Serve data from a SnapMirror DR destination volume

ONTAP 9

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Make the ONTAP SnapMirror destination volume writeable

You need to make the destination volume writeable before you can serve data from the volume to clients. To serve data from a mirror destination when a source becomes unavailable, stop scheduled transfers to the destination, and then break the SnapMirror relationship to make the destination writable.

About this task

You must perform this task from the destination SVM or the destination cluster.

Steps

You can use System Manager or the ONTAP CLI to make a destination volume writable.

System Manager

1. Select the protection relationship: click **Protection > Relationships**, and then click the desired volume name.
2. Click ⋮.
3. Stop scheduled transfers : click **Pause**.
4. Make the destination writable: click **Break**.
5. Go to the main **Relationships** page to verify that the relationship state displays as "broken off".

Next steps

You need to reverse resynchronize the replication relationship after you make a destination volume writeable.

When the disabled source volume is available again, you should reverse resynchronize the relationship again to copy the current data to the original source volume.

CLI

1. Stop scheduled transfers to the destination:

   ```
   snapmirror quiesce -source-path <SVM:volume|cluster://SVM/volume>
   -destination-path <SVM:volume|cluster://SVM/volume>
   ```

   The following example stops scheduled transfers between the source volume `volA` on `svm1` and the destination volume `volA_dst` on `svm_backup`:

   ```
   cluster_dst::> snapmirror quiesce -source-path svm1:volA
   -destination-path svm_backup:volA_dst
   ```

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

2. Stop ongoing transfers to the destination:

   ```
   snapmirror abort -source-path <SVM:volume|cluster://SVM/volume>
   -destination-path <SVM:volume|cluster://SVM/volume>
   ```

   ⓘ This step is not required for SnapMirror synchronous relationships (supported beginning with ONTAP 9.5).

   The following example stops ongoing transfers between the source volume `volA` on `svm1` and the destination volume `volA_dst` on `svm_backup`:

   ```
   cluster_dst::> snapmirror abort -source-path svm1:volA -destination
   -path svm_backup:volA_dst
   ```

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

3. Break the SnapMirror DR relationship:

```
snapmirror break -source-path <SVM:volume|cluster://SVM/volume>
-destination-path <SVM:volume|cluster://SVM/volume>
```

The following example breaks the relationship between the source volume `volA` on `svm1` and the destination volume `volA_dst` on `svm_backup`:

```
cluster_dst::> snapmirror break -source-path svm1:volA -destination
-path svm_backup:volA_dst
```

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

Next steps

You need to resynchronize the replication relationship after you make a destination volume writeable.

Other ways to do this in ONTAP

To perform these tasks with…	See this content…
System Manager Classic (available with ONTAP 9.7 and earlier)	Volume disaster recovery overview

Configure the ONTAP SnapMirror destination volume for data access

After making the destination volume writeable, you must configure the volume for data access. NAS clients, NVMe subsystem, and SAN hosts can access the data from the destination volume until the source volume is reactivated.

NAS environment:

1. Mount the NAS volume to the namespace using the same junction path that the source volume was mounted to in the source SVM.
2. Apply the appropriate ACLs to the SMB shares at the destination volume.
3. Assign the NFS export policies to the destination volume.
4. Apply the quota rules to the destination volume.
5. Redirect clients to the destination volume.
6. Remount the NFS and SMB shares on the clients.

SAN environment:

1. Map the LUNs in the volume to the appropriate initiator group.
2. For iSCSI, create iSCSI sessions from the SAN host initiators to the SAN LIFs.
3. On the SAN client, perform a storage re-scan to detect the connected LUNs.

For information about NVMe environment, see SAN administration.

Reactivate the original ONTAP SnapMirror source volume

You can reestablish the original data protection relationship between the source and destination volumes when you no longer need to serve data from the destination.

About this task

- The procedure below 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.
- Background preparation and the data warehousing phase of an XDP SnapMirror relationship can take a long time. It is not uncommon to see the SnapMirror relationship reporting the status "preparing" for an extended time period.

Steps

1. Reverse the original data protection relationship:

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

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

   > You must run this command from the original source SVM or the original source cluster. 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 re-initialize the relationship. Learn more about `snapmirror initialize` in the ONTAP command reference.

   The following example reverses the relationship between the original source volume, `volA` on `svm1`, and the volume you are serving data from, `volA_dst` on `svm_backup`:

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

2. When you are ready to reestablish data access to the original source, stop access to the original destination volume. One way to do this is to stop the original destination SVM:

   `vserver stop -vserver` *`SVM`*

   > You must run this command from the original destination SVM or the original destination cluster. This command stops user access to the entire original destination SVM. You may want to stop access to the original destination volume using other methods.

The following example stops the original destination SVM:

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

Learn more about `vserver stop` in the ONTAP command reference.

3. Update the reversed relationship:

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

   You must run this command from the original source SVM or the original source cluster.

   The following example updates the relationship between the volume you are serving data from, `volA_dst` on `svm_backup`, and the original source volume, `volA` on `svm1`:

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

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

4. From the original source SVM or the original source cluster, stop scheduled transfers for the reversed relationship:

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

   You must run this command from the original source SVM or the original source cluster.

   The following example stops scheduled transfers between the original destination volume, `volA_dst` on `svm_backup`, and the original source volume, `volA` on `svm1`:

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

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

5. 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:volume -destination-path SVM:volume`

   You must run this command from the original source SVM or the source cluster.

   The following example breaks the relationship between the original destination volume, `volA_dst` on `svm_backup`, and the original source volume, `volA` on `svm1`:

```
cluster_scr::> snapmirror break -source-path svm_backup:volA_dst
-destination-path svm1:volA
```

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

6. From the original source SVM or the original source cluster, delete the reversed data protection relationship:

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

   You must run this command from the original source SVM or the original source cluster.

   The following example deletes the reversed relationship between the original source volume, `volA` on `svm1`, and the volume you are serving data from, `volA_dst` on `svm_backup`:

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

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

7. Release the reversed relationship from the original destination SVM or the original destination cluster.

   `snapmirror release -source-path` *`SVM:volume`* `-destination-path` *`SVM:volume`*

   You must run this command from the original destination SVM or the original destination cluster.

   The following example releases the reversed relationship between the original destination volume, `volA_dst` on `svm_backup`, and the original source volume, `volA` on `svm1`:

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

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

8. Reestablish the original data protection relationship from the original destination:

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

   The following example reestablishes the relationship between the original source volume, `volA` on `svm1`, and the original destination volume, `volA_dst` on `svm_backup`:

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

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

9. If needed, start the original destination SVM:

   `vserver start -vserver SVM`

   The following example starts the original destination SVM:

   ```
   cluster_dst::> vserver start svm_backup
   ```

   Learn more about `vserver start` in the ONTAP command reference.

After you finish

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

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

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