Data ONTAP® 7.3

Block Access Management Guide for iSCSI and FC

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Contents

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About this guide

You can use your product more effectively when you understand this document's intended audience and the conventions that this document uses to present information.

This guide describes how to use a storage system as Internet SCSI (iSCSI) and Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) targets in a storage network. Specifically, this guide describes how to calculate the size of volumes containing logical units (LUNs), how to create and manage LUNs and initiator groups (igroups), and how to monitor iSCSI and FCP traffic.

Next topics

Audience

This document is written with certain assumptions about your technical knowledge and experience.

This guide is for system and storage administrators who are familiar with operating systems, such as Microsoft Windows 2003 and UNIX, that run on the hosts that access your storage systems. It also assumes that you know how block access protocols are used for block sharing or transfers.

This guide does not cover basic system or network administration topics, such as IP addressing, routing, and network topology.

Terminology

To understand the concepts in this document, you might need to know how certain terms are used.

Storage terms

array LUN	Refers to storage that third-party storage arrays provide to storage systems running Data ONTAP software. One array LUN is the equivalent of one disk on a native disk shelf.
LUN (logical unit number)	Refers to a logical unit of storage identified by a number.

native disk	Refers to a disk that is sold as local storage for storage systems that run Data ONTAP software.
native disk shelf	Refers to a disk shelf that is sold as local storage for storage systems that run Data ONTAP software.
storage controller	Refers to the component of a storage system that runs the Data ONTAP operating system and controls its disk subsystem. Storage controllers are also sometimes called *controllers*, *storage appliances*, *appliances*, *storage engines*, *heads*, *CPU modules*, or *controller modules*.
storage system	Refers to the hardware device running Data ONTAP that receives data from and sends data to native disk shelves, third-party storage, or both. Storage systems that run Data ONTAP are sometimes referred to as *filers*, *appliances*, *storage appliances*, *V-Series systems*, or *systems*.
third-party storage	Refers to the back-end storage arrays, such as IBM, Hitachi Data Systems, and HP, that provide storage for storage systems running Data ONTAP.

Cluster and high-availability terms

active/active configuration	In the Data ONTAP 7.2 and 7.3 release families, refers to a pair of storage systems (sometimes called *nodes*) configured to serve data for each other if one of the two systems stops functioning. Also sometimes referred to as *active/active pairs*. In the Data ONTAP 7.1 release family and earlier releases, this functionality is referred to as a *cluster*.
cluster	In the Data ONTAP 7.1 release family and earlier releases, refers to a pair of storage systems (sometimes called *nodes*) configured to serve data for each other if one of the two systems stops functioning. In the Data ONTAP 7.3 and 7.2 release families, this functionality is referred to as an *active/active configuration*.

Keyboard and formatting conventions

You can use your product more effectively when you understand how this document uses keyboard and formatting conventions to present information.

Keyboard conventions

Convention	What it means
The NOW site	Refers to *NetApp On the Web at http://now.netapp.com/*.

Convention	What it means
Enter, *enter*	• Used to refer to the key that generates a carriage return; the key is named Return on some keyboards. • Used to mean pressing one or more keys on the keyboard and then pressing the Enter key, or clicking in a field in a graphical interface and then typing information into the field.
hyphen (-)	Used to separate individual keys. For example, Ctrl-D means holding down the Ctrl key while pressing the D key.
type	Used to mean pressing one or more keys on the keyboard.

Formatting conventions

Convention	What it means
Italic font	• Words or characters that require special attention. • Placeholders for information that you must supply. For example, if the guide says to enter the `arp -d` *`hostname`* command, you enter the characters "arp -d" followed by the actual name of the host. • Book titles in cross-references.
`Monospaced` font	• Command names, option names, keywords, and daemon names. • Information displayed on the system console or other computer monitors. • Contents of files. • File, path, and directory names.
`Bold monospaced` font	Words or characters you type. What you type is always shown in lowercase letters, unless your program is case-sensitive and uppercase letters are necessary for it to work properly.

Special messages

This document might contain the following types of messages to alert you to conditions that you need to be aware of.

Note: A note contains important information that helps you install or operate the system efficiently.

Attention: An attention notice contains instructions that you must follow to avoid a system crash, loss of data, or damage to the equipment.

How to send your comments

You can help us to improve the quality of our documentation by sending us your feedback.

Your feedback is important in helping us to provide the most accurate and high-quality information. If you have suggestions for improving this document, send us your comments by e-mail to *doccomments@netapp.com*. To help us direct your comments to the correct division, include in the subject line the name of your product and the applicable operating system. For example, *FAS6070—Data ONTAP 7.3*, or *Host Utilities—Solaris*, or *Operations Manager 3.8—Windows*.

Introduction to block access

In iSCSI and FC networks, storage systems are targets that have storage target devices, which are referred to as LUNs, or logical units. Using the Data ONTAP operating system, you configure the storage by creating LUNs. The LUNs are accessed by hosts, which are initiators in the storage network.

Next topics

How hosts connect to storage systems

Hosts can connect to block storage using Internet small computer systems interface (iSCSI) or Fibre Channel (FC) protocol networks.

To connect to iSCSI networks, hosts can use standard Ethernet network adapters (NICs), TCP offload engine (TOE) cards with software initiators, or dedicated iSCSI HBAs. To connect to FC networks, hosts require Fibre Channel host bus adapters (HBAs).

Next topics

Related information

Host Utilities Documentation - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/san/

What Host Utilities are

Host Utilities includes support software and documentation for connecting a supported host to an iSCSI or FC network.

The support software includes programs that display information about storage, and programs to collect information needed by Customer Support to diagnose problems. It also includes software to help tune and optimize the host settings for use in a NetApp storage infrastructure.

Separate Host Utilities are offered for each supported host operating system. In some cases, different versions of the Host Utilities are available for different versions of the host operating system.

The documentation included with the Host Utilities describes how to install and use the Host Utilities software. It includes instructions for using the commands and features specific to your host operating system.

Use the Host Utilities documentation along with this guide to set up and manage your iSCSI or FC network.

Related information

NetApp Interoperability Matrix - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/products/interoperability/
Host Utilities Documentation - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/san/

What ALUA is

Data ONTAP 7.2 added support for the Asymmetric Logical Unit Access (ALUA) features of SCSI, also known as SCSI Target Port Groups or Target Port Group Support.

ALUA is an industry standard protocol for identifying optimized paths between a storage system and a host. ALUA enables the initiator to query the target about path attributes, such as primary path and secondary path. It also allows the target to communicate events back to the initiator. It is beneficial because multipathing software can be developed to support any array; properietary SCSI commands are no longer required.

For Fibre Channel SANs, ALUA works only in single_image cfmode.

Attention: Ensure your host supports ALUA before enabling it. Enabling ALUA for a host that does not support it can cause host failures during cluster failover.

Related tasks

Enabling ALUA on page 78

About SnapDrive for Windows and UNIX

SnapDrive software is an optional management package for Microsoft Windows and some UNIX hosts. SnapDrive can simplify some of the management and data protection tasks associated with iSCSI and FC storage.

SnapDrive is a server-based software solution that provides advanced storage virtualization and management capabilities for Microsoft Windows environments. It is tightly integrated with Microsoft NTFS and provides a layer of abstraction between application data and physical storage associated with that data. SnapDrive runs on Windows Server hosts and complements native NTFS volume management with virtualization capabilities. It allows administrators to easily create virtual disks from pools of storage that can be distributed among several storage systems.

SnapDrive for UNIX provides simplified storage management, reduces operational costs, and improves storage management efficiency. It automates storage provisioning tasks and simplifies the process of creating host-consistent data Snapshot copies and clones from Snapshot copies.

Related information

SnapDrive Documentation - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/san/#snapdrive

How Data ONTAP implements an iSCSI network

This section contains important concepts that are required to understand how Data ONTAP implements an iSCSI network.

Next topics

What iSCSI is

The iSCSI protocol is a licensed service on the storage system that enables you to transfer block data to hosts using the SCSI protocol over TCP/IP. The iSCSI protocol standard is defined by RFC 3720.

In an iSCSI network, storage systems are targets that have storage target devices, which are referred to as LUNs (logical units). A host with an iSCSI host bus adapter (HBA), or running iSCSI initiator software, uses the iSCSI protocol to access LUNs on a storage system. The iSCSI protocol is implemented over the storage system's standard gigabit Ethernet interfaces using a software driver.

The connection between the initiator and target uses a standard TCP/IP network. No special network configuration is needed to support iSCSI traffic. The network can be a dedicated TCP/IP network, or it can be your regular public network. The storage system listens for iSCSI connections on TCP port 3260.

Related information

RFC 3720 - http://www.ietf.org/

What iSCSI nodes are

In an iSCSI network, there are two types of nodes: targets and initiators. Targets are storage systems, and initiators are hosts. Switches, routers, and ports are TCP/IP devices only, and are not iSCSI nodes.

Supported configurations

Storage systems and hosts can be direct-attached or connected through Ethernet switches. Both direct-attached and switched configurations use Ethernet cable and a TCP/IP network for connectivity.

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How iSCSI is implemented on the host on page 22
How iSCSI target nodes connect to the network on page 22

Related information

NetApp Interoperability Matrix - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/products/interoperability/
Fibre Channel and iSCSI Configuration Guide - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/docs.cgi

How iSCSI is implemented on the host

iSCSI can be implemented on the host in hardware or software.

You can implement iSCSI in one of the following ways:

- Initiator software that uses the host's standard Ethernet interfaces.
- An iSCSI host bus adapter (HBA). An iSCSI HBA appears to the host operating system as a SCSI disk adapter with local disks.
- TCP Offload Engine (TOE) adapter that offloads TCP/IP processing. The iSCSI protocol processing is still performed by host software.

How iSCSI target nodes connect to the network

You can implement iSCSI on the storage system using software or hardware solutions, depending on the model.

Target nodes can connect to the network:

- Over the system's Ethernet interfaces using software that is integrated into Data ONTAP.
  iSCSI can be implemented over multiple system interfaces, and an interface used for iSCSI can also transmit traffic for other protocols, such as CIFS and NFS.
- On the FAS2000 series, FAS30xx, and FAS60xx systems, using an iSCSI target expansion adapter, to which some of the iSCSI protocol processing is offloaded.
  You can implement both hardware-based and software-based methods on the same system.

- Using a Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) target expansion adapter.

How iSCSI nodes are identified

Every iSCSI node must have a node name.

The two formats, or type designators, for iSCSI node names are *iqn* and *eui*. The storage system always uses the iqn-type designator. The initiator can use either the iqn-type or eui-type designator.

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Storage system node name on page 24
eui-type designator on page 24

iqn-type designator

The iqn-type designator is a logical name that is not linked to an IP address.

It is based on the following components:

- The type designator itself, iqn, followed by a period (.)
- The date when the naming authority acquired the domain name, followed by a period
- The name of the naming authority, optionally followed by a colon (:)
- A unique device name

Note: Some initiators might provide variations on the preceding format. Also, even though some hosts do support dashes in the file name, they are not supported on NetApp systems. For detailed information about the default initiator-supplied node name, see the documentation provided with your iSCSI Host Utilities.

The format is:

iqn.*yyyymm*.*backward-naming-authority*:*unique-device-name*

yyyymm is the month and year in which the naming authority acquired the domain name.

backward-naming-authority is the reverse domain name of the entity responsible for naming this device. An example reverse domain name is com.microsoft.

unique-device-name is a free-format unique name for this device assigned by the naming authority.

The following example shows the iSCSI node name for an initiator that is an application server:

iqn.198706.com.initvendor1:123abc

Storage system node name

Each storage system has a default node name based on a reverse domain name and the serial number of the storage system's non-volatile RAM (NVRAM) card.

The node name is displayed in the following format:

iqn.1992-08.com.netapp:sn.*serial-number*

The following example shows the default node name for a storage system with the serial number 12345678:

iqn.1992-08.com.netapp:sn.12345678

eui-type designator

The eui-type designator is based on the type designator, eui, followed by a period, followed by sixteen hexadecimal digits.

The format is:

eui.*0123456789abcdef*

How the storage system checks initiator node names

The storage system checks the format of the initiator node name at session login time. If the initiator node name does not comply with storage system node name requirements, the storage system rejects the session.

Default port for iSCSI

The iSCSI protocol is configured in Data ONTAP to use TCP port number 3260.

Data ONTAP does not support changing the port number for iSCSI. Port number 3260 is registered as part of the iSCSI specification and cannot be used by any other application or service.

What target portal groups are

A target portal group is a set of network portals within an iSCSI node over which an iSCSI session is conducted.

In a target, a network portal is identified by its IP address and listening TCP port. For storage systems, each network interface can have one or more IP addresses and therefore one or more network portals. A network interface can be an Ethernet port, virtual local area network (VLAN), or virtual interface (vif).

The assignment of target portals to portal groups is important for two reasons:

- The iSCSI protocol allows only one session between a specific iSCSI initiator port and a single portal group on the target.

- All connections within an iSCSI session must use target portals that belong to the same portal group.

By default, Data ONTAP maps each Ethernet interface on the storage system to its own default portal group. You can create new portal groups that contain multiple interfaces.

You can have only one session between an initiator and target using a given portal group. To support some multipath I/O (MPIO) solutions, you need to have separate portal groups for each path. Other initiators, including the Microsoft iSCSI initiator version 2.0, support MPIO to a single target portal group by using different initiator session IDs (ISIDs) with a single initiator node name.

Note: Although this configuration is supported, it is not recommended for NetApp storage systems. For more information, see the *Technical Report* on iSCSI Multipathing.

Related information

iSCSI Multipathing Possibilities on Windows with Data ONTAP-http://media.netapp.com/documents/tr-3441.pdf

What iSNS is

The Internet Storage Name Service (iSNS) is a protocol that enables automated discovery and management of iSCSI devices on a TCP/IP storage network. An iSNS server maintains information about active iSCSI devices on the network, including their IP addresses, iSCSI node names, and portal groups.

You obtain an iSNS server from a third-party vendor. If you have an iSNS server on your network, and it is configured and enabled for use by both the initiator and the storage system, the storage system automatically registers its IP address, node name, and portal groups with the iSNS server when the iSNS service is started. The iSCSI initiator can query the iSNS server to discover the storage system as a target device.

If you do not have an iSNS server on your network, you must manually configure each target to be visible to the host.

Currently available iSNS servers support different versions of the iSNS specification. Depending on which iSNS server you are using, you may have to set a configuration parameter in the storage system.

What CHAP authentication is

The Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) enables authenticated communication between iSCSI initiators and targets. When you use CHAP authentication, you define CHAP user names and passwords on both the initiator and the storage system.

During the initial stage of an iSCSI session, the initiator sends a login request to the storage system to begin the session. The login request includes the initiator's CHAP user name and CHAP algorithm. The storage system responds with a CHAP challenge. The initiator provides a CHAP response. The storage system verifies the response and authenticates the initiator. The CHAP password is used to compute the response.

How iSCSI communication sessions work

During an iSCSI session, the initiator and the target communicate over their standard Ethernet interfaces, unless the host has an iSCSI HBA.

The storage system appears as a single iSCSI target node with one iSCSI node name. For storage systems with a MultiStore license enabled, each vFiler unit is a target with a different node name.

On the storage system, the interface can be an Ethernet port, virtual network interface (vif), or a virtual LAN (VLAN) interface.

Each interface on the target belongs to its own portal group by default. This enables an initiator port to conduct simultaneous iSCSI sessions on the target, with one session for each portal group. The storage system supports up to 1,024 simultaneous sessions, depending on its memory capacity. To determine whether your host's initiator software or HBA can have multiple sessions with one storage system, see your host OS or initiator documentation.

You can change the assignment of target portals to portal groups as needed to support multi-connection sessions, multiple sessions, and multipath I/O.

Each session has an Initiator Session ID (ISID), a number that is determined by the initiator.

How iSCSI works with active/active configurations

Active/active configurations provide high availability because one system in the active/active configuration can take over if its partner fails. During failover, the working system assumes the IP addresses of the failed partner and can continue to support iSCSI LUNs.

The two systems in the active/active configuration should have identical networking hardware with equivalent network configurations. The target portal group tags associated with each networking interface must be the same on both systems in the configuration. This ensures that the hosts see the same IP addresses and target portal group tags whether connected to the original storage system or connected to the partner during failover.

Setting up the iSCSI protocol on a host and storage system

The procedure for setting up the iSCSI protocol on a host and storage system follows the same basic sequence for all host types.

About this task

You must alternate between setting up the host and the storage system in the order shown below.

Steps

1. Install the initiator HBA and driver or software initiator on the host and record or change the host's iSCSI node name. It is recommended that you use the host name as part of the initiator node name to make it easier to associate the node name with the host.
2. Configure the storage system, including:

- Licensing and starting the iSCSI service
- Optionally configuring CHAP
- Creating LUNs, creating an igroup that contains the host's iSCSI node name, and mapping the LUNs to that igroup

  Note: If you are using SnapDrive, do not manually configure LUNs. Configure them using SnapDrive after it is installed.

3. Configure the initiator on the host, including:
   - Setting initiator parameters, including the IP address of the target on the storage system
   - Optionally configuring CHAP
   - Starting the iSCSI service
4. Access the LUNs from the host, including:
   - Creating file systems on the LUNs and mounting them, or configuring the LUNs as raw devices
   - Creating persistent mappings of LUNs to file systems

How Data ONTAP implements a Fibre Channel SAN

This section contains important concepts that are required to understand how Data ONTAP implements a Fibre Channel SAN.

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What FC nodes are on page 28
How FC target nodes connect to the network on page 28
How FC nodes are identified on page 28

Related concepts

FC SAN management on page 127

What FC is

FC is a licensed service on the storage system that enables you to export LUNs and transfer block data to hosts using the SCSI protocol over a Fibre Channel fabric.

Related concepts

FC SAN management on page 127

What FC nodes are

In a FC network, nodes include targets, initiators, and switches.

Targets are storage systems, and initiators are hosts. Nodes register with the Fabric Name Server when they are connected to a FC switch.

How FC target nodes connect to the network

Storage systems and hosts have adapters so they can be directly connected to each other or to FC switches with optical cable. For switch or storage system management, they might be connected to each other or to TCP/IP switches with Ethernet cable.

When a node is connected to the FC SAN, it registers each of its ports with the switch's Fabric Name Server service, using a unique identifier.

How FC nodes are identified

Each FC node is identified by a worldwide node name (WWNN) and a worldwide port name (WWPN).

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How WWPNs are used on page 28
How storage systems are identified on page 29
About system serial numbers on page 29
How hosts are identified on page 29
How switches are identified on page 30

How WWPNs are used

WWPNs identify each port on an adapter.

WWPNs are used for the following purposes:

- Creating an initiator group
  The WWPNs of the host's HBAs are used to create an initiator group (igroup). An igroup is used to control host access to specific LUNs. You create an igroup by specifying a collection of WWPNs of initiators in an FC network. When you map a LUN on a storage system to an igroup, you grant all the initiators in that group access to that LUN. If a host's WWPN is not in an igroup that is mapped to a LUN, that host does not have access to the LUN. This means that the LUNs do not appear as disks on that host.
  You can also create port sets to make a LUN visible only on specific target ports. A port set consists of a group of FC target ports. You bind a port set to an igroup. Any host in the igroup can access the LUNs only by connecting to the target ports in the port set.
- Uniquely identifying a storage system's HBA target ports
  The storage system's WWPNs uniquely identify each target port on the system. The host operating system uses the combination of the WWNN and WWPN to identify storage system

adapters and host target IDs. Some operating systems require persistent binding to ensure that the LUN appears at the same target ID on the host.

Related concepts

Required information for mapping a LUN to an igroup on page 53
How to make LUNs available on specific FC target ports on page 55

How storage systems are identified

When the FCP service is first initialized, it assigns a WWNN to a storage system based on the serial number of its NVRAM adapter. The WWNN is stored on disk.

Each target port on the HBAs installed in the storage system has a unique WWPN. Both the WWNN and the WWPN are a 64-bit address represented in the following format: *nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn*, where n represents a hexadecimal value.

You can use commands such as `fcp show adapter`, `fcp config`, `sysconfig -v`, `fcp nodename`, or FilerView to see the system's WWNN as `FC Nodename` or `nodename`, or the system's WWPN as `FC portname` or `portname`.

Attention: The target WWPNs might change if you add or remove adapters from the storage system.

About system serial numbers

The storage system also has a unique system serial number that you can view by using the `sysconfig` command. The system serial number is a unique seven-digit identifier that is assigned when the storage system is manufactured.

You cannot modify this serial number. Some multipathing software products use the system serial number together with the LUN serial number to identify a LUN.

How hosts are identified

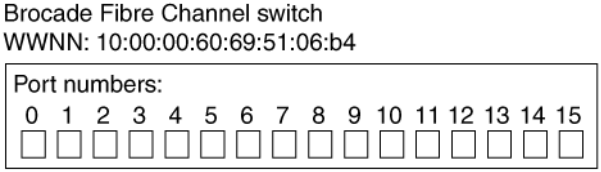
You use the `fcp show initiator` command to see all of the WWPNs, and any associated aliases, of the FC initiators that have logged on to the storage system. Data ONTAP displays the WWPN as `Portname`.

To know which WWPNs are associated with a specific host, see the FC Host Utilities documentation for your host. These documents describe commands supplied by the Host Utilities or the vendor of the initiator, or methods that show the mapping between the host and its WWPN. For example, for Windows hosts, use the lputilnt, HBAnywhere, or SANsurfer applications, and for UNIX hosts, use the `sanlun` command.

How switches are identified

Fibre Channel switches have one WWNN for the device itself, and one WWPN for each of its ports.

For example, the following diagram shows how the WWPNs are assigned to each of the ports on a 16-port Brocade switch. For details about how the ports are numbered for a particular switch, see the vendor-supplied documentation for that switch.



Port **0**, WWPN 20:**00**:00:60:69:51:06:b4
Port **1**, WWPN 20:**01**:00:60:69:51:06:b4
Port **14**, WWPN 20:**0e**:00:60:69:51:06:b4
Port **15**, WWPN 20:**0f**:00:60:69:51:06:b4

Storage provisioning

When you create a volume, you must estimate the amount of space you need for LUNs and Snapshot copies. You must also determine the amount of space you want to reserve so that applications can continue to write data to the LUNs in the volume.

Next topics

Storage units for managing disk space

To properly provision storage, it is important to define and distinguish between the different units of storage.

The following list defines the various storage units:

Plexes

A *plex* is a collection of one or more Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) groups that together provide the storage for one or more Write Anywhere File Layout (WAFL) file system volumes.

Data ONTAP uses plexes as the unit of RAID-level mirroring when the SyncMirror software is enabled.

Aggregates

An *aggregate* is the physical layer of storage that consists of the disks within the RAID groups and the plexes that contain the RAID groups.

It is a collection of one or two plexes, depending on whether you want to take advantage of RAID-level mirroring. If the aggregate is unmirrored, it contains a single plex. Aggregates provide the underlying physical storage for traditional and FlexVol volumes.

Traditional or flexible volumes

A *traditional volume* is directly tied to the underlying aggregate and its properties. When you create a traditional volume, Data ONTAP creates the underlying aggregate based on the properties you assign with the `vol create` command, such as the disks assigned to the RAID group and RAID-level protection.

A *FlexVol volume* is a volume that is loosely coupled to its containing aggregate. A FlexVol volume can share its containing aggregate with other FlexVol volumes. Thus, a single aggregate can be the shared source of all the storage used by all the FlexVol volumes contained by that aggregate.

You use either traditional or FlexVol volumes to organize and manage system and user data. A volume can hold qtrees and LUNs.

After you set up the underlying aggregate, you can create, clone, or resize FlexVol volumes without regard to the underlying physical storage. You do not have to manipulate the aggregate frequently.

Qtrees

A *qtree* is a subdirectory of the root directory of a volume. You can use qtrees to subdivide a volume in order to group LUNs.

LUNs

A *LUN* is a logical unit of storage that represents all or part of an underlying physical disk.

You create LUNs in the root of a volume (traditional or flexible) or in the root of a qtree.

Note: Do not create LUNs in the root volume because it is used by Data ONTAP for system administration. The default root volume is /vol/vol0.

For detailed information about storage units, see the *Data ONTAP Storage Management Guide*.

Related information

Data ONTAP documentation on NOW - now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/ontap/ontap_index.shtml

What autodelete is

Autodelete is a volume-level option that allows you to define a policy for automatically deleting Snapshot copies based on a definable threshold.

You can set that threshold, or *trigger*, to automatically delete Snapshot copies when:

- The volume is nearly full
- The snap reserve space is nearly full
- The overwrite reserved space is full

Using autodelete is recommended in most SAN configurations.

See the *Data ONTAP Data Protection Online Backup and Recovery Guide* for more information on using autodelete to automatically delete Snapshot copies. Also see the Technical Report on thin provisioning below for additional details.

Related tasks

Configuring volumes and LUNs when using autodelete on page 41

Estimating how large a volume needs to be when using autodelete on page 37

Related information

Technical Report: Thin Provisioning in a NetApp SAN or IP SAN Enterprise Environment - http://media.netapp.com/documents/tr3483.pdf

What space reservation is

When space reservation is enabled for one or more LUNs, Data ONTAP reserves enough space in the volume (traditional or FlexVol) so that writes to those LUNs do not fail because of a lack of disk space.

Note: LUNs in this context refer to the LUNs that Data ONTAP serves to clients, not to the array LUNs used for storage on a storage array.

For example, if you create a 100-GB space reserved LUN in a 500-GB volume, that 100 GB of space is immediately allocated, leaving 400 GB remaining in the volume. In contrast, if space reservation is disabled on the LUN, all 500 GB in the volume remain available until writes are made to the LUN.

Space reservation is an attribute of the LUN; it is persistent across storage system reboots, takeovers, and givebacks. Space reservation is enabled for new LUNs by default, but you can create a LUN with space reservations disabled or enabled. After you create the LUN, you can change the space reservation attribute by using the `lun set reservation` command.

When a volume contains one or more LUNs with space reservation enabled, operations that require free space, such as the creation of Snapshot copies, are prevented from using the reserved space. If these operations do not have sufficient unreserved free space, they fail. However, writes to the LUNs with space reservation enabled will continue to succeed.

Related tasks

Configuring volumes and LUNs when using autodelete on page 41

What fractional reserve is

Fractional reserve is a volume option that enables you to determine how much space Data ONTAP reserves for Snapshot copy overwrites for LUNs, as well as for space-reserved files when all other space in the volume is used.

The fractional reserve setting defaults to 100%, but you can use the `vol options` command to set fractional reserve to any percentage from zero to 100.

It is best to use the autodelete function, but there may occasionally be circumstances under which fractional reserve can be used, including:

- When Snapshot copies cannot be deleted
- When preserving existing Snapshot copies is more important than creating new ones

Fractional reserve can be used on the following types of volumes:

- Traditional volumes
- FlexVol volumes with a space guarantee of `volume` or
- FlexVol volumes with a space guarantee of or `none`. You can only set fractional reserve for a volume with a space guarantee of `none` with Data ONTAP version 7.3.3 and later and version 8.0.1 and later.

Note: If the `guarantee` option for a FlexVol volume is set to `none` or `volume`, then fractional reserve for that volume can be set to the desired value. For the vast majority of configurations, you should set fractional reserve to zero when the `guarantee` option is set to none because it greatly simplifies space management. If the `guarantee` option for a FlexVol volume is set to `file`, then fractional reserve for that volume is set to 100 percent and is not adjustable.

If fractional reserve is set to 100%, when you create space-reserved LUNs, you can be sure that writes to those LUNs will always succeed without deleting Snapshot copies, even if all of the space-reserved LUNs are completely overwritten.

Setting fractional reserve to less than 100 percent causes the space reservation held for all space-reserved LUNs in that volume to be reduced to that percentage. Writes to the space-reserved LUNs in that volume are no longer unequivocally guaranteed, which is why you should use `snap autodelete` or `vol autogrow` for these volumes.

Fractional reserve is generally used for volumes that hold LUNs with a small percentage of data overwrite.

Note: If you are using fractional reserve in environments in which write errors due to lack of available space are unexpected, you must monitor your free space and take corrective action to avoid write errors. Data ONTAP provides tools for monitoring available space in your volumes.

Note: Reducing the space reserved for overwrites (by using fractional reserve) does not affect the size of the space-reserved LUN. You can write data to the entire size of the LUN. The space reserved for overwrites is used only when the original data is overwritten.

Example

If you create a 500-GB space-reserved LUN, then Data ONTAP ensures that 500 GB of free space always remains available for that LUN to handle writes to the LUN.

If you then set fractional reserve to 50 for the LUN's containing volume, then Data ONTAP reserves 250 GB, or half of the space it was previously reserving for overwrites with fractional reserve set to 100. If more than half of the LUN is overwritten, then subsequent writes to the LUN could fail due to insufficient free space in the volume.

Note: When more than one LUN in the same volume has space reservations enabled, and fractional reserve for that volume is set to less than 100 percent, Data ONTAP does not limit any space-reserved LUN to its percentage of the reserved space. In other words, if you

have two 100-GB LUNs in the same volume with fractional reserve set to 30, one of the LUNs could use up the entire 60 GB of reserved space for that volume.

See the *Technical Report* on thin provisioning for detailed information on using fractional reserve .

Related tasks

Configuring volumes and LUNs when using autodelete on page 41
Estimating how large a volume needs to be when using fractional reserve on page 38

Related information

Technical Report: Thin Provisioning in a NetApp SAN or IP SAN Enterprise Environment - http://media.netapp.com/documents/tr3483.pdf

Methods of provisioning storage in a SAN environment

When provisioning storage in a SAN environment, there are two primary methods to consider: using the autodelete feature and using fractional reserve.

In Data ONTAP, fractional reserve is set to 100 percent and autodelete is disabled by default. However, in a SAN environment, it usually makes more sense to use autodelete (or sometimes autosize). In addition, this method is far simpler than using fractional reserve.

When using fractional reserve, you need to reserve enough space for the data inside the LUN, fractional reserve, and Snapshot copy, or: X + Y + delta. For example, you might need to reserve 50 GB for the LUN, 50 GB when fractional reserve is set to 100 percent, and 50 GB for Snapshot copy, or a volume of 150 GB. If fractional reserve is set to a percentage other than 100 percent, then the calculation becomes more complex.

In contrast, when using autodelete, you need only calculate the amount of space required for the LUN and Snapshot copy, or X + delta. Because you can configure the autodelete setting to automatically delete older Snapshot copies when space is required for data, you need not worry about running out of space for data.

For example, if you have a 100 GB volume, 50 GB is used for a LUN, and the remaining 50 GB is used for Snapshot copy. Or in that same 100 GB volume, you might reserve 30 GB for the LUN, and 70 GB is then allocated for Snapshot copies. In both cases, you can configure Snapshot copies to be automatically deleted to free up space for data, so fractional reserve is unnecessary.

Note: For detailed guidelines on using fractional reserve, see the technical report on thin provisioning.

Next topics

Guidelines for provisioning storage in a SAN environment on page 36
Estimating how large a volume needs to be when using autodelete on page 37
Estimating how large a volume needs to be when using fractional reserve on page 38

Configuring volumes and LUNs when using autodelete on page 41

Related information

Data ONTAP documentation on NOW - now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/ontap/ontap_index.shtml

Technical Report: Thin Provisioning in a NetApp SAN or IP SAN Enterprise Environment - media.netapp.com/documents/tr3483.pdf

Guidelines for provisioning storage in a SAN environment

When provisioning storage in a SAN environment, there are several best practices you should follow to ensure your systems run smoothly.

Follow these guidelines when creating traditional or FlexVol volumes that contain LUNs, regardless of which provisioning method you choose:

- Do not create any LUNs in the system's root volume.
  Data ONTAP uses this volume to administer the storage system. The default root volume is /vol/vol0.
- Ensure that no other files or directories exist in a volume that contains LUNs.
  If this is not possible and you are storing LUNs and files in the same volume, use a separate qtree to contain the LUNs.
- If multiple hosts share the same volume, create a qtree on the volume to store all LUNs for the same host.
  This is a recommended best practice that simplifies LUN administration and tracking.
- Ensure that the volume option `create_ucode` is set to `on`.
- Make the required changes to the Snapshot copy default settings.
  Change the `snapreserve` setting for the volume to 0, set the `snap schedule` so that no controller-based Snapshot copies are taken, and delete all Snapshot copies after you create the volume.
- To simplify management, use naming conventions for LUNs and volumes that reflect their ownership or the way that they are used.

