NetworkAppliance®

The evolution of storage.™

VFM™ (Virtual File Manager) 5.6 Disaster Recovery Policies Guide

Part Number 215-01125

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Preface

What the guide covers

This guide describes how you can use VFM™ (Virtual File Manager) technology to simplify file management and increase data availability while reducing storage costs. It describes how to create and manage disaster recovery policies to make your data highly available.

The guide is divided into the following sections:

- **Chapter 1 Introduction** – Explains how you can use VFM to make your data highly available. It provides information you should consider when planning for disaster recovery.
- **Chapter 2 Client Disaster Recovery Policies** – Explains how to create and manage client disaster recovery policies.
- **Chapter 3 Filer Disaster Recovery Policies** – Explains how to create and manage filer disaster recovery policies.
- **Chapter 4 Server Disaster Recovery Policies** – Explains how to create and manage server disaster recovery policies.
- **Appendix** – Provides a list and description of the VFM documents.
- **Glossary** – Provides definitions of terms used in this guide.

Audience

This guide is for network administrators who are familiar with Windows NT®, Windows® 2000, Windows Server™ 2003, and DFS. It does not cover basic system or network administration topics.

Typographic conventions

- **Bold** text - Items on a dialog box or page on the VFM console that you are instructed to click.
- *<text in italics>* - Substitute the text within the greater than and less than symbols with the value requested.

Using the online help

- Certain icons appear in some topics to indicate that the information provided applies only to a specific operating system or a specific type of DFS root.

Icon	Description
Win2K	Appears to the left of a topic title. Indicates that the information applies only to Windows 2000 and Windows Server 2003 DFS roots.
domain root	Appears to the left of a topic title. Indicates that the information applies only to domain-based roots.

- In the table of contents, a new topic is represented as a page with a red asterisk , and an entire section of new topics is represented as a book with a red asterisk .
- Definitions of new terms are available wherever they appear in help topics. The first time a new term appears in a help topic, it appears as a green hyperlink.
- Context help contains detailed information about a dialog box or view, and might include links to related topics. Press **F1** or click **Help**.

Support

Contact NetApp technical support, 24 x 7.

Support is either through the web at http://now.netapp.com or by phone. See http://www.netapp.com/support for details.

Support phone numbers:

- 888 4-NETAPP (US and Canada)
- (1-888-463-8277)
- (408) 822-4700
- 800-44-NETAPP (EMEA/Europe)
- 800-800-0800 (Asia/Pacific)

Notes:

- You can also contact technical support by clicking **Support** on the **Help** menu.
- To get your product build number and license information, click **About Virtual File Manager** on the **Help** menu.

Enter new license key

Enter a new license key for the VFM client and server components when you want to extend the VFM evaluation period or when you purchase additional licenses from VFM.

1. Contact NetApp to request a new license key.
2. On the **Help** menu, click **About Virtual File Manager**.
3. Click **Edit Serial Numbers**.
4. In the License Type list, click the appropriate item.
5. If you selected "Evaluation" as the license type, type the new activation key.
6. If you selected "Full" as the license type, select a product number from the Product list and type the new activation key.
7. Click **OK**.

Chapter 1 Introduction

This guide provides detailed instructions about how to create and manage disaster recovery policies to make data highly available. VFM provides three types of disaster recovery policies.

Select the policy that best meets your needs.

- **Client disaster recovery policies** enable you to set up VFM to detect a failure and automatically fail over clients to a replicated storage device. Use this policy when data is scattered among multiple servers.
    - This policy provides the greatest flexibility. It enables you to control how monitoring and failover takes place.
    - Links contained in the policy must have a least two replicated targets and might contain multiple offlline targets.
    - One of the most significant advantages of this policy is the ability to designate a cascaded failover path. A typical scenario is one in which you designate critical data to fail over first to a local edge device and then to a remote central device. This ensures high availability of the data whether there is a local server failure or an entire site outage. Failover takes place without changing login scripts or network configuration.
- **Filer disaster recovery policies** enable you to make data on NetApp filers participating in your namespace highly available.
    - VFM makes it easy to set up a filer or nearline storage device as a disaster recovery backup for one or more primary filers.
    - VFM leverages SnapMirror replication to replicate data to a standby volume or qtree. When a failure on the primary storage is detected, an automatic failover to the standby storage is initiated. VFM periodically checks for new links and qtrees on the primary filer and creates the new data configuration on the backup filer.
- **Server disaster recovery policies** enable you to make data on servers participating in your namespace highly available. Use this policy when data on a primary server must be made highly available. When a failure of the primary server is detected, VFM automatically fails over all links in the policy to a secondary server.
    - This policy enables you to configure a server as a disaster recovery backup for one or more primary servers.
    - VFM makes it easy to monitor for new links targeting the primary server to add to the policy and to replicate data to a secondary server.

