Stop**.
7. In the **Stop storage VM** window, click **Stop**.
8. On the source cluster, locate the storage VM (which is now the source SVM of the reversed relationship), hover your cursor over the SVM name, click ⋮, and click **Activate destination storage VM**.
9. In the **Activate destination storage VM** window, select **Activate the destination storage VM and break the relationship** and click **Activate**.
10. When you return to the **Relationships** page, hover your cursor over the storage VM name again, click ⋮, and click **Reverse resync**.

CLI

1. From the original source SVM or the original source cluster, create a reverse SVM DR relationship using the same configuration, policy, and identity-preserve setting as the original SVM DR

relationship:

```
snapmirror create -source-path <SVM>: -destination-path <SVM>:
```

> You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

The following example creates a relationship between the SVM from which you are serving data, `svm_backup`, and the original source SVM, `svm1`:

```
cluster_src::> snapmirror create -source-path svm_backup:
-destination-path svm1:
```

Learn more about `snapmirror create` in the ONTAP command reference.

2. From the original source SVM or the original source cluster, run the following command to reverse the data protection relationship:

```
snapmirror resync -source-path <SVM>: -destination-path <SVM>:
```

> You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

Although resync does not require a baseline transfer, it can be time-consuming. You might want to run the resync in off-peak hours.

> The command fails if a common snapshot does not exist on the source and destination. Use `snapmirror initialize` to reinitialize the relationship.

The following example reverses the relationship between the original source SVM, `svm1`, and the SVM from which you are serving data, `svm_backup`:

```
cluster_src::> snapmirror resync -source-path svm_backup:
-destination-path svm1:
```

Example using -quick-resync option:

```
cluster_src::> snapmirror resync -source-path svm_backup:
-destination-path svm1: -quick-resync true
```

3. When you are ready to reestablish data access to the original source SVM, stop the original destination SVM to disconnect any clients currently connected to the original destination SVM.

```
vserver stop -vserver <SVM>
```

The following example stops the original destination SVM which is currently serving data:

```
cluster_dst::> vserver stop svm_backup
```

4. Verify that the original destination SVM is in the stopped state by using the `vserver show` command.

```
cluster_dst::> vserver show
                                 Admin      Operational Root
Vserver        Type    Subtype   State      State       Volume
Aggregate
--------       ------- --------- ---------- ----------- ----------
----------
svm_backup     data    default   stopped    stopped     rv
aggr1
```

5. From the original source SVM or the original source cluster, run the following command to perform the final update of the reversed relationship to transfer all changes from the original destination SVM to the original source SVM:

```
snapmirror update -source-path <SVM>: -destination-path <SVM>:
```

> ⓘ You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

The following example updates the relationship between the original destination SVM from which you are serving data,`svm_backup`, and the original source SVM, `svm1`:

```
cluster_src::> snapmirror update -source-path svm_backup:
-destination-path svm1:
```

Learn more about `snapmirror update` in the ONTAP command reference.

6. From the original source SVM or the original source cluster, run the following command to stop scheduled transfers for the reversed relationship:

```
snapmirror quiesce -source-path <SVM>: -destination-path <SVM>:
```

You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

The following example stops scheduled transfers between the SVM you are serving data from, `svm_backup`, and the original SVM, `svm1`:

```
cluster_src::> snapmirror quiesce -source-path svm_backup:
-destination-path svm1:
```

7. When the final update is complete and the relationship indicates "Quiesced" for the relationship status, run the following command from the original source SVM or the original source cluster to break the reversed relationship:

```
snapmirror break -source-path <SVM>: -destination-path <SVM>:
```

You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

The following example breaks the relationship between the original destination SVM from which you were serving data, `svm_backup`, and the original source SVM, `svm1`:

```
cluster_src::> snapmirror break -source-path svm_backup:
-destination-path svm1:
```

Learn more about `snapmirror break` in the ONTAP command reference.