For more information on creating volumes, see the *Data ONTAP Storage Management Guide*.

Related information

Data ONTAP documentation on NOW - now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/ontap/ontap_index.shtml

Technical Report: Thin Provisioning in a NetApp SAN or IP SAN Enterprise Environment - media.netapp.com/documents/tr3483.pdf

Estimating how large a volume needs to be when using autodelete

Before you create a volume for use with autodelete, you can estimate how large it needs to be.

Steps

1. Calculate the Rate of Change (ROC) of your data per day. This value depends on how often you overwrite data. It is expressed as GB per day.
2. Calculate the amount of space you need for Snapshot copies by multiplying your ROC by the number of Snapshot copies you intend to keep.

   Space required for Snapshot copies = ROC x number of Snapshot copies.

   Example
   You need a 200-GB LUN, and you estimate that your data changes at a rate of about 10 percent, or 20 GB each day. You want to take one Snapshot copy each day and want to keep three weeks' worth of Snapshot copies, for a total of 21 Snapshot copies. The amount of space you need for Snapshot copies is 21 × 20 GB, or 420 GB.
3. Calculate the required volume size by adding together the total data size and the space required for Snapshot copies.

Volume size calculation example

The following example shows how to calculate the size of a volume based on the following information:

- You need to create two 200-GB LUNs.
  The total LUN size is 400 GB.
- Your data changes at a rate of 10 percent of the total LUN size each day.
  Your ROC is 40 GB per day (10 percent of 400 GB).
- You take one Snapshot copy each day and you want to keep the Snapshot copies for 10 days.
  You need 400 GB of space for Snapshot copies (40 GB ROC × 10 Snapshot copies).
- You want to ensure that you can continue to write to the LUNs through the weekend, even after you take the last Snapshot copy and you have no more free space.

You would calculate the size of your volume as follows:

Volume size = Total data size + Space required for Snapshot copies.

The size of the volume in this example is 800 GB (400 GB + 400 GB).

After you finish

See the *Data Protection Online Backup and Recovery Guide* for more information about the autodelete function, and refer to the *Storage Management Guide* for more information about working with traditional and FlexVol volumes.

Related information

Data ONTAP documentation on NOW - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/ontap/ontap_index.shtml

Estimating how large a volume needs to be when using fractional reserve

Before you create a volume using fractional reserve, you can estimate how large it needs to be. The method you use to estimate the volume size depends on whether you need to create Snapshot copies of the volume.

1. *Calculating the total data size* on page 38
2. *Determining the volume size and fractional reserve setting when you need Snapshot copies* on page 39
3. *Determining the volume size when you do not need Snapshot copies* on page 40

Calculating the total data size

Determining the total data size—the sum of the sizes of all of the space-reserved LUNs in the volume—helps you estimate how large a volume needs to be.

Steps

1. Add up all of the space-reserved LUNs.

   Example
   If you know your database needs two 20-GB disks, you must create two 20-GB space-reserved LUNs. The total LUN size in this example is 40 GB.

2. Add in whatever amount of space you want to allocate for the non-space-reserved LUNs.

   Note: This amount can vary, depending on the amount of space you have available and how much data you expect these LUNs to contain.

Determining the volume size and fractional reserve setting when you need Snapshot copies

The required volume size for a volume when you need Snapshot copies depends on several factors, including how much your data changes, how long you need to keep Snapshot copies, and how much data the volume is required to hold.

Steps

1. Calculate the Rate of Change (ROC) of your data per day.

   This value depends on how often you overwrite data. It is expressed as GB per day.

2. Calculate the amount of space you need for Snapshot copies by multiplying your ROC by the number of days you want to keep Snapshot copies.

   Space required for Snapshot copies = ROC × number of days the Snapshot copies will be kept

   Example
   You need a 20-GB LUN, and you estimate that your data changes at a rate of about 10 percent, or 2 GB each day. You want to take one Snapshot copy each day and want to keep three weeks' worth of Snapshot copies, for a total of 21 Snapshot copies. The amount of space you need for Snapshot copies is 21 × 2 GB, or 42 GB.

3. Determine how much space you need for overwrites by multiplying your ROC by the amount of time, in days, you want to keep Snapshot copies before deleting.

   Space required for overwrites = ROC × number of days you want to keep Snapshot copies before deleting

   Example
   You have a 20-GB LUN and your data changes at a rate of 2 GB each day. You want to ensure that write operations to the LUNs do not fail for three days after you take the last Snapshot copy. You need 2 GB × 3, or 6 GB of space reserved for overwrites to the LUNs.

4. Calculate the required volume size by adding together the total data size, the space required for Snapshot copies, and the space required for overwrites.

   Volume size = Total data size + space required for Snapshot copies + space required for overwrites

5. Calculate the fractional reserve value you must use for this volume by dividing the size of the space required for overwrites by the total size of the space-reserved LUNs in the volume.

   Fractional reserve = space required for overwrites ÷ total data size.

   Example
   You have a 20-GB LUN. You require 6 GB for overwrites. Thirty percent of the total LUN size is 6 GB, so you must set your fractional reserve to `30`.

Volume size calculation example

The following example shows how to calculate the size of a volume based on the following information:

- You need to create two 50-GB LUNs.
  The total LUN size is 100 GB.
- Your data changes at a rate of 10 percent of the total LUN size each day.
  Your ROC is 10 GB per day (10 percent of 100 GB).
- You take one Snapshot copy each day and you want to keep the Snapshot copies for 10 days.
  You need 100 GB of space for Snapshot copies (10 GB ROC × 10 Snapshot copies).
- You want to ensure that you can continue to write to the LUNs through the weekend, even after you take the last Snapshot copy and you have no more free space.
  You need 20 GB of space reserved for overwrites (10 GB per day ROC × 2 days). This means you must set fractional reserve to 20 percent (20 GB = 20 percent of 100 GB).

You would calculate the size of your volume as follows:

Volume size = Total data size + Space required for Snapshot copies + Space for overwrites.

The size of the volume in this example is 220 GB (100 GB + 100 GB + 20 GB).

Note: This volume size requires that you set the fractional reserve setting for the new volume to 20. If you leave fractional reserve at 100 to ensure that writes could never fail, then you need to increase the volume size by 80 GB to accommodate the extra space needed for overwrites (100 GB rather than 20 GB).

Determining the volume size when you do not need Snapshot copies

If you are not using Snapshot copies, the size of your volume depends on the size of the LUNs and whether you are using traditional or FlexVol volumes.

Before you determine that you do not need Snapshot copies, verify the method for protecting data in your configuration. Most data protection methods, such as SnapRestore, SnapMirror, SnapManager for Microsoft Exchange or Microsoft SQL Server, SyncMirror, dump and restore, and `ndmpcopy` methods rely on Snapshot copies. If you are using any of these methods, you cannot use this procedure to estimate volume size.

Note: Host-based backup methods do not require Snapshot copies.

Step

1. Use the following method to determine the required size of your volume, depending on your volume type.

If you are estimating a...	Then...
FlexVol volume	The FlexVol volume should be at least as large as the size of the data to be contained by the volume.
Traditional volume	The traditional volume should contain enough disks to hold the size of the data to be contained by the volume.

Example

If you need a traditional volume to contain two 200-GB LUNs, you should create the volume with enough disks to provide at least 400 GB of storage capacity.

Configuring volumes and LUNs when using autodelete

After you estimate how large your volumes should be, you can create your volumes, configure them with the necessary options, and create your LUNs.

1. *When to use the autodelete configuration* on page 41
2. *Setting volume options for the autodelete configuration* on page 41
3. *Required changes to SnapShot copy default settings* on page 43
4. *Verifying the create_ucode volume option* on page 45
5. *Enabling the create_ucode volume option* on page 45

Related tasks

Creating LUNs, creating igroups, and mapping LUNs using individual commands on page 57

When to use the autodelete configuration

Before implementing the autodelete configuration, it is important to consider the conditions under which this configuration works best.

The autodelete configuration is particularly useful under the following circumstances:

- You do not want your volumes to affect any other volumes in the aggregate.
  For example, if you want to use the available space in an aggregate as a shared pool of storage for multiple volumes or applications, use the `autosize` option instead. Autosize is disabled under this configuration.
- Ensuring availability of your LUNs is more important to you than maintaining old Snapshot copies.

Setting volume options for the autodelete configuration

When implementing the autodelete configuration, you need to set the required space guarantee, autosize, fractional reserve, and Snapshot copy options.
Ensure you have created your volumes according to the guidelines in the *Data ONTAP Storage Management Guide*.

Note: For information about options related to Snapshot copies, see the *Data ONTAP Data Protection Online Backup and Recovery Guide* and for information about volume options, see the *Data ONTAP Storage Management Guide*.

Steps

1. Set the space guarantee on the volumes by entering the following command:

   ```
   vol options vol_name guarantee volume
   ```

2. Ensure that `autosize` is disabled by entering the following command:

   ```
   vol autosize vol_name
   ```

   Note: This option is disabled by default.

3. Set fractional reserve to zero percent, if it is not already, by entering the following command:

   ```
   vol options vol_name fractional_reserve 0
   ```

4. Set the Snapshot copy reserve to zero percent by entering the following command:

   ```
   snap reserve vol_name 0
   ```

   The Snapshot copy space and application data is now combined into one large storage pool.

5. Configure Snapshot copies to begin being automatically deleted when the volume reaches the capacity threshold percentage by entering the following command:

   ```
   snap autodelete vol_name trigger volume
   ```

   Note: The capacity threshold percentage is based on the size of the volume. For more details, see the *Data ONTAP Data Protection Online Backup and Recovery Guide*.

6. Set the `try_first` option to `snap_delete` by entering the following command:

   ```
   vol options vol_name try_first snap_delete
   ```

   This enables Data ONTAP to begin deleting Snapshot copies, starting with the oldest first, to free up space for application data.

When finished, create your space-reserved LUNs.

Related tasks

Creating LUNs, creating igroups, and mapping LUNs using individual commands on page 57

Related information

Data ONTAP documentation on NOW - now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/ontap/ontap_index.shtml

Required changes to SnapShot copy default settings

When you create a volume, Data ONTAP automatically schedules Snapshot copies and reserves space for them. You must modify these default settings to ensure that overwrites to LUNs in the volume do not fail.

Data ONTAP Snapshot copies are required for many optional features, such as the SnapMirror feature, SyncMirror feature, dump and restore, and ndmpcopy.

When you create a volume, Data ONTAP automatically:

- Reserves 20 percent of the space for Snapshot copies
- Schedules Snapshot copies

Because the internal scheduling mechanism for taking Snapshot copies within Data ONTAP has no means of ensuring that the data within a LUN is in a consistent state, it is recommended that you change these Snapshot copy settings by performing the following tasks:

- Turn off the automatic Snapshot copy schedule.
- Delete all existing Snapshot copies.
- Set the percentage of space reserved for Snapshot copies to zero.

When finished, ensure the `create_ucode` volume is enabled.

Next topics

Turning off the automatic Snapshot copy schedule on page 43
Deleting all existing Snapshot copies in a volume on page 44
Setting the percentage of snap reserve space to zero on page 44

Turning off the automatic Snapshot copy schedule

When creating volumes that contain LUNs, turn off the automatic Snapshot copy schedule and verify that setting.

Steps

1. To turn off the automatic Snapshot copy schedule, enter the following command:

   `snap sched *volname* 0 0 0`

   Example

   `snap sched vol1 0 0 0`

   This command turns off the Snapshot copy schedule because there are no weekly, nightly, or hourly Snapshot copies scheduled. You can still take Snapshot copies manually by using the snap command.

2. To verify that the automatic Snapshot copy schedule is off, enter the following command:

snap sched [*volname*]

Example

snap sched vol1

The following output is a sample of what is displayed:

```
Volume vol1: 0 0 0
```

Deleting all existing Snapshot copies in a volume

When creating volumes that contain LUNs, delete all existing Snapshot copies in the volume.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   snap delete -a *volname*

Setting the percentage of snap reserve space to zero

When creating volumes that contain LUNs, set the percentage of space reserved for Snapshot copies to zero.

Steps

1. To set the percentage, enter the following command:

   snap reserve *volname percent*

   Example

   snap reserve vol1 0

   Note: For volumes that contain LUNs and no Snapshot copies, it is recommended that you set the percentage to zero.

2. To verify what percentage is set, enter the following command:

   snap reserve [*volname*]

   Example

   snap reserve vol1

   The following output is a sample of what is displayed:

   ```
   Volume vol1: current snapshot reserve is 0% or 0 k-bytes.
   ```

Verifying the create_ucode volume option

Use the `vol status` command to verify that the `create_ucode` volume option is enabled.

Step

1. To verify that the `create_ucode` option is enabled (`on`), enter the following command:

   `vol status [`*`volname`*`] -v`

   Example

   `vol status vol1 -v`

   Note: If you do not specify a volume, the status of all volumes is displayed.

The following output example shows that the `create_ucode` option is `on`:

```
Volume  State   Status  Options
  vol1  online  normal  nosnap=off, nosnapdir=off,
                        minra=off, no_atime_update=off,
                          raidsize=8, nvfail=off,
snapmirrored=off,
                        resyncsnaptime=60,create_ucode=on
                        convert_ucode=off,
                        maxdirsize=10240,
                        fs_size_fixed=off,
                        create_reserved=on
                        raid_type=RAID4

       Plex /vol/vol1/plex0: online, normal, active
          RAID group /vol/vol1/plex0/rg0: normal
```

If necessary, enable the `create_ucode` volume option.

Enabling the create_ucode volume option

Data ONTAP requires that the path of a volume or qtree containing a LUN is in the Unicode format. This option is Off by default when you create a volume. It is important to enable this option for volumes that will contain LUNs.

Step

1. To enable the `create_ucode` option, enter the following command:

   `vol options `*`volname`*` create_ucode on`

Example

`vol options vol1 create_ucode on`

About LUNs, igroups, and LUN maps

This section outlines the requirements for successfully provisioning storage and provides instructions for completing this process.

You use one of the following methods to create LUNs and igroups:

- Entering the `lun setup` command
  This method prompts you through the process of creating a LUN, creating an igroup, and mapping the LUN to the igroup.
- Using FilerView
  This method provides a LUN Wizard that steps you through the process of creating and mapping new LUNs.
- Entering a series of individual commands (such as `lun create`, `igroup create`, and `lun map`)
  Use this method to create one or more LUNs and igroups in any order.

Next topics

Information required to create a LUN

When you create a LUN, you must specify the path name of the LUN, name of the LUN, LUN Multiprotocol Type, LUN size, LUN description, LUN identification number, and space reservation setting.

Next topics

LUN identification number on page 49
Space reservation setting on page 50

Path name of the LUN

The path name of a LUN must be at the root level of the qtree or volume in which the LUN is located.

Do not create LUNs in the root volume. The default root volume is /vol/vol0.

For clustered storage system configurations, it is recommended that you distribute LUNs across the cluster.

Note: You might find it useful to provide a meaningful path name for the LUN. For example, you might choose a name that describes how the LUN is used, such as the name of the application, the type of data that it stores, or the user accessing the data. Examples are /vol/database/lun0, /vol/finance/lun1, and /vol/bill/lun2.

Name of the LUN

The name of the LUN is case-sensitive and can contain 1 to 256 characters. You cannot use spaces. LUN names must use only specific letters and characters.

LUN names can contain only the letters A through Z, a through z, numbers 0 through 9, hyphen ("-"), underscore ("_"), left brace ("{"), right brace ("}"), and period (".").

LUN Multiprotocol Type

The LUN Multiprotcol Type, or operating system type, specifies the OS of the host accessing the LUN. It also determines the layout of data on the LUN, the geometry used to access that data, and the minimum and maximum size of the LUN.

The LUN Multiprotocol Type values are `solaris`, `solaris_efi`, `windows`, `windows_gpt` , `windows_2008` , `hpux`, `aix`, `linux`, `netware`, `xen`, `hyper_v`, and `vmware`.

The following table describes the guidelines for using each LUN Multiprotocol Type:

LUN Multiprotocol Type	When to use
solaris	If your host operating system is Solaris and you are not using Solaris EFI labels.
solaris_efi	If you are using Solaris EFI labels. Note that using any other LUN Multiprotocol Type with Solaris EFI labels may result in LUN misalignment problems. Refer to your Solaris Host Utilities documentation and release notes for more information.
windows	If your host operating system is Windows 2000 Server, Windows XP, or Windows Server 2003 using the MBR partitioning method.

LUN Multiprotocol Type	When to use
windows_gpt	If you want to use the GPT partitioning method and your host is capable of using it. Windows Server 2003, Service Pack 1 and later are capable of using the GPT partitioning method, and all 64-bit versions of Windows support it.
windows_2008	If your host operating system is Windows Server 2008; both MBR and GPT partitioning methods are supported.
hpux	If your host operating system is HP-UX.
aix	If your host operating system is AIX.
linux	If your host operating system is Linux.
netware	Your host operating system is Netware.
vmware	If you are using ESX Server and your LUNs will be configured with VMFS. **Note:** If you configure the LUNs with RDM, use the guest operating system as the LUN Multiprotocol Type.
xen	If you are using Xen and your LUNs will be configured with Linux LVM with Dom0. **Note:** For raw LUNs, use the type of guest operating system as the LUN Multiprotocol Type.
hyper_v	If you are using Windows Server 2008 Hyper-V and your LUNs contain virtual hard disks (VHDs). **Note:** For raw LUNs, use the type of child operating system as the LUN Multiprotocol Type.

Note: If you are using SnapDrive for Windows, the LUN Multiprotocol Type is automatically set.

When you create a LUN, you must specify the LUN type. Once the LUN is created, you cannot modify the LUN host operating system type.

See the Interoperability Matrix for information about supported hosts.

Related information

NetApp Interoperability Matrix - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/products/interoperability/

LUN size

You specify the size of a LUN in bytes or by using specific multiplier suffixes.

You specify the size, in bytes (default), or by using the following multiplier suffixes.

Multiplier suffix	Size
c	bytes
w	words or double bytes
b	512-byte blocks
k	kilobytes
m	megabytes
g	gigabytes
t	terabytes

The usable space in the LUN depends on host or application requirements for overhead. For example, partition tables and metadata on the host file system reduce the usable space for applications. In general, when you format and partition LUNs as a disk on a host, the actual usable space on the disk depends on the overhead required by the host.

The disk geometry used by the operating system determines the minimum and maximum size values of LUNs. For information about the maximum sizes for LUNs and disk geometry, see the vendor documentation for your host OS. If you are using third-party volume management software on your host, consult the vendor's documentation for more information about how disk geometry affects LUN size.

LUN description

The LUN description is an optional attribute you use to specify additional information about the LUN.

You can edit this description at the command line or with FilerView.

LUN identification number

A LUN must have a unique identification number (ID) so that the host can identify and access the LUN. You map the LUN ID to an igroup so that all the hosts in that igroup can access the LUN.

If you do not specify a LUN ID, Data ONTAP automatically assigns one.

Space reservation setting

When you create a LUN by using the `lun setup` command or FilerView, you specify whether you want to enable space reservations. When you create a LUN using the `lun create` command, space reservation is automatically turned on.

Note: You should keep space reservation on.

What igroups are

Initiator groups (igroups) are tables of FCP host WWPNs or iSCSI host nodenames. You define igroups and map them to LUNs to control which initiators have access to LUNs.

Typically, you want all of the host's HBAs or software initiators to have access to a LUN. If you are using multipathing software or have clustered hosts, each HBA or software initiator of each clustered host needs redundant paths to the same LUN.

You can create igroups that specify which initiators have access to the LUNs either before or after you create LUNs, but you must create igroups before you can map a LUN to an igroup.

Initiator groups can have multiple initiators, and multiple igroups can have the same initiator. However, you cannot map a LUN to multiple igroups that have the same initiator.

Note: An initiator cannot be a member of igroups of differing ostypes. Also, a given igroup can be used for FCP or iSCSI, but not both.

Related concepts

igroup management on page 73

igroup example

You can create multiple igroups to define which LUNs are available to your hosts. For example, if you have a host cluster, you can use igroups to ensure that specific LUNs are visible to only one host in the cluster.

The following table illustrates how four igroups give access to the LUNs for four different hosts accessing the storage system. The clustered hosts (Host3 and Host4) are both members of the same igroup (aix-group2) and can access the LUNs mapped to this igroup. The igroup named aix-group3 contains the WWPNs of Host4 to store local information not intended to be seen by its partner.

Host with HBA WWPNs	igroups	WWPNs added to igroups	LUNs mapped to igroups
Host1, single-path (one HBA) 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:7c:0f	aix-group0	10:00:00:00:c9:2b:7c:0f	/vol/vol2/lun0

Host with HBA WWPNs	igroups	WWPNs added to igroups	LUNs mapped to igroups
Host2, multipath (two HBAs) 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:6b:3c 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:02:3c	aix-group1	10:00:00:00:c9:2b:6b:3c 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:02:3c	/vol/vol2/lun1
Host3, multipath, clustered (connected to Host4) 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:32:1b 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:41:02	aix-group2	10:00:00:00:c9:2b:32:1b 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:41:02 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:51:2c 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:47:a2	/vol/vol2/qtree1/lun2
Host4, multipath, clustered (connected to Host3) 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:51:2c 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:47:a2	aix-group3	10:00:00:00:c9:2b:51:2c 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:47:a2	/vol/vol2/qtree1/lun3 /vol/vol2/qtree1/lun4

Required information for creating igroups

There are a number of attributes required when creating igroups, including the name of the igroup, type of igroup, ostype, iSCSI node name for iSCSI igroups, and WWPN for FCP igroups.

Next topics

igroup name on page 51
igroup type on page 52
igroup ostype on page 52
iSCSI initiator node name on page 52
FCP initiator WWPN on page 52

igroup name

The igroup name is a case-sensitive name that must satisfy several requirements.

The igroup name:

- Contains 1 to 96 characters. Spaces are not allowed.
- Can contain the letters A through Z, a through z, numbers 0 through 9, hyphen (“-”), underscore (“_”), colon (“:”), and period (“.”).
- Must start with a letter or number.

The name you assign to an igroup is independent of the name of the host that is used by the host operating system, host files, or Domain Name Service (DNS). If you name an igroup aix1, for example, it is not mapped to the actual IP host name (DNS name) of the host.

Note: You might find it useful to provide meaningful names for igroups, ones that describe the hosts that can access the LUNs mapped to them.

igroup type

The igroup type can be either `-i` for iSCSI or `-f` for FC.

igroup ostype

The ostype indicates the type of host operating system used by all of the initiators in the igroup. All initiators in an igroup must be of the same ostype. The ostypes of initiators are `solaris`, `windows`, `hpux`, `aix`, `netware`, `xen`, `hyper_v`, `vmware`, and `linux`.

You must select an ostype for the igroup.

iSCSI initiator node name

You can specify the node names of the initiators when you create an igroup. You can also add them or remove them later.

To know which node names are associated with a specific host, see the Host Utilities documentation for your host. These documents describe commands that display the host's iSCSI node name.

FCP initiator WWPN

You can specify the WWPNs of the initiators when you create an igroup. You can also add them or remove them later.

To know which WWPNs are associated with a specific host, see the Host Utilities documentation for your host. These documents describe commands supplied by the Host Utilities or the vendor of the initiator or methods that show the mapping between the host and its WWPN. For example, for Windows hosts, use the lputilnt, HBAnywhere, and SANsurfer applications, and for UNIX hosts, use the `sanlun` command.

Related tasks

Creating FCP igroups on UNIX hosts using the sanlun command on page 74

What LUN mapping is

LUN mapping is the process of associating a LUN with an igroup. When you map the LUN to the igroup, you grant the initiators in the igroup access to the LUN.

Required information for mapping a LUN to an igroup

You must map a LUN to an igroup to make the LUN accessible to the host. Data ONTAP maintains a separate LUN map for each igroup to support a large number of hosts and to enforce access control.

Next topics

LUN name on page 53
igroup name on page 53
LUN identification number on page 53

LUN name

Specify the path name of the LUN to be mapped.

igroup name

Specify the name of the igroup that contains the hosts that will access the LUN.

LUN identification number

Assign a number for the LUN ID, or accept the default LUN ID.

Typically, the default LUN ID begins with 0 and increments by 1 for each additional LUN as it is created. The host associates the LUN ID with the location and path name of the LUN. The range of valid LUN ID numbers depends on the host.

Note: For detailed information, see the documentation provided with your Host Utilities.

If you are attempting to map a LUN when the cluster interconnect is down, you must not include a LUN ID, because the partner system will have no way of verifying that the LUN ID is unique. Data ONTAP reserves a range of LUN IDs for this purpose and automatically assigns the first available LUN ID in this range.

- If you are mapping the LUN from the primary system, Data ONTAP assigns a LUN in the range of 193 to 224.
- If you are mapping the LUN from the secondary system, Data ONTAP assigns a LUN in the range of 225 to 255.

For more information about active/active configurations, refer to the *Data ONTAP Active/Active Configuration Guide*.

Guidelines for mapping LUNs to igroups

There are several important guidelines you must follow when mapping LUNs to an igroup.

- You can map two different LUNs with the same LUN ID to two different igroups without having a conflict, provided that the igroups do not share any initiators or only one of the LUNs is online at a given time.

- Make sure the LUNs are online before mapping them to an igroup. Do not map LUNs that are in the offline state.
- You can map a LUN only once to an igroup or a specific initiator.
- You can add a single initiator to multiple igroups. but the initiator can be mapped to a LUN only once. You cannot map a LUN to multiple igroups that contain the same initiator.
- You cannot use the same LUN ID for two LUNs mapped to the same igroup.
- You cannot map a LUN to both FC and iSCSI igroups if ALUA is enabled on one of the igroups. Run the `lun config_check` command to determine if any such conflicts exist.

Mapping read-only LUNs to hosts at SnapMirror destinations

When a qtree or volume containing LUNs is used as a SnapMirror source, the LUNs copied to the SnapMirror destination appear as read-only LUNs to the destination storage system. However, in prior versions of Data ONTAP, you could not manage these LUNs as long as the SnapMirror relationship was intact. As of Data ONTAP 7.2, there is limited ability to manage LUNs on the SnapMirror destination, even while the SnapMirror relationship is intact. In addition, you can manage LUN maps for LUNs on mirrored qtrees and volumes.

In prior versions of Data ONTAP, LUN maps created at the source location were copied to the destination storage system. In Data ONTAP 7.2, the LUN maps are stored in a separate database table, so they are no longer copied to the destination during the SnapMirror process.

As a result, the LUNs appear as unmapped and read-only. Therefore, you must explicitly map these read-only LUNs to the hosts at the destination. Once you map the LUNs to the host, the LUNs remain online, even after the SnapMirror relationship is broken.

You map these LUNs to the host in the same way that you map any other LUNs to a host.

The destination LUN is also assigned a new serial number. The online/offline status is inherited from the source LUN and cannot be changed on the destination LUN. The only operations allowed on read-only LUNs are lun map, lun unmap, lun show, lun stats, and changes to SCSI-2 reservations and SCSI-3 persistent reservations.

You can create new igroups on the destination, map the destination LUN to those igroups, or use any existing igroups. Once you set up the LUN maps for the destination LUN, you can continue to use the LUN, regardless of the current mirror relationship.

Once the mirror is broken, the LUN transparently migrates to a read/write state. Hosts may need to remount the device to notice the change.

Attention: Any attempt to write to read-only LUNs will fail, and might cause applications and hosts to fail as well. Before mapping read-only LUNs to hosts, ensure the operating system and application support read-only LUNs.

Also note that you cannot create LUNs on read-only qtrees or volumes. The LUNs that display in a mirrored destination inherit the read-only property from the container.

For more information about read-only LUNs and SnapMirror, see the *Data ONTAP Data Protection Online Backup and Recovery Guide*.

How to make LUNs available on specific FC target ports

When you map a LUN to a Fibre Channel igroup, the LUN is available on all of the storage system's FC target ports if the igroup is not bound to a port set. A port set consists of a group of FC target ports.

By binding a port set to an igroup, you make the LUN available on a subset of the system's target ports. Any host in the igroup can access the LUNs only by connecting to the target ports in the port set.

You define port sets for FC target ports only. You do not use port sets for iSCSI target ports.

Related concepts

How to use port sets to make LUNs available on specific FC target ports on page 135

Guidelines for LUN layout and space allocation

When you create LUNs, follow these guidelines for LUN layout and space allocation.

- Group LUNs according to their rates of change.

  If you plan to take Snapshot copies, do not create LUNs with high rate of change in the same volumes as LUNs with a low rate of change. When you calculate the size of your volume, the rate of change of data enables you determine the amount of space you need for Snapshot copies. Data ONTAP takes Snapshot copies at the volume level, and the rate of change of data in all LUNs affects the amount of space needed for Snapshot copies. If you calculate your volume size based on a low rate of change, and you then create LUNs with a high rate of change in that volume, you might not have enough space for Snapshot copies.
- Keep backup LUNs in separate volumes.

  Keep backup LUNs in separate volumes because the data in a backup LUN changes 100 percent for each backup period. For example, you might copy all the data in a LUN to a backup LUN and then move the backup LUN to tape each day. The data in the backup LUN changes 100 percent each day. If you want to keep backup LUNs in the same volume, calculate the size of the volume based on a high rate of change in your data.
- Quotas are another method you can use to allocate space.

  For example, you might want to assign volume space to various database administrators and allow them to create and manage their own LUNs. You can organize the volume into qtrees with quotas and enable the individual database administrators to manage the space they have been allocated.

  If you organize your LUNs in qtrees with quotas, make sure the quota limit can accommodate the sizes of the LUNs you want to create. Data ONTAP does not allow you to create a LUN in a qtree with a quota if the LUN size exceeds the quota.

LUN alignment in virtual environments

LUN alignment problems, which can lead to lower performance for your storage system, are common in virtualized server environments. In order to avoid LUN alignment problems, it is essential to follow the best practices for proper LUN alignment.

Refer to the following information for detailed guidelines and background information on provisioning storage in virtualized server environments.

Related information

Best Practicies for File System Alignment in Virtual Environments - http://media.netapp.com/documents/tr-3747.pdf

Recommendations for Aligning VMFS Partitions - http://www.vmware.com/pdf/esx3_partition_align.pdf

Ways to create LUNs, create igroups, and map LUNs to igroups

The basic sequence for provisioning storage is to create the LUNs, create the igroups, and map the LUNs to the igroups. You can use the LUN setup program, FilerView, or individual commands to complete these tasks.

For information about using FilerView, see the FilerView online Help.

Next topics

Creating LUNs, creating igroups, and mapping LUNs with the LUN setup program on page 56

Creating LUNs, creating igroups, and mapping LUNs using individual commands on page 57

Creating LUNs, creating igroups, and mapping LUNs with the LUN setup program

LUN setup is a guided program that prompts you for the information needed to create a LUN and an igroup, and to map the LUN to the igroup. When a default is provided in brackets in the prompt, press Enter to accept it.

Before you begin

If you did not create volumes for storing LUNs before running the `lun setup` program, terminate the program and create volumes. If you want to use qtrees, create them before running the `lun setup` program.

Step

1. On the storage system command line, enter the following command:

```
lun setup
```

Result

The `lun setup` program displays prompts that lead you through the setup process.

Creating LUNs, creating igroups, and mapping LUNs using individual commands

Rather than use FilerView or LUN setup, you can use individual commands to create LUNs, create igroups, and map the LUNs to the appropriate igroups.

Steps

1. Create a space-reserved LUN by entering the following command on the storage system command line:

   `lun create -s` *`size`* `-t` *`ostype lun_path`*

   `-s` *`size`* indicates the size of the LUN to be created, in bytes by default.

   `-t` *`ostype`* indicates the LUN type. The LUN type refers to the operating system type, which determines the geometry used to store data on the LUN.

   `lun_path` is the LUN's path name that includes the volume and qtree.

