Rehost a volume from one SVM to another SVM

ONTAP 9

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Rehost a volume from one SVM to another SVM

Prepare to rehost a volume from one SVM to another SVM

A volume rehost operation enables you to reassign a NAS or SAN volume from one SVM to another SVM without requiring a SnapMirror copy. The exact rehost procedure depends upon the client access protocol used and the volume type. Volume rehost is a disruptive operation for data access and volume management.

Before you can rehost a volume from one SVM to another, the following conditions must be met:

- The volume must be online
- The volume protocol must be SAN or NAS
  - For the NAS protocol volumes, the volume should not be a part of junction-path and must be unmounted
- If the volume is in a SnapMirror relationship, then the relationship must be deleted, followed by releasing the relationship information only, or broken prior to volume rehost
  - You can resynchronize the SnapMirror relationship after the volume rehost operation
- The vserver subtype should be same for both source and destination SVMs
  - Volumes can only be rehosted between SVMs of the same subtype
- The volume cannot be FlexClone or FlexClone Parent
  - FlexClones must be split before rehosting the parent or clone volume

Rehost an SMB volume

You can rehost a volume that serves data using the SMB protocol. To allow clients to continue accessing the data after the rehosting operation, you must manually configure policies and the associated rules.

About this task

- Rehosting is a disruptive operation.
- If the rehosting operation fails, you might need to reconfigure the volume policies and the associated rules on the source volume.
- If the source SVM and destination SVM Active Directory domains differ, you might lose access to the objects on the volume.
- Beginning with ONTAP 9.8, rehosting a volume with NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) is supported. If you are using an onboard key manager, the encrypted metadata will be modified during the rehost operation. User data is not changed.

  If you are using ONTAP 9.8 or early, you must unencrypt the volume before performing the rehost operation.

- When the source SVM has local users and groups, the permissions for the files and directories (ACLs) that are set are no longer effective after volume rehost operation.

The same is true for audit ACLs (SACLs)

- After the rehost operation, the following volume policies, policy rules, and configurations are lost from the source volume, and must be manually reconfigured on the rehosted volume:
  - Volume and qtree export policies
  - Antivirus policies
  - Volume efficiency policy
  - Quality of service (QoS) policies
  - Snapshot policies
  - Quota rules
  - ns-switch and name services configuration export policy and rules
  - User and group IDs

Before you begin

- Volume must be online.
- Volume management operations, such as volume move or LUN move, must not be running.
- Data access to the volume that is being rehosted must be stopped.
- The ns-switch and name services configuration of the target SVM must be configured to support data access of the rehosting volume.
- The source SVM and destination SVM must have the same Active Directory and realmDNS domain.
- The user ID and group ID of the volume must be either available in the target SVM or changed on the hosting volume.

If local users and groups are configured, and if there are files and directories on that volume with permissions set for those users or groups, these permissions are no longer effective.

Steps

1. Record information about the CIFS shares to avoid losing information on CIFS shares in case volume rehost operation fails.
2. Unmount the volume from the parent volume:

   ```
   volume unmount
   ```

3. Switch to the advanced privilege level:

   ```
   set -privilege advanced
   ```

4. Rehost the volume on the destination SVM:

   ```
   volume rehost -vserver source_svm -volume vol_name -destination-vserver
   destination_svm
   ```

5. Mount the volume under the appropriate junction path in the destination SVM:

   ```
   volume mount
   ```

6. Create CIFS shares for the rehosted volume:

   ```
   vserver cifs share create
   ```

7. If the DNS domains differ between the source SVM and destination SVM, create new users and groups.
8. Update the CIFS client with the new destination SVM LIFs and junction path to the rehosted volume.

After you finish

You must manually reconfigure the policies and the associated rules on the rehosted volume.

SMB configuration

SMB and NFS multiprotocol configuration

Rehost an NFS volume

You can rehost a volume that serves data using the NFS protocol. To allow clients to continue accessing the data after the rehosting operation, you must associate the volume with the export policy of the SVM as well as manually configure the policies and associated rules.