Note: VFM enables you to create namespace availability policies to make the logical structure of the namespace highly available. See the VFM Namespace guide for instructions.

Planning considerations

This section discusses planning considerations for client and filer disaster recovery policies and failback procedures when you are using SnapMirror® replication in a disaster recovery policy.

- Links used in VFM disaster recovery policies must reside in Windows 2000 or Windows Server 2003 roots. This is because VFM disaster recovery policies rely on the ability to toggle link targets online and offline.
- When you add a link to a disaster recovery policy using SnapMirror replication, the link should only have two targets. Make sure that one target is the source and the other target is the destination of the SnapMirror. See "Add a link to a disaster recovery policy" for information about configuring mirrored qtrees as targets of a client disaster recovery link.
- The account used by the VFM server or monitoring agent, as well as any accounts used to run the VFM client, must have permission to make modifications to the DFS root containing the links in the disaster recovery policy. If the account lacks these permissions, VFM cannot control the online/offline state of the link targets.
- If a DFS root served by a single system is used and it becomes unavailable, failover cannot be performed and users can only access the primary storage target until their referral times out. Adding additional servers to host copies of the namespace provide fault tolerance. To create copies of the namespace, you create DFS root replicas in the case of domain-based roots, or you can set up namespace availability policies to synchronize the logical structure of two or more stand-alone roots. An alternate approach for creating a highly available root is to host a stand-alone root on a Windows 2000 cluster server.
- If the VFM server or monitoring agent for a client or filer disaster recovery policy becomes unavailable, neither failover nor data synchronization can be performed. User access to the primary storage target is not affected.
    - VFM communicates with the DFS root to initiate a failover.
    - VFM communicates directly with the storage targets to initiate data synchronization.
- The VFM client does not have to be running for disaster recovery policies to function.
- Carefully plan where each VFM component (for example, client, server, monitoring agent, and replication agents) should be deployed.
- When configuring replication, you should not configure overlapping source and destination directory hierarchies. This can result in unintended repeated duplication of files.
- Roots containing links participating in disaster recovery policies can also be members of namespace availability policies. In this configuration, as with disaster recovery policies containing links from replicated domain-based roots, the recommendation is that you configure the disaster recovery policies for manual failover rather than for automatic failover if the links target read/write data rather than read-only data.
- When transferring data between NTFS source and destination, you need to think about inherited permissions and how they will affect permissions on the source and destination. If the source and destination are inheriting different permission settings from their parents, the result will be different file permissions between the source and destination.

Resynchronizing SnapMirrors for disaster recovery failback

When a failover breaks the SnapMirror and redirects users to the alternate target, you can use the following procedures to update the repaired source and reestablish the original configuration of the SnapMirror. For detailed information, see the Data ONTAP™ System Administration Data Protection Guide.

In the example below, LinkAB is a replicated link participating in a disaster recovery policy. LinkAB targets the source and destination of a SnapMirror. FilerA:volA, the source, is the primary target online and FilerB:volB, the destination, is the secondary offline target. On failover, the policy breaks the SnapMirror and redirects users to FilerB:volB. In VFM, LinkAB shows target FilerA:volA offline and target FilerB:volB online.