   Example

   The following example command creates a 5-GB LUN called /vol/vol2/qtree1/lun3 that is accessible by a Windows host. Space reservation is enabled for the LUN.

   ```
   lun create -s 5g -t windows /vol/vol2/qtree1/lun3
   ```

2. Create an igroup by entering the following command on the storage system command line:

   `igroup create {-i | -f} -t` *`ostype initiator_group`* `[`*`node ...`*`]`

   `-i` specifies that the igroup contains iSCSI node names.

   `-f` specifies that the igroup contains FCP WWPNs.

   `-t` *`ostype`* indicates the operating system type of the initiator.

   `initiator_group` is the name you specify as the name of the igroup.

   `node` is a list of iSCSI node names or FCP WWPNs, separated by spaces.

   Example

   iSCSI example:

   ```
   igroup create -i -t windows win_host5_group2 iqn.
   1991-05.com.microsoft:host5.domain.com
   ```

   FCP example:

```
igroup create -f -t aix aix-igroup3 10:00:00:00c:2b:cc:92
```

3. Map the LUN to an igroup by entering the following command on the storage system command line:

   lun map *lun_path initiator_group* [*lun_id*]

   lun_path is the path name of the LUN you created.

   initiator_group is the name of the igroup you created.

   lun_id is the identification number that the initiator uses when the LUN is mapped to it. If you do not enter a number, Data ONTAP generates the next available LUN ID number.

   Example
   The following command maps /vol/vol1/qtree1/lun3 to the igroup win_host5_group2 at LUN ID 0.

   ```
   lun map /vol/vol2/qtree1/lun3 win_host5_group2 0
   ```

Related concepts

LUN size on page 49
LUN Multiprotocol Type on page 47
What igroups are on page 50

Creating LUNs on vFiler units for MultiStore

The process for creating LUNs on vFiler units is slightly different from creating LUNs on other storage systems.

Before you begin

MultiStore vFiler technology is supported for the iSCSI protocol only. You must purchase a MultiStore license to create vFiler units. Then you can enable the iSCSI license for each vFiler to manage LUNs (and igroups) on a per-vFiler basis.

Note: SnapDrive can only connect to and manage LUNs on the hosting storage system (vfiler0), not to vFiler units.

Use the following guidelines when creating LUNs on vFiler units:

- The vFiler unit access rights are enforced when the storage system processes iSCSI host requests.
- LUNs inherit vFiler unit ownership from the storage unit on which they are created. For example, if /vol/vfstore/vf1_0 is a qtree owned by vFiler unit vf1, all LUNs created in this qtree are owned by vf1.
- As vFiler unit ownership of storage changes, so does ownership of the storage's LUNs.

About this task

You can issue LUN subcommands using the following methods:

- From the default vFiler unit (vfiler0) on the hosting storage system, you can do the following:
  - Enter the `vfiler run * lun` subcommand., which runs the `lun` subcommand on all vFiler units.
  - Run a LUN subcommand on a specific vFiler unit. To access a specific vFiler unit, you change the vFiler unit context by entering the following commands:

    `filer> vfiler context vfiler_name`

    `vfiler_name@filer> lun subcommand`
- From non-default vFiler units, you can:
  - Enter the `vfiler run * lun` command

Step

1. Enter the `lun create` command in the vFiler unit context that owns the storage, as follows:

   `vfiler run vfiler_name lun create -s 2g -t os_type /vol/vfstore/vf1_0/lun0`

> **Example**
>
> The following command creates a LUN on a vFiler unit at /vol/vfstore/vf1_0:
>
> **`vfiler run vf1 lun create -s 2g -t windows /vol/vfstore/vf1_0/lun0`**
>
> See the *Data ONTAP Multistore Management Guide* for more information.

Related information

Data ONTAP documentation on NOW - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/ontap/ontap_index.shtml

Displaying vFiler LUNs

You might need to display all LUNs owned by a vFiler context. The command for displaying vFiler LUNs is slightly different from the command used on other storage systems.

Step

1. Enter the following command from the vFiler unit that contains the LUNs:

   `vfiler run * lun show`

Result

The following information shows sample output:

```
==== vfiler0

 /vol/vfstore/vf0_0/vf0_lun0    2g   (21437483648)   (r/w, online)
 /vol/vfstore/vf0_0/vf0_lun1    2g   (21437483648)   (r/w, online)

==== vfiler1

 /vol/vfstore/vf0_0/vf1_lun0    2g   (21437483648)   (r/w, online)
 /vol/vfstore/vf0_0/vf1_lun1    2g   (21437483648)   (r/w, online)
```

LUN management

After you create your LUNs, you can manage them in a number of ways. For example, you can control LUN availability, unmap a LUN from an igroup, and remove, and rename a LUN.

You can use the command-line interface or FilerView to manage LUNs.

Next topics

Displaying command-line Help for LUNs

Use the `lun help` command to display online Help for all LUN commands and sub-commands.

Steps

1. On the storage system's command line, enter the following command:

   `lun help`

   A list of all LUN sub-commands is displayed:

```
lun help          - List LUN (logical unit of block storage) commands
lun config_check - Check all lun/igroup/fcp settings for correctness
lun clone         - Manage LUN cloning
lun comment       - Display/Change descriptive comment string
lun create        - Create a LUN
lun destroy       - Destroy a LUN
lun map           - Map a LUN to an initiator group
lun maxsize       - Show the maximum possible size of a LUN on a given
volume or qtree
lun move          - Move (rename) LUN
```

```
lun offline      - Stop block protocol access to LUN
lun online       - Restart block protocol access to LUN
lun resize       - Resize LUN
lun serial       - Display/change LUN serial number
lun set          - Manage LUN properties
lun setup        - Initialize/Configure LUNs, mapping
lun share        - Configure NAS file-sharing properties
lun show         - Display LUNs
lun snap         - Manage LUN and snapshot interactions
lun stats        - Displays or zeros read/write statistics for LUN
lun unmap        - Remove LUN mapping
```

2. To display the syntax for any of the subcommands, enter the following command:

   lun help *subcommand*

   Example

   lun help show

Controlling LUN availability

Use the `lun online` and `lun offline` commands to control the availability of LUNs while preserving the LUN mappings.

Next topics

Bringing LUNs online on page 62
Taking LUNs offline on page 63

Bringing LUNs online

Use the `lun online` command to bring one or more LUNs back online, as described in the following step.

Before you begin

Before you bring a LUN online, make sure that you quiesce or synchronize any host application accessing the LUN.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   lun online *lun_path* [*lun_path* ...]

Example

lun online /vol/vol1/lun0

Taking LUNs offline

Taking a LUN offline makes it unavailable for block protocol access. Use the `lun offline` command to take the LUN offline.

Before you begin

Before you take a LUN offline, make sure that you quiesce or synchronize any host application accessing the LUN.

About this task

Taking a LUN offline makes it unavailable for block protocol access.

Step

1. To take a LUN offline, enter the following command:

   lun offline *lun_path* [*lun_path ...*]

Example

lun offline /vol/vol1/lun0

Unmapping LUNs from igroups

You may need to occasionally unmap a LUN from an igroup. After you take the LUN offline, you can use the `lun unmap` command to unmap the LUN.

Steps

1. Enter the following command:

   lun offline *lun_path*

   Example

   lun offline /vol/vol1/lun1

2. Enter the following command:

   lun unmap *lun_path igroup LUN_ID*

   Example

   lun unmap /vol/vol1/lun1 solaris-igroup0 0

3. Bring the LUN back online:

   lun online *lun_path* [*lun_path ...*]

Example

```
lun online /vol/vol1/lun1
```

Renaming LUNs

Use the `lun move` command to rename a LUN.

About this task

If you are organizing LUNs in qtrees, the existing path (lun_path) and the new path (new_lun_path) must be either in the same qtree or in another qtree in that same volume.

Note: This process is completely non-disruptive; it can be performed while the LUN is online and serving data.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   ```
   lun move lun_path new_lun_path
   ```

Example

```
lun move /vol/vol1/mylun /vol/vol1/mynewlun
```

Modifying LUN descriptions

You may have added a LUN description when creating the LUN. Use the `lun comment` command to modify that description or add a new one.

About this task

If you use spaces in the comment, enclose the comment in quotation marks.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   ```
   lun comment lun_path [comment]
   ```

Example

```
lun comment /vol/vol1/lun2 "10GB for payroll records"
```

Enabling and disabling space reservations for LUNs

Use the `lun set reservation` command to enable and disable space reservations for a LUN.

About this task

Attention: If you disable space reservations, write operations to a LUN might fail due to insufficient disk space, and the host application or operating system might crash. When write operations fail, Data ONTAP displays system messages (one message per file) on the console, or sends these messages to log files and other remote systems, as specified by its /etc/syslog.conf configuration file.

Steps

1. Enter the following command to display the status of space reservations for LUNs in a volume:

   `lun set reservation` *`lun_path`*

   Example

   ```
   lun set reservation /vol/lunvol/hpux/lun0
   Space Reservation for LUN /vol/lunvol/hpux/lun0 (inode 3903199): enabled
   ```

2. Enter the following command:

   `lun set reservation` *`lun_path`* `[enable | disable]`

   `lun_path` is the LUN in which space reservations are to be set. This must be an existing LUN.

   Note: Enabling space reservation on a LUN fails if there is not enough free space in the volume for the new reservation.

Removing LUNs

Use the `lun destroy` command to remove one or more LUNs.

About this task

Without the `-f` parameter, you must first take the LUN offline and unmap it, and then enter the `lun destroy` command.

Step

1. Remove one or more LUNs by entering the following command:

   `lun destroy [-f]` *`lun_path`* `[`*`lun_path ...`*`]`

`-f` forces the `lun destroy` command to execute even if the LUNs specified by one or more lun_paths are mapped or are online.

Accessing LUNs with NAS protocols

When you create a LUN, you can only access it with the iSCSI or FC protocol by default. However, you can use NAS protocols to make a LUN available to a host if the NAS protocols are licensed and enabled on the storage system.

About this task

The usefulness of accessing a LUN over NAS protocols depends on the host application. For example, the application must be equipped to understand the format of the data within the LUN and be able to traverse any file system the LUN may contain. Access is provided to the LUN's raw data, but not to any particular piece of data within the LUN.

If you want to write to a LUN using a NAS protocol, you must take the LUN offline or unmap it to prevent an iSCSI or FCP host from overwriting data in the LUN.

Note: A LUN cannot be extended or truncated using NFS or CIFS protocols.

Steps

1. Determine whether you want to read, write, or do both to the LUN over the NAS protocol and take the appropriate action:
   - If you want read access, the LUN can remain online.
   - If you want write access, ensure that the LUN is offline or unmapped.
2. Enter the following command:

   `lun share` *`lun_path`* `{none|read|write|all}`

   Example

   `lun share /vol/vol1/qtree1/lun2 read`

   The LUN is now readable over NAS.

Checking LUN, igroup, and FC settings

You can use the `lun config_check` command to verify a number of LUN, igroup, and FC settings.

About this task

The command performs the following actions:

- Verifies that the igroup ostype and FC cfmode are compatible.
- Verifies that the cfmode on the local and partner storage system is identical.
- Checks whether any FC interfaces are down.
- Check for ostype conflicts with single_image cfmode.
- Verifies that the ALUA igroup settings are valid.
- Checks for nodename conflicts.
- Checks for igroup and LUN map conflicts.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `lun config_check [-v] [-S] [-s]`

   - Use the `-v` option for verbose mode, which provides detailed information about each check.
   - Use the `-S` to only check the single_image cfmode settings.
   - Use the `-s` option for silent mode, which only provides output if there are errors.

Example

```
3070-6> lun config_check -v
Checking igroup ostype & fcp cfmode compatibility
=================================================
        No Problems Found

Checking local and partner cfmode
=================================================
        No Problems Found

Checking for down fcp interfaces
=================================================
        No Problems Found

Checking initiators with mixed/incompatible settings
=================================================
        No Problems Found

Checking igroup ALUA settings
=================================================
        No Problems Found

Checking for nodename conflicts
=================================================
        No Problems Found

Checking for initiator group and lun map conflicts
```

```
==========================================================
        No Problems Found
```

Related concepts

What ALUA is on page 20
igroup ostype on page 52
How Data ONTAP avoids igroup mapping conflicts with single_image cfmode on page 131

Displaying LUN serial numbers

A LUN serial number is a unique, 12-byte, ASCII string generated by the storage system. Many multipathing software packages use this serial number to identify redundant paths to the same LUN.

About this task

Although the storage system displays the LUN serial number in ASCII format by default, you can display the serial number in hexadecimal format as well.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   lun show [-v] ***lun_path***
   or
   lun serial [-x]*lun_path new_lun_serial*

   Use `-v` option to display the serial numbers in ASCII format.

   Use `-x` option to display the serial numbers in hexadecimal format.

   Use *`new_lun_serial`* to change the existing LUN serial number to the specifed serial number.

   Note: Under normal circumstances, you should not change the LUN serial number. However, if you do need to change it, ensure the LUN is offline before issuing the command. Also, you can not use the `-x` option when changing the serial number; the new serial number must be in ASCII format.

Example

lun serial -x /vol/blocks_fvt/ncmds_lun2

```
                Serial (hex)#: 0x4334656f476f424f594d2d6b
```

Displaying LUN statistics

You use the `lun stats` command to display the number of read and write operations and the number of operations per second for LUNs.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `lun stats -z -i interval -c count -o [-a | lun_path]`

   `-z` resets the statistics on all LUNs or the LUN specified in the *`lun_path`* option.

   `interval` is the interval, in seconds, at which the statistics are displayed.

   `count` is the number of intervals. For example, the `lun stats -i 10 -c 5` command displays statistics in ten-second intervals, for five intervals.

   `-o` displays additional statistics, including the number of QFULL messages the storage system sends when its SCSI command queue is full and the amount of traffic received from the partner storage system.

   `-a` shows statistics for all LUNs.

   `lun_path` displays statistics for a specific LUN.

Example

```
lun stats -o -i 1
Read    Write Other QFull   Read  Write Average  Queue  Partner       Lun
  Ops   Ops    Ops           kB   kB    Latency  Length  Ops kB
    0   351     0     0      0  44992   11.35    3.00     0   0   /vol/tpcc/
log_22
    0   233     0     0      0  29888   14.85    2.05     0   0   /vol/tpcc/
log_22
    0   411     0     0      0  52672    8.93    2.08     0   0   /vol/tpcc/
log_22
    2     1     0     0     16      8    1.00    1.00     0   0   /vol/tpcc/
ctrl_0
    1     1     0     0      8      8    1.50    1.00     0   0   /vol/tpcc/
ctrl_1
    0   326     0     0      0  41600   11.93    3.00     0   0   /vol/tpcc/
log_22
    0   353     0     0      0  45056   10.57    2.09     0   0   /vol/tpcc/
log_22
    0   282     0     0      0  36160   12.81    2.07     0   0   /vol/tpcc/
log_22
```

Displaying LUN mapping information

Use the `lun show -m` command to display a list of LUNs and the hosts to which they are mapped.

Step

1. On the storage system's command line, enter the following command:

   `lun show -m`

Example

```
LUN path                Mapped to          LUN ID  Protocol
----------------------------------------------------------
/vol/tpcc/ctrl_0        host5                 0     iSCSI
/vol/tpcc/ctrl_1        host5                 1     iSCSI
/vol/tpcc/crash1        host5                 2     iSCSI
/vol/tpcc/crash2        host5                 3     iSCSI
/vol/tpcc/cust_0        host6                 4     iSCSI
/vol/tpcc/cust_1        host6                 5     iSCSI
/vol/tpcc/cust_2        host6                 6     iSCSI
```

Displaying detailed LUN information

Use the `lun show -v` command to showed additional LUN details, such as the serial number, Multiprotocol type, and maps.

Step

1. On the storage system's command line, enter the following command to display LUN status and characteristics:

   `lun show -v`

Example

```
/vol/tpcc_disks/cust_0_1 382m (400556032)     (r/w, online, mapped)
        Serial#: VqmOVYoe3BUf
        Share: none
        Space Reservation: enabled
        Multiprotocol Type: aix
        SnapValidator Offset: 1m (1048576)
        Maps: host5=0
/vol/tpcc_disks/cust_0_2 382m (400556032)     (r/w, online, mapped)
        Serial#: VqmOVYoe3BV6
        Share: none
        Space Reservation: enabled
```

```
        Multiprotocol Type: aix
        SnapValidator Offset:      1m (1048576)
        Maps: host6=1
```

igroup management

To manage your initiator groups (igroups), you can perform a range of tasks, including creating igroups, destroying them, and renaming them.

Next topics

Related concepts

Creating igroups

Initiator groups, or igroups, are tables of host identifiers such as Fibre Channel WWPNs and iSCSI node names. You can use igroups to control which hosts can access specific LUNs.

Step

1. To create an igroup, enter the following command:

   `igroup create [-i | -f] -t` *`ostype initiator_group`* `[`*`nodename ... | WWPN ...`*`] [`*`wwpn alias ...`*`] [-a` *`portset`*`]`

   `-i` indicates that it is an iSCSI igroup.

   `-f` indicates that it is a FC igroup.

   `-t` *`ostype`* indicates the operating system of the host. The values are solaris, windows, hpux, aix, netware, vmware, xen, hyper_v, and linux.

   `initiator_group` is the name you give to the igroup.

   `nodename` is an iSCSI node name. You can specify more than one node name.

WWPN is the FC worldwide port name. You can specify more than one WWPN.

wwpn alias is the name of the alias you created for a WWPN. You can specify more than one alias.

-a *portset* applies only to FC igroups. This binds the igroup to a port set. A port set is a group of target FC ports. When you bind an igroup to a port set, any host in the igroup can access the LUNs only by connecting to the target ports in the port set.

Example

```
igroup create -i -t windows win-group0 iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:eng1
```

To create an iSCSI igroup called win-group0 that contains the node name of the Windows host associated with that node name.

Related concepts

How to use port sets to make LUNs available on specific FC target ports on page 135
What igroups are on page 50

Creating FCP igroups on UNIX hosts using the sanlun command

If you have a UNIX host, you can use the `sanlun` command to create FCP igroups. The command obtains the host's WWPNs and prints out the `igroup create` command with the correct arguments. Then you can copy and paste this command into the storage system command line.

Steps

1. Ensure that you are logged in as root on the host.
2. Change to the `/opt/netapp/santools/bin` directory.
3. Enter the following command to print a command to be run on the storage system that creates an igroup containing all the HBAs on your host:

   ```
   ./sanlun fcp show adapter -c
   ```

   `-c` prints the full igroup create command on the screen.

   The relevant `igroup create` command is displayed:

   ```
   Enter this filer command to create an initiator group for this system:
   igroup create -f -t aix "hostA" 10000000AA11BB22 10000000AA11EE33
   ```

   In this example, the name of the host is **hostA**, so the name of the igroup with the two WWPNs is **hostA**.
4. Create a new session on the host and use the `telnet` command to access the storage system.

5. Copy the `igroup create` command from Step 3, paste the command on the storage system's command line, and press Enter to run the igroup command on the storage system.

   An igroup is created on the storage system.

6. On the storage system's command line, enter the following command to verify the newly created igroup:

   `igroup show`

   Example

```
systemX> igroup show
    hostA (FCP) (ostype: aix):
        10:00:00:00:AA:11:BB:22
        10:00:00:00:AA:11:EE:33
```

   The newly-created igroup with the host's WWPNs is displayed.

Deleting igroups

When deleting igroups, you can use a single command to simultaneously remove the LUN mapping and delete the igroup. You can also use two separate commands to unmap the LUNs and delete the igroup.

Step

1. To delete one or more igroups, complete one of the following steps.

If you want to...	Then enter this command...
Remove LUN mappings before deleting the igroup	**`lun unmap`** ***`lun-path igroup`*** then **`igroup destroy`** ***`igroup1 [igroup2, igroup3...]`***
Remove all LUN maps for an igroup and delete the igroup with one command	**`igroup destroy -f`** ***`igroup1 [igroup2, igroup3...]`***

Example

`lun unmap /vol/vol2/qtree/LUN10 win-group5`
then

`igroup destroy win-group5`

Example
igroup destroy -f win-group5

Adding initiators to an igroup

Use the `igroup add` command to add initiators to an igroup.

About this task

An initiator cannot be a member of two igroups of differing types. For example, if you have an initiator that belongs to a Solaris igroup, Data ONTAP does not allow you to add this inititator to an AIX igroup.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   igroup add *igroup_name* [*nodename*|*WWPN*|*WWPN alias*]

   Example

   igroup add win-group2 iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:eng2

   Example

   igroup add aix-group2 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:02:1f

Removing initiators from an igroup

Use the `igroup remove` command to remove an initiator from an igroup.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   igroup remove *igroup_name* [*nodename*|*WWPN*|*WWPN alias*]

   Example

   igroup remove win-group1 iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:eng1

   Example

   igroup remove aix-group1 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:7c:0f

Displaying initiators

Use the `igroup show` command to display all initiators belonging to a particular igroup.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `igroup show` ***`igroup_name`***

   Example

   `igroup show win-group3`

Renaming igroups

Use the `igroup rename` command to rename an igroup.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `igroup rename` ***`current_igroup_name new_igroup_name`***

   Example

   `igroup rename win-group3 win-group4`

Setting the operating system type for an igroup

When creating an igroup, you must set the operating system type, or ostype, to one of the following supported values: solaris, windows, hpux, aix, linux, netware, or vmware.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `igroup set [-f]`*`igroup`* `ostype` ***`value`***

   `-f` overrides all warnings.

   `igroup` is the name of the igroup.

   `value` is the operating system type of the igroup.

Example

```
igroup set aix-group3 ostype aix
```

The ostype for igroup aix-group3 is set to aix.

Enabling ALUA

You can enable ALUA for your igroups, as long as the host supports the ALUA standard.

About this task

1. *When ALUA is automatically enabled* on page 78
2. *Manually setting the alua option to yes* on page 79

Related concepts

What ALUA is on page 20

Related tasks

Configuring iSCSI target portal groups on page 107
Checking LUN, igroup, and FC settings on page 66

When ALUA is automatically enabled

There are a number of circumstances under which an igroup is automatically enabled for ALUA.

When you create a new igroup or add the first initiator to an existing igroup, Data ONTAP checks whether that initiator is enabled for ALUA in an existing igroup. If so, the igroup being modified is automatically enabled for ALUA as well. Otherwise, you must manually set ALUA to `yes` for each igroup, unless the igroup ostype is `AIX`, `HP-UX`, or `Linux`. ALUA is automatically enabled for these operating systems.

Finally, if you map multiple igroups to a LUN and you enable one of the igroups for ALUA, you must enable all of the igroups for ALUA.

Related concepts

What ALUA is on page 20

Related tasks

Configuring iSCSI target portal groups on page 107
Checking LUN, igroup, and FC settings on page 66

Manually setting the `alua` option to `yes`

If ALUA is not automatically enabled for an igroup, you must manually set the `alua` option to `yes`.

Steps

1. Check whether ALUA is enabled by entering the following command:

   `igroup show -v` *`igroup_name`*

   Example

   `igroup show -v`

   ```
   f3070-237-122> igroup show -v
         linuxgrp (FCP):
         OS Type: linux
         Member: 10:00:00:00:c9:6b:76:49 (logged in on: vtic, 0a)
         ALUA: No
   ```

2. If ALUA is not enabled, enter the following command to enable it:

   `igroup set` *`igroup`* `alua yes`

Related concepts

What ALUA is on page 20

Related tasks

Configuring iSCSI target portal groups on page 107
Checking LUN, igroup, and FC settings on page 66

Creating igroups for a non-default vFiler unit

You can create iSCSI igroups for non-default vFiler units. With vFiler units, igroups are owned by vFiler contexts. The vFiler ownership of igroups is determined by the vFiler context in which the igroup is created.

Steps

1. Change the context to the desired vFiler unit by entering the following command:

   `vfiler context vf1`

   The vFiler unit's prompt is displayed.

2. Create the igroup on vFiler unit determined in step 1 by entering the following command:

   `igroup create -i vf1_iscsi_group iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:server1`

3. Display the igroup by entering the following command:

```
igroup show
```

The following information is displayed:

```
vf1_iscsi_group (iSCSI) (ostype: windows):
      iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:server1
```

After you finish

You must map LUNs to igroups that are in the same vFiler unit.

Fibre Channel initiator request management

Data ONTAP implements a mechanism called igroup throttles, which you can use to ensure that critical initiators are guaranteed access to the queue resources and that less-critical initiators are not flooding the queue resources.

This section contains instructions for creating and managing igroup throttles.

Next topics

How Data ONTAP manages Fibre Channel initiator requests

When you use igroup throttles, Data ONTAP calculates the total amount of command blocks available and allocates the appropriate number to reserve for an igroup, based on the percentage you specify when you create a throttle for that igroup.

Data ONTAP does not allow you to reserve more than 99 percent of all the resources. The remaining command blocks are always unreserved and are available for use by igroups without throttles.

How to use igroup throttles

You use igroup throttles to specify what percentage of the queue resources they can reserve for their use.

For example, if you set an igroup's throttle to be 20 percent, then 20 percent of the queue resources available at the storage system's ports are reserved for the initiators in that igroup. The remaining 80 percent of the queue resources are unreserved. In another example, if you have four hosts and they

are in separate igroups, you might set the igroup throttle of the most critical host at 30 percent, the least critical at 10 percent, and the remaining two at 20 percent, leaving 20 percent of the resources unreserved.

Use igroup throttles to perform the following tasks:

- Create one igroup throttle per igroup, if desired.

  Note: Any igroups without a throttle share all the unreserved queue resources.
- Assign a specific percentage of the queue resources on each physical port to the igroup.
- Reserve a minimum percentage of queue resources for a specific igroup.
- Restrict an igroup to a maximum percentage of use.
- Allow an igroup throttle to exceed its limit by borrowing from these resources:
  - The pool of unreserved resources to handle unexpected I/O requests
  - The pool of unused reserved resources, if those resources are available

How failover affects igroup throttles

Throttles manage physical ports, so during a takeover, their behavior varies according to the FC cfmode that is in effect, as shown in the following table.

cfmode	**How igroup throttles behave during failover**
standby	Throttles apply to the A ports: • A ports have local throttles. • B ports have partner throttles.
partner	Throttles apply to the appropriate ports: • A ports have local throttles. • B ports have partner throttles.
dual_fabric, and single_image	Throttles apply to all ports and are divided by two when the active/active configuration is in takeover.

Creating igroup throttles

igroup throttles allow you to limit the number of concurrent I/O requests an initiator can send to the storage system, prevent initiators from flooding a port, prevent other initiators from accessing a LUN, and ensure that specific initiators have guaranteed access to the queue resources.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `igroup set` ***`igroup_name`*** **`throttle_reserve`** ***`percentage`***

Example

```
igroup set aix-igroup1 throttle_reserve 20
```

The igroup throttle is created for aix-igroup1, and it persists through reboots.

Destroying igroup throttles

You destroy an igroup throttle by setting the throttle reserve to zero.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   ```
   igroup set igroup_name throttle_reserve 0
   ```

Borrowing queue resources from the unreserved pool

If queue resources are available in the unreserved pool, you can borrow resources from the pool for a particular igroup.

About this task

To define whether an igroup can borrow queue resources from the unreserved pool, complete the following step with the appropriate option. The default when you create an igroup throttle is `no`.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   ```
   igroup set igroup_name throttle_borrow [yes|no]
   ```

   Example

   ```
   igroup set aix-igroup1 throttle_borrow yes
   ```

   When you set the `throttle_borrow` setting to `yes`, the percentage of queue resources used by the initiators in the igroup might be exceeded if resources are available.

Displaying throttle information

Use the `igroup show -t` command to display important information about the throttles assigned to igroups.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   ```
   igroup show -t
   ```

Example

```
igroup show -t
        name        reserved      exceeds        borrows
   aix-igroup1          20%           0             N/A
   aix-igroup2          10%           0               0
```

The *exceeds* column displays the number of times the initiator sends more requests than the throttle allows. The *borrows* column displays the number of times the throttle is exceeded and the storage system uses queue resources from the unreserved pool. In the borrows column, *N/A* indicates that the `igroup throttle_borrow` option is set to `no`.

Displaying igroup throttle usage

You can display real-time information about how many command blocks the initiator in the igroup is using, as well as the number of command blocks reserved for the igroup on the specified port.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `igroup show -t -i` *`interval`* `-c` *`count`* `[`*`igroup`*`|-a]`

   `-t` displays information on igroup throttles.

   `-i` *`interval`* displays statistics for the throttles over an interval in seconds.

   `-c` *`count`* determines how many intervals are shown.

   `igroup` is the name of a specific igroup for which you want to show statistics.

   `-a` displays statistics for all igroups, including idle igroups.

   Example

```
igroup show -t -i 1

     name   reserved      4a      4b       5a       5b
igroup1           20%    45/98   0/98      0/98    0/98
iqroup2           10%     0/49   0/49     17/49    0/49
unreserved              87/344   0/344   112/344   0/344
```

   The first number under the port name indicates the number of command blocks the initiator is using. The second number under the port name indicates the number of command blocks reserved for the igroup on that port.

   In this example, the display indicates that igroup1 is using 45 of the 98 reserved command blocks on adapter 4a, and igroup2 is using 17 of the 49 reserved command blocks on adapter 5a.

   igroups without throttles are counted as unreserved.

Displaying LUN statistics on exceeding throttles

Statistics are available about I/O requests for LUNs that exceed the igroup throttle. These statistics can be useful for troubleshooting and monitoring performance.

Steps

1. Enter the following command:

   lun stats -o -i *time_in_seconds*

   `-i` *`time_in_seconds`* is the interval over which performance statistics are reported. For example, -i 1 reports statistics each second.

   `-o` displays additional statistics, including the number of QFULL messages, or "QFULLS".

   #### Example

   lun stats -o -i 1 /vol/vol1/lun2

   The output displays performance statistics, including the QFULL column. This column indicates the number of initiator requests that exceeded the number allowed by the igroup throttle, and, as a result, received the SCSI Queue Full response.

2. Display the total count of QFULL messages sent for each LUN by entering the following command:

   lun stats -o *lun_path*

iSCSI network management

This section describes how to manage the iSCSI service, as well as manage the storage system as a target in the iSCSI network.

Next topics

Enabling multi-connection sessions

By default, Data ONTAP is now configured to use a single TCP/IP connection for each iSCSI session. If you are using an initiator that has been qualified for multi-connection sessions, you can specify the maximum number of connections allowed for each session on the storage system.

About this task

The `iscsi.max_connections_per_session` option specifies the number of connections per session allowed by the storage system. You can specify between 1 and 32 connections, or you can accept the default value.

Note that this option specifies the maximum number of connections per session supported by the storage system. The initiator and storage system negotiate the actual number allowed for a session when the session is created; this is the smaller of the initiator's maximum and the storage system's maximum. The number of connections actually used also depends on how many connections the initiator establishes.

Steps

1. Verify the current option setting by entering the following command on the system console:

options iscsi.max_connections_per_session

The current setting is displayed.

2. If needed, change the number of connections allowed by entering the following command:

options iscsi.max_connections_per_session [*connections* | use_system_default]

connections is the maximum number of connections allowed for each session, from 1 to 32.

use_system_default equals 1 for Data ONTAP 7.1 and 7.2, 4 for Data ONTAP 7.2.1 and subsequent 7.2 maintenance releases, and 32 starting with Data ONTAP 7.3. The meaning of this default might change in later releases.

Enabling error recovery levels 1 and 2

By default, Data ONTAP is configured to use only error recovery level 0 for iSCSI sessions. If you are using an initiator that has been qualified for error recovery level 1 or 2, you can specify the maximum error recovery level allowed by the storage system.

About this task

There might be a minor performance reduction for sessions running error recovery level 1 or 2.

The iscsi.max_error_recovery_level option specifies the maximum error recovery level allowed by the storage system. You can specify 0, 1, or 2, or you can accept the default value.

Note that this option specifies the maximum error recovery level supported by the storage system. The initiator and storage system negotiate the actual error recovery level used for a session when the session is created; this is the smaller of the initiator's maximum and the storage system's maximum.

Steps

1. Verify the current option setting by entering the following command on the system console:

options iscsi.max_error_recovery_level

The current setting is displayed.

2. If needed, change the error recovery levels allowed by entering the following command:

options iscsi.max_error_recovery_level [*level* | use_system_default]

level is the maximum error recovery level allowed, 0, 1, or 2.

use_system_default equals 0 for Data ONTAP 7.1 and 7.2. The meaning of this default may change in later releases.

iSCSI service management

You need to ensure the iSCSI service is licensed and running on your system, as well as properly manage the target node name and target alias.

Next topics

Verifying that the iSCSI service is running

You can use the `iscsi status` command to verify that the iSCSI service is running.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   ```
   iscsi status
   ```

   A message is displayed indicating whether iSCSI service is running.