About this task

- Rehosting is a disruptive operation.
- If the rehosting operation fails, you might need to reconfigure the volume policies and the associated rules on the source volume.
- Beginning with ONTAP 9.8, rehosting a volume with NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) is supported. If you are using an onboard key manager, the encrypted metadata will be modified during the rehost operation. User data is not changed.

  If you are using ONTAP 9.8 or early, you must unencrypt the volume before performing the rehost operation.

- After the rehost operation, the following volume policies, policy rules, and configurations are lost from the source volume, and must be manually reconfigured on the rehosted volume:
  - Volume and qtree export policies
  - Antivirus policies
  - Volume efficiency policy
  - Quality of service (QoS) policies
  - Snapshot policies
  - Quota rules
  - ns-switch and name services configuration export policy and rules
  - User and group IDs

Before you begin

- The volume must be online.
- Volume management operations, such as volume moves or LUN moves, must not be running.

- Data access to the volume that is being rehosted must be stopped.
- The ns-switch and name services configuration of the target SVM must be configured to support data access of the rehosting volume.
- The user ID and group ID of the volume must be either available in the target SVM or changed on the hosting volume.

Steps

1. Record information about the NFS export policies to avoid losing information on NFS policies in case volume rehost operation fails.
2. Unmount the volume from the parent volume:

   `volume unmount`

3. Switch to the advanced privilege level:

   `set -privilege advanced`

4. Rehost the volume on the destination SVM:

   `volume rehost -vserver` *`source_svm`* `-volume` *`volume_name`* `-destination-vserver` *`destination_svm`*

   The default export policy of the destination SVM is applied to the rehosted volume.

5. Create the export policy:

   `vserver export-policy create`

6. Update the export policy of the rehosted volume to a user-defined export policy:

   `volume modify`

7. Mount the volume under the appropriate junction path in the destination SVM:

   `volume mount`

8. Verify that the NFS service is running on the destination SVM.
9. Resume NFS access to the rehosted volume.
10. Update the NFS client credentials and LIF configurations to reflect the destination SVM LIFs.

    This is because the volume access path (LIFs and junction path) has undergone changes.

After you finish

You must manually reconfigure the policies and the associated rules on the rehosted volume. See NFS configuration for more information.

Rehost a SAN volume

You can rehost a SAN volume that serves data through mapped LUNs. After re-creating the initiator group (igroup) in the destination SVM, volume rehost operation can

automatically remap the volume at the same SVM.

About this task

- Rehosting is a disruptive operation.
- If the rehosting operation fails, you might need to reconfigure the volume policies and the associated rules on the source volume.
- Beginning with ONTAP 9.8, rehosting a volume with NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) is supported. If you are using an onboard key manager, the encrypted metadata will be modified during the rehost operation. User data is not changed.

  If you are using ONTAP 9.8 or early, you must unencrypt the volume before performing the rehost operation.

- After the rehost operation, the following volume policies, policy rules, and configurations are lost from the source volume and must be manually reconfigured on the rehosted volume:
  - Antivirus policies
  - Volume efficiency policy
  - Quality of service (QoS) policies
  - Snapshot policies
  - ns-switch and name services configuration export policy and rules
  - User and group IDs

Before you begin

- The volume must be online.
- Volume management operations, such as volume moves or LUN moves, must not be running.
- There must be no active I/O on the volumes or LUNs.
- You must have verified that the destination SVM does not have igroup of the same name but different initiators.

  If the igroup has the same name, then you must have renamed the igroup in either one of the SVMs (source or destination).

- You must have enabled the `force-unmap-luns` option.
  - The default value of the `force-unmap-luns` option is `false`.
  - No warning or confirmation message is displayed when you set the `force-unmap-luns` option to `true`.

Steps

1. Record LUN mapping information on target volume:

   `lun mapping show volume` *`volume`* `vserver` *`source_svm`*

   This is a precautionary step to avoid losing information about LUN mapping in case the volume rehost fails.