1. Make the original source into a read-only destination by performing one of the following actions:
    - If the original source is recoverable, execute the `snapmirror resync` command on FilerA.
    - If the original source is not recoverable,make a new volA on FilerA and execute the command `snapmirror initialize` on FilerA to initialize FilerA:volA from FilerB:volB.
2. Using VFM, manually fail back LinkAB to FilerA:volA which is now the read-only destination of the SnapMirror.
3. Transfer the latest data from FilerB:volB to FilerA:volA by executing the command `snapmirror update` on FilerA.
4. Execute the command `snapmirror break` on FilerA to make FilerA:volA, the read-only destination, writable.
5. Execute the command `snapmirror resync` on FilerB to make FilerB:volB (the original destination) the destination again. In VFM, LinkAB shows target FilerA:volA online and FilerB:volB offline.

Chapter 2 Client disaster recovery policies

This chapter steps you through the process of creating a client disaster recovery policy to make your data highly available.

How to create and manage client disaster recovery policies

To create your first policy, follow the basic steps listed below:

1. Create a client disaster recovery policy.
2. Add a link to the policy.
3. Schedule status monitoring.
4. Schedule replication.

Create a client disaster recovery policy

Provide a name for the policy, select automatic failover, select a replication method, and set up status monitoring and data replication. A policy can contain multiple links with replicated targets, logical folders, and DFS roots.

Notes:

- Roots containing links participating in client disaster recovery policies can also be members of namespace availability policies.
- Links on DFS roots hosted on Windows NT 4 systems cannot be members of a client disaster recovery policy because VFM must be able to control storage target state for the links to perform a failover.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - On the **Tools** menu, click **New Policy**, point to **Disaster Recovery Policy**, and then click **Client Recovery Policy**.
   - Drag a link to the Client Recovery Policies folder.
   - Right-click the **Disaster Recovery Policies** folder in the Admin View, point to **New**, and then click **Client Disaster Recovery Policy**.
   - Right-click the **Client Recovery Policies** folder and click **New Client Recovery Policy**.
   - Right-click Admin View, click **New**, point to **Disaster Recovery Policy**, and then click **Client Recovery Policy**.
2. Type a word or phrase that best describes this policy in the **Name** field. The name appears under the Client Recovery Policies folder and on the Properties tab of items that are members of the policy.

3. Select a replication method. Use VFM replication when you are using heterogeneous devices.
4. Clear **Automatically failover** if you do not want VFM to automatically make a standby target the active target when the active target is not available.
5. Select **Failover all links** if you want VFM to automatically switch to the standby target of all the links in the policy when any active target that is a member of the policy is not available. This option is automatically selected when the replication method is SnapMirror.
6. Select **Update associated policies on failover** if links in the client disaster recovery are part of a multiprotocol namespace or namespace availability policy, and you want VFM to create new automount and export files referencing the new active targets after a failover.
7. Select a link in the **Only monitor link** list if you want VFM to only monitor the link selected. This option is not available if you selected SnapMirror replication.
8. You can select another monitoring location where monitoring of the targets of the client disaster recovery policy is performed. The default is to monitor from the VFM server. From the **Use the Monitor on** list, select the host name of another monitoring agent.

   Note: If you uninstall a monitoring agent, ensure that policies that formerly used the uninstalled agent are reassigned to a currently available agent. Right-click a client disaster recovery policy and click **Properties**. On the General tab, select a monitoring agent from the **Use this Monitor on** list.

9. Click **OK**.

Add a link to a policy

Add a link to a client disaster recovery policy.

- When you add a link to a client disaster recovery policy using SnapMirror replication, the link should only have two targets. Make sure that one target is the source and the other target is the destination of the SnapMirror.
- When configuring mirrored qtrees as primary and secondary targets of a client disaster recovery link, you must complete the following steps:
  1. Create the SnapMirror for the qtree.
  2. Quiesce and break the SnapMirror.
  3. Share the mirror qtree as a CIFS share.
  4. Create a link that targets both the source and destination shares of the mirror.
  5. Add the link to the client disaster recovery policy.
  6. Resync the SnapMirror.
- It is recommended that you add only links that have shared folders as their targets to disaster recovery policies. Due to replication agent location and DFS referral considerations, it is not recommended that you add links to client disaster recovery policies that have a DFS root or another link as their target.
- The account used by the VFM server or monitoring agent must have permission to make

modifications to the DFS root containing the link or links in the disaster recovery policy. If the account lacks these permissions, VFM cannot control the online/offline state of the link targets.