Verifying that iSCSI is licensed

Use the `license` command to verify that iSCSI is licensed on the storage system.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   ```
   license
   ```

A list of all available licenses is displayed. An enabled license shows the license code.

Enabling the iSCSI license

Use the `license add` command to enable the iSCSI license on the storage system.

About this task

The following options are automatically enabled when the iSCSI service is turned on. Do not change these options:

- `volume option create_ucode` to `on`
- `cf.takeover.on_panic` to `on`

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   `license add` *`license_code`*

   `license_code` is the license code provided to you.

Starting the iSCSI service

Use the `iscsi start` command to start the iSCSI service on the storage system.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   `iscsi start`

Stopping the iSCSI service

Use the `iscsi stop` command to stop the iSCSI service on the storage system.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   `iscsi stop`

Displaying the target node name

Use the `iscsi nodename` command to display the storage system's target node name.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   `iscsi nodename`

Example

```
iscsi nodename
iSCSI target nodename: iqn.1992-08.com.netapp:sn.12345678
```

Changing the target node name

You may need to change the storage system's target node name.

About this task

Changing the storage system’s node name while iSCSI sessions are in progress does not disrupt the existing sessions. However, when you change the storage system’s node name, you must reconfigure the initiator so that it recognizes the new target node name. If you do not reconfigure the initiator, subsequent initiator attempts to log in to the target will fail.

When you change the storage system’s target node name, be sure the new name follows all of these rules:

- A node name can be up to 223 bytes.
- Uppercase characters are always mapped to lowercase characters.
- A node name can contain alphabetic characters (a to z), numbers (0 to 9) and three special characters:
  - Period (“.”)
  - Hyphen (“-”)
  - Colon (“:”)
- The underscore character (“_”) is *not* supported.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   `iscsi nodename iqn.1992-08.com.netapp:`*`unique_device_name`*

Example

```
iscsi nodename iqn.1992-08.com.netapp:filerhq
```

Displaying the target alias

The target alias is an optional name for the iSCSI target consisting of a text string with a maximum of 128 characters. It is displayed by an initiator's user interface to make it easier for someone to identify the desired target in a list of targets.

About this task

Depending on your initiator, the alias may or may not be displayed in the initiator's user interface.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   ```
   iscsi alias
   ```

Example

```
iscsi alias
iSCSI target alias: Filer_1
```

Adding or changing the target alias

You can change the target alias or clear the alias at any time without disrupting existing sessions. The new alias is sent to the initiators the next time they log in to the target.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   ```
   iscsi alias [-c | string]
   ```

   `-c` clears the existing alias value

   `string` is the new alias value, maximum 128 characters

Examples

```
iscsi alias Storage-System_2
New iSCSI target alias: Storage-System_2
```

```
iscsi alias -c
Clearing iSCSI target alias
```

iSCSI service management on storage system interfaces

Use the `iscsi interface` command to manage the iSCSI service on the storage system's Ethernet interfaces.

You can control which network interfaces are used for iSCSI communication. For example, you can enable iSCSI communication over specific gigabit Ethernet (GbE) interfaces.

By default, the iSCSI service is enabled on all Ethernet interfaces after you enable the license. Do not use 10/100 megabit Ethernet interfaces for iSCSI communication. The e0 management interface on many storage systems is a 10/100 interface.

Displaying iSCSI interface status

Use the `iscsi interface show` command to display the status of the iSCSI service on a storage system interface.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   `iscsi interface show [-a | `*`interface`*`]`

   `-a` specifies all interfaces. This is the default.

   `interface` is list of specific Ethernet interfaces, separated by spaces.

Example

The following example shows the iSCSI service enabled on two storage system Ethernet interfaces:

```
iscsi interface show
Interface e0 disabled
Interface e9a enabled
Interface e9b enabled
```

Enabling iSCSI on a storage system interface

Use the `iscsi interface enable` command to enable the iSCSI service on an interface.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   `iscsi interface enable [-a | `*`interface`*` ...]`

   `-a` specifies all interfaces.

   `interface` is list of specific Ethernet interfaces, separated by spaces.

Example

The following example enables the iSCSI service on interfaces e9a and e9b:

```
iscsi interface enable e9a e9b
```

Disabling iSCSI on a storage system interface

Use the `iscsi interface disable` command to enable the iSCSI service on an interface.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   `iscsi interface disable [-f] {-a | `*`interface`*` ...}`

   `-f` forces the termination of any outstanding iSCSI sessions without prompting you for confirmation. If you do not use this option, the command displays a message notifying you that active sessions are in progress on the interface and requests confirmation before terminating these sessions and disabling the interface.

   `-a` specifies all interfaces.

   `interface` is a list of specific Ethernet interfaces, separated by spaces.

Displaying the storage system's target IP addresses

Use the iscsi portal show command to display the target IP addresses of the storage system. The storage system's target IP addresses are the addresses of the interfaces used for the iSCSI protocol.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   `iscsi portal show`

Result

The IP address, TCP port number, target portal group tag, and interface identifier are displayed for each interface.

Example

```
system1> iscsi portal show
Network portals:
IP address                      TCP Port  TPGroup  Interface
10.60.155.105                      3260    1000    e0
fe80::2a0:98ff:fe00:fd81           3260    1000    e0
```

```
10.1.1.10                               3260    1003    e10a
fe80::200:c9ff:fe44:212b                3260    1003    e10a
```

iSCSI interface access management

Although you can use the `iscsi interface enable` command to enable the iSCSI service on an iSCSI interface, this command enables access for all initiators. As of Data ONTAP 7.3, you can use access lists to control the interfaces over which an initiator can access the storage system.

Access lists are useful in a number of ways:

- Performance: in some cases, you may achieve better performance by limiting the number of interfaces an initiator can access.
- Security: you can gain finer control over access to the interfaces.
- Cluster failover: rather than contact all interfaces advertised by the storage system during giveback, the host will only attempt to contact the interfaces to which it has access, thereby improving failover times.

By default, all initiators have access to all interfaces, so access lists must be explicitly defined. When an initiator begins a discovery session using an iSCSI SendTargets command, it will only receive those IP addresses associated with network interfaces on its access list.

Next topics

Creating iSCSI interface access lists on page 93
Removing interfaces from iSCSI interface access lists on page 94
Displaying iSCSI interface access lists on page 94

Creating iSCSI interface access lists

You can use iSCSI interface access lists to control which interfaces an initiator can access. An access list ensures that an initiator only logs in with IP addresses associated with the interfaces defined in the access list.

Access list policies are based on the interface name, and can include physical interfaces, VIFs, and VLANs.

Note: For vFiler contexts, all interfaces can be added to the vFiler unit's access list, but the initiator will only be able to access the interfaces that are bound to the vFiler unit's IP addresses.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   `iscsi interface accesslist add` ***`initiator name`*** **`[-a |`** ***`interface...`*** **`]`**

   `-a` specifies all interfaces. This is the default.

   `interface` lists specific Ethernet interfaces, separated by spaces.

Example

```
iscsi interface accesslist add iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:ms e0b
```

Related concepts

Guidelines for using iSCSI with active/active configurations on page 120

Removing interfaces from iSCSI interface access lists

If you created an access list, you can remove one or more interfaces from the access list.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   iscsi interface accesslist remove *initiator name* [-a | *interface...*]

   `-a` specifies all interfaces. This is the default.

   `interface` lists specific Ethernet interfaces, separated by spaces.

   Example

   ```
   iscsi interface accesslist remove iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:ms e0b
   ```

Displaying iSCSI interface access lists

If you created one or more access lists, you can display the initiators and the interfaces to which they have access.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   iscsi interface accesslist show

   Example

   ```
   system1> iscsi interface accesslist show
   Initiator Nodename            Access List
   iqn.1987-05.com.cisco:redhat        e0a, e0b
   iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:ms        e9
   ```

   Only initiators defined as part of an access list are displayed.

iSNS server registration

You must ensure that your storage systems are properly registered with an Internet Storage Name Service server.

Next topics

What an iSNS server does

An iSNS server uses the Internet Storage Name Service protocol to maintain information about active iSCSI devices on the network, including their IP addresses, iSCSI node names, and portal groups.

The iSNS protocol enables automated discovery and management of iSCSI devices on an IP storage network. An iSCSI initiator can query the iSNS server to discover iSCSI target devices.

How the storage system interacts with an iSNS server

The storage system automatically registers its IP address, node name, and portal groups with the iSNS server when the iSCSI service is started and iSNS is enabled. After iSNS is initially configured, Data ONTAP automatically updates the iSNS server any time the storage system's configuration settings change.

There can be a delay of a few minutes between the time of the configuration change and the update being sent; you can use the `iscsi isns update` command to send an update immediately.

About iSNS service version incompatibility

The specification for the iSNS service is still in draft form. Some draft versions are different enough to prevent the storage system from registering with the iSNS server. Because the protocol does not provide version information to the draft level, iSNS servers and storage systems cannot negotiate the draft level being used.

In Data ONTAP 7.1, the default iSNS version is draft 22. This draft is also used by Microsoft iSNS server 3.0.

If your Data ONTAP version is...	And your iSNS server version is...	Then you should...
7.1	Prior to 3.0	Set `iscsi.isns.rev` option to 18 or upgrade to iSNS server 3.0.
7.1	3.0	Verify that the `iscsi.isns.rev` option is set to 22.

Note: When you upgrade to a new version of Data ONTAP, the existing value for the `iscsi.isns.rev` option is maintained. This reduces the risk of a draft version problem when upgrading. If necessary, you must manually change iscsi.isns.rev to the correct value when upgrading Data ONTAP.

Setting the iSNS service revision

You can configure Data ONTAP to use a different iSNS draft version by changing the `iscsi.isns.rev` option on the storage system.

Steps

1. Verify the current iSNS revision value by entering the following command on the system console:

   `options iscsi.isns.rev`

   The current draft revision used by the storage system is displayed.

2. If needed, change the iSNS revision value by entering the following command:

   `options iscsi.isns.rev` ***`draft`***

   `draft` is the iSNS standard draft revision, either 18 or 22.

Registering the storage system with an ISNS server

Use the `iscsi isns` command to configure the storage system to register with an iSNS server. This command specifies the information the storage system sends to the iSNS server.

About this task

The `iscsi isns` command only configures the storage system to register with the iSNS server. The storage system does not provide commands that enable you to configure or manage the iSNS server.

To manage the iSNS server, use the server administration tools or interface provided by the vendor of the iSNS server.

Steps

1. Make sure the iSCSI service is running by entering the following command on the storage system console:

   iscsi status

2. If the iSCSI service is not running, enter the following command:

   iscsi start

3. On the storage system console, enter the following command to identify the iSNS server that the storage system registers with:

   iscsi isns config *[ip_addr|hostname]*

   ip_addr is the IP address of the iSNS server.

   hostname is the hostname associated with the iSNS server.

   Note: As of Data ONTAP 7.3.1, you can configure iSNS with an IPv6 address.

4. Enter the following command:

   iscsi isns start

   The iSNS service is started and the storage system registers with the iSNS server.

   Note: iSNS registration is persistent across reboots if the iSCSI service is running and iSNS is started.

Immediately updating the ISNS server

Data ONTAP checks for iSCSI configuration changes on the storage system every few minutes and automatically sends any changes to the iSNS server. If you do not want to wait for an automatic update, you can immediately update the iSNS server.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   iscsi isns update

Disabling ISNS

When you stop the iSNS service, the storage system stops registering its iSCSI information with the iSNS server.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   iscsi isns stop

Setting up vFiler units with the ISNS service

Use the `iscsi isns` command on each vFiler unit to configure which ISNS server to use and to turn iSNS registration on or off.

About this task

For information about managing vFiler units, see the sections on iSCSI service on vFiler units in the *Data ONTAP MultiStore Management Guide*.

Steps

1. Register the vFiler unit with the iSNS service by entering the following command:

   `iscsi isns config -i ip_addr`

   `ip_addr` is the IP address of the iSNS server.

2. Enter the following command to enable the iSNS service:

   `iscsi isns start`

Examples for vFiler units

The following example defines the iSNS server for the default vFiler unit (vfiler0) on the hosting storage system:

```
iscsi isns config -i 10.10.122.101
```

The following example defines the iSNS server for a specific vFiler unit (vf1). The vfiler context command switches to the command line for a specific vFiler unit.

```
vfiler context vf1
vf1> iscsi isns config -i 10.10.122.101
```

Related information

Data ONTAP documentation on NOW - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/ontap/ontap_index.shtml

Displaying initiators connected to the storage system

You can display a list of initiators currently connected to the storage system. The information displayed for each initiator includes the target session identifier handle (TSIH) assigned to the session, the target portal group tag of the group to which the initiator is connected, the iSCSI initiator

alias (if provided by the initiator), the initiator's iSCSI node name and initiator session identifier (ISID), and the igroup.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   iscsi initiator show

   The initiators currently connected to the storage system are displayed.

Example

```
system1> iscsi initiator show
Initiators connected:
  TSIH  TPGroup  Initiator/ISID/IGroup
     1    1000   iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:hual-lxp.hq.netapp.com /
40:00:01:37:00:00 / windows_ig2; windows_ig
     2    1000   vanclibern (iqn.1987-05.com.cisco:vanclibern /
00:02:3d:00:00:01 / linux_ig)
     4    1000   iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:cox / 40:00:01:37:00:00 /
```

iSCSI initiator security management

Data ONTAP provides a number of features for managing security for iSCSI initiators. You can define a list of iSCSI initiators and the authentication method for each, display the initiators and their associated authentication methods in the authentication list, add and remove initiators from the authentication list, and define the default iSCSI initiator authentication method for initiators not in the list.

Next topics

How iSCSI authentication works

During the initial stage of an iSCSI session, the initiator sends a login request to the storage system to begin an iSCSI session. The storage system permits or denies the login request according to one of the available authentication methods.

The authentication methods are:

- Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)—The initiator logs in using a CHAP user name and password.

  You can specify a CHAP password or generate a random password. There are two types of CHAP user names and passwords:

  - Inbound—The storage system authenticates the initiator.

    Inbound settings are required if you are using CHAP authentication.
  - Outbound—This is an optional setting to enable the initiator to authenticate the storage system.

    You can use outbound settings only if you defined an inbound user name and password on the storage system.
- deny—The initiator is denied access to the storage system.
- none—The storage system does not require authentication for the initiator.

You can define a list of initiators and their authentication methods. You can also define a default authentication method that applies to initiators that are not on this list.

The default iSCSI authentication method is none, which means any initiator not in the authentication list can log into the system without authentication. However, you can change the default method to deny or CHAP as well.

If you use iSCSI with vFiler units, the CHAP authentication settings are configured separately for each vFiler unit. Each vFiler unit has its own default authentication mode and list of initiators and passwords.

To configure CHAP settings for vFiler units, you must use the command line.

Note: For information about managing vFiler units, see the sections on iSCSI service on vFiler units in the *Data ONTAP MultiStore Management Guide*.

Related information

Data ONTAP documentation on NOW - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/ontap/ontap_index.shtml

Guidelines for using CHAP authentication

Follow these guidelines when using CHAP authentication.

- If you define an inbound user name and password on the storage system, you must use the same user name and password for outbound CHAP settings on the initiator.
- If you also define an outbound user name and password on the storage system to enable bidirectional authentication, you must use the same user name and password for inbound CHAP settings on the initiator.
- You cannot use the same user name and password for inbound and outbound settings on the storage system.
- CHAP user names can be 1 to 128 bytes.

  A null user name is not allowed.

- CHAP passwords (secrets) can be 1 to 512 bytes.
  Passwords can be hexadecimal values or strings. For hexadecimal values, enter the value with a prefix of “0x” or “0X”. A null password is not allowed.
- See the initiator’s documentation for additional restrictions.
  For example, the Microsoft iSCSI software initiator requires both the initiator and target CHAP passwords to be at least 12 bytes if IPsec encryption is not being used. The maximum password length is 16 bytes regardless of whether IPsec is used.

Defining an authentication method for an initiator

Follow this procedure to define a list of initiators and their authentication methods. You can also define a default authentication method that applies to initiators that are not on this list.

About this task

You can generate a random password, or you can specify the password you want to use.

Steps

1. To generate a random password, enter the following command:

   `iscsi security generate`

   The storage system generates a 128-bit random password.

2. For each initiator, enter the following command:

   `iscsi security add -i` *`initiator`* `-s [chap | deny | none] -p` *`inpassword`* `-n` *`inname`* `[-o` *`outpassword`* `-m` *`outname`*`]`

   `initiator` is the initiator name in the iSCSI nodename format.

   The `-s` option takes one of several values:

   `chap`—Authenticate using a CHAP user name and password.
   `none`—The initiator can access the storage system without authentication.
   `deny`—The initiator cannot access the storage system.

   `inpassword` is the inbound password for CHAP authentication. The storage system uses the inbound password to authenticate the initiator.

   `inname` is a user name for inbound CHAP authentication. The storage system uses the inbound user name to authenticate the initiator.

   `outpassword` is a password for outbound CHAP authentication. It is stored locally on the storage system, which uses this password for authentication by the initiator.

   `outname` is a user name for outbound CHAP authentication. The storage system uses this user name for authentication by the initiator.

Note: If you generated a random password, you can use this string for either *inpassword* or *outpassword*. If you enter a string, the storage system interprets an ASCII string as an ASCII value and a hexadecimal string, such as 0x1345, as a binary value.

Defining a default authentication method for initiators

Use the `iscsi security default` command to define a default authentication method for all initiators not specified with the `iscsi security add` command.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   iscsi security default -s [chap | none | deny] -p inpassword -n *inname* [-o outpassword -m *outname*]

   The `-s` option takes one of three values:

   `chap`—Authenticate using a CHAP user name and password.
   `none`—The initiator can access the storage system without authentication.
   `deny`—The initiator cannot access the storage system.

   inpassword is the inbound password for CHAP authentication. The storage system uses the inbound password to authenticate the initiator.

   inname is a user name for inbound CHAP authentication. The storage system uses the inbound user name to authenticate the initiator.

   outpassword is a password for outbound CHAP authentication. The storage system uses this password for authentication by the initiator.

   outname is a user name for outbound CHAP authentication. The storage system uses this user name for authentication by the initiator.

Displaying initiator authentication methods

Use the `iscsi security show` command to view a list of initiators and their authentication methods.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   iscsi security show

Removing authentication settings for an initiator

Use the `iscsi security delete` command to remove the authentication settings for an initiator and use the default authentication method.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   `iscsi security delete -i` ***`initiator`***

   `-i` *`initiator`* is the initiator name in the iSCSI node name format.

   The initiator is removed from the authentication list and logs in to the storage system using the default authentication method.

Target portal group management

A target portal group is a set of one or more storage system network interfaces that can be used for an iSCSI session between an initiator and a target. A target portal group is identified by a name and a numeric tag. If you want to have multiple connections per session across more than one interface for performance and reliablity reasons, then you must use target portal groups.

Note: If you are using MultiStore, you can also configure non-default vFiler units for target portal group management based on IP address.

For iSCSI sessions that use multiple connections, all of the connections must use interfaces in the same target portal group. Each interface belongs to one and only one target portal group. Interfaces can be physical interfaces or logical interfaces (VLANs and vifs).

Starting with Data ONTAP 7.1, you can explicitly create target portal groups and assign tag values. If you want to increase performance and reliability by using multi-connections per session across more than one interface, you must create one or more target portal groups.

Because a session can use interfaces in only one target portal group, you may want to put all of your interfaces in one large group. However, some initiators are also limited to one session with a given target portal group. To support multipath I/O (MPIO), you need to have one session per path, and therefore more than one target portal group.

When an interface is added to the storage system, each network interface is automatically assigned to its own target portal group.

In addition, some storage systems support the use of an iSCSI Target expansion adapter, which contains special network interfaces that offload part of the iSCSI protocol processing. You cannot combine these iSCSI hardware-accelerated interfaces with standard iSCSI storage system interfaces in the same target portal group.

Next topics

Range of values for target portal group tags

If you create target portal groups, the valid values you can assign to target portal group tags vary depending on the type of interface.

The following table shows the ranges values for target portal group tags:

Target portal group type	Allowed values
User defined groups	1 - 256
Default groups for physical devices	1000 - 1511
Default groups for VLANs and VIFs	2000 - 2511
Default groups for IP-based vFiler units	4000 - 65535

Important cautions for using target portal groups

Heed these important cautions when using target portal groups.

- Some initiators, including those used with Windows, HP-UX, Solaris, and Linux, create a persistent association between the target portal group tag value and the target. If the target portal group tag changes, the LUNs from that target will be unavailable.
- Adding or removing a NIC might change the target portal group assignments. Be sure to verify the target portal group settings are correct after adding or removing hardware, especially in active/active configurations.
- When used with multi-connection sessions, the Windows iSCSI software initiator creates a persistent association between the target portal group tag value and the target interfaces. If the tag value changes while an iSCSI session is active, the initiator will be able to recover only one connection for a session. To recover the remaining connections, you must refresh the initiator's target information.

Displaying target portal groups

Use the `iscsi tpgroup show` command to display a list of existing target portal groups.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   `iscsi tpgroup show`

Example

```
iscsi tpgroup show
TPGTag  Name              Member Interfaces
 1000   e0_default        e0
 1001   e5a_default       e5a
 1002   e5b_default       e5b
 1003   e9a_default       e9a
 1004   e9b_default       e9b
```

Creating target portal groups

If you want to employ muti-connection sessions to improve performance and reliability, you must use target portal groups to define the interfaces available for each iSCSI session.

About this task

Create a target portal group that contains all of the interfaces you want to use for one iSCSI session. However, note that you cannot combine iSCSI hardware-accelerated interfaces with standard iSCSI storage system interfaces in the same target portal group.

When you create a target portal group, the specified interfaces are removed from their current groups and added to the new group. Any iSCSI sessions using the specified interfaces are terminated, but the initiator should automatically reconnect. However, initiators that create a persistent association between the IP address and the target portal group will not be able to reconnect.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   `iscsi tpgroup create [-f] *tpgroup_name* [-t *tag*] [*interface* ...]`

   `-f` forces the new group to be created, even if that terminates an existing session using one of the interfaces being added to the group.

   `tpgroup_name` is the name of the group being created (1 to 60 characters, no spaces or non-printing characters).

`-t` *tag* sets the target portal group tag to the specified value. In general you should accept the default tag value. User-specified tags must be in the range 1 to 256.

interface ... is the list of interfaces to include in the group, separated by spaces.

Example

The following command creates a target portal group named server_group that includes interfaces e8a and e9a:

```
iscsi tpgroup create server_group e8a e9a
```

Destroying target portal groups

Destroying a target portal group removes the group from the storage system. Any interfaces that belonged to the group are returned to their individual default target portal groups. Any iSCSI sessions with the interfaces in the group being destroyed are terminated.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   ```
   iscsi tpgroup destroy [-f] tpgroup_name
   ```

   `-f` forces the group to be destroyed, even if that terminates an existing session using one of the interfaces in the group.

   tpgroup_name is the name of the group being destroyed.

Adding interfaces to target portal groups

You can add interfaces to an existing target portal group. The specified interfaces are removed from their current groups and added to the new group.

About this task

Any iSCSI sessions using the specified interfaces are terminated, but the initiator should reconnect automatically. However, initiators that create a persistent association between the IP address and the target portal group are not able to reconnect.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   ```
   iscsi tpgroup add [-f] tpgroup_name [interface ...]
   ```

   `-f` forces the interfaces to be added, even if that terminates an existing session using one of the interfaces being added to the group.

   tpgroup_name is the name of the group.

interface ... is the list of interfaces to add to the group, separated by spaces.

Example

The following command adds interfaces e8a and e9a to the portal group named server_group:

```
iscsi tpgroup add server_group e8a e9a
```

Removing interfaces from target portal groups

You can remove interfaces from an existing target portal group. The specified interfaces are removed from the group and returned to their individual default target portal groups.

About this task

Any iSCSI sessions with the interfaces being removed are terminated, but the initiator should reconnect automatically. However, initiators that create a persistent association between the IP address and the target portal group are not able to reconnect.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   ```
   iscsi tpgroup remove [-f] tpgroup_name [interface ...]
   ```

   `-f` forces the interfaces to be removed, even if that terminates an existing session using one of the interfaces being removed from the group.

   tpgroup_name is the name of the group.

   interface ... is the list of interfaces to remove from the group, separated by spaces.

Example

The following command removes interfaces e8a and e9a from the portal group named server_group, even though there is an iSCSI session currently using e8a:

```
iscsi tpgroup remove -f server_group e8a e9a
```

Configuring iSCSI target portal groups

When you enable ALUA, you can set the priority of your target portal groups for iSCSI to optimized or non-optimized. The optimized path becomes the preferred path and the non-optimized path becomes the secondary path.

About this task

When you first enable ALUA, all target portal groups are set to optimized by default.

Some storage systems support the use of an iSCSI Target HBA, which contains special network interfaces that offload part of the iSCSI protocol processing. You might want to set the target portal

groups that contain these iSCSI hardware-accelerated interfaces to optimized and the standard iSCSI storage system interfaces to non-optimized. As a result, the host uses the iSCSI hardware-accelerated interface as the primary path.

Attention: When setting the path priority for target portal groups on clustered storage systems, make sure that the path priority setting is identical for the target portal group on the primary storage system and the target portal group on its partner interface on the secondary storage system.

To change the path priority to a target portal group, complete the following step.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   iscsi tpgroup alua set *target_portal_group_name* [optimized | non-optimized]

Example

iscsi tpgroup alua set tpgroup1 non-optimized

Related concepts

What ALUA is on page 20

Related tasks

Enabling ALUA on page 78

Target portal group management for online migration of vFiler units

Target portal groups enable you to efficiently manage iSCSI sessions between initiators and targets. Although Data ONTAP manages target portal groups by network interface by default, you can also manage target portal groups by IP address starting with Data ONTAP 7.3.3. This is required if you want to perform an online migration of vFiler units, which allows you to nondisruptively migrate data from one storage system to another.

Note: Provisioning Manager is required for performing online migrations of vFiler units.

When you migrate data, the target portal group tag on the destination network interface must be identical to the target portal group tag on the source network interface. This is problematic in a MultiStore environment because the source and destination storage systems may be of different hardware platforms. Changing the target portal group tags after migration is not sufficient because some hosts, such as HPUX and Solaris, do not support dynamic iSCSI target discovery, resulting in a disruption of service to those hosts in the process.

Note: If offline (disruptive) migrations are not problematic in your environment, or if all of your hosts support dynamic iSCSI target discovery, then IP-based target portal group management is unnecessary.

If you do choose to implement IP-based target portal groups by enabling the `iscsi.ip_based_tpgroup` option, interface-based target portal groups are automatically

converted to IP-based target portal groups, and any future target portal group assignments will be IP-based as well. However, note that if you are migrating between a system with IP-based target portal groups and a system with interface-based target portal groups, the target portal group information is lost and the iSCSI service may be disrupted.

Note: ALUA is not supported with IP-based target portal groups.

For more information on the online and offline migration of vFiler units, see the *MultiStore Management Guide*.

For more information on Provisioning Manager, see the *Provisioning Manager and Protection Manager Guide to Common Workflows for Administrators*.

Next topics

Upgrade and revert implications for IP-based target portal group management on page 109
Enabling IP-based target portal group management on page 110
Displaying IP-based target portal group information on page 112
Creating IP-based target portal groups on page 113
Destroying IP-based target portal groups on page 113
Adding IP addresses to IP-based target portal groups on page 114
Removing IP addresses from IP-based target portal groups on page 114

Related information

Documentation on NOW - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/ontap/ontap_index.shtml

Upgrade and revert implications for IP-based target portal group management

Before implementing IP-based target portal groups for online migrations, it is important to understand the limitations under various upgrade and revert scenarios.

The following table describes the impact to your target portal group assignments when upgrading to or reverting from Data ONTAP version 7.3.3.

Scenario	Impact to target portal groups
Upgrade to Data ONTAP 7.3.3	No change—existing interface-based target portal groups are not converted to IP-based target portal groups.

Scenario	Impact to target portal groups

Revert from Data ONTAP 7.3.3	• For default vFiler units (vFiler0), there is no impact. vFiler0 must always use interface-based target portal groups.
	• For non-default vFiler units:
	  • If you implemented interface-based target portal groups, then there is no impact; the existing assignments remain intact.
	  • If you implemented IP-based target portal groups, those assignments will be lost, potentially disrupting the iSCSI service.
	Caution: Before reverting, make sure you turn off IP-based target portal groups by entering the following command:
	`options iscsi.ip_based_tpgroup off`
	Failure to do so might disrupt subsequent upgrades.

Enabling IP-based target portal group management

If you want to perform online migrations in a MultiStore environment, you must enable IP-based target portal groups on your vFiler units.
When you enable IP-based target portal groups, the existing interface-based target portal groups are automatically converted to IP-based target portal groups. However, note that the interface-based target portal groups remain intact for the default vFiler unit.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `vfiler run` ***`vFiler unit`*** **`options iscsi.ip_based_tpgroup on`**

   The existing interface-based target portal groups are converted to IP-based target portal groups with no disruption in service to the host.

Example

Before enabling IP-based target portal groups, the target port group information for vFiler unit 2 (vf2) looks like this:

```
system1>vfiler run vf2 iscsi tpgroup show
TPGTag  Name              Member Interfaces
 32     user_defined32      (none)
 1000   e0_default          e0
 1002   e11b_default        e11b
```

```
 1003   e11c_default        e11c
 1004   e11d_default        e11d
 1005   e9a_default         e9a
 1006   e9b_default         e9b
 1007   e10a_default        e10a
 1008   e10b_default        e10b
 2000   vif_e0-1_default    vif_e0-1
 2001   vif_e0-2_default    vif_e0-2
 2002   vif_e0-3_default    vif_e0-3
 2003   vif_e11a-1_default  vif_e11a-1
 2004   vif_e11a-2_default  vif_e11a-2
 2005   vif_e11a-3_default  vif_e11a-3
```

Each interface is associated with various IP addresses, and some of those are assigned to vFiler unit vf2. For example:

```
system1> vfiler run vf2 iscsi portal show
Network portals:
IP address        TCP Port  TPGroup  Interface
10.60.155.104        3260    1000    e0
192.168.11.100       3260    2003    vif_e11a-1
192.168.11.101       3260    2003    vif_e11a-1
192.168.13.100       3260    2005    vif_e11a-3
192.168.13.101       3260    2005    vif_e11a-3
```

After enabling IP-based target portal groups for vf2, the relevant interface-based target portal groups for vf2 are nondisruptively converted to IP-based target portal groups.

```
system1> vfiler run vf2 options iscsi.ip_based_tpgroup on

system1> vfiler run -q vf2 iscsi ip_tpgroup show
TPGTag  Name                        Member IP Addresses
 1000   e0_default                  10.60.155.104
 2003   vif_e11a-1_default          192.168.11.100, 192.168.11.101
 2005   vif_e11a-3_default          192.168.13.100, 192.168.13.101

system1> vfiler run -q vf2 iscsi portal show
Network portals:
IP address        TCP Port  TPGroup  Interface
10.60.155.104        3260    1000    e0
192.168.11.100       3260    2003    vif_e11a-1
192.168.11.101       3260    2003    vif_e11a-1
192.168.13.100       3260    2005    vif_e11a-3
192.168.13.101       3260    2005    vif_e11a-3
```

If you configure another IP address for vf2, then a new default IP-based target portal group (4000) is automatically created. For example:

```
system1> vfiler add vf2 -i 192.168.13.102

system1> ifconfig vif_e11a-3 alias 192.168.13.102

system1> vfiler run vf2 iscsi ip_tpgroup show
TPGTag  Name                        Member IP Addresses
 1000   e0_default                  10.60.155.104
```

```
 2003   vif_e11a-1_default          192.168.11.100, 192.168.11.101
 2005   vif_e11a-3_default          192.168.13.100, 192.168.13.101
 4000   192.168.13.102_default      192.168.13.102

system1> vfiler run vf2 iscsi portal show
Network portals:
IP address        TCP Port  TPGroup  Interface
10.60.155.104        3260    1000    e0
192.168.11.100       3260    2003    vif_e11a-1
192.168.11.101       3260    2003    vif_e11a-1
192.168.13.100       3260    2005    vif_e11a-3
192.168.13.101       3260    2005    vif_e11a-3
192.168.13.102       3260    4000    vif_e11a-3
```

After you enable IP-based target portal group management, it is recommended to leave it enabled. However, if you must disable IP-based target portal groups for some reason, enter the following command:

options iscsi.ip_based_tpgroup off

As a result, any IP-based target portal group information will be discarded, and the interface-based target portal group information is re-enabled. Note that this process might disrupt the iSCSI service to the hosts.