8. If the original source SVM was previously stopped, from the original source cluster, start the original source SVM:

```
vserver start -vserver <SVM>
```

The following example starts the original source SVM:

```
cluster_src::> vserver start svm1
```

9. From the original destination SVM or the original destination cluster, reestablish the original data protection relationship:

```
snapmirror resync -source-path <SVM>: -destination-path <SVM>:
```

You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

The following example reestablishes the relationship between the original source SVM, `svm1`, and the original destination SVM, `svm_backup`:

```
cluster_dst::> snapmirror resync -source-path svm1: -destination
-path svm_backup:
```

10. From the original source SVM or the original source cluster, run the following command to delete the reversed data protection relationship:

```
snapmirror delete -source-path <SVM>: -destination-path <SVM>:
```

You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

The following example deletes the reversed relationship between the original destination SVM, `svm_backup`, and the original source SVM, `svm1`:

```
cluster_src::> snapmirror delete -source-path svm_backup:
-destination-path svm1:
```

11. From the original destination SVM or the original destination cluster, release the reversed data protection relationship:

```
snapmirror release -source-path <SVM>: -destination-path <SVM>:
```

You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

The following example releases the reversed relationship between the original destination SVM, svm_backup, and the original source SVM, `svm1`

```
cluster_dst::> snapmirror release -source-path svm_backup:
-destination-path svm1:
```

What's next

- Use the `snapmirror show` command to verify that the SnapMirror relationship was created.

  Learn more about `snapmirror show` in the ONTAP command reference.

- Resume write operations from your client to the original source SVM.

Related information

- snapmirror create
- snapmirror delete
- snapmirror initialize
- snapmirror quiesce
- snapmirror release
- snapmirror resync

Reactivate the original ONTAP SnapMirror source SVM for FlexGroup volumes

You can reestablish the original data protection relationship between the source and destination SVM when you no longer need to serve data from the destination. To reactivate the original source SVM when you are using FlexGroup volumes, you need to perform some additional steps, including deleting the original SVM DR relationship and releasing the original relationship before you reverse the relationship. You also need to release the reversed relationship and recreate the original relationship before stopping scheduled transfers.

Steps

1. From the original destination SVM or the original destination cluster, delete the original SVM DR relationship:

   ```
   snapmirror delete -source-path SVM: -destination-path SVM:
   ```

   You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

   The following example deletes the original relationship between the original source SVM, svm1, and the original destination SVM, `svm_backup`:

   ```
   cluster_dst::> snapmirror delete -source-path svm1: -destination-path
   svm_backup:
   ```

2. From the original source SVM or the original source cluster, release the original relationship while keeping the snapshots intact:

   ```
   snapmirror release -source-path SVM: -destination-path SVM: -relationship-info
   -only true
   ```

   You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

The following example releases the original relationship between the original source SVM, svm1, and the original destination SVM, `svm_backup`.

```
cluster_src::> snapmirror release -source-path svm1: -destination-path
svm_backup: -relationship-info-only true
```

3. From the original source SVM or the original source cluster, create a reverse SVM DR relationship using the same configuration, policy, and identity-preserve setting as the original SVM DR relationship:

   `snapmirror create -source-path SVM: -destination-path SVM:`

   > You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

   The following example creates a relationship between the SVM from which you are serving data, `svm_backup`, and the original source SVM, `svm1`:

   ```
   cluster_src::> snapmirror create -source-path svm_backup: -destination
   -path svm1:
   ```

4. From the original source SVM or the original source cluster, run the following command to reverse the data protection relationship:

   `snapmirror resync -source-path` *`SVM`*`: -destination-path` *`SVM`*`:`

   > You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

   Although resync does not require a baseline transfer, it can be time-consuming. You might want to run the resync in off-peak hours.

   > The command fails if a common snapshot does not exist on the source and destination. Use `snapmirror initialize` to reinitialize the relationship.

   The following example reverses the relationship between the original source SVM, `svm1`, and the SVM from which you are serving data, `svm_backup`:

   ```
   cluster_src::> snapmirror resync -source-path svm_backup: -destination
   -path svm1:
   ```

5. When you are ready to reestablish data access to the original source SVM, stop the original destination SVM to disconnect any clients currently connected to the original destination SVM.

   `vserver stop -vserver` *`SVM`*

   The following example stops the original destination SVM which is currently serving data:

```
cluster_dst::> vserver stop svm_backup
```

6. Verify that the original destination SVM is in the stopped state by using the `vserver show` command.

```
cluster_dst::> vserver show
                                 Admin      Operational Root
Vserver        Type    Subtype   State      State       Volume
Aggregate
--------       ------- ---------- ---------- ----------- ----------
----------
svm_backup     data    default    stopped    stopped     rv
aggr1
```

7. From the original source SVM or the original source cluster, run the following command to perform the final update of the reversed relationship to transfer all changes from the original destination SVM to the original source SVM:

   `snapmirror update -source-path` *SVM*`:` `-destination-path` *SVM*`:`

   > You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

   The following example updates the relationship between the original destination SVM from which you are serving data,`svm_backup`, and the original source SVM, `svm1`:

```
cluster_src::> snapmirror update -source-path svm_backup: -destination
-path svm1:
```

   Learn more about `snapmirror update` in the ONTAP command reference.