- You must "specify a secondary server for failover" when the primary and secondary targets of a link are hosted on a mix of Windows systems and filers. The reason for this is that local path naming conventions are different between Windows and filers.
- Links on DFS roots hosted on Windows NT 4 systems cannot be members of a client disaster recovery policy because VFM must be able to control storage target state for the links.

To add a link with multiple targets:

1. Perform one of the following actions:
    - Drag a replicated link from the Logical View tree to the policy.
    - Drag a replicated link from the **Properties** tab of an item in the Logical View to the policy.
    - Right-click a policy under the **Disaster Recovery Policies** folder and click **Add Link to policy**.
        - Select a replicated link.
        - Click **OK**.
    - Click the **Disaster Recovery Policies** folder to display a **Properties** tab in the right pane.
        - Right-click a policy and click **Add Link to policy**.
        - Select a replicated link.
        - Click **OK**.

To add a link with a single target:

When you add a link with a single target to a client disaster recovery policy, you must add another target to the link or create a copy of the existing target on another machine.

Perform one of the following actions:

- Drag a link from the Logical View to the policy.
- Drag a link from the **Properties** tab of an item in the Logical View to the policy.
- Right-click the policy and click **Add Link to policy**.
    - Select a link.
    - Click **OK**.
- Click the **Disaster Recovery Policies** folder to display a **Properties** tab in the right pane.
    - Right-click a policy and click **Add Link to policy**.
    - Select a link.

- Click **OK**.

The **Disaster Recovery Link Target Wizard** provides you with additional options. When you finish going through the wizard, a status report appears.

Add multiple links to a policy

VFM enables you to configure a client disaster recovery policy to search for links in a logical folder or a DFS root that is a member of the policy. When the policy runs, VFM searches for links that match the selection criteria of the policy. You have the option of automatically adding the new links to the policy or viewing a list of new links and selecting which links to add to the policy.

VFM also enables you to add multiple links to a policy by dragging the selected links to the policy.

Note: Links on DFS roots hosted on Windows NT 4 systems cannot be members of a client disaster recovery policy because VFM must be able to control the storage target state for the links.

To add the links contained in a logical directory or DFS root:

1. Drag a logical folder or DFS root to the policy.
2. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a client disaster recovery policy and click **Properties**.
   - Select a client disaster recovery policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Click Edit.
3. Click **Search Options**.
4. Select any of the following options:
   - **Automatically add newly found links** - VFM searches for new links and automatically adds them to the policy.
   - **Automatically remove links from the policy when links are removed from a logical folder or DFS root** - VFM removes links from the policy that are removed from a logical folder or root that is a member of the policy.
   - **Ignore singe-target links** - VFM does not search for links with only one target.
5. Optionally, add items to the Ignore List that you do not want to include in the policy. When VFM searches for new links in logical folders and roots, it "ignores" the items on the list.
6. Click **OK**. When the policy runs, VFM searches for links that match the search criteria. If you selected the option to **Automatically add newly found links**, VFM adds the links found to the policy. If you did not select this option, VFM shows the links found under **New Resources** on the Properties tab of the policy. You have the option of adding the links to the policy or the Ignore list.

Notes:

- Select a policy to view the Properties tab in the right pane.
- To set default search options for all new client disaster recovery policies, click **Options** on the Tools menu, and then click **Search Options** under Disaster Recovery.

To add selected links:

1. In the Logical View, click a root or folder to display its properties in the right pane.
2. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Under **Links** on the **Properties** tab of a root, select multiple links and drag them to a client disaster recovery policy.
   - Under **Children** on the **Properties** tab of a folder, select multiple links and drag them to a client disaster recovery policy.
3. If some or all the links you selected have single targets, the **Disaster Recovery Link Target Wizard** provides you with additional options. When you finish going through the wizard, a status report appears.
4. If all the links you selected have multiple targets, a status report appears.

Add a share to a client disaster recovery policy

Drag a share from the Physical View tree, drag multiple shares from the Properties tab of a machine, or drag a machine from the Physical View tree to add all the shares on the machine to a client disaster recovery policy.