Also note that if an IP address is unassigned from a vFiler unit or unconfigured from the network interface, that IP address is no longer a valid iSCSI portal. However, the IP-based target portal group to which that IP address belonged remains intact so that if you add the IP address back at some point, it is automatically assigned back to the original target portal group.

Displaying IP-based target portal group information

Use the `iscsi ip_tpgroup show` command to display important information about your IP-based target portal groups, including target portal group tags, target portal group names, and the IP addresses that belong to each group.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   vfiler run *vFiler unit* iscsi ip_tpgroup show

Example

```
system1> vfiler run vfiler2 iscsi ip_tpgroup show
TPGTag  Name                   Member IP Addresses
    1   vfiler2_migrate_test0  (none)
    2   vfiler2_migrate_test1  (none)
    3   vfiler2_migrate_test3  (none)
  100   user_defined_tp1       (none)
  128   vfiler2_ui_review      1.1.1.1
 1007   e10a_default           10.1.1.8
 1008   e10b_default           1.1.1.2
 4000   10.1.1.5_default       10.1.1.5
```

```
4001   10.60.155.104_default  10.60.155.104
4002   192.168.1.1_default    192.168.1.1
```

Creating IP-based target portal groups

You can create new IP-based target portal groups in which to add and remove existing IP addresses. Before creating the target portal groups, make sure you enable IP-based target portal group management by entering the following command:

options iscsi.ip_based_tpgroup on

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   vfiler run *vFiler unit* ip_tpgroup create [-f] [-t | *tag*] *tpgroup_name IP address*...

   `-f` forces the new group to be created, even if that terminates an existing session using one of the IP addresses being added to the group.

   `-t` *tag* sets the target portal group tag to the specified value. In general you should accept the default tag value.

   tpgroup_name is the target portal group name.

   IP address is the list of IP addresses to include in the group, separated by spaces.

Example

vfiler run vfiler2 iscsi ip_tpgroup create -t 233 vfiler2_tpg1 10.1.3.5

After you create a new IP-based target portal group, you can add and remove IP addresses from the new group.

Destroying IP-based target portal groups

If necessary, you can destroy IP-based target portal groups.
If there are active iSCSI sessions when you destroy the group, those sessions will be lost.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   vfiler run *vFiler unit* iscsi ip_tpgroup destroy [-f] *tpgroup_name*

   `-f` forces the group to be destroyed, even if that terminates an existing session using one of the IP addresses in the group.

   tpgroup_name is the target portal group name.

The target portal group is destroyed, and if there are active iSCSI sessions, a warning message displays indicating that those connections will be lost.

Example

```
vfiler run vfiler2 iscsi ip_tpgroup destroy vfiler2_tpg1
```

Adding IP addresses to IP-based target portal groups

Use the `iscsi ip_tpgroup add` command to add an IP address to an existing IP-based target portal group.
Ensure you have enabled IP-based target portal group management and that there is at least one existing IP-based target portal group.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   vfiler run *vFiler unit* iscsi ip_tpgroup add [-f] *tpgroup_name IP address* ...

   `-f` forces the new group to be created, even if that terminates an existing session using one of the IP addresses being added to the group.

   `tpgroup_name` is the target portal group name.

   `IP address` is the list of IP addresses to include in the group, separated by spaces.

Example

```
vfiler run vfiler2 iscsi ip_tpgroup add vfiler2_tpg1 192.168.2.1
192.112.2.1
```

Removing IP addresses from IP-based target portal groups

In the course of reconfiguring your network, you might need to remove one or more IP addresses from an IP-based target portal group.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   vfiler run *vFiler unit* iscsi ip_tpgroup remove [-f] *tpgroup_name IP address* ...

   `-f` forces the new group to be created, even if that terminates an existing session using one of the IP addresses being added to the group.

   `tpgroup_name` is the target portal group name.

IP address is the list of IP addresses to remove from the group, separated by spaces.

Example

```
vfiler run vfiler2 iscsi ip_tpgroup remove vfiler2_tpg1 192.112.2.1
```

Displaying iSCSI statistics

Use the `iscsi stats` command to display important iSCSI statistics.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   `iscsi stats [-a | -z | ipv4 | ipv6]`

   `-a` displays the combined IPv4 and IPv6 statistics followed by the individual statistics for IPv4 and IPv6.

   `-z` resets the iSCSI statistics.

   `ipv4` displays only the IPv4 statistics.

   `ipv6` displays only the IPv6 statistics.

   Entering the `iscsi stats` command without any options displays only the combined IPv4 and IPv6 statistics.

```
system1> iscsi stats -a

iSCSI stats(total)
iSCSI PDUs Received
  SCSI-Cmd:    1465619   | Nop-Out:            4  | SCSI
TaskMgtCmd:          0
  LoginReq:          6   | LogoutReq:          1  | Text
Req:                 1
  DataOut:           0   | SNACK:              0  |
Unknown:              0
  Total: 1465631
iSCSI PDUs Transmitted
  SCSI-Rsp:     733684   | Nop-In:             4  | SCSI
TaskMgtRsp:          0
  LoginRsp:          6   | LogoutRsp:          1  |
TextRsp:              1
  Data_In:      790518   | R2T:                0  |
Asyncmsg:             0
  Reject:            0
  Total: 1524214
iSCSI CDBs
  DataIn Blocks:     5855367  | DataOut Blocks:          0
  Error Status:            1  | Success Status:    1465618
```

```
  Total CDBs: 1465619
iSCSI ERRORS
  Failed Logins:           0  | Failed TaskMgt:          0
  Failed Logouts:          0  | Failed TextCmd:          0
  Protocol:                0
  Digest:                  0
  PDU discards (outside CmdSN window): 0
  PDU discards (invalid header):       0
  Total: 0

iSCSI Stats(ipv4)
iSCSI PDUs Received
  SCSI-Cmd:     732789   | Nop-Out:            1  | SCSI
TaskMgtCmd:          0
  LoginReq:          2   | LogoutReq:          0  | Text
Req:                 0
  DataOut:           0   | SNACK:              0  |
Unknown:              0
  Total: 732792
iSCSI PDUs Transmitted
  SCSI-Rsp:     366488   | Nop-In:             1  | SCSI
TaskMgtRsp:          0
  LoginRsp:          2   | LogoutRsp:          0  |
TextRsp:              0
  Data_In:      395558   | R2T:                0  |
Asyncmsg:             0
  Reject:            0
  Total: 762049
iSCSI CDBs
  DataIn Blocks:     2930408  | DataOut Blocks:          0
  Error Status:            0  | Success Status:     732789
  Total CDBs: 732789
iSCSI ERRORS
  Failed Logins:           0  | Failed TaskMgt:          0
  Failed Logouts:          0  | Failed TextCmd:          0
  Protocol:                0
  Digest:                  0
  PDU discards (outside CmdSN window): 0
  PDU discards (invalid header):       0
  Total: 0

iSCSI Stats(ipv6)
iSCSI PDUs Received
  SCSI-Cmd:     732830   | Nop-Out:            3  | SCSI
TaskMgtCmd:          0
  LoginReq:          4   | LogoutReq:          1  | Text
Req:                 1
  DataOut:           0   | SNACK:              0  |
Unknown:              0
  Total: 732839
iSCSI PDUs Transmitted
  SCSI-Rsp:     367196   | Nop-In:             3  | SCSI
TaskMgtRsp:          0
  LoginRsp:          4   | LogoutRsp:          1  |
TextRsp:              1
  Data_In:      394960   | R2T:                0  |
Asyncmsg:             0
```

```
  Reject:            0
  Total: 762165
iSCSI CDBs
  DataIn Blocks:     2924959  | DataOut Blocks:          0
  Error Status:            1  | Success Status:     732829
  Total CDBs: 732830
iSCSI ERRORS
  Failed Logins:           0  | Failed TaskMgt:          0
  Failed Logouts:          0  | Failed TextCmd:          0
  Protocol:                0
  Digest:                  0
  PDU discards (outside CmdSN window): 0
  PDU discards (invalid header):       0
  Total: 0
```

Definitions for iSCSI statistics

The following tables define the iSCSI statistics that are displayed when you run the `iscsi stats` command. For vFiler contexts, the statistics displayed refer to the entire storage system, not the individual vFiler units.

iSCSI PDUs received

This section lists the iSCSI Protocol Data Units (PDUs) sent by the initiator. It includes the following statistics.

Field	Description
SCSI-CMD	SCSI-level command descriptor blocks.
LoginReq	Login request PDUs sent by initiators during session setup.
DataOut	PDUs containing write operation data that did not fit within the PDU of the SCSI command. The PDU maximum size is set by the storage system during the operation negotiation phase of the iSCSI login sequence.
Nop-Out	A message sent by initiators to check whether the target is still responding.
Logout-Req	request sent by initiators to terminate active iSCSI sessions or to terminate one connection of a multi-connection session.
SNACK	A PDU sent by the initiator to acknowledge receipt of a set of DATA_IN PDUs or to request retransmission of specific PDUs.
SCSI TaskMgtCmd	SCSI-level task management messages, such as ABORT_TASK and RESET_LUN.
Text-Req	Text request PDUs that initiators send to request target information and renegotiate session parameters.

iSCSI PDUs transmitted

This section lists the iSCSI PDUs sent by the storage system and includes the following statistics.

Field	Description
SCSI-Rsp	SCSI response messages.
LoginRsp	Responses to login requests during session setup.
DataIn	Messages containing data requested by SCSI read operations.
Nop-In	Responses to initiator Nop-Out messages.
Logout-Rsp	Responses to Logout-Req messages.
R2T	Ready to transfer messages indicating that the target is ready to receive data during a SCSI write operation.
SCSI TaskMgtRsp	Responses to task management requests.
TextRsp	Responses to Text-Req messages.
Asyncmsg	Messages the target sends to asynchronously notify the initiator of an event, such as the termination of a session.
Reject	Messages the target sends to report an error condition to the initiator, for example: • Data Digest Error (checksum failed) • Target does not support command sent by the initiator • Initiator sent a command PDU with an invalid PDU field

iSCSI CDBs

This section lists statistics associated with the handling of iSCSI Command Descriptor Blocks, including the number of blocks of data transferred, and the number of SCSI-level errors and successful completions.

iSCSI Errors

This section lists login failures and other SCSI protocol errors.

Displaying iSCSI session information

Use the `iscsi session show` command to display iSCSI session information, such as TCP connection information and iSCSI session parameters.

About this task

An iSCSI session can have zero or more connections. Typically a session has at least one connection. Connections can be added and removed during the life of the iSCSI session.

You can display information about all sessions or connections, or only specified sessions or connections. The `iscsi session show` command displays session information, and the `iscsi connection show` command displays connection information. The session information is also available using FilerView.

The command line options for these commands control the type of information displayed. For troubleshooting performance problems, the session parameters (especially HeaderDigest and DataDigest) are particularly important. The `-v` option displays all available information. In FilerView, the iSCSI Session Information page has buttons that control which information is displayed.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   iscsi session show [-v | -t | -p | -c] [*session_tsih* ...]

   `-v` displays all information and is equivalent to -t -p -c.

   `-t` displays the TCP connection information for each session.

   `-p` displays the iSCSI session parameters for each session.

   `-c` displays the iSCSI commands in progress for each session.

   session_tsih is a list of session identifiers, separated by spaces.

```
system1> iscsi session show -t
Session 2
  Initiator Information
    Initiator Name: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:legbreak
    ISID: 40:00:01:37:00:00
  Connection Information
  Connection 1
    Remote Endpoint: fe80::211:43ff:fece:ccce:1135
    Local Endpoint: fe80::2a0:98ff:fe00:fd81:3260
    Local Interface: e0
    TCP recv window size: 132480
  Connection 2
    Remote Endpoint: 10.60.155.31:2280
```

```
    Local Endpoint: 10.60.155.105:3260
    Local Interface: e0
    TCP recv window size: 131400
```

Displaying iSCSI connection information

Use the iscsi connection show command to display iscsi connection parameters.

Step

1. On the storage system console, enter the following command:

   iscsi connection show [-v] [{new | *session_tsih*} *conn_id*]

   `-v` displays all connection information.

   new*conn_id* displays information about a single connection that is not yet associated with a session identifier. You must specify both the keyword `new` and the connection identifier.

   session_tsih conn_id displays information about a single connection. You must specify both the session identifier and the connection identifier.

Example

The following example shows the `-v` option.

```
system1> iscsi connection show -v
No new connections
Session connections
Connection 2/1:
  State: Full_Feature_Phase
  Remote Endpoint: fe80::211:43ff:fece:ccce:1135
  Local Endpoint: fe80::2a0:98ff:fe00:fd81:3260
  Local Interface: e0
Connection 2/2:
  State: Full_Feature_Phase
  Remote Endpoint: 10.60.155.31:2280
  Local Endpoint: 10.60.155.105:3260
  Local Interface: e0
```

Guidelines for using iSCSI with active/active configurations

To ensure that the partner storage system successfully takes over during a failure, you need to make sure that the two systems and the TCP/IP network are correctly configured.

Of special concern are the target portal group tags configured on the two storage systems.

The best practice is to configure the two partners of the active/active configuration identically:

- Use the same network cards in the same slots.
- Create the same networking configuration with the matching pairs of ports connected to the same subnets.
- Put the matching pairs of interfaces into the matching target portal groups and assign the same tag values to both groups.

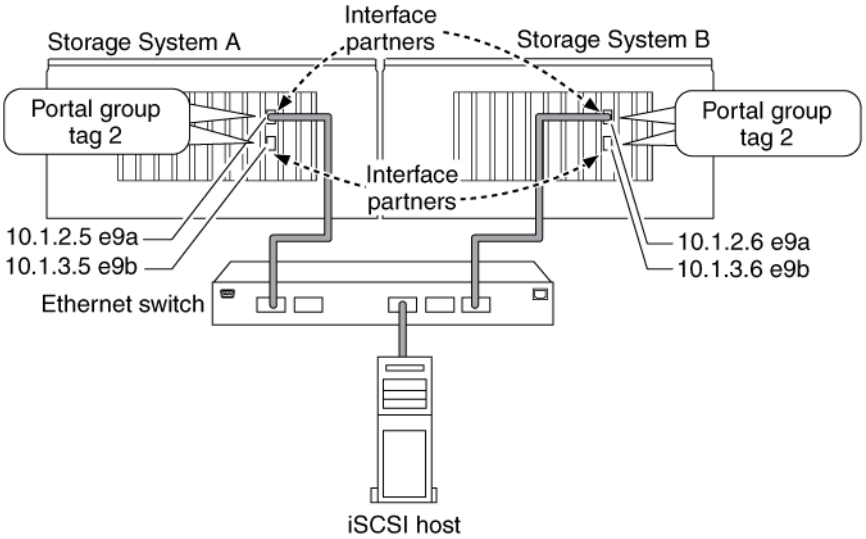
Next topics

Simple active/active configurations with iSCSI on page 121
Complex active/active configurations with iSCSI on page 122

Simple active/active configurations with iSCSI

The following example describes how to implement the best practices for using iSCSI with active/active configurations.

Consider the following simplified example. Storage System A has a two-port Ethernet card in slot 9. Interface e9a has the IP address 10.1.2.5, and interface e9b has the IP address 10.1.3.5. The two interfaces belong to a user-defined target portal group with tag value 2.



Storage System B has the same Ethernet card in slot 9. Interface e9a is assigned 10.1.2.6, and e9b is assigned 10.1.3.6. Again, the two interfaces are in a user-defined target portal group with tag value 2.

In the active/active configuration, interface e9a on Storage System A is the partner of e9a on Storage System B. Likewise, e9b on System A is the partner of e9b on system B. For more information on configuring interfaces for an active/active configuration, see the *Data ONTAP Active/Active Configuration Guide*.

Now assume that Storage System B fails and its iSCSI sessions are dropped. Storage System A assumes the identity of Storage System B. Interface e9a now has two IP addresses: its original

address of 10.1.2.5, and the 10.1.2.6 address from Storage System B. The iSCSI host that was using Storage System B reestablishes its iSCSI session with the target on Storage System A.

If the e9a interface on Storage System A was in a target portal group with a different tag value than the interface on Storage System B, the host might not be able to continue its iSCSI session from Storage System B. This behavior varies depending on the specific host and initiator.

To ensure correct CFO behavior, both the IP address and the tag value must be the same as on the failed system. And because the target portal group tag is a property of the interface and not the IP address, the surviving interface cannot change the tag value during a CFO.

Related information

Data ONTAP documentation on NOW - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/ontap/ontap_index.shtml

Complex active/active configurations with iSCSI

If your cluster has a more complex networking configuration, including VIFs and VLANs, follow the same best practice of making the configurations identical.

For example, if you have a vif on storage system A, create the same vif on storage system B. Make sure the target portal group tag assigned to each vif is the same. The name of the target portal group does not have to be the same; only the tag value matters.

iSCSI problem resolution

This section contains tips for resolving common problems that occur with iSCSI networks.

Next topics

LUNs not visible on the host on page 122
System cannot register with iSNS server on page 124
No multi-connection session on page 124
Sessions constantly connecting and disconnecting during takeover on page 124
Resolving iSCSI error messages on the storage system on page 125

LUNs not visible on the host

The iSCSI LUNs appear as local disks to the host. If the storage system LUNs are not available as disks on the host, verify the following configuration settings.

Configuration setting	What to do
Cabling	Verify that the cables between the host and the storage system are properly connected.

Configuration setting	**What to do**
Network connectivity	Verify that there is TCP/IP connectivity between the host and the storage system. • From the storage system command line, ping the host interfaces that are being used for iSCSI. • From the host command line, ping the storage system interfaces that are being used for iSCSI.
System requirements	Verify that the components of your configuration are qualified. Verify that you have the correct host operating system (OS) service pack level, initiator version, Data ONTAP version, and other system requirements. You can check the most up to date system requirements in the Interoperability Matrix at *http://now.netapp.com/NOW/products/interoperability/*.
Jumbo frames	If you are using jumbo frames in your configuration, ensure that jumbo frames are enabled on all devices in the network path: the host Ethernet NIC, the storage system, and any switches.
iSCSI service status	Verify that the iSCSI service is licensed and started on the storage system.
Initiator login	Verify that the initiator is logged in to the storage system. If the command output shows no initiators are logged in, check the initiator configuration on the host. Verify that the storage system is configured as a target of the initiator.
iSCSI node names	Verify that you are using the correct initiator node names in the igroup configuration. For the storage system, see “Managing igroups” on page 94. On the host, use the initiator tools and commands to display the initiator node name. The initiator node names configured in the igroup and on the host must match.
LUN mappings	Verify that the LUNs are mapped to an igroup. On the storage system console, use one of the following commands: • `lun show -m` Displays all LUNs and the igroups to which they are mapped. • `lun show -g igroup-name` Displays the LUNs mapped to a specific igroup. Or, using FilerView, Click LUNs > Manage—Displays all LUNs and the igroups to which they are mapped.

Related concepts

igroup management on page 73

About LUNs, igroups, and LUN maps on page 46

Related tasks

Verifying that the iSCSI service is running on page 87

Displaying initiators connected to the storage system on page 98

System cannot register with iSNS server

Different iSNS server versions follow different draft levels of the iSNS specification.

If there is a mismatch between the iSNS draft version used by the storage system and by the iSNS server, the storage system cannot register.

Related concepts

About iSNS service version incompatibility on page 95

No multi-connection session

All of the connections in a multi-connection iSCSI session must go to interfaces on the storage system that are in the same target portal group.

If an initiator is unable to establish a multi-connection session, check the portal group assignments of the initiator.

If an initiator can establish a multi-connection session, but not during a cluster failover (CFO), the target portal group assignment on the partner storage system is probably different from the target portal group assignment on the primary storage system.

Related concepts

Target portal group management on page 103

Guidelines for using iSCSI with active/active configurations on page 120

Sessions constantly connecting and disconnecting during takeover

An iSCSI initiator that uses multipath I/O will constantly connect and disconnect from the target during cluster failover if the target portal group is not correctly configured.

The interfaces on the partner storage system must have the same target portal group tags as the interfaces on the primary storage system.

Related concepts

Guidelines for using iSCSI with active/active configurations on page 120

Resolving iSCSI error messages on the storage system

There are a number of common iSCSI-related error messages that might display on your storage system console. The following table contains the most common error messages, and instructions for resolving them.

Message	**Explanation**	**What to do**
`ISCSI: network interface` *`identifier`* `disabled for use; incoming connection discarded`	The iSCSI service is not enabled on the interface.	Use the `iscsi` command or FilerView LUNs > iSCSI > Manage Interfaces page to enable the iSCSI service on the interface. For example: **`iscsi interface enable e9b`**
`ISCSI: Authentication failed for initiator` *`nodename`*	CHAP is not configured correctly for the specified initiator.	Check CHAP settings. • Inbound credentials on the storage system must match outbound credentials on the initiator. • Outbound credentials on the storage system must match inbound credentials on the initiator. • You cannot use the same user name and password for inbound and outbound settings on the storage system.

Message	Explanation	What to do

`ifconfig: interface cannot be configured: Address does not match any partner interface.`
or
`Cluster monitor: takeover during ifconfig_2 failed; takeover continuing...`
	A single-mode VIF can be a partner interface to a standalone, physical interface on a cluster partner. However, the partner statement in the `ifconfig` command must use the name of the partner interface, not the partner's IP address. If the IP address of the partner's physical interface is used, the interface will not be successfully taken over by the storage system's VIF interface.	1. Add the partner's interface using the `ifconfig` command on each system in the active/active configuration. For example:
		`system1> ifconfig vif0 partner e0a`
		`system2> ifconfig e0a partner vif0`
		2. Modify the /etc/rc file on both systems to contain the same interface information.

Related concepts

Guidelines for using CHAP authentication on page 100

FC SAN management

This section contains critical information required to successfully manage your FC SAN.

Next topics

How to manage FC with active/active configurations

If you have an active/active configuration, Data ONTAP provides multiple modes of operation called *cfmodes* that are required to support homogeneous and heterogeneous host operating systems. This section provides an overview of each cfmode setting and describes how to change the default cfmode as required for your configuration.

Note that the cfmode setting and the number of available paths must align with your cabling, configuration limits, and zoning requirements.See the *Fibre Channel and iSCSI Configuration Guide* for additional configuration details.

Next topics

Related information

Configuration and hardware guides on NOW - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/docs.cgi

What cfmode is

Cluster failover mode, or cfmode, is functionality within Data ONTAP that defines how Fibre Channel ports behave during failover in an active/active configuration. Selecting the right cfmode is critical to ensuring your LUNs are accessible and optimizing your storage system's performance in the event of a failover.

The FCP cfmode setting controls how the target ports perform the following tasks:

- Log into the fabric

- Handle local and partner traffic for an active/active configuration, in normal operation and in takeover
- Provide access to local and partner LUNs in an active/active configuration.

Note: As of Data ONTAP 7.2, single_image is the default cfmode on all storage systems.

Related information

Changing the cluster cfmode setting in Fibre Channel SAN configurations - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/san/fcp_iscsi_config/

Summary of cfmode settings and supported systems

The following table summarizes the cfmodes, supported systems, benefits, and limitations.

cfmode	Supported systems
partner	FAS900 series and FAS3020/FAS3050 systems, unless there is a 4-Gb or 8-Gb target expansion adapter installed. Note that this cfmode is only supported in Data ONTAP 7.3 if it was already set to partner before the upgrade.
single_image	All systems
dual_fabric	FAS270c storage systems only
standby	FAS900 series and FAS3020/FAS3050 systems, unless there is a 4-Gb or 8-Gb target expansion adapter installed. Note that this cfmode is only supported in Data ONTAP 7.3 if it was already set to standby before the upgrade.

cfmode restrictions

There are a number of restrictions to consider when deciding which cfmode to implement.

Carefully examine the following list of restrictions before implementing a cfmode:

- Only single_image cfmode is supported on the FAS31xx and FAS20xx series systems.
- When upgrading from a 2-Gb adapter to a 4-Gb adapter, ensure that you change the cfmode setting to single_image or standby cfmode before upgrading.

  If you attempt to run one of these systems with a 4-Gb adapter in an unsupported cfmode, the 4-Gb adapter is set to offline and an error message is displayed.

  In addition, Data ONTAP does not allow changing from a supported cfmode to an unsupported cfmode with the 4-Gb adapter installed on these systems.
- The cfmode settings must be set to the same value for both nodes in an active/active configuration.

  If the cfmode settings are not identical, your hosts might not be able to access data stored on the system.
- Single_image is the default cfmode setting of a new system with a new installation of Data ONTAP 7.2 and later.

If you upgrade to Data ONTAP 7.2, the cfmode is saved if it was set to standby or partner. If you want to upgrade to Data ONTAP 7.3 and your cfmode is set to mixed, you must change the cfmode to single_image before upgrading.

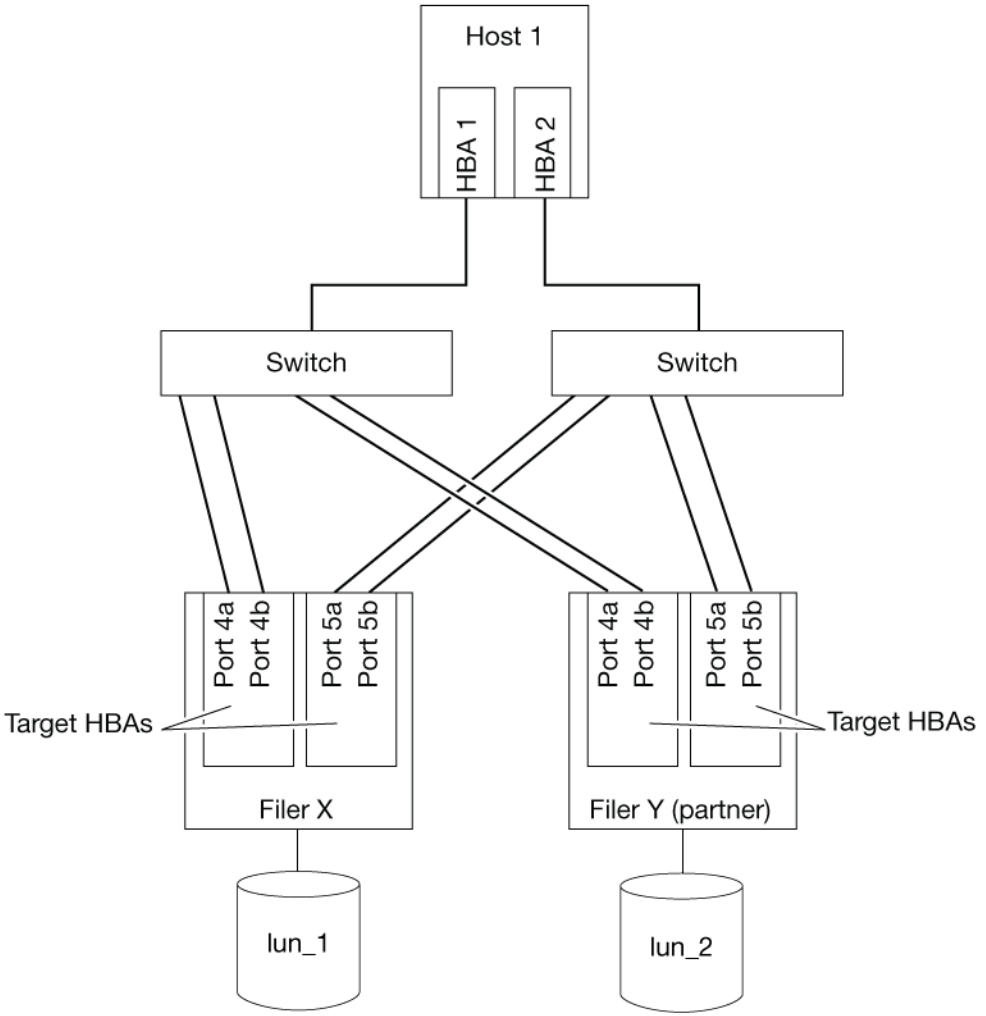
- 8-Gb target expansion adapters only support single_image cfmode.
  8-Gb initiators will connect to all targets, regardless of speed, in whatever cfmode the target supports.
- On legacy systems, including the FAS900 series and FAS200 series systems, you can continue to use other cfmodes that are supported on your systems.
  You can freely change from one supported cfmode to any other supported cfmode on these systems.
- On FAS30xx and FAS60xx systems, you can continue to run the existing cfmode after upgrading.
  If you change to single_image cfmode, you cannot revert to other cfmodes.

Overview of single_image cfmode

The single_image cfmode setting is available starting with Data ONTAP 7.1, and is the default setting starting with Data ONTAP 7.2. In single_image cfmode, an active/active configuration has a single global WWNN, and both systems in the configuration function as a single FC node. Each node in the configuration shares the partner node's LUN map information.

All LUNs in the active/active configuration are available on all ports in the active/active configuration by default. As a result, there are more paths to LUNs stored on the active/active configuration because any port on each node can provide access to both local and partner LUNs. You can specify the LUNs available on a subset of ports by defining port sets and binding them to an igroup. Any host in the igroup can access the LUNs only by connecting that to the target ports in the port set.

The following figure shows an example configuration with a multi-attached host. If the host accesses lun_1 through ports 4a, 4b, 5a, or 5b on Filer X, then Filer X recognizes that lun_1 is a local LUN. If the host accesses lun_1 through any of the ports on Filer Y, lun_1 is recognized as a partner LUN and Filer Y sends the SCSI requests to Filer X over the cluster interconnect.



Next topics

How Data ONTAP avoids igroup mapping conflicts with single_image cfmode on page 131
Multipathing requirements for single_image cfmode on page 132
How Data ONTAP displays information about target ports in single_image cfmode on page 132
Guidelines for migrating to single_image cfmode on page 133

How Data ONTAP avoids igroup mapping conflicts with single_image cfmode

Each node in the active/active configuration shares its partner's igroup and LUN mapping information. Data ONTAP uses the cluster interconnect to share igroup and LUN mapping information and also provides the mechanisms for avoiding mapping conflicts.

Next topics

igroup ostype conflicts on page 131
Reserved LUN ID ranges on page 131
Bringing LUNs online on page 131
When to override possible mapping conflicts on page 132

Related tasks

Checking LUN, igroup, and FC settings on page 66

igroup ostype conflicts

When you add an initiator WWPN to an igroup, Data ONTAP verifies that there are no igroup ostype conflicts.

An ostype conflict occurs, for example, when an initiator with the WWPN 10:00:00:00:c9:2b:cc:39 is a member of an AIX igroup on one node in the active/active configuration and the same WWPN is also a member of an group with the default ostype on the partner.

Reserved LUN ID ranges

By reserving LUN ID ranges on each storage system, Data ONTAP provides a mechanism for avoiding mapping conflicts.

If the cluster interconnect is down, and you try to map a LUN to a specific ID, the `lun map` command fails. If you do not specify an ID in the lun map command, Data ONTAP automatically assigns one from a reserved range.