   Learn more about `lun mapping show volume` in the ONTAP command reference.

2. Delete igroups associated with the target volume.

3. Rehost the target volume to the destination SVM:

   `volume rehost -vserver` *`source_svm`* `-volume` *`volume_name`* `-destination-vserver` *`destination_svm`*

4. Map LUNs on the target volume to appropriate igroups:
   - Volume rehost preserves LUNs on the target volume, however the LUNs remain unmapped.
   - Use the destination SVM port set while mapping LUNs.
   - If the `auto-remap-luns` option is set to `true`, the LUNs are mapped automatically after rehost.

Rehost a volume in a SnapMirror relationship

You can rehost a volume defined as part of a SnapMirror relationship. There are several issues you need to consider before rehosting the relationship.

About this task

- Rehosting is a disruptive operation.
- If the rehosting operation fails, you might need to reconfigure the volume policies and the associated rules on the source volume.
- After the rehost operation, the following volume policies, policy rules, and configurations are lost from the source volume and must be manually reconfigured on the rehosted volume:
  - Volume and qtree export policies
  - Antivirus policies
  - Volume efficiency policy
  - Quality of service (QoS) policies
  - Snapshot policies
  - Quota rules
  - ns-switch and name services configuration export policy and rules
  - User and group IDs

Before you begin

- The volume must be online.
- Volume management operations, such as volume moves or LUN moves, must not be running.
- Data access to the volume that is being rehosted must be stopped.
- The ns-switch and name services configuration of the target SVM must be configured to support data access of the rehosting volume.
- The user ID and group ID of the volume must be either available in the target SVM or changed on the hosting volume.

Steps

1. Record the SnapMirror relationship type:

   `snapmirror show`

   This is a precautionary step to avoid losing information about the SnapMirror relationship type in case the

volume rehost fails.

2. From the destination cluster, delete the SnapMirror relationship:

   ```
   snapmirror delete
   ```

   Do not break the SnapMirror relationship; otherwise, the data protection capability of the destination volume is lost and the relationship cannot be reestablished after the rehosting operation.

3. From the source cluster, remove the SnapMirror relationship information:

   ```
   snapmirror release -relationship-info-only true
   ```

   Setting the `-relationship-info-only` parameter to `true` removes the source relationship information without deleting the snapshots.

4. If the volume is mounted, unmount it:

   ```
   volume unmount -vserver <source_svm> -volume <vol_name>
   ```

5. Switch to the advanced privilege level:

   ```
   set -privilege advanced
   ```

6. Rehost the volume on the destination SVM:

   ```
   volume rehost -vserver <source_svm> -volume <vol_name> -destination-vserver
   <destination_svm>
   ```

7. If the SVM peering relation is not present, create the SVM peer relationship between the source SVM and destination SVM:

   ```
   vserver peer create
   ```

8. Create the SnapMirror relationship between the source volume and destination volume:

   ```
   snapmirror create
   ```

   You must run the `snapmirror create` command from the SVM that is hosting the DP volume. The rehosted volume can be the source or destination of the SnapMirror relationship.

9. Resynchronize the SnapMirror relationship.

Related information

- set
- snapmirror
- volume rehost
- volume unmount
- vserver peer create

Features not supported with a volume rehost in ONTAP

There are several ONTAP features that do not support volume rehost. You should be aware of these features before attempting a rehost operation.

The following features are not supported with a volume rehost:

- SVM DR
- MetroCluster configurations

  Cloning a volume as a FlexClone volume on a different SVM is also not supported on MetroCluster configurations.

- SnapLock volumes
- NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) volumes (in versions of ONTAP before 9.8)

  In ONTAP releases prior to 9.8, you must unencrypt the volume before rehosting it. Volume encryption keys depend on SVM keys. If a volume is moved to another SVM and if multitenant key configuration is enabled on either the source or destination SVM, the volume and the SVM keys will not match.

  Beginning with ONTAP 9.8, you can rehost a volume with NVE.

- FlexGroup volumes
- Clone volumes

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