



Guidelines for the storage create operation

Snapdrive for Unix

NetApp
March 24, 2021

This PDF was generated from https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/snapdrive-unix/solaris/concept_guidelines_for_storage_create_operation_in_a_host_cluster_environment.html on March 24, 2021. Always check docs.netapp.com for the latest.

Table of Contents

- Guidelines for the storage create operation 1
- Guidelines for storage create operation in a host cluster environment 1

Guidelines for the storage create operation

You should follow certain guidelines when you use the `snapdrive storage create` command for the `storage create` operation.

- If you list LUNs from different storage system volumes with the `-lun` option, you cannot include the `-dg`, `-hostvol`, or `-fs` option at the command prompt.
- The `-nolvm` option creates a file system directly on a LUN without activating the host LVM.

You cannot specify host volumes or disk groups when you use this option.

- You cannot use SnapDrive for UNIX storage provisioning commands for NFS files or directory trees.
- If you use the `snapdrive storage create` command to create a file system directly on a LUN, you cannot specify more than one LUN.

SnapDrive for UNIX always creates a new LUN when you use this form of the command.

- Some operating systems have limits on how many LUNs you can create.

If your host is running one of these operating systems, you might want to run the `snapdrive config check luns` command.

- If both UFS and Veritas stacks are installed, you should use the value `ufs` with the `-fstype` option to create a UFS file system directly on a LUN.
- Creating a file system on a raw LUN with DMP multipathing is supported.

Related information

[SnapDrive for UNIX storage create command fails while discovering some mapped devices](#)

[Configuration options and their default values](#)

Guidelines for storage create operation in a host cluster environment

You should follow certain guidelines when you create storage in a host cluster environment.

- You can execute the `snapdrive storage create` command from any node in the host cluster.
- For storage create operation to be successful neither should be true:
 - The storage entities should not be present on any node in the host cluster.
 - The LUNs should not be mapped to any node in the host cluster.
- You can create a storage entity on a specific node either by using the `-devicetype dedicated` or the `-devicetype shared` option. If you are creating a storage entity that is in a dedicated mode, you can omit the `-devicetype` option, because the default value is `dedicated`.
- Host cluster-wide storage creation of a file system is supported on disk groups that use Veritas volume manager with the Veritas file system (VxFS). This operation does not support on raw LUNs; the `-nolvm`

option also does not support.

- The `-igroup` option is not supported in the storage create operation.
- The storage create operation fails if one of the following situation occurs:
 - If any error message occurs during the process of creating a storage entity. SnapDrive for UNIX executes storage create operation from the master node in a host cluster. Before creating the shared storage entities, SnapDrive for UNIX creates LUNs, maps the LUNs to the master node, and then maps the LUNs to all the nonmaster nodes. SnapDrive for UNIX internally creates and manages the igroups for all the nodes.
 - If a node in the host cluster shuts down and reboots before starting the host clustered volume manager (CVM), the shared disk group used by the LUNs should be discovered on the node. By default, the LUNs are visible if the FC port address is not changed; otherwise, you must map the LUNs using the `snapdrive storage connect` command.

Copyright Information

Copyright © 2021 NetApp, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the U.S. No part of this document covered by copyright may be reproduced in any form or by any means-graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or storage in an electronic retrieval system- without prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Software derived from copyrighted NetApp material is subject to the following license and disclaimer:

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY NETAPP "AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL NETAPP BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

NetApp reserves the right to change any products described herein at any time, and without notice. NetApp assumes no responsibility or liability arising from the use of products described herein, except as expressly agreed to in writing by NetApp. The use or purchase of this product does not convey a license under any patent rights, trademark rights, or any other intellectual property rights of NetApp.

The product described in this manual may be protected by one or more U.S. patents, foreign patents, or pending applications.

RESTRICTED RIGHTS LEGEND: Use, duplication, or disclosure by the government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (c)(1)(ii) of the Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software clause at DFARS 252.277-7103 (October 1988) and FAR 52-227-19 (June 1987).

Trademark Information

NETAPP, the NETAPP logo, and the marks listed at <http://www.netapp.com/TM> are trademarks of NetApp, Inc. Other company and product names may be trademarks of their respective owners.