The LUN ID range on each storage system is divided into three areas:

- IDs 0 to 192 are shared between the nodes. You can map a LUN to an ID in this range on either node in the active/active configuration.
- IDs 193 to 224 are reserved for one storage system.
- IDs 225 to 255 are reserved for the other storage system in the active/active configuration.

Bringing LUNs online

The `lun online` command fails when the cluster interconnect is down to avoid possible LUN mapping conflicts.

When to override possible mapping conflicts

When the cluster interconnect is down, Data ONTAP cannot check for LUN mapping or igroup ostype conflicts.

The following commands fail unless you use the `-f` option to force these commands. The `-f` option is only available with these commands when the cluster interconnect is down and the cfmode is single_image.

- `lun map`
- `lun online`
- `igroup add`
- `igroup set`

You might want to override possible mapping conflicts in disaster recovery situations or situations in which the partner in the active/active configuration cannot be reached and you want to regain access to LUNs. For example, the following command maps a LUN to an AIX igroup and assigns a LUN ID of 5, regardless of any possible mapping conflicts:

```
lun map -f /vol/vol2/qtree1/lun3 aix_host5_group2 5
```

Multipathing requirements for single_image cfmode

Multipathing software is required on the host so that SCSI commands fail over to alternate paths when links go down due to switch failures or cluster failovers. In the event of a failover, none of the adapters on the takeover storage system assume the WWPNs of the failed storage system.

How Data ONTAP displays information about target ports in single_image cfmode

The following `fcp config` output shows how Data ONTAP displays target ports when the active/active configuration is in single_image cfmode and in normal operation.

Each system has two adapters. Note that all ports show the same WWNN (node name), and the mediatype of all adapter ports is set to `auto`. This means that the ports log into the fabric using point-to-point (PTP) mode. If PTP mode fails, then the ports try to log into the fabric in loop mode. You can use the `fcp config mediatype` command to change the default mediatype of the ports to another mode according to the requirements of your configuration.

See the *Fibre Channel and iSCSI Configuration Guide* for additional information.

```
storage_system1> fcp config
4a:   ONLINE [ADAPTER UP]  PTP  Fabric
        host address 011f00
        portname 50:0a:09:81:82:00:96:d5  nodename 50:0a:09:80:82:00:96:d5
        mediatype auto
4b:   ONLINE [ADAPTER UP]  PTP  Fabric
        host address 011700
        portname 50:0a:09:82:82:00:96:d5  nodename 50:0a:09:80:82:00:96:d5
        mediatype auto
5a:   ONLINE [ADAPTER UP]  PTP  Fabric
        host address 011e00
```

```
        portname 50:0a:09:83:82:00:96:d5  nodename 50:0a:09:80:82:00:96:d5
        mediatype auto
5b:   ONLINE [ADAPTER UP]  PTP  Fabric
        host address 011400
        portname 50:0a:09:84:82:00:96:d5  nodename 50:0a:09:80:82:00:96:d5
        mediatype auto
storage_system2> fcp config
4a:   ONLINE [ADAPTER UP]  PTP  Fabric
        host address 011e00
        portname 50:0a:09:81:92:00:96:d5  nodename 50:0a:09:80:82:00:96:d5
        mediatype auto
4b:   ONLINE [ADAPTER UP]  PTP  Fabric
        host address 011400
        portname 50:0a:09:82:92:00:96:d5  nodename 50:0a:09:80:82:00:96:d5
        mediatype auto
5a:   ONLINE [ADAPTER UP]  PTP  Fabric
        host address 011f00
        portname 50:0a:09:83:92:00:96:d5  nodename 50:0a:09:80:82:00:96:d5
        mediatype auto
5b:   ONLINE [ADAPTER UP]  Loop  Fabric
        host address 0117da
        portname 50:0a:09:84:92:00:96:d5  nodename 50:0a:09:80:82:00:96:d5
        mediatype auto
```

Related information

Configuration and hardware guides on NOW - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/docs.cgi

Guidelines for migrating to single_image cfmode

The default cfmode for new installations is single_image. If you are migrating to single_image cfmode from an existing system, follow the important guidelines in this section.

Next topics

Reasons for changing to single_image cfmode on page 133

Impact of changing to single_image cfmode on page 134

Downtime planning on page 135

Related information

Changing the cluster cfmode setting in Fibre Channel SAN configurations - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/san/fcp_iscsi_config/

Reasons for changing to single_image cfmode

The single_image cfmode provides a number of advantages over the other cfmodes.

- The host can access all LUNs through any target port on the active/active configuration.
- The single_image mode is supported on all storage systems.
- The single_image mode is compatible with all supported FCP hosts and active/active configuration storage systems that support the FCP protocol. There are no switch limitations. You

can connect a storage system in the active/active configuration in single_image mode to any FCP switch supported by Data ONTAP.

You might also want to change your cfmode setting for the following reasons:

- To increase the number of paths to the active/active configuration. For example, you might want to use the single_image setting to increase the number of available paths in your configuration. All ports on each storage system are available to access local LUNs. In addition, single_image node is available for all supported SAN hosts.
- To support heterogeneous configurations. For example, you upgraded an existing SAN configuration with Solaris or Windows hosts and you want to add HP-UX or AIX hosts to the configuration.

  HP-UX and AIX hosts do not support failover when the storage systems in an active/active configuration are in standby mode. If you want to add these hosts to an existing homogenous configuration that has Solaris-only or Windows-only hosts, you have to change the cfmode setting on the storage system to single_image.

  Solaris or Windows hosts in the same environment as HP-UX or AIX hosts must also have multipathing software installed when the cfmode setting is single_image.

Impact of changing to single_image cfmode

When you change the cfmode setting of the active/active configuration to single_image, several configuration components are affected.

Carefully consider the following impacts before changing to single_image cfmode:

- Host access to LUNs

  Hosts cannot access data on mapped LUNs. When you change the cfmode setting, you change the available paths between the host and the storage systems in the active/active configuration. Some previously available paths are no longer available and some new paths become available. The LUNs might be accessible but cannot be used until you reconfigure the host to discover the new paths. You need to reconfigure every host that is connected to the active/active configuration to discover the new paths. The LUNs are not accessible until you reconfigure the host. The procedure depends on your host operating system.
- Multipathing software

  If you have multipathing software in your configuration, changing the cfmode setting might also affect the multipathing policy.
- Switch zoning

  When you change the active/active configuration's cfmode setting to single_image cfmode, both nodes in the active/active configuration use the same WWNN. One node assumes the WWNN of its partner. If your storage system connects to a switch by using soft zoning (zoning by WWPN), you must update your zones to accommodate the WWNN change. Systems that connect to switches using hard (port) zoning are not affected.
- Cabling

  The single_image setting makes more target ports available to the host. This means you might have to change your cabling configuration.

Downtime planning

Changing the cfmode setting on the storage system requires host reconfiguration and, in some cases, you might have to reboot the host.

The procedures also require you to quiesce host I/O and take host applications offline.

You should schedule downtime for your configuration before you change cfmode settings.

How to use port sets to make LUNs available on specific FC target ports

A port set consists of a group of FC target ports. You bind a port set to an igroup, to make the LUN available only on a subset of the storage system's target ports. Any host in the igroup can access the LUNs only by connecting to the target ports in the port set.

If an igroup is not bound to a port set, the LUNs mapped to the igroup are available on all of the storage system's FC target ports. The igroup controls which initiators LUNs are exported to. The port set limits the target ports on which those initiators have access.

You use port sets for LUNs that are accessed by FC hosts only. You cannot use port sets for LUNs accessed by iSCSI hosts.

Next topics

How port sets work in active/active configurations

Port sets are supported only with single_image cfmode. The single_image allows LUNs to be visible using ports on both systems in the active/active configurations. You use port sets to fine-tune which ports are available to specific hosts and limit the amount of paths to the LUNs to comply with the limitations of your multipathing software.

The single_image cfmode is the default setting for a new system as of Data ONTAP 7.2. However, if you are upgrading from an earlier version, your existing cfmode setting remains intact. Therefore, if

you are upgrading to Data ONTAP 7.2, you must manually change your cfmode setting to single_image to use port sets.

When using port sets, make sure your port set definitions and igroup bindings align with the cabling and zoning requirements of your configuration. See the *Fibre Channel and iSCSI Configuration Guide* for additional configuration details.

Related concepts

Overview of single_image cfmode on page 129

Related information

Configuration and hardware guides on NOW - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/docs.cgi

How upgrades affect port sets and igroups

When you upgrade to Data ONTAP 7.1 and later, all ports are visible to all initiators in the igroups until you create port sets and bind them to the igroups.

How port sets affect igroup throttles

Port sets enable you to control queue resources on a per-port basis.

If you assign a a throttle reserve of 40 percent to an igroup that is not bound to a port set, then the initiators in the igroup are guaranteed 40 percent of the queue resources on every target port. If you bind the same igroup to a port set, then the initiators in the igroup have 40 percent of the queue resources only on the target ports in the port set. This means that you can free up resources on other target ports for other igroups and initiators.

Before you bind new port sets to an igroup, verify the igroup's throttle reserve setting by using the igroup `show -t` command. It is important to check existing throttle reserves because you cannot assign more than 99 percent of a target port's queue resources to an igroup. When you bind more than one igroup to a port set, the combined throttle reserve settings might exceed 100 percent.

Example: port sets and igroup throttles

group_1 is bound to portset_1, which includes ports 4a and 4b on each system in the active/active configuration (SystemA:4a, SystemA:4b, SystemB:4a, SystemB:4b). The throttle setting of igroup is 40 percent.

You create a new igroup (igroup_2) with a throttle setting of 70 percent. You bind igroup_2 to portset_2, which includes ports 4b on each system in the active/active configuration (SystemA:4b, SystemB:4b). The throttle setting of the igroup is 70 percent. In this case, ports 4b on each system are overcommitted. Data ONTAP prevents you from binding the port set and displays a warning message prompting you to change the igroup throttle settings.

It is also important to check throttle reserves before you unbind a port set from an igroup. In this case, you make the ports visible to all igroups that are mapped to LUNs. The throttle reserve settings of multiple igroups might exceed the available resources on a port.

Creating port sets

Use the `portset create` command to create portsets for FCP.

About this task

For active/active configurations, when you add local ports to a port set, also add the partner system's corresponding target ports to the same port set.

For example, if you have local systems's target port 4a port in the port set, then make sure to include the partner system's port 4a in the port set as well. This ensures that the takeover and giveback occurs without connectivity problems.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `portset create -f` ***`portset_name [port...]`***

   `-f` creates an FCP port set.

   `portset_name` is the name you specify for the port set. You can specify a string of up to 95 characters.

   `port` is the target FCP port. You can specify a list of ports. If you do not specify any ports, then you create an empty port set. You can add as many as 18 target FCP ports.

   You specify a port by using the following formats:

   - *`slotletter`* is the slot and letter of the port—for example, 4b. If you use the slotletter format and the system is in an active/active configuration, the port from both the local and partner storage system is added to the port set.
   - *`filername:slotletter`* adds only a specific port on a storage system—for example, SystemA:4b.

Binding igroups to port sets

Once you create a port set, you must bind the port set to an igroup so the host knows which FC ports to access.

About this task

If you do not bind an igroup to a port set, and you map a LUN to the igroup, then the initiators in the igroup can access the LUN on any port on the storage system.

Note: You cannot bind an igroup to an empty port set, as the initiators in the igroup would have no ports by which to access the LUN.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   igroup bind *igroup_name portset_name*

   Example

   igroup bind aix-igroup1 portset4

Unbinding igroups from port sets

Use the `igroup unbind` command to unbind an igroup from a port set.

About this task

If you unbind or unmap an igroup from a port set, then all hosts in the igroup can access LUNs on all target ports.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   igroup unbind *igroup_name*

   Example

   igroup unbind aix-igroup1

Adding ports to port sets

Once you create a port set, use the `portset add` command to add ports to the port set.

About this task

Note that you cannot remove the last port in the port set if the port set is bound to an igroup. To remove the last port, first unbind the port set from the igroup, then remove the port.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   portset add *portset_name [port...]*

   portset_name is the name you specify for the port set. You can specify a string of up to 95 characters.

port is the target FCP port. You can specify a list of ports. If you do not specify any ports, then you create an empty port set. You can add as many as 18 target FCP ports.

You specify a port by using the following formats:

- *slotletter* is the slot and letter of the port—for example, 4b. If you use the slotletter format and the system is in an active/active configuration, the port from both the local and partner storage system is added to the port set.
- *filername:slotletter* adds only a specific port on a storage system—for example, SystemA:4b.

Removing ports from port sets

Once you create a port set, use the `portset remove` command to remove ports from the portset.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   portset remove *portset_name [port...]*

   portset_name is the name you specify for the port set. You can specify a string of up to 95 characters.

   port is the target FCP port. You can specify a list of ports. If you do not specify any ports, then you create an empty port set. You can add as many as 18 target FCP ports.

   You specify a port by using the following formats:

   - *slotletter* is the slot and letter of the port—for example, 4b. If you use the slotletter format and the system is in an active/active configuration, the port from both the local and partner storage system is added to the port set.
   - *filername:slotletter* adds only a specific port on a storage system—for example, SystemA:4b.

Destroying port sets

Use the `portset destroy` command to delete a port set.

Steps

1. Unbind the port set from any igroups by entering the following command:

   igroup unbind *igroup_name portset_name*

2. Enter the following command:

   portset destroy [-f] *portset_name...*

   You can specify a list of port sets.

If you use the `-f` option, you destroy the port set even if it is still bound to an igroup.

If you do not use the `-f` option and the port set is still bound to an igroup, the `portset destroy` command fails.

Example

```
portset destroy portset1 portset2 portset3
```

Displaying the ports in a port set

Use the `portset show` command to display all ports belonging to a particular port set.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   ```
   portset show portset_name
   ```

   If you do not supply *`portset_name`*, all port sets and their respective ports are listed. If you supply *`portset_name`*, only the ports in the port set are listed.

   Example

   ```
   portset show portset1
   ```

Displaying igroup-to-port-set bindings

Use the `igroup show` command to display which igroups are bound to port sets.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   ```
   igroup show igroup_name
   ```

   Example

   ```
   igroup show aix-igroup1
   ```

FC service management

Use the `fcp` commands for most of the tasks involved in managing the Fibre Channel service and the target and initiator adapters.

Enter `fcp help` at the command line to display the list of available commands.

Next topics

Verifying that the FC service is running on page 141

Verifying that the FC service is running

If the FC service is not running, target expansion adapters are automatically taken offline. They cannot be brought online until the FC service is started.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   ```
   fcp status
   ```

   A message is displayed indicating whether FC service is running.

   Note: If the FC service is not running, verify that FC is licensed on the system.

Related tasks

Licensing the FC service on page 141

Verifying that the FC service is licensed

If you cannot start the FC service, verify that the service is licensed on the system.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   ```
   license
   ```

   A list of all available services displays, and those services that are enabled show the license code; those that are not enabled are indicated as *not licensed*.

Licensing the FC service

The FC service must be licensed on the system before you can run the service on that system.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

license add *license_code*

license_code is the license code you received when you purchased the FC license.

After you finish

After you license the FC service on an FAS270 storage system, you must reboot. When the sstorage system boots, the port labeled *Fibre Channel 2* is in SAN target mode. When you enter commands that display adapter statistics, this port is slot 0, so the virtual ports are shown as 0c_0, 0c_1, and 0c_2.

Related concepts

Managing systems with onboard Fibre Channel adapters on page 151

Disabling the FC license

Use the `license delete` command to disable the FC license.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   license delete *service*

   service is any service you can license.

   Example

   license delete fcp

Starting and stopping the FC service

Once the FC service is licensed, you can start and stop the service.

About this task

Stopping the FC service disables all FC ports on the system, which has important ramifications for active/active configurations during cluster failover. For example, if you stop the FC service on System1, and System2 fails over, System1 will be unable to service System2's LUNs.

On the other hand, if System2 fails over, and you stop the FC service on System2 and start the FC service on System1, System1 will successfully service System2's LUNs.

Use the `partner fcp stop` command to disable the FC ports on the failed system during takeover, and use the `partner fcp start` command to re-enable the FC service after the giveback is complete.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

`fcp [start|stop]`

Example

`fcp start`

The FC service is enabled on all FC ports on the system. If you enter `fcp stop`, the FC service is disabled on all FC ports on the sytem.

Taking target expansion adapters offline and bringing them online

Use the `fcp config` command to to take a target expansion adapter offline and to bring it back online.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `fcp config *adapter* [up|down]`

   Example

   `fcp config 4a down`

   The target adapter 4a is offline. If you enter `fcp config 4a up`, the adapter is brought online.

Changing the adapter speed

You can use the `fcp config` command to change the FC adapter speed.

About this task

The available speeds are:

- Autonegotiate (default)
- 1 Gb
- 2 Gb
- 4 Gb
- 8 Gb
- 10 Gb

Note: FCoE adapters can only run at 10 Gb. They are automatically set to `Autonegotiate` upon installation, and you cannot manually change the adapter speed to anything other than 10 Gb or Autonegotiate.

Steps

1. Set the adapter to `down` using the following command:

   `fcp config *adapter* down`

Example

```
: system1> fcp config 2a down
: Wed Jun 15 14:04:47 GMT [device1:
: scsitarget.ispfct.offlineStart:notice]:
: Offlining Fibre Channel target adapter 2a.
: Wed Jun 15 14:04:47 GMT [device1:
: scsitarget.ispfct.offlineComplete:notice]: Fibre Channel
: target adapter
: 2a offlined.
```

Adapter 2a is taken down, and the FC service might be temporarily interrupted on the adapter.

2. Enter the following commad:

   fcp config *adapter* speed [auto|1|2|4|8|10]

   Example

```
: system1> fcp config 2a speed 2
```

   The speed for adapter 2a is changed to 2.

3. Enter the following command:

   fcp config *adapter* up

   Example

```
: device1> fcp config 2a up
: Wed Jun 15 14:05:04 GMT [device1: scsitarget.ispfct.onlining:notice]:
: Onlining Fibre Channel target adapter 2a.

: device1> fcp config
: 2a:   ONLINE [ADAPTER UP]  Loop  No Fabric
:         host address 0000da
:         portname 50:0a:09:81:96:97:a7:f3  nodename
: 50:0a:09:80:86:97:a7:f3
mediatype auto speed 2Gb
```

   Adapter 2a is brought back up and the speed is 2Gb.

After you finish

Although the `fcp config` command displays the current adapter speed setting, it does not necessarily display the actual speed at which the adapter is running. For example, if the speed is set to auto, the actual speed may be 1 Gb, 2 Gb, 4 Gb, and so on.

To view the actual speed at which the adapter is running, use the `show adapter -v` command and examine the Data Link Rate value, as in the following example:

```
system1> fcp show adapter -v
Slot:                   5a
Description:            Fibre Channel Target Adapter 5a (Dual-channel,
QLogic 2312 (2352) rev. 2)
Status:                 ONLINE
Host Port Address:      010200
```

```
Firmware Rev:            4.0.18
PCI Bus Width:           64-bit
PCI Clock Speed:         33 MHz
FC Nodename:             50:0a:09:80:87:69:27:ff (500a0980876927ff)
FC Portname:             50:0a:09:83:87:69:27:ff (500a0983876927ff)
Cacheline Size:          16
FC Packet Size:          2048
SRAM Parity:             Yes
External GBIC:           No
Data Link Rate:          4 GBit
Adapter Type:            Local
Fabric Established:      Yes
Connection Established:  PTP
Mediatype:               auto
Partner Adapter:         None
Standby:                 No
Target Port ID:          0x1

Slot:                    5b
Description:             Fibre Channel Target Adapter 5b (Dual-channel,
QLogic 2312 (2352) rev. 2)
Status:                  ONLINE
Host Port Address:       011200
Firmware Rev:            4.0.18
PCI Bus Width:           64-bit
PCI Clock Speed:         33 MHz
FC Nodename:             50:0a:09:80:87:69:27:ff (500a0980876927ff)
FC Portname:             50:0a:09:84:87:69:27:ff (500a0984876927ff)
Cacheline Size:          16
FC Packet Size:          2048
SRAM Parity:             Yes
External GBIC:           No
Data Link Rate:          4 GBit
Adapter Type:            Local
Fabric Established:      Yes
Connection Established:  PTP
Mediatype:               auto
Partner Adapter:         None
Standby:                 No
Target Port ID:          0x2
```

How WWPN assignments work with FC target expansion adapters

It is important to understand how WWPN assignments work with FC target expansion adapters so that your systems continue to run smoothly in the event of head swaps and upgrades, new adapter installations, and slot changes for existing adapters.

When the FC service is initially licensed and enabled on your storage system, the FC target expansion adapters are assigned WWPNs, which persist through head upgrades and replacements. The assignment information is stored in the system's root volume.

The WWPN is associated with the interface name. For example, a target expansion adapter installed in slot 2 may have the interface name of 2a and a WWPN of 50:0a:09:81:96:97:c3:ac. Since the WWPN assignments are persistent, a WWPN will never be automatically re-used, even if the port is

disabled or removed. However, there are some circumstances under which you may need to manually change the WWPN assignments.

The following examples explain how WWPN assignments work under the most common circumstances:

- Swapping or upgrading a head
- Adding a new FC target expansion adapter
- Moving an existing adapter to a different slot

Swapping or upgrading a head

As long as the existing root volume is used in the head swap or upgrade, the same port-to-WWPN mapping applies. For example, port 0a on the replacement head will have the same WWPN as the original head. If the new head has different adapter ports, the new ports are assigned new WWPNs.

Adding new FC target expansion adapters

If you add a new adapter, the new ports are assigned new WWPNs. If you replace an existing adapter, the existing WWPNs are assigned to the replacement adapter.

For example, the following table shows the WWPN assignments if you replace a dual-port adapter with a quad-port adapter.

Original configuration	New configuration	WWPN assignments
2a - 50:0a:09:8**1**:96:97:c3:ac	2a - 50:0a:09:8**1**:96:97:c3:ac	No change
2b - 50:0a:09:8**3**:96:97:c3:ac	2b - 50:0a:09:8**3**:96:97:c3:ac	No change
	2c - 50:0a:09:8**2**:96:97:c3:ac	New
	2d - 50:0a:09:8**4**:96:97:c3:ac	New

Moving a target expansion adapter to a different slot

If you move an adapter to a new slot, then adapter is assigned new WWPNs.

Original configuration	New configuration	WWPN assignments
2a - 50:0a:09:8**1**:96:97:c3:ac	4a - 50:0a:09:8**5**:96:97:c3:ac	New
2b - 50:0a:09:8**3**:96:97:c3:ac	4b - 50:0a:09:8**6**:96:97:c3:ac	New

Related tasks

Changing the WWPN for a target adapter on page 147

Changing the WWPN for a target adapter

Data ONTAP automatically sets the WWPNs on your target adapters during initialization. However, there are some circumstances in which you might need to change the WWPN assignments on your target expansion adapters or your onboard adapters.

There are two scenarios that might require you to change the WWPN assignments:

- Head swap: after performing a head swap, you might not be able to place the target adapters in their original slots, resulting in different WWPN assignments. In this situation it is important to change the WWPN assignments because many of the hosts will bind to these WWPNs. In addition, the fabric may be zoned by WWPN.
- Fabric re-organization: you might want to re-organize the fabric connections without having to physically move the target adapters or modify your cabling.

In some cases, you will need to set the new WWPN on a single adapter. In other cases, it will be easier to swap the WWPNs between two adapters, rather than individually set the WWPNs on both adapters.

Steps

1. Take the adapter offline by entering the following command:

   `fcp config *adapter* down`

   Example

   `fcp config 4a down`

   Note: If you are swapping WWPNs between two adapters, make sure that you take both adapters offline first.

2. Display the existing WWPNs by entering the following command:

   `fcp portname show [-v]`

   If you do not use the `-v` option, all currently used WWPNs and their associated adapters are displayed. If you use the `-v` option, all other valid WWPNs that are not being used are also shown.

3. Set the new WWPN for a single adapter or swap WWPNs between two adapters.

   Note: If you do not use the `-f` option, initiators might fail to reconnect to this adapter if the WWPN is changed. If you use the `-f` option, it overrides the warning message of changing the WWPNs.

If you want to...	Then...
Set the WWPN on a single adapter	Enter the following command: **`fcp portname set [-f] *adapter wwpn*`**

If you want to...	Then...
Swap WWPNs between two adapters.	Enter the following command: **`fcp portname swap [-f] adapter1 adapter2`**

Example

```
fcp portname set -f 1b 50:0a:09:85:87:09:68:ad
```

Example

```
fcp portname swap -f 1a 1b
```

4. Bring the adapter back online by entering the following command:

   ```
   fcp config adapter up
   ```

   Example

   ```
   fcp config 4a up
   ```

Related concepts

How WWPN assignments work with FC target expansion adapters on page 145

Changing the system's WWNN

The WWNN of a storage system is generated by a serial number in its NVRAM, but it is stored on disk. If you ever replace a storage system chassis and reuse it in the same Fibre Channel SAN, it is possible, although extremely rare, that the WWNN of the replaced storage system is duplicated. In this unlikely event, you can change the WWNN of the storage system.

About this task

Attention: You must change the WWNN on both systems. If both systems do not have the same WWNN, hosts cannot access LUNs on the same active/active configuration.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `fcp nodename [-f]`*`nodename`*

   nodename is a 64-bit WWNN address in the following format: 50:0a:09:80:8X:XX:XX:XX, where X is a valid hexidecimal value.

   Use `-f` to force the system to use an invalid nodename. You should not, under normal circumstances, use an invalid nodename.

   Example

   ```
   fcp nodename 50:0a:09:80:82:02:8d:ff
   ```

WWPN aliases

A WWPN is a unique, 64-bit identifier displayed as a 16-character hexadecimal value in Data ONTAP. However, SAN Administrators may find it easier to identify FC ports using an alias instead, especially in larger SANs.

You can use the `wwpn-alias` sub-command to create, remove, and display WWPN aliases.

Next topics

Creating WWPN aliases on page 149
Removing WWPN aliases on page 149
Displaying WWPN alias information on page 150

Creating WWPN aliases

You use the `fcp wwpn-alias set` command to create a new WWPN alias.

You can create multiple aliases for a WWPN, but you cannot use the same alias for multiple WWPNs. The alias can consist of up to 32 characters and can contain only the letters A through Z, a through z, numbers 0 through 9, hyphen ("-"), underscore ("_"), left brace ("{"), right brace ("}"), and period (".").

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `fcp wwpn-alias set [-f] alias wwpn`

   `-f` allows you to override a WWPN associated with an existing alias with the newly specified WWPN.

   #### Example

   `fcp wwpn-alias set my_alias_1 10:00:00:00:c9:30:80:2f`

   #### Example

   `fcp wwpn-alias set -f my_alias_1 11:11:00:00:c9:30:80:2e`

Removing WWPN aliases

You use the `fcp wwpn-alias remove` command to remove an alias for a WWPN.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `fcp wwpn-alias remove [-a alias ... | -w wwpn]`

   `-a alias` removes the specified aliases.

`-w` *wwpn* removes all aliases associated with the WWPN.

Example

```
fcp wwpn-alias remove -a my_alias_1
```

Example

```
fcp wwpn-alias remove -w 10:00:00:00:c9:30:80:2
```

Displaying WWPN alias information

You use the `fcp wwpn-alias show` command to display the aliases associated with a WWPN or the WWPN associated with an alias.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   ```
   fcp wwpn-alias show [-a alias | -w wwpn]
   ```

   `-a` *alias* displays the WWPN associated with the alias.

   `-w` *wwpn* displays all aliases associated with the WWPN.

   Example

   ```
   fcp wwpn-alias show -a my_alias_1
   ```

   Example

   ```
   fcp wwpn-alias show -w 10:00:00:00:c9:30:80:2
   ```

   Example

   ```
   fcp wwpn-alias show
   ```

   ```
   WWPN                          Alias
   ----                          -----
   10:00:00:00:c9:2b:cb:7f       temp
   10:00:00:00:c9:2b:cc:39       lrrr_1
   10:00:00:00:c9:4c:be:ec       alias_0
   10:00:00:00:c9:4c:be:ec       alias_0_temp
   10:00:00:00:c9:2b:cc:39       lrrr_1_temp
   ```

   Note: You can also use the `igroup show`, `igroup create`, `igroup add`, `igroup remove`, and `fcp show initiator` commands to display WWPN aliases.

Managing systems with onboard Fibre Channel adapters

Most systems have onboard FC adapters that you can configure as initiators or targets. Initiators connect to back-end disk shelves and targets connect to FC switches or other storage controllers.

Follow the instructions in this section to configure your onboard FC adapters as initiators or targets.

See the *Fibre Channel and iSCSI Configuration Guide* for additional configuration details.

Next topics

Related information

Configuration and hardware guides on NOW - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/docs.cgi

Configuring onboard adapters for target mode

Configure the onboard adapters for target mode to connect the adapters to the FC fabric or to another storage controller.

Before you begin

Ensure that you have licensed the FCP service on the system.

About this task

If you are installing target expansion adapters, or if you exceed the allowed number of adapter ports, you must set the onboard adapters to `unconfigured` before installing the expansion adapters.

Note: For detailed information about the number of target adapters supported on each hardware platform, see the *iSCSI and Fibre Channel Configuration Guide*.

Steps

1. If you have already connected the port to a switch or fabric, take it offline by entering the following command:

   `fcp config` ***`adapter`*** **`down`**

   `adapter` is the port number. You can specify more than one port.

Example

`fcp config 0c 0d down`

Ports 0c and 0d are taken offline.

Note: If the adapter does not go offline, you can also remove the cable from the appropriate adapter port on the system.

2. Set the onboard ports to operate in target mode by entering the following command:

   `fcadmin config -t target *adapter...*`

   `adapter` is the port number. You can specify more than one port.

   Example

   `fcadmin config -t target 0c 0d`

   Ports 0c and 0d are set to target mode.

3. Run the following command to see the change in state for the ports:

   `fcadmin config`

   Example

```
fcadmin config
                 Local
Adapter Type     State                 Status
-----------------------------------------------------
  0a   initiator  CONFIGURED            online
  0b   initiator  CONFIGURED            online
  0c   target     PENDING             online
  0d   target     PENDING             online
```

   Note: The available Local State values are CONFIGURED, PENDING, and UNCONFIGURED. Refer to the fcadmin MAN page for detailed descriptions of each value.

   Ports 0c and 0d are now in the PENDING state.

4. Reboot each system in the active/active configuration by entering the following command:

   `reboot`

5. Start the FCP service by entering the following command:

   `fcp start`

6. Verify that the FC ports are online and configured in the correct state for your configuration by entering the following command:

   `fcadmin config`

   Example

```
fcadmin config
                 Local
Adapter Type     State                 Status
-----------------------------------------------------
```

```
0a   initiator  CONFIGURED            online
0b   initiator  CONFIGURED            online
0c   target     CONFIGURED            online
0d   target     CONFIGURED            online
```

The preceding output displays for a four-port SAN configuration.

Related tasks

Licensing the FC service on page 141

Reconfiguring onboard FC adapters on page 154

Related information

Configuration and hardware guides on NOW - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/docs.cgi

Configuring onboard adapters for initiator mode

Configure the onboard adapters for initiator mode to connect the adapters to back-end disk shelves.

Steps

1. If you have already connected the port to a switch or fabric, take it offline by entering the following command:

   fcp config *adapter* down

   adapter is the port number. You can specify more than one port.

   Example

   fcp config 0c 0d down

   Ports 0c and 0d are taken offline.

   Note: If the adapter does not go offline, you can also remove the cable from the appropriate adapter port on the system.

2. Set the onboard ports to operate in initiator mode by entering the following command:

   fcadmin config -t initiator *adapter*

   adapter is the port number. You can specify more than one port.

   Example

   fcadmin config -t initiator 0c 0d

   Ports 0c and 0d are set to initiator mode.

3. Reboot each system in the active/active configuration by entering the following command:

   reboot

4. Verify that the FC ports are online and configured in the correct state for your configuration by entering the following command:

   fcadmin config

   Example