- If the shares participate in the namespace, the links that point to the shares are added to the policy.
- If the shares do not participate in the namespace, the **Disaster Recovery Link Target** wizard assists you in creating links.
- If a share is the only target of a link, the **Disaster Recovery Link Target** wizard assists you in adding another target to the link.

Select search options

VFM enables you to customize the search process. When a client disaster recovery policy contains logical folders and/or DFS roots, VFM automatically monitors the folders and roots for new links and shows a list of links found. You have the option of selecting which links you want to add to the policy.

1. Select **Automatically add newly found links** when you want VFM to search for new links and automatically adds them to the policy.
2. Select **Automatically remove links from the policy when links are removed from a logical folder or DFS root that is a member of the policy** when you want VFM to remove links from the policy that are removed from a logical folder or root that is a member of the policy.

3. Select **Ignore single-target links** when you do not want VFM to search for links with only one target.

Schedule target monitoring

Schedule status monitoring of all link targets in a client disaster recovery policy. Status monitoring must be scheduled when automatic failover is selected for a policy.

- To set application-wide default settings, click **Options** on the **Tools** menu. Changes affect only new policies. Existing policies are not affected.
- Status monitoring of disaster recovery policies is performed in the VFM server or VFM monitoring agent. VFM monitors disaster recovery policies even if the VFM console is closed.
- When VFM monitors link targets, it checks whether files in the target directory can be enumerated.
- Links in a disaster recovery policy show "unknown" status until monitoring runs at least once for the policy.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a client disaster recovery policy and click **Properties**.
   - Select a client disaster recovery policy and click Edit on the **Properties** tab that appears in the right pane.
2. Click **Target Monitoring Schedule**.
3. Click **New** and configure the schedule or select a schedule from the list to update.
4. If the policy fails to run at the scheduled time, VFM gives you the option of running the schedule again at a stated frequency. Select **Use alternate schedule when the policy fails** and type how frequently you want the schedule to run.
5. Click **OK**.

Schedule data replication

Schedule data replication for a disaster recovery policy using VFM replication.

- Before you schedule data replication, review your network bandwidth and infrastructure. For example, review the rate of data changes and link speeds.
- VFM enables you to set the data transfer rate for a machine. In the Physical View tree, right-click a machine, click **Properties**, and then click the **Agent** tab.
- To set application-wide default settings, click **Options** on the **Tools** menu. Changes affect only new policies. Existing policies are not affected.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a disaster recovery policy and click **Properties**.
   - Select a disaster recovery policy and click Edit on the **Properties** tab that appears in the right pane.
2. Click **Replication Schedule**.

3. Click **New** and configure the schedule.
4. Select **Use alternate schedule when the policy fails** and type a frequency (in minutes) to run the schedule any time replication fails. Any time a policy runs and fails, VFM attempts to run the policy at a stated frequency until the policy runs successfully.
5. Click **OK**.

Select a SnapMirror

Select a SnapMirror for a client disaster recovery policy using SnapMirror replication. If one does not exist, VFM enables you to create a new one. SnapMirrors are configured on destination filers.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a client disaster recovery policy and click **Properties**.
   - Select a client disaster recovery policy and click Edit on the **Properties** tab that appears in the right pane.
2. Click **SnapMirror Replication**.
3. Click **Select a SnapMirror**.
4. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Select a filer from the list provided. The list includes all the NetApp filers in the Physical View and those that are members of SnapMirror policies.
     1. If the filer contains SnapMirrors and they do not appear, click **Refresh Filer SnapMirror Information**.
     2. Click **Done**.
     3. Select an existing SnapMirror.
     4. Click **OK**.
   - To add a new SnapMirror, click **Create**.
     1. Type the source and destination information and click **OK**.
     2. Click **Done**.
     3. Click **OK**.
5. To break the source/mirror relationship when a failover occurs, select **Break SnapMirror on Failover**. When the SnapMirror is broken, the destination data becomes writable. If you do not select this option, the destination data remains read-only after a failover. VFM performs a quiesce before it breaks the SnapMirror.
6. Click **OK**.