8. From the original source SVM or the original source cluster, run the following command to stop scheduled transfers for the reversed relationship:

   `snapmirror quiesce -source-path` *SVM*`:` `-destination-path` *SVM*`:`

   > You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

   The following example stops scheduled transfers between the SVM you are serving data from, `svm_backup`, and the original SVM, `svm1`:

```
cluster_src::> snapmirror quiesce -source-path svm_backup: -destination
-path svm1:
```

Learn more about `snapmirror quiesce` in the ONTAP command reference.

9. When the final update is complete and the relationship indicates "Quiesced" for the relationship status, run the following command from the original source SVM or the original source cluster to break the reversed relationship:

   `snapmirror break -source-path SVM: -destination-path SVM:`

   > You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

   The following example breaks the relationship between the original destination SVM from which you were serving data, `svm_backup`, and the original source SVM, `svm1`:

   ```
   cluster_src::> snapmirror break -source-path svm_backup: -destination
   -path svm1:
   ```

   Learn more about `snapmirror break` in the ONTAP command reference.

10. If the original source SVM was previously stopped, from the original source cluster, start the original source SVM:

    `vserver start -vserver SVM`

    The following example starts the original source SVM:

    ```
    cluster_src::> vserver start svm1
    ```

11. From the original source SVM or the original source cluster, delete the reversed SVM DR relationship:

    `snapmirror delete -source-path SVM: -destination-path SVM:`

    > You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

    The following example deletes the reversed relationship between the original destination SVM, svm_backup, and the original source SVM, `svm1`:

    ```
    cluster_src::> snapmirror delete -source-path svm_backup: -destination
    -path svm1:
    ```

12. From the original destination SVM or the original destination cluster, release the reversed relationship while keeping the snapshots intact:

    `snapmirror release -source-path SVM: -destination-path SVM: -relationship-info -only true`

You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

The following example releases the reversed relationship between the original destination SVM, svm_backup, and the original source SVM, svm1:

```
cluster_dst::> snapmirror release -source-path svm_backup: -destination
-path svm1: -relationship-info-only true
```

13. From the original destination SVM or the original destination cluster, recreate the original relationship. Use the same configuration, policy, and identity-preserve setting as the original SVM DR relationship:

    `snapmirror create -source-path SVM: -destination-path SVM:`

    You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

    The following example creates a relationship between the original source SVM, `svm1`, and the original destination SVM, `svm_backup`:

    ```
    cluster_dst::> snapmirror create -source-path svm1: -destination-path
    svm_backup:
    ```

14. From the original destination SVM or the original destination cluster, reestablish the original data protection relationship:

    `snapmirror resync -source-path` *`SVM`*`: -destination-path` *`SVM`*`:`

    You must enter a colon (:) after the SVM name in the `-source-path` and `-destination-path` options. See the example below.

    The following example reestablishes the relationship between the original source SVM, `svm1`, and the original destination SVM, `svm_backup`:

    ```
    cluster_dst::> snapmirror resync -source-path svm1: -destination-path
    svm_backup:
    ```

Related information

- snapmirror create
- snapmirror delete
- snapmirror initialize
- snapmirror quiesce
- snapmirror release

- snapmirror resync

Resynchronize the data on an ONTAP SnapMirror destination SVM

ONTAP 9.11.1 introduces an option to bypass a full data warehouse rebuild when you perform a disaster recovery rehearsal, enabling you to return to production faster.

Beginning with ONTAP 9.8, you can use System Manager to resynchronize the data and configuration details from the source storage VM to the destination storage VM in a broken protection relationship and reestablish the relationship.

You perform the resync operation only from the destination of the original relationship. The resync deletes any data in the destination storage VM that is newer than the data in the source storage VM.

Steps

You can use System Manager or the ONTAP CLI to perform this task.

System Manager

1. From the destination, select the desired protection relationship: click **Protection > Relationships**.
2. Optionally, select **Perform a quick resync** to bypass a full data warehouse rebuild during a disaster recovery rehearsal.
3. Click ⋮ and click **Resync**.
4. Under **Relationships**, monitor the resynchronization progress by viewing **Transfer Status** for the relationship.

CLI

1. From the destination cluster, resynchronize the relationship:

```
snapmirror resync -source-path <svm>: -destination-path <svm>:
-quick-resync true|false
```

Related information

- snapmirror resync

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