```
fcadmin config
                  Local
Adapter Type      State                 Status
-----------------------------------------------------
  0a   initiator  CONFIGURED            online
  0b   initiator  CONFIGURED            online
  0c   target     CONFIGURED            online
  0d   target     CONFIGURED            online
```

   Note: The available Local State values are CONFIGURED, PENDING, and UNCONFIGURED. Refer to the fcadmin MAN page for detailed descriptions of each value.

   The preceding output displays for a four-port SAN configuration.

Reconfiguring onboard FC adapters

In some situations, you might need to set your onboard target adapters to unconfigured. Failure to do so could result in lost data or a system panic.

About this task

You must reconfigure the onboard adapters under the following circumstances:

- You are upgrading from a 2-Gb onboard adapter to a 4-Gb target expansion adapter. Because you cannot mix 2-Gb and 4-Gb adapters on the same system, or on two systems in an active/active configuration, you must set the onboard adapters to unconfigured before installing the target expansion adapter.
- You have exceeded 16 target adapters, the maximum number of allowed adapters, on a FAS60xx controller.

Steps

1. Stop the FCP service by entering the following command:

   fcp stop

   The FCP service is stopped and all target adapters are taken offline.

2. Set the onboard adapters to unconfigured by entering the following command:

   fcadmin config -t unconfig *ports*

   Example

   fcadmin config -t unconfig 0b 0d

The onboard adapters are unconfigured.

3. Ensure that the cfmode is set to single_image or standby, depending on the system model and configuration.
4. Shut down the storage system.
5. If you are installing a 4-Gb expansion adapter, install the adapter according to the instructions provided with the product.
6. Power on the system.

Configuring onboard adapters on the FAS270 for target mode

Configure the onboard adapter on the FAS270 for target mode to connect the adapters to the FC fabric or to another storage controller.

Before you begin

Ensure that FC is licensed on the system.

About this task

After you cable your configuration and enable the active/active configuration, configure FC port C for target mode.

Steps

1. Verify that the FC port C is in target mode by entering the following command:

   sysconfig

   Example

```
sysconfig
        Release R6.5xN_031130_2230: Mon Dec  1 00:07:33 PST 2003
        System ID: 0084166059
        System Serial Number: 123456
        slot 0: System Board
                Processors:         2
                Processor revision: B2
                Processor type:     1250
                Memory Size:        1022 MB
        slot 0: FC Host Adapter 0b
                14 Disks:            952.0GB
                1 shelf with EFH
        slot 0: FC Host Target Adapter 0c
        slot 0: SB1250-Gigabit Dual Ethernet Controller
                e0a MAC Address:    00:a0:98:01:29:cd (100tx-fd-up)
                e0b MAC Address:    00:a0:98:01:29:ce (auto-unknown-
cfg_down)
```

```
        slot 0: ATA/IDE Adapter 0a (0x00000000000001f0)
                0a.0                 245MB
```

Note: The FC port C is identified as FC Host Target Adapter 0c.

2. Start the FCP service by entering the following command:

   fcp start

Configuring onboard adapters on the FAS270 for initiator mode

Configure the onboard adapter on the FAS270 for initiator mode to connect the adapters to back-end disk shelves.

Steps

1. Remove the FC license by entering the following command:

   license delete fcp

2. Reboot the system be entering the following command:

   reboot

3. After the reboot, verify that port 0c is in initiator mode by entering the following command:

   sysconfig

   Example

```
sysconfig
        RN_030824_2300: Mon Aug 25 00:07:33 PST 2003
        System ID: 0084166059
        System Serial Number: 123456
        slot 0: System Board
                Processors:         2
                Processor revision: B2
                Processor type:     1250
                Memory Size:        1022 MB
        slot 0: FC Host Adapter 0b
                14 Disks:            952.0GB
                1 shelf with EFH
        slot 0: Fibre Channel Initiator Host Adapter 0c
        slot 0: SB1250-Gigabit Dual Ethernet Controller
                e0a MAC Address:    00:a0:98:01:29:cd (100tx-fd-up)
                e0b MAC Address:    00:a0:98:01:29:ce (auto-unknown-
cfg_down)
        slot 0: ATA/IDE Adapter 0a (0x00000000000001f0)
                0a.0                 245MB
```

Note: The FC port C is identified as FC Host Initiator Adapter 0c.

4. Enable port 0c by entering the following command:

   storage enable adapter 0c

Example

```
storage enable adapter 0c
Mon Dec 8 08:55:09 GMT [rc:notice]: Onlining Fibre Channel adapter 0c.
host adapter 0c enable succeeded
```

Commands for displaying adapter information

The following table lists the commands available for displaying information about adapters. The output varies depending on the cfmode setting and the storage system model.

If you want to display...	Use this command...
Information for all initiator adapters in the system, including firmware level, PCI bus width and clock speed, node name, cacheline size, FC packet size, link data rate, SRAM parity, and various states	**storage show adapter**
All adapter (HBAs, NICs, and switch ports) configuration and status information	**sysconfig [-v]** ***[adapter]*** *adapter* is a numerical value only. -v displays additional information about all adapters.
Disks, disk loops, and options configuration information that affects coredumps and takeover	**sysconfig -c**
cfmode setting	fcp show cfmode
FCP traffic information	**sysstat -f**
How long FCP has been running	**uptime**
Initiator HBA port address, port name, port name alias, node name, and igroup name connected to target adapters	**fcp show initiator [-v]** ***[adapter&portnumber]*** -v displays the Fibre Channel host address of the initiator. *adapter&portnumber* is the slot number with the port number, a or b; for example, 5a.
Service statistics	**availtime**
Target adapter configuration information	**fcp config**

If you want to display...	Use this command...
Target adapters node name, port name, and link state	**fcp show adapter [-p] [-v] *[adapter&portnumber]*** `-p` displays information about adapters running on behalf of the partner node. `-v` displays additional information about target adapters. *adapter&portnumber* is the slot number with the port number, a or b; for example, 5a.
Target adapter statistics	**fcp stats [-z] *[adapter&portnumber]*** `-z` zeros the statistics. *adapter&portnumber* is the slot number with the port number, a or b; for example, 5a.
Information about traffic from the B ports of the partner storage system	**sysstat -b**
WWNN of the target adapter	**fcp nodename**

Next topics

Displaying the status of onboard FC adapters on page 158
Displaying information about all adapters on page 159
Displaying brief target adapter information on page 160
Displaying detailed target adapter information on page 161
Displaying the WWNN of a target adapter on page 162
Displaying HBA information on page 163
Displaying target adapter statistics on page 163
Displaying FC traffic information on page 164
Displaying information about FCP traffic from the partner on page 165
Displaying how long the FC service has been running on page 165
Displaying FCP service statistics on page 166

Displaying the status of onboard FC adapters

Use the `fcadmin config` command to determine the status of the FC onboard adapters.

This command also display other important information, including the configuration status of the adapter and whether it is configured as a target or initiator.

Note: Onboard FC adapters are set to initiator mode by default.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `fcadmin config`

   Example

```
fcadmin config
                  Local
Adapter Type      State                 Status
------------------------------------------------
  0a   initiator  CONFIGURED            online
  0b   initiator  CONFIGURED            online
  0c   target     CONFIGURED            online
  0d   target     CONFIGURED            online
```

   Note: The available Local State values are CONFIGURED, PENDING, and UNCONFIGURED. Refer to the fcadmin MAN page for detailed descriptions of each value.

Displaying information about all adapters

Use the `sysconfig -v` command to display system configuration and adapter information for all adapters in the system.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `sysconfig -v`

   Example

```
slot 2: Fibre Channel Target Host Adapter 2a
                (Dual-channel, QLogic 2532 (2562) rev. 2, 32-bit,
[ONLINE])
                Firmware rev:   4.6.2
                Host Port Addr: 011200
                Cacheline size: 16
                SRAM parity:    Yes
                FC Nodename:    50:0a:09:80:87:29:2a:42
(500a098087292a42)
                FC Portname:    50:0a:09:85:97:29:2a:42
(500a098597292a42)
                Connection:     PTP, Fabric
                SFP Vendor Name:  AVAGO
                SFP Vendor P/N:   AFBR-57D5APZ
                SFP Vendor Rev:   B
                SFP Serial No.:   AD0820EA06W
                SFP Connector:    LC
                SFP Capabilities: 2, 4, 8 Gbit/Sec
                        I/O base 0x0000000000008000, size 0x100
                        memory mapped I/O base 0xfe500000, size 0x4000
        slot 2: Fibre Channel Target Host Adapter 2b
                (Dual-channel, QLogic 2532 (2562) rev. 2, 32-bit,
```

```
[ONLINE])
                Firmware rev:   4.6.2
                Host Port Addr: 011300
                Cacheline size: 16
                SRAM parity:    Yes
                FC Nodename:    50:0a:09:80:87:29:2a:42
(500a098087292a42)
                FC Portname:    50:0a:09:86:97:29:2a:42
(500a098697292a42)
                Connection:     PTP, Fabric
                SFP Vendor Name:  AVAGO
                SFP Vendor P/N:   AFBR-57D5APZ
                SFP Vendor Rev:   B
                SFP Serial No.:   AD0820EA0ES
                SFP Connector:    LC
                SFP Capabilities: 2, 4, 8 Gbit/Sec
                        I/O base 0x0000000000008400, size 0x100
                        memory mapped I/O base 0xfe504000, size 0x4000
```

System configuration information and adapter information for each slot that is used is displayed on the screen. Look for *Fibre Channel Target Host Adapter* to get information about target HBAs.

Note: In the output, in the information about the Dual-channel QLogic HBA, the value 2532 does not specify the model number of the HBA; it refers to the device ID set by QLogic. Also, the output varies according to storage system model. For example, if you have a FAS270, the target port is displayed as follows:

```
slot 0: Fibre Channel Target Host Adapter 0c
```

Displaying brief target adapter information

Use the `fcp config` command to display information about target adapters in the system, as well as to quickly detect whether the adapters are active and online.

The output of the `fcp config` command depends on the storage system model.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `fcp config`

   #### Example

```
7a:   ONLINE [ADAPTER UP]  PTP  Fabric
        host address 170900
        portname 50:0a:09:83:86:87:a5:09  nodename 50:0a:
09:80:86:87:a5:09
        mediatype ptp  partner adapter 7a

7b:   ONLINE [ADAPTER UP]  PTP  Fabric
        host address 171800
        portname 50:0a:09:8c:86:57:11:22  nodename 50:0a:
```

```
09:80:86:57:11:22
        mediatype ptp  partner adapter 7b
```

Example

The following example shows output for the FAS270. The `fcp config` command displays the target virtual local and partner ports:

```
0c:   ONLINE [ADAPTER UP]  PTP  Fabric
        host address 010200
        portname 50:0a:09:83:87:69:27:ff  nodename 50:0a:
09:80:87:69:27:ff
        mediatype auto  partner adapter None speed auto
```

Example

The following example shows output for the FAS30xx. The `fcp config` command displays information about the onboard ports connected to the SAN:

```
0c:   ONLINE [ADAPTER UP]  PTP  Fabric
        host address 010900
        portname 50:0a:09:81:86:f7:a8:42  nodename 50:0a:
09:80:86:f7:a8:42
        mediatype ptp  partner adapter 0d

0d:   ONLINE [ADAPTER UP]  PTP  Fabric
        host address 010800
        portname 50:0a:09:8a:86:47:a8:32  nodename 50:0a:
09:80:86:47:a8:32
        mediatype ptp  partner adapter 0c
```

Displaying detailed target adapter information

Use the `fcp show adapter` command to display the node name, port name, and link state of all target adapters in the system.

Notice that the port name and node name are displayed with and without the separating colons. For Solaris hosts, you use the WWPN without separating colons when you map adapter port names (or these target WWPNs) to the host.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `fcp show adapter -v`

   Example

```
Slot:                   7a
Description:            Fibre Channel Target Adapter 7a (Dual-channel,
QLogic 2312 (2352) rev. 2)
Adapter Type:           Local
Status:                 ONLINE
FC Nodename:            50:0a:09:80:86:87:a5:09 (500a09808687a509)
FC Portname:            50:0a:09:83:86:87:a5:09 (500a09838687a509)
Standby:                No
```

```
Slot:                   7b
Description:            Fibre Channel Target Adapter 7b (Dual-channel,
QLogic 2312 (2352) rev. 2)
Adapter Type:           Partner
Status:                 ONLINE
FC Nodename:            50:0a:09:80:86:57:11:22 (500a098086571122)
FC Portname:            50:0a:09:8c:86:57:11:22 (500a098c86571122)
Standby:                No
```

The information about the adapter in slot 1 displays.

Note: In the output, in the information about the Dual-channel QLogic HBA, the value 2312 does not specify the model number of the HBA; it refers to the device ID set by QLogic. Also, the output varies according to storage system model. For example, if you have a FAS270, the target port is displayed as
`slot 0: Fibre Channel Target Host Adapter 0c`

Note: Refer to the following table for definitions of the possible values in the Status field:

Status	Definition
Uninitialized	The firmware has not yet been loaded and initialized.
Link not connected	The driver has finished initializing the firmware. However, the link is not physically connected so the adapter is offline.
Online	The adapter is online for FC traffic.
Link disconnected	The adapter is offline due to a Fibre Channel link offline event.
Offline	The adapter is offline for FC traffic.
Offlined by user/system	A user manually took the adapter offline, or the system automatically took the adapter offline.

Displaying the WWNN of a target adapter

Use the `fcp nodename` command to display the WWNN of a target adapter in the system.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `fcp nodename`

   Example

   ```
   Fibre Channel nodename: 50:a9:80:00:02:00:8d:b2 (50a9800002008db2)
   ```

Displaying HBA information

HBAs are adapters on the host machine that act as initiators. Use the `fcp show initiator` command to display the port names, aliases, and igroup names of HBAs connected to target adapters on the storage system.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `fcp show initiator`

   Example

```
fcp show initiator
Portname                Alias     Group

10:00:00:00:c9:32:74:28 calculon0 calculon
10:00:00:00:c9:2d:60:dc gaston0   gaston
10:00:00:00:c9:2b:51:1f

Initiators connected on adapter 0b: None connected.
```

Displaying target adapter statistics

Use the `fcp stats` command to display important statistics for the target adapters in your system.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `fcp stats -i interval [-c count] [-a | adapter]`

   `-i` interval is the interval, in seconds, at which the statistics are displayed.

   `-c` *`count`* is the number of intervals. For example, the `fcp stats -i 10 -c 5` command displays statistics in ten-second intervals, for five intervals.

   `-a` shows statistics for all adapters.

   `adapter` is the slot and port number of a specific target adapter.

   Example

```
fcp stats -i 1
  r/s   w/s   o/s   ki/s   ko/s  asvc_t    qlen hba
    0     0     0      0      0    0.00    0.00 7a
  110   113     0   7104  12120    9.64    1.05 7a
  146    68     0   6240  13488   10.28    1.05 7a
  106    92     0   5856  10716   12.26    1.06 7a
  136   102     0   7696  13964    8.65    1.05 7a
```

   Each column displays the following information:

r/s—The number of SCSI read operations per second.

w/s—The number of SCSI write operations per second.

o/s—The number of other SCSI operations per second.

ki/s— Kilobytes per second of received traffic

ko/s—Kilobytes per second send traffic.

asvc_t—Average time in milliseconds to process a request

qlen—The average number of outstanding requests pending.

hba—The HBA slot and port number.

To see additional statistics, enter the `fcp stats` command with no variables.

Displaying FC traffic information

Use the `sysstat -f` command to display FC traffic information, such as operations per second and kilobytes per second.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `sysstat -f`

   Example

```
CPU    NFS   CIFS    FCP      Net  kB/s    Disk    kB/s    FCP   kB/
s    Cache
                                  in   out     read    write   in
out      age
       81%      0      0   6600       0     0   105874    56233   40148
232749    1
       78%      0      0   5750       0     0   110831    37875   36519
237349    1
       78%      0      0   5755       0     0   111789    37830   36152
236970    1
       80%      0      0   5732       0     0   111222    44512   35908
235412    1
       81%      0      0   7061       0     0   107742    49539   42651
232778    1
       78%      0      0   5770       0     0   110739    37901   35933
237980    1
       79%      0      0   5693       0     0   108322    47070   36231
234670    1
       79%      0      0   5725       0     0   108482    47161   36266
237828    1
       79%      0      0   6991       0     0   107032    39465   41792
233754    1
       80%      0      0   5945       0     0   110555    48778   36994
235568    1
```

```
       78%      0      0   5914        0     0   107562    43830   37396
235538    1
```

The following columns provide information about FCP statistics:

CPU—The percentage of the time that one or more CPUs were busy.

FCP—The number of FCP operations per second.

FCP KB/s—The number of kilobytes per second of incoming and outgoing FCP traffic.

Displaying information about FCP traffic from the partner

If you have an active/active configuration, you might want to obtain information about the amount of traffic coming to the system from its partner.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `sysstat -b`

   The following columns display information about partner traffic:

   Partner—The number of partner operations per second.

   Partner KB/s—The number of kilobytes per second of incoming and outgoing partner traffic.

Related concepts

How to manage FC with active/active configurations on page 127

Displaying how long the FC service has been running

Use the `uptime` command to display how long the FC service has been running on the system.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `uptime`

   Example

```
12:46am up 2 days, 8:59 102 NFS ops, 2609 CIFS ops, 0 HTTP ops, 0 DAFS
ops, 1933084 FCP ops, 0 iSCSI ops
```

Displaying FCP service statistics

Use the `availtime` command to display the FCP service statistics.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `availtime`

   Example

```
Service statistics as of Mon Jul 1 00:28:37 GMT 2002
System (UP). First recorded (3894833) on Thu May 16 22:34:44 GMT 2002
        P   28, 230257, 170104, Mon Jun 10 08:31:39 GMT 2002
        U   24, 131888, 121180, Fri Jun  7 17:39:36 GMT 2002
NFS    (UP). First recorded (3894828) on Thu May 16 22:34:49 GMT 2002
        P   40, 231054, 170169, Mon June 10 08:32:44 GMT 2002
        U   36, 130363, 121261, Fri Jun   7 17:40:57 GMT 2002
FCP     P   19, 1417091, 1222127, Tue Jun 4 14:48:59 GMT 2002
        U   6, 139051, 121246, Fri Jun 7 17:40:42 GMT 2002
```

Disk space management

Data ONTAP is equipped with a number of tools for effectively managing disk space.

This section describes how to complete these tasks:

- Monitor available disk space
- Configure Data ONTAP to automatically grow a FlexVol volume
- Configure Data ONTAP to automatically delete Snapshot copies when a FlexVol volume begins to run out of free space

Note: For more in-depth discussions of disk space management, refer to the *Data ONTAP Storage Management Guide*.

Next topics

Commands to display disk space information on page 167
Examples of disk space monitoring using the df command on page 168
How Data ONTAP can automatically provide more free space for full volumes on page 172
Configuring automatic free space preservation for a FlexVol volume on page 173

Related information

Data ONTAP documentation on NOW - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/ontap/ontap_index.shtml

Commands to display disk space information

You can see information about how disk space is being used in your aggregates and volumes and their Snapshot copies.

Use this Data ONTAP command...	To display information about...
`aggr show_space`	Disk space usage for aggregates
`df`	Disk space usage for volumes or aggregates
`snap delta`	The estimated rate of change of data between Snapshot copies in a volume
`snap reclaimable`	The estimated amount of space freed if you delete the specified Snapshot copies

For more information about the `snap` commands, see the *Data ONTAP Data Protection Online Backup and Recovery Guide*. For more information about the `df` and `aggr show_space` commands, see the appropriate man page.

Examples of disk space monitoring using the df command

You can use the `df` command to monitor disk space on a volume in which you created LUNs.

Note: These examples are written with the assumption that the storage system and host machine are already properly configured.

Next topics

Monitoring disk space on volumes with LUNs that do not use Snapshot copies on page 168
Monitoring disk space on volumes with LUNs that use Snapshot copies on page 170

Monitoring disk space on volumes with LUNs that do not use Snapshot copies

This example illustrates how to monitor disk space on a volume when you create a LUN without using Snapshot copies.

About this task

For this example, assume that you require less than the minimum capacity based on the recommendation of creating a seven-disk volume.

For simplicity, assume the LUN requires only three GB of disk space. For a traditional volume, the volume size must be approximately three GB plus 10 percent.

Steps

1. From the storage system, create a new traditional volume named volspace that has approximately 67 GB, and observe the effect on disk space by entering the following commands:

   `vol create`*`volspaceaggr167g`*

   `df-r`*`/vol/volspace`*

   The following sample output is displayed. There is a snap reserve of 20 percent on the volume, even though the volume will be used for LUNs, because snap reserve is set to 20 percent by default.

```
Filesystem              kbytes    used       avail   reserved     Mounted on
/vol/volspace           50119928  1440     50118488          0     /vol/volspace/
/vol/volspace/.snapshot 12529980     0     12529980          0     /vol/
volspace/.snapshot
```

2. Set the percentage of snap reserve space to 0 and observe the effect on disk space by entering the following commands:

   snap reserve*volspace 0*

   df-r*/vol/volspace*

   The following sample output is displayed. The amount of available Snapshot copy space becomes zero, and the 20 percent of Snapshot copy space is added to available space for /vol/volspace.

```
Filesystem               kbytes    used       avail   reserved   Mounted on
/vol/volspace/          62649908    1440    62648468          0  /vol/volspace/
/vol/volspace/.snapshot        0       0           0          0  /vol/
volspace/.snapshot
```

3. Create a LUN named /vol/volspace/lun0 and observe the effect on disk space by entering the following commands:

   lun create-s*3g*-taix*/vol/volspace/lun0*

   df-r*/vol/volspace*

   The following sample output is displayed. Three GB of space is used because this is the amount of space specified for the LUN, and space reservation is enabled by default.

```
Filesystem               kbytes      used       avail   reserved   Mounted on
/vol/volspace/           62649908   3150268    59499640          0   /vol/volspace/
/vol/volspace/.snapshot         0         0           0          0   /vol/
volspace/.snapshot
```

4. Create an igroup named aix_host and map the LUN to it by entering the following commands (assuming that the host node name is iqn.1996-04.aixhost.host1). Depending on your host, you might need to create WWNN persistent bindings. These commands have no effect on disk space.

   igroup create-i -taix*aix_hostiqn.1996-04.aixhost.host1*

   lun map */vol/volspace/lun0*aix_host *0*

5. From the host, discover the LUN, format it, make the file system available to the host, and write data to the file system. For information about these procedures, refer to your Host Utilities documentation. These commands have no effect on disk space.

6. From the storage system, ensure that creating the file system on the LUN and writing data to it has no effect on space on the storage system by entering the following command:

   df-r*/vol/volspace*

   The following sample output is displayed. From the storage system, the amount of space used by the LUN remains 3 GB.

```
Filesystem               kbytes          used      avail   reserved   Mounted on
/vol/volspace/          62649908     3150268   59499640          0     /vol/
volspace/
/vol/volspace/.snapshot        0           0          0          0     /vol/
volspace/.snapshot
```

7. Turn off space reservations and see the effect on space by entering the following commands:

lun setreservation*/vol/volspace/lun0*disable

df-r*/vol/volspace*

The following sample output is displayed. The 3 GB of space for the LUN is no longer reserved, so it is not counted as used space; it is now available space. Any other requests to write data to the volume can occupy all of the available space, including the 3 GB that the LUN expects to have. If the available space is used before the LUN is written to, write operations to the LUN fail. To restore the reserved space for the LUN, turn space reservations on.

```
Filesystem               kbytes     used       avail   reserved     Mounted on
/vol/volspace/          62649908    144    62649584          0     /vol/volspace/
/vol/volspace/.snapshot        0      0           0          0     /vol/
volspace/.snapshot
```

Monitoring disk space on volumes with LUNs that use Snapshot copies

This example illustrates how to monitor disk space on a volume when taking Snapshot copies.

About this task

Assume that you start with a new volume, and the LUN requires three GB of disk space, and fractional overwrite reserve is set to 100 percent. The recommended volume size is approximately 2*3 GB plus the rate of change of data.

Steps

1. From the storage system, create a new traditional volume named volspace that has approximately 67 GB, and observe the effect on disk space by entering the following commands:

   vol create *volspace aggr1 67g*

   df -r */vol/volspace*

   The following sample output is displayed. There is a snap reserve of 20 percent on the volume, even though the volume will be used for LUNs, because snap reserve is set to 20 percent by default.

   ```
   Filesystem               kbytes    used    avail   reserved     Mounted on
   /vol/volspace           50119928  1440    50118488       0     /vol/volspace/
   /vol/volspace/.snapshot 12529980     0    12529980       0     /vol/
   volspace/.snapshot
   ```

2. Set the percentage of snap reserve space to zero by entering the following command:

   snap reserve volspace *0*

3. Create a LUN (/vol/volspace/lun0) by entering the following commands:

   lun create -s *6g* -t aix */vol/volspace/lun0*

   df -r */vol/volspace*

The following sample output is displayed. Approximately six GB of space is taken from available space and is displayed as used space for the LUN:

```
Filesystem               kbytes      used       avail   reserved   Mounted on
/vol/volspace/            62649908   6300536    56169372        0   /vol/
volspace/
/vol/volspace/.snapshot          0         0           0        0   /vol/
volspace/.snapshot
```

4. Create an igroup named aix_host and map the LUN to it by entering the following commands (assuming that the host node name is iqn.1996-04.aixhost.host1). Depending on your host, you might need to create WWNN persistent bindings. These commands have no effect on disk space.

   igroup create -i -t aix *aix_host iqn.1996-04.aixhost.host1*

   lun map*/vol/volspace/lun0*aix_host *0*

5. From the host, discover the LUN, format it, make the file system available to the host, and write data to the file system. For information about these procedures, refer to your Host Utilities documentation. These commands have no effect on disk space.

6. From the host, write data to the file system (the LUN on the storage system). This has no effect on disk space.

7. Ensure that the active file system is in a quiesced or synchronized state.

8. Take a Snapshot copy of the active file system named snap1, write one GB of data to it, and observe the effect on disk space by entering the following commands:

   snap create volspace *snap1*

   df -r */vol/volspace*

   The following sample output is displayed. The first Snapshot copy reserves enough space to overwrite every block of data in the active file system, so you see 12 GB of used space, the 6-GB LUN (which has 1 GB of data written to it), and one Snapshot copy. Notice that 6 GB appears in the reserved column to ensure write operations to the LUN do not fail. If you disable space reservation, this space is returned to available space.

```
Filesystem               kbytes          used         avail   reserved   Mounted
on
/vol/volspace/           62649908    12601072      49808836    6300536   /vol/
volspace/
/vol/volspace/.snapshot         0         180             0          0   /vol/
volspace/.snapshot
```

9. From the host, write another 1 GB of data to the LUN. Then, from the storage system, observe the effect on disk space by entering the following commands:

   df -r */vol/volspace*

   The following sample output is displayed. The amount of data stored in the active file system does not change. You just overwrote 1 GB of old data with 1 GB of new data. However, the Snapshot copy requires the old data to be retained. Before the write operation, there was only 1 GB of data, and after the write operation, there was 1 GB of new data and 1 GB of data in a

Snapshot copy. Notice that the used space increases for the Snapshot copy by 1 GB, and the available space for the volume decreases by 1 GB.

```
Filesystem               kbytes          used        avail   reserved   Mounted on
/vol/volspace/             62649908    12601072     47758748          0   /vol/
volspace/
/vol/volspace/.snapshot        0    1050088             0          0   /vol/
volspace/.snapshot
```

10. Ensure that the active file system is in a quiesced or synchronized state.

11. Take a Snapshot copy of the active file system named snap2 and observe the effect on disk space by entering the following command:

`snap create volspace` *`snap2`*

The following sample output is displayed. Because the first Snapshot copy reserved enough space to overwrite every block, only 44 blocks are used to account for the second Snapshot copy.

```
Filesystem               kbytes          used          avail  reserved   Mounted
on
/vol/volspace/           62649908    12601072       47758748   6300536   /vol/
volspace/
/vol/volspace/.snapshot        0     1050136              0         0   /vol/
volspace/.snapshot
```

12. From the host, write 2 GB of data to the LUN and observe the effect on disk space by entering the following command:

`df -r` *`/vol/volspace`*

The following sample output is displayed. The second write operation requires the amount of space actually used if it overwrites data in a Snapshot copy.