Note: When configuring mirrored qtrees as primary and secondary targets of a disaster recovery link, you must complete the following steps:

1. Create the SnapMirror for the qtree.
2. Quiesce and break the SnapMirror.
3. Share the mirror qtree as a CIFS share.
4. Create a link that targets both the source and destination shares of the mirror.
5. Add the link to the disaster recovery policy.
6. Resync the SnapMirror.

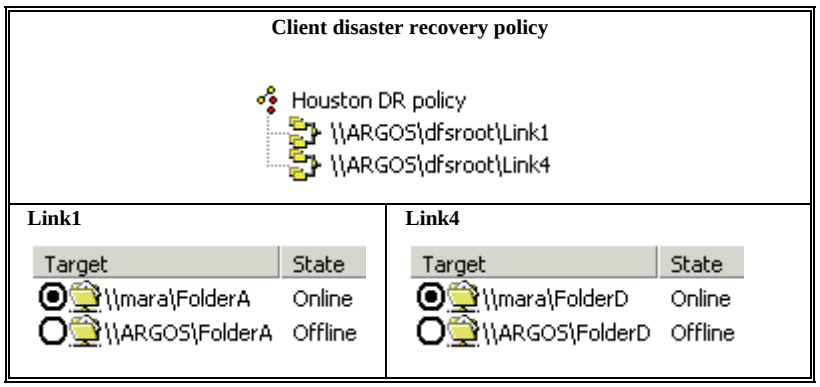
Failover and replication options

VFM provides several options about how to execute failover and replication for link targets that are members of a client disaster recovery policy.

Failover options

The following illustration explains the failover options that you can select for a policy.

For this example, assume that you have a client disaster recovery policy named Houston DR policy with two links and each link has two targets. The primary target on both links is online.



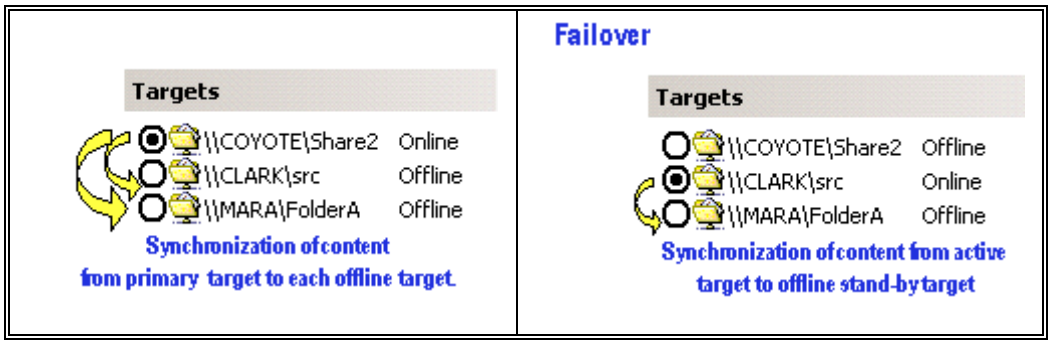
Now assume that the \\mara\FolderA of Link1 target becomes unavailable.

- If you only selected **Automatically failover**, Link1 would fail over to \\Argos\FolderA, and Link4 would continue to have \\mara\FolderD as the online target.
- If you selected **Automatically failover** and **Failover all links**, Link1 would fail over to \\Argos\FolderA and Link4, would fail over to \\Argos\FolderD.
- If you selected **Automatically failover**, **Failover all links**, and selected to **Only monitor Link1**, Link1 would fail over to \\Argos\FolderA, and Link4 would fail over to \\Argos\FolderD. However, if you selected to only monitor Link4, failover would not have initiated. This option is useful when all the link targets are contained in a single SnapMirror because the SnapMirror is broken because of a failover. If only one link is monitored, the amount of resources used in monitoring is reduced.

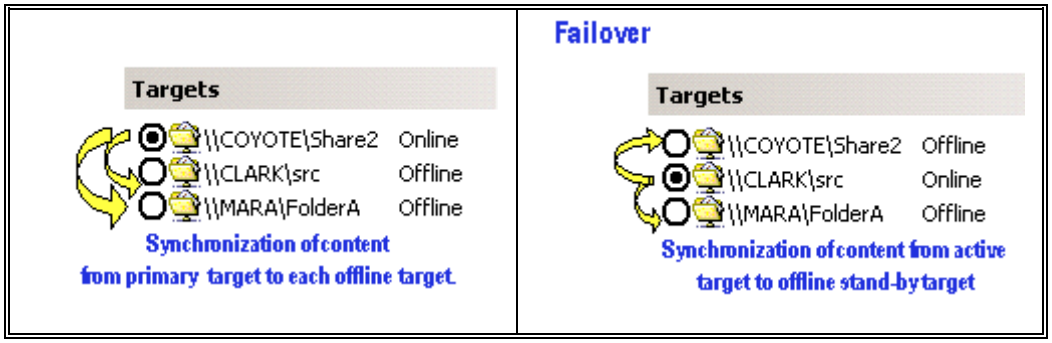
Replication options

The following list explains the two ways that you can synchronize the content of the link targets of a disaster recovery policy after a failover.

- **Replicate only to lower priority targets**. VFM synchronizes the content of the online target to each standby target in the order in which the targets are arranged on the **Properties** tab of the link that contains the targets. Replication is from the active target down to the standby targets.



- **Replicate all targets**. VFM synchronizes the content of the online target to each standby target, regardless of the order in which the targets are arranged on the **Properties** tab of the link that contains the targets. Replication is from the active target to all the standby targets.



- VFM provides the option to synchronize the contents of the active target with the standby target when a failover or failback is initiated.

Note: If a client disaster recovery policy is using SnapMirror replication, see "Planning considerations" in this guide for information about how to resynchronize SnapMirrors for disaster recovery failback.

Select replication options

Select the VFM replication options for a policy or enable VFM to select the options based on the optimization you want.

Note: To set application-wide default settings, click **Options** on the **Tools** menu. Changes affect only new policies. Existing policies are not affected.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a policy and click **Properties**.
   - Select a policy and click Edit on the **Properties** tab that appears in the right pane.
2. Click **Replication Options**.
3. Click **Optimize For Speed** if you want VFM to automatically sets replication options when the time it takes to transfer the data is very important.
4. Click **Optimize For Integrity** if you want VFM to automatically sets replication options when the completeness and accuracy of the data transfer is very important.
5. Clear **Include subfolders** if you do not want to copy the source target subfolders and their contents to the destination targets.
6. Select **Delete orphaned files in destination folders** if you want to delete files in the destination targets that do not have a corresponding file in the source target. See the note for Step 7 for information about what happens when this option and NTFS Change Journal are selected.
7. If the destination targets do not support auxiliary file streams supported by the source target, you can select **Allow loss of additional file streams** if you want to copy files to the destination targets that lose auxiliary streams.
8. When you select **Enable Copy-in-place**, the source file directly replaces the destination file. This decreases the time required to perform a replication operation. When this option is not selected, VFM copies the source file to a temporary file in the destination directory, renames the current destination file, renames the temporary file to the actual file name, and then deletes the destination file. This minimizes the chance of network errors adversely affecting file contents.
9. VFM can take advantage of the NTFS Change Journal on the replication source to determine which files are to be replicated rather than scanning the entire source to detect files that have changed. This option offers time savings when replicating large directory trees with limited changes scattered throughout the directory hierarchy.

Notes:

- The NTFS Change Journal is supported on Windows 2000 NTFS which is available on Windows 2000 and later versions of the operating system.
- When you enable the NTFS Change Journal on a volume, the size of the volume is used to determine the amount of space dedicated to the change journal. For each 50 GB of space on the volume, 128 MB is assigned for use by the change journal up to a maximum of 10 GB. On Windows 2000 SP2 or below, the amount of space dedicated to the change journal is always 128 MB, regardless of the size of the volume.
- Use of this option requires that VFM deploy a replication agent on the machine where the source data resides and enable the Change Journal on the NTFS volume hosting the source data. The VFM machine properties dialog box enables you to control whether the replication agent can be deployed to a machine and whether VFM can enable the NTFS Change Journal for volumes on the machine.
- Use of this option means that changes made on the source are replicated to the destination and changes made on the destination are not overwritten by