```
Filesystem               kbytes         used          avail   reserved   Mounted
on
/vol/volspace/           62649908   12601072        4608427    6300536   /vol/
volspace/
/vol/volspace/.snapshot        0    3150371              0          0   /vol/
volspace/
.snapshot
```

How Data ONTAP can automatically provide more free space for full volumes

Data ONTAP can automatically make more free space available for a FlexVol volume when that volume is nearly full. You can choose to make the space available by first allowing the volume size to increase, or by first deleting Snapshot copies.

You enable this capability for a FlexVol volume by using the `vol options` command with the `try_first` option.

Data ONTAP can automatically provide more free space for the volume by using one of the following methods:

- Increase the size of the volume when it is nearly full.
  This method is useful if the volume's containing aggregate has enough space to support a larger volume. You can increase the size in increments and set a maximum size for the volume.
- Delete Snapshot copies when the volume is nearly full.
  For example, you can automatically delete Snapshot copies that are not linked to Snapshot copies in cloned volumes or LUNs, or you can define which Snapshot copies you want to delete first—your oldest or newest Snapshot copies. You can also determine when to begin deleting Snapshot copies—for example, when the volume is nearly full or when the volume's Snapshot reserve is nearly full.

You can choose which method (increasing the size of the volume or deleting Snapshot copies) you want Data ONTAP to try first. If the first method does not provide sufficient extra free space to the volume, Data ONTAP will try the other method next.

Configuring a FlexVol volume to grow automatically

You configure FlexVol volumes to grow automatically to ensure that space in your aggregates is used efficiently, and to reduce the likelihood that your volumes will run out of space.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   `vol autosize` *`vol_name`* `[-m` *`size`*`] [-I` *`size`*`] on`

   `-m` *`size`* is the maximum size to which the volume will grow. Specify a size in `k` (KB), `m` (MB), `g` (GB) or `t` (TB).

   `-I` *`size`* is the increment by which the volume's size increases. Specify a size in `k` (KB), `m` (MB), `g` (GB) or `t` (TB).

Result

If the specified FlexVol volume is about to run out of free space and is smaller than its maximum size, and if there is space available in its containing aggregate, its size will increase by the specified increment.

Configuring automatic free space preservation for a FlexVol volume

When you configure a FlexVol volume for automatic free space preservation, the FlexVol volume attempts to provide more free space when it becomes nearly full. It can provide more free space by

increasing its size or by deleting Snapshot copies, depending on how you have configured the volume.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   vol options *vol-name* try_first [volume_grow|snap_delete]

   If you specify `volume_grow`, Data ONTAP attempts to increase the volume's size before deleting any Snapshot copies. Data ONTAP increases the volume size based on specifications you provided using the `vol autosize` command.

   If you specify `snap_delete`, Data ONTAP attempts to create more free space by deleting Snapshot copies, before increasing the size of the volume. Data ONTAP deletes Snapshot copies based on the specifications you provided using the `snap autodelete` command.

Data protection with Data ONTAP

Data ONTAP provides a variety of methods for protecting data in an iSCSI or Fibre Channel SAN. These methods are based on Snapshot technology in Data ONTAP, which enables you to maintain multiple read-only versions of LUNs online per volume.

Snapshot copies are a standard feature of Data ONTAP. A Snapshot copy is a frozen, read-only image of the entire Data ONTAP file system, or WAFL (Write Anywhere File Layout) volume, that reflects the state of the LUN or the file system at the time the Snapshot copy is created. The other data protection methods listed in the table below rely on Snapshot copies or create, use, and destroy Snapshot copies, as required.

Next topics

Data protection methods

The following table describes the various methods for protecting your data with Data ONTAP.

Method	Used to...
Snapshot copy	Make point-in-time copies of a volume.
SnapRestore	• Restore a LUN or file system to an earlier preserved state in less than a minute without rebooting the storage system, regardless of the size of the LUN or volume being restored. • Recover from a corrupted database or a damaged application, a file system, a LUN, or a volume by using an existing Snapshot copy.

Method	Used to...
SnapMirror	• Replicate data or asynchronously mirror data from one storage system to another over local or wide area networks (LANs or WANs). • Transfer Snapshot copies taken at specific points in time to other storage systems or near-line systems. These replication targets can be in the same data center through a LAN or distributed across the globe connected through metropolitan area networks (MANs) or WANs. Because SnapMirror operates at the changed block level instead of transferring entire files or file systems, it generally reduces bandwidth and transfer time requirements for replication.
SnapVault	• Back up data by using Snapshot copies on the storage system and transferring them on a scheduled basis to a destination storage system. • Store these Snapshot copies on the destination storage system for weeks or months, allowing recovery operations to occur nearly instantaneously from the destination storage system to the original storage system.
SnapDrive for Windows or UNIX	• Manage storage system Snapshot copies directly from a Windows or UNIX host. • Manage storage (LUNs) directly from a host. • Configure access to storage directly from a host. SnapDrive for Windows supports Windows 2000 Server and Windows Server 2003. SnapDrive for UNIX supports a number of UNIX environments. **Note:** For more information about SnapDrive, see the *SnapDrive for Windows Installation and Administration Guide* or *SnapDrive for UNIX Installation and Administration Guide*.
Native tape backup and recovery	Store and retrieve data on tape. **Note:** Data ONTAP supports native tape backup and recovery from local, gigabit Ethernet, and Fibre Channel SAN-attached tape devices. Support for most existing tape drives is included, as well as a method for tape vendors to dynamically add support for new devices. In addition, Data ONTAP supports the Remote Magnetic Tape (RMT) protocol, allowing backup and recovery to any capable system. Backup images are written using a derivative of the BSD dump stream format, allowing full file-system backups as well as nine levels of differential backups.

Method	Used to...
NDMP	Control native backup and recovery facilities in storage systems and other file servers. Backup application vendors provide a common interface between backup applications and file servers. **Note:** NDMP is an open standard for centralized control of enterprise-wide data management. For more information about how NDMP-based topologies can be used by storage systems to protect data, see the *Data ONTAP Data Protection Tape Backup and Recovery Guide*.

Related information

Data ONTAP documentation on NOW - http://now.netapp.com/NOW/knowledge/docs/ontap/ontap_index.shtml

LUN clones

A LUN clone is a point-in-time, writable copy of a LUN in a Snapshot copy. Changes made to the parent LUN after the clone is created are not reflected in the Snapshot copy.

A LUN clone shares space with the LUN in the backing Snapshot copy. When you clone a LUN, and new data is written to the LUN, the LUN clone still depends on data in the backing Snapshot copy. The clone does not require additional disk space until changes are made to it.

You cannot delete the backing Snapshot copy until you split the clone from it. When you split the clone from the backing Snapshot copy, the data is copied from the Snapshot copy to the clone, thereby removing any dependence on the Snapshot copy. After the splitting operation, both the backing Snapshot copy and the clone occupy their own space.

Note: Cloning is not NVLOG protected, so if the storage system panics during a clone operation, the operation is restarted from the beginning on a reboot or takeover.

Data ONTAP has an additional LUN cloning feature called *FlexClone* LUNs, which might be a useful alternative to LUN clones. To learn more about how *FlexClone* LUNs differ from LUN clones, see the *Data ONTAP Storage Management Guide*.

Next topics

Reasons for cloning LUNs on page 178
Differences between FlexClone LUNs and LUN clones on page 178
Cloning LUNs on page 179
LUN clone splits on page 180
Displaying the progress of a clone-splitting operation on page 181
Stopping the clone-splitting process on page 181
Deleting Snapshot copies on page 181

Deleting backing Snapshot copies of deleted LUN clones on page 182

Reasons for cloning LUNs

Use LUN clones to create multiple read/write copies of a LUN.

You might want to do this for the following reasons:

- You need to create a temporary copy of a LUN for testing purposes.
- You need to make a copy of your data available to additional users without giving them access to the production data.
- You want to create a clone of a database for manipulation and projection operations, while preserving the original data in unaltered form.
- You want to access a specific subset of a LUN's data (a specific logical volume or file system in a volume group, or a specific file or set of files in a file system) and copy it to the original LUN, without restoring the rest of the data in the original LUN. This works on operating systems that support mounting a LUN and a clone of the LUN at the same time. SnapDrive for UNIX allows this with the `snap connect` command.

Differences between FlexClone LUNs and LUN clones

Data ONTAP provides two LUN cloning capabilities—LUN clone with the support of a Snapshot copy and FlexClone LUN. However, there are a few differences between these two LUN cloning techniques.

The following table lists the key differences between the two LUN cloning features.

FlexClone LUN	**LUN clone**
To create a FlexClone LUN, you should use the `clone start` command.	To create a LUN clone, you should use the `lun clone create` command.
You need not create a Snapshot copy manually.	You need to create a Snapshot copy manually before creating a LUN clone, because a LUN clone uses a backing Snapshot copy
A temporary Snapshot copy is created during the cloning operation. The Snapshot copy is deleted immediately after the cloning operation. However, you can prevent the Snapshot copy creation by using the `-n` option of the `clone start` command.	A LUN clone is coupled with a Snapshot copy.
A FlexClone LUN is independent of Snapshot copies. Therefore, no splitting is required.	When a LUN clone is split from the backing Snapshot copy, it uses extra storage space. The amount of extra space used depends on the type of clone split.

FlexClone LUN	LUN clone
You can clone a complete LUN or a sub-LUN. To clone a sub-LUN, you should know the block range of the parent entity and clone entity.	You can only clone a complete LUN.
FlexClone LUNs are best for situations where you need to keep the clone for a long time.	LUN clones are best when you need a clone only for a short time.
No Snapshot copy management is required.	You need to manage Snapshot copies if you keep the LUN clones for a long time.

For more information about FlexClone LUNs, see the *Data ONTAP Storage Management Guide*.

Cloning LUNs

Use LUN clones to create multiple readable, writable copies of a LUN.

Before you begin

Before you can clone a LUN, you must create a Snapshot copy (the backing Snapshot copy) of the LUN you want to clone.

About this task

Note that a space-reserved LUN clone requires as much space as the space-reserved parent LUN. If the clone is not space-reserved, make sure the volume has enough space to accommodate changes to the clone.

Steps

1. Create a LUN by entering the following command:

   lun create -s *size* -t *lun type lun_path*

   Example

   lun create -s 100g -t solaris /vol/vol1/lun0

2. Create a Snapshot copy of the volume containing the LUN to be cloned by entering the following command:

   snap create *volume_name snapshot_name*

   Example

   snap create vol1 mysnap

3. Create the LUN clone by entering the following command:

   lun clone create *clone_lun_path* -b*parent_lun_path parent_snap*

clone_lun_path is the path to the clone you are creating, for example, /vol/vol1/lun0clone.

parent_lun_path is the path to the original LUN.

parent_snap is the name of the Snapshot copy of the original LUN.

Example

```
lun clone create /vol/vol1/lun0clone -b vol/vol1/lun0 mysnap
```

Result

The LUN clone is created.

LUN clone splits

After you clone a LUN, you can split the clone from the backing Snapshot copy.

You can perfom a LUN clone split in two ways:

- With space efficiency enabled—All LUN clone splits employ this method by default, and under most circumstances, there is no need to change this behavior.
- With space efficiency disabled—Although the default LUN clone split technology is faster and more space-efficient, you cannot create a new Snapshot copy until the LUN clone split is complete.
  Depending on the size of the LUN, this might take a significant amount of time. If your situation requires you to take additional Snaphot copies while the LUN clone split is still in progress, you must disable the space efficiency feature.

Next topics

Splitting the clone from the backing Snapshot copy on page 180
Splitting the clone from the backing Snapshot copy with space efficiency disabled on page 181

Splitting the clone from the backing Snapshot copy

If you want to delete the backing Snapshot copy, you can split the LUN clone from the backing Snapshot copy without taking the LUN offline. Any data from the Snapshot copy that the LUN clone depended on is copied to the LUN clone.

Note that you cannot delete the backing Snapshot copy or create a new Snapshot copy until the LUN clone split is complete.

Step

1. Begin the clone split operation by entering the following command:

   ```
   lun clone split start lun_path
   ```

   lun_path is the path to the cloned LUN.

The Snapshot copy can be deleted.

Splitting the clone from the backing Snapshot copy with space efficiency disabled

If you need to create a new Snapshot copy while the LUN clone split is still running, you must disable the space efficiency feature before beginning the LUN clone split.

Step

1. Begin the clone split operation by entering the following command:

   lun clone split start [-d] ***lun_path***

   lun_path is the path to the cloned LUN.

The lun clone split begins, and you can continue to create new Snapshot copies.

Displaying the progress of a clone-splitting operation

Because clone splitting is a copy operation and might take considerable time to complete, you can check the status of a clone splitting operation that is in progress.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   lun clone split status ***lun_path***

   lun_path is the path to the cloned LUN.

Stopping the clone-splitting process

Use the `lun clone split` command to stop a clone split that is in progress.

Step

1. Enter the following command:

   lun clone split stop ***lun_path***

   lun_path is the path to the cloned LUN.

Deleting Snapshot copies

Once you split the LUN clone from the backing Snapshot copy, you have removed any dependence on that Snapshot copy so it can be safely deleted.

Step

1. Delete the Snapshot copy by entering the following command:

snap delete *vol-name snapshot-name*

Example

snap delete vol2 snap2

Result

The Snapshot copy is deleted.

Deleting backing Snapshot copies of deleted LUN clones

Prior to Data ONTAP 7.3, the system automatically locked all backing Snapshot copies when Snapshot copies of LUN clones were taken. Starting with Data ONTAP 7.3, you can enable the system to only lock backing Snapshot copies for the active LUN clone. If you do this, when you delete the active LUN clone, you can delete the base Snapshot copy without having to first delete all of the more recent backing Snapshot copies.

About this task

This behavior in not enabled by default; use the `snapshot_clone_dependency` volume option to enable it. If this option is set to `off`, you will still be required to delete all subsequent Snapshot copies before deleting the base Snapshot copy.

If you enable this option, you are not required to rediscover the LUNs. If you perform a subsequent volume `snap restore` operation, the system restores whichever value was present at the time the Snapshot copy was taken.

Step

1. Enable this behavior by entering the following command:

   vol options *volume_name* snapshot_clone_dependency on

Examples of deleting backing Snapshot copies of deleted LUN clones

Use the `snapshot_clone_dependency` option to determine whether you can delete the base Snapshot copy without deleting the more recent Snapshot copies after deleting a LUN clone. This option is set to `off` by default.

Example with `snapshot_clone_dependency` set to `off`

The following example illustrates how all newer backing Snapshot copies must be deleted before deleting the base Snapshot copy when a LUN clone is deleted.

Set the `snapshot_clone_dependency` option to `off` by entering the following command:

vol options *volume_name* snapshot_clone_dependency off

Create a new LUN clone, lun_s1, from the LUN in Snapshot copy snap1. Run the `lun show -v` command to show that lun_s1 is backed by snap1.

```
system1> lun clone create /vol/vol1/lun_s1 -b /vol/vol1/lun snap1

system1> lun show -v
        /vol/vol1/lun_s1            47.1m (49351680)      (r/w,
online)
                Serial#: C4e6SJI0ZqoH
                Backed by: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap1/lun
                Share: none
                Space Reservation: enabled
                Multiprotocol Type: windows
```

Run the `snap list` command to show that snap1 is busy, as expected.

```
system1> snap list vol1
Volume vol1
working...

  %/used       %/total  date          name
----------  ----------  ------------  --------
 24% (24%)    0% ( 0%)  Dec 20 02:40  snap1          (busy,LUNs)
```

When you create a new Snapshot copy, snap2, it contains a copy of lun_s1, which is still backed by the LUN in snap1.

```
system1> snap create vol1 snap2
system1> snap list vol1
Volume vol1
working...

  %/used       %/total  date          name
----------  ----------  ------------  --------
 24% (24%)    0% ( 0%)  Dec 20 02:41  snap2
 43% (31%)    0% ( 0%)  Dec 20 02:40  snap1          (busy,LUNs)
```

Run the `lun snap usage` command to show this dependency.

```
system1> lun snap usage vol1 snap1
Active:
        LUN: /vol/vol1/lun_s1
        Backed By: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap1/lun
Snapshot - snap2:
        LUN: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap2/lun_s1
        Backed By: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap1/lun
```

Then delete the LUN clone lun_s1.

```
system1> lun destroy /vol/vol1/lun_s1
Wed Dec 20 02:42:23 GMT [wafl.inode.fill.disable:info]: fill
reservation disabled for inode 3087 (vol vol1).
Wed Dec 20 02:42:23 GMT [wafl.inode.overwrite.disable:info]:
overwrite reservation disabled for inode 3087 (vol vol1).
```

```
Wed Dec 20 02:42:23 GMT [lun.destroy:info]: LUN /vol/vol1/lun_s1
destroyed

system1> lun show
        /vol/vol1/lun                 30m (31457280)      (r/w,
online)
```

Run the `lun snap usage` command to show that snap2 still has a dependency on snap1.

```
system1> lun snap usage vol1 snap1
Snapshot - snap2:
        LUN: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap2/lun_s1
        Backed By: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap1/lun
```

Run the `snap list` command to show that snap1 is still busy.

```
system1> snap list vol1
Volume vol1
working...

  %/used       %/total  date          name
----------  ----------  ------------  --------
 39% (39%)    0% ( 0%)  Dec 20 02:41  snap2
 53% (33%)    0% ( 0%)  Dec 20 02:40  snap1          (busy, LUNs)
```

Since snap1 is still busy, you cannot delete it until you delete the more recent Snapshot copy, snap2.

Example with `snapshot_clone_dependency` set to `on`

The following example illustrates how you can delete a base Snapshot copy without deleting all newer backing Snapshot copies when a LUN clone is deleted.

Set the `snapshot_clone_dependency` option to `on` by entering the following command:

`vol options` *`volume_name`* `snapshot_clone_dependency on`

Create a new LUN clone, lun_s1, from the LUN in Snapshot copy snap1. Run the `lun show -v` command to show that lun_s1 is backed by snap1.

```
system1> lun clone create /vol/vol1/lun_s1 -b /vol/vol1/lun snap1

system1> lun show -v
        /vol/vol1/lun_s1            47.1m (49351680)      (r/w,
online)
                Serial#: C4e6SJI0ZqoH
                Backed by: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap1/lun
                Share: none
                Space Reservation: enabled
                Multiprotocol Type: windows
```

Run the `snap list` command to show that snap1 is busy, as expected.

```
system1> snap list vol1
Volume vol1
working...

  %/used       %/total  date          name
----------  ----------  ------------  --------
 24% (24%)    0% ( 0%)  Dec 20 02:40  snap1          (busy,LUNs)
```

When you create a new Snapshot copy, snap2, it contains a copy of lun_s1, which is still backed by the LUN in snap1.

```
system1> snap create vol1 snap2
system1> snap list vol1
Volume vol1
working...

  %/used       %/total  date          name
----------  ----------  ------------  --------
 24% (24%)    0% ( 0%)  Dec 20 02:41  snap2
 43% (31%)    0% ( 0%)  Dec 20 02:40  snap1          (busy,LUNs)
```

Run the `lun snap usage` command to show this dependency.

```
system1> lun snap usage vol1 snap1
Active:
        LUN: /vol/vol1/lun_s1
        Backed By: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap1/lun
Snapshot - snap2:
        LUN: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap2/lun_s1
        Backed By: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap1/lun
```

Then delete the LUN clone lun_s1.

```
system1> lun destroy /vol/vol1/lun_s1
Wed Dec 20 02:42:23 GMT [wafl.inode.fill.disable:info]: fill
reservation disabled for inode 3087 (vol vol1).
Wed Dec 20 02:42:23 GMT [wafl.inode.overwrite.disable:info]:
overwrite reservation disabled for inode 3087 (vol vol1).
Wed Dec 20 02:42:23 GMT [lun.destroy:info]: LUN /vol/vol1/lun_s1
destroyed
```

```
system1> lun show
        /vol/vol1/lun                 30m (31457280)      (r/w,
online)
```

Run the `lun snap usage` command to show that snap2 still has a dependency on snap1.

```
system1> lun snap usage vol1 snap1
Snapshot - snap2:
        LUN: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap2/lun_s1
        Backed By: /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap1/lun
```

Run the `snap list` command to show that snap1 is no longer busy.

```
system1> snap list vol1
Volume vol1
```

```
working...

  %/used       %/total  date          name
----------  ----------  ------------  --------
 39% (39%)    0% ( 0%)  Dec 20 02:41  snap2
 53% (33%)    0% ( 0%)  Dec 20 02:40  snap1
```

Since snap1 is no longer busy, you can delete it without first deleting snap2.

```
system1> snap delete vol1 snap1
Wed Dec 20 02:42:55 GMT [wafl.snap.delete:info]: Snapshot copy snap1
on volume vol1 was deleted by the Data ONTAP function snapcmd_delete.
The unique ID for this Snapshot copy is (1, 6).
```

```
system1> snap list vol1
Volume vol1
working...

  %/used       %/total  date          name
----------  ----------  ------------  --------
 38% (38%)    0% ( 0%)  Dec 20 02:41  snap2
```

Deleting busy Snapshot copies

A Snapshot copy is in a busy state if there are any LUN clones backed by data in that Snapshot copy because the Snapshot copy contains data that is used by the LUN clone. These LUN clones can exist either in the active file system or in some other Snapshot copy.

About this task

Use the `lun snap usage` command to list all the LUNs backed by data in the specified Snapshot copy. It also lists the corresponding Snapshot copies in which these LUNs exist.

The `lun snap usage` command displays the following information:

- LUN clones that are holding a lock on the Snapshot copy given as input to this command
- Snapshots in which these LUN clones exist

Steps

1. Identify all Snapshot copies that are in a busy state, locked by LUNs, by entering the following command:

   snap list *vol-name*

   Example

   snap list vol2

   The following message is displayed:

   ```
   Volume vol2
   working...
   ```

```
  %/used       %/total  date          name
----------  ----------  ------------  --------
  0% ( 0%)    0% ( 0%)  Jan 14 04:35  snap3
  0% ( 0%)    0% ( 0%)  Jan 14 03:35  snap2
 42% (42%)   22% (22%)  Dec 12 18:38  snap1
 42% ( 0%)   22% ( 0%)  Dec 12 03:13  snap0 (busy,LUNs)
```

2. Identify the LUNs and the Snapshot copies that contain them by entering the following command:

   `lun snap usage [-s] vol_name snap_name`

   Use the `-s` option to only display the relevant backing LUNs and Snapshot copies that must be deleted.

   Note: The `-s` option is particularly useful in making SnapDrive output more readable. For example:

   ```
   lun snap usage -s vol2 snap0
   You need to delete the following snapshots before deleting snapshot
   "snap0":
   /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap1
   /vol/vol2/.snapshot/snap2
   ```

   Example

   `lun snap usage vol2 snap0`

   The following message is displayed:

   ```
   active:
      LUN:       /vol/vol2/lunC
      Backed By: /vol/vol2/.snapshot/snap0/lunA
   snap2:
      LUN:       /vol/vol2/.snapshot/snap2/lunB
      Backed By: /vol/vol2/.snapshot/snap0/lunA
   snap1:
      LUN:       /vol/vol1/.snapshot/snap1/lunB
      Backed By: /vol/vol2/.snapshot/snap0/lunA
   ```

   Note: The LUNs are backed by lunA in the snap0 Snapshot copy.

   In some cases, the path for LUN clones backed by a Snapshot copy cannot be determined. In those instances, a message is displayed so that those Snapshot copies can be identified. You must still delete these Snapshot copies in order to free the busy backing Snapshot copy. For example:

   `lun snap usage vol2 snap0`

   ```
   Snapshot - snap2:
      LUN: Unable to determine the path of the LUN
      Backed By: Unable to determine the path of the LUN
      LUN:       /vol/vol2/.snapshot/snap2/lunB
      Backed By: /vol/vol2/.snapshot/snap0/lunA
   ```

3. Delete all the LUNs in the active file system that are displayed by the `lun snap usage` command by entering the following command:

   `lun destroy [-f] lun_path [lun_path ...]`

   Example

   `lun destroy /vol/vol2/lunC`

4. Delete all the Snapshot copies that are displayed by the `lun snap usage` command in the order they appear, by entering the following command:

   `snap delete vol-name snapshot-name`

   Example

   `snap delete vol2 snap2`

   `snap delete vol2 snap1`

   All the Snapshot copies containing lunB are now deleted and snap0 is no longer busy.

5. Delete the Snapshot copy by entering the following command:

   `snap delete vol-name snapshot-name`

   Example

   `snap delete vol2 snap0`

Restoring a Snapshot copy of a LUN in a volume

Use SnapRestore to restore a Snapshot copy of a LUN and the volume that contains it to its state when the Snapshot copy was taken. You can use SnapRestore to restore an entire volume or a single LUN.

Before you begin

Before using SnapRestore, you must perform the following tasks:

- Always unmount the LUN before you run the `snap restore` command on a volume containing the LUN or before you run a single file SnapRestore of the LUN. For a single file SnapRestore, you must also take the LUN offline.
- Check available space; SnapRestore does not revert the Snapshot copy if sufficient space is unavailable.

About this task

Attention: When a single LUN is restored, it must be taken offline or be unmapped prior to recovery. Using SnapRestore on a LUN, or on a volume that contains LUNs, without stopping all host access to those LUNs, can cause data corruption and system errors.

Steps

1. From the host, stop all host access to the LUN.
2. From the host, if the LUN contains a host file system mounted on a host, unmount the LUN on that host.
3. From the storage system, unmap the LUN by entering the following command:

   lun unmap *lun_path initiator-group*

4. Enter the following command:

   snap restore [-f] [-t vol] *volume_name* [-s *snapshot_name*]

   `-f` suppresses the warning message and the prompt for confirmation. This option is useful for scripts.

   `-t vol` *`volume_name`* specifies the volume name to restore.

   `volume_name` is the name of the volume to be restored. Enter the name only, not the complete path. You can enter only one volume name.

   `-s` *`snapshot_name`* specifies the name of the Snapshot copy from which to restore the data. You can enter only one Snapshot copy name.

   Example

   snap restore -s payroll_lun_backup.2 -t vol /vol/payroll_lun

   ```
   storage_system> WARNING! This will restore a volume from a snapshot
   into the active filesystem.  If the volume already exists in the active
   filesystem, it will be overwritten with the contents from the snapshot.
   Are you sure you want to do this? y
   You have selected file /vol/payroll_lun, snapshot payroll_lun_backup.2
   Proceed with restore? y
   ```

   If you did not use the -f option, Data ONTAP displays a warning message and prompts you to confirm your decision to restore the volume.

5. Press **y** to confirm that you want to restore the volume.

   Data ONTAP displays the name of the volume and the name of the Snapshot copy for the reversion. If you did not use the -f option, Data ONTAP prompts you to decide whether to proceed with the reversion.

6. Decide if you want to continue with the reversion.

   - If you want to continue the reversion, press **y**. The storage system reverts the volume from the selected Snapshot copy.
   - If you do not want to continue the reversion, press **n** or **Ctrl-C**. The volume is not reverted and you are returned to a storage system prompt.

7. Enter the following command to unmap the existing old maps that you do not want to keep.

   lun unmap *lun_path initiator-group*

8. Remap the LUN by entering the following command:

   lun map ***lun_path initiator-group***

9. From the host, remount the LUN if it was mounted on a host.
10. From the host, restart access to the LUN.
11. From the storage system, bring the restored LUN online by entering the following command:

    lun online ***lun_path***

After you finish

After you use SnapRestore to update a LUN from a Snapshot copy, you also need to restart any database applications you closed down and remount the volume from the host side.

Restoring a single LUN

Use SnapRestore to restore a single LUN without restoring the volume that contains it.

About this task

You cannot use SnapRestore to restore LUNs with NT streams or on directories.

Steps

1. Notify network users that you are going to restore a LUN so that they know that the current data in the LUN will be replaced by that of the selected Snapshot copy.
2. Enter the following command:

   snap restore [-f] [-t file] [-s ***snapshot_name*****] [-r** ***restore_as_path*****]** ***path_and_LUN_name***

   `-f` suppresses the warning message and the prompt for confirmation.

   `-t` file specifies that you are entering the name of a file to revert.

   `-s` *`snapshot_name`* specifies the name of the Snapshot copy from which to restore the data.

   `-r` *`restore_as_path`* restores the file to a location in the volume different from the location in the Snapshot copy. For example, if you specify /vol/vol0/vol3/mylun as the argument to `-r`, SnapRestore restores the file called mylun to the location /vol/vol0/vol3 instead of to the path structure indicated by the path in *`path_and_lun_name`*.

   `path_and_LUN_name` is the complete path to the name of the LUN to be restored. You can enter only one path name.

   A LUN can be restored only to the volume where it was originally. The directory structure to which a LUN is to be restored must be the same as specified in the path. If this directory structure no longer exists, you must re-create it before restoring the file.

Unless you enter `-r` and a path name, only the LUN at the end of the *`path_and_lun_name`* is reverted.

If you did not use the `-f` option, Data ONTAP displays a warning message and prompts you to confirm your decision to restore the LUN.

3. Type

   `y`
   to confirm that you want to restore the file.

   Data ONTAP displays the name of the LUN and the name of the Snapshot copy for the restore operation. If you did not use the `-f` option, Data ONTAP prompts you to decide whether to proceed with the restore operation.

4. Type

   `y`
   to continue with the restore operation.

   Data ONTAP restores the LUN from the selected Snapshot copy.

Example of a single LUN restore

```
snap restore -t file -s payroll_backup_friday /vol/vol1/payroll_luns
```

```
storage_system> WARNING! This will restore a file from a snapshot
into the active filesystem.
If the file already exists in the active filesystem, it will be
overwritten with the contents from the snapshot.
Are you sure you want to do this? y
You have selected file /vol/vol1/payroll_luns, snapshot
payroll_backup_friday
Proceed with restore? y
```

Data ONTAP restores the LUN called payroll_backup_friday to the existing volume and directory structure /vol/vol1/payroll_luns.

After a LUN is restored with SnapRestore, all data and all relevant user-visible attributes for that LUN in the active file system are identical to that contained in the Snapshot copy.

Backing up SAN systems to tape

In most cases, backup of SAN systems to tape takes place through a separate backup host to avoid performance degradation on the application host. It is imperative that you keep SAN and NAS data separated for backup purposes.

Before you begin

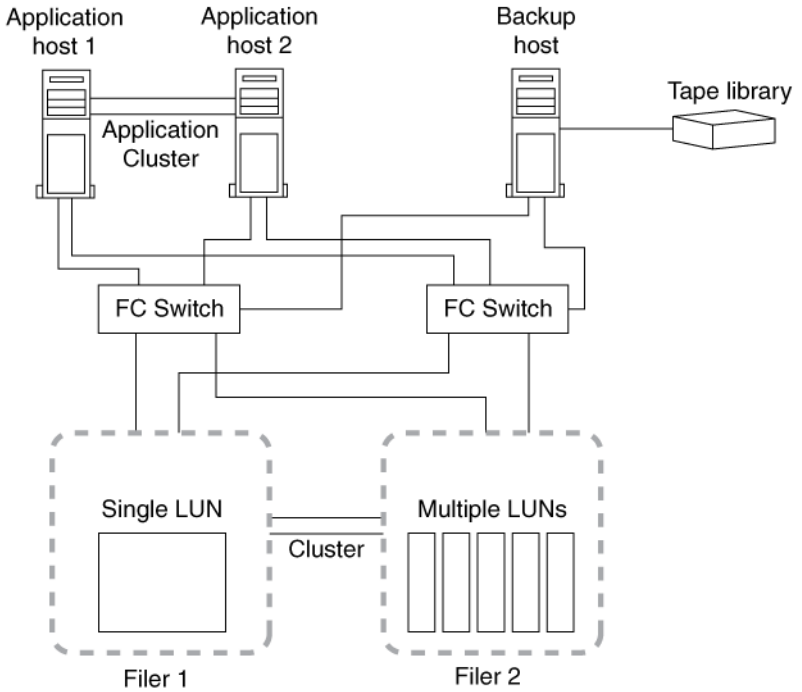
The following procedure assumes that you have already performed the following tasks:

- Created the production LUN
- Created the igroup to which the LUN will belong
  The igroup must include the WWPN of the application server.
- Mapped the LUN to the igroup
- Formatted the LUN and made it accesssible to the host

About this task

Configure volumes as SAN-only or NAS-only and configure qtrees within a single volume as SAN-only or NAS-only. From the point of view of the SAN host, LUNs can be confined to a single WAFL volume or qtree or spread across multiple WAFL volumes, qtrees, or storage systems.

The following diagram shows a SAN setup that uses two application hosts and a pair of storage systems in an active/active configuration.



Volumes on a host can consist of a single LUN mapped from the storage system or multiple LUNs using a volume manager, such as VxVM on HP-UX systems.

To map a LUN within a Snapshot copy for backup, complete the following steps.

Step 1 can be part of your SAN backup application's pre-processing script. Steps 5 and 6 can be part of your SAN backup application's post-processing script.

Steps

1. When you are ready to start the backup (usually after your application has been running for some time in your production environment), save the contents of host file system buffers to disk using the command provided by your host operating system, or by using SnapDrive for Windows or SnapDrive for UNIX.
2. Create a Snapshot copy by entering the following command:

   snap create *volume_name snapshot_name*

   Example

   snap create vol1 payroll_backup
3. To create a clone of the production LUN, enter the following command:

   lun clone create *clone_lunpath* -b *parent_lunpath parent_snap*

   Example

   lun clone create /vol/vol1/qtree_1/payroll_lun_clone -b /vol/vol1/qtree_1/payroll_lun payroll_backup
4. Create an igroup that includes the WWPN of the backup server by entering the following command:

   igroup create -f-t *ostype group* [*node ...*]

   Example

   group create -f -t windows backup_server 10:00:00:00:d3:6d:0f:e1
   i

   Data ONTAP creates an igroup that includes the WWPN (10:00:00:00:d3:6d:0f:e1) of the Windows backup server.
5. To map the LUN clone you created in Step 3 to the backup host, enter the following command:

   lun map *lun_path initiator-group LUN_ID*

   Example

   lun map /vol/vol1/qtree_1/payroll_lun_clone backup_server 1

   Data ONTAP maps the LUN clone (/vol/vol1/qtree_1/payroll_lun_clone) to the igroup called backup_server with a SCSI ID of 1.
6. From the host, discover the new LUN and make the file system available to the host.
7. Back up the data in the LUN clone from the backup host to tape by using your SAN backup application.
8. Take the LUN clone offline by entering the following command: lun offline /vol/*vol_name*/*qtree_name*/*lun_name*

   Example

   lun offline /vol/vol1/qtree_1/payroll_lun_clone

9. Remove the LUN clone by entering the following command: lun destroy *lun_path*

   Example

   lun destroy /vol/vol1/qtree_1/payroll_lun_clone

10. Remove the Snapshot copy by entering the following command:

    snap delete *volume_name lun_name*

    Example

    snap delete vol1 payroll_backup

Using volume copy to copy LUNs

You can use the `vol copy` command to copy LUNs; however, this requires that applications accessing the LUNs are quiesced and offline prior to the copy operation.

Before you begin

You must save contents of host file system buffers to disk before running `vol copy` commands on the storage system.

Note: The term *LUNs* in this context refer to the LUNs that Data ONTAP serves to clients, not to the array LUNs used for storage on a storage array.

About this task

The `vol copy` command enables you to copy data from one WAFL volume to another, either within the same storage system or to a different storage system. The result of the `vol copy` command is a restricted volume containing the same data that was on the source storage system at the time you initiate the copy operation.

Step

1. To copy a volume containing a LUN to the same or different storage system, enter the following command:

   vol copy start -S *source*:*source_volume dest*:*dest_volume*

   `-S` copies all Snapshot copies in the source volume to the destination volume. If the source volume has Snapshot copy-backed LUNs, you must use the `-S` option to ensure that the Snapshot copies are copied to the destination volume.

   If the copying takes place between two storage systems, you can enter the `vol copy start` command on either the source or destination storage system. You cannot, however, enter the command on a third storage system that does not contain the source or destination volume.

Example

```
vol copy start -S /vol/vol0 filerB:/vol/vol1
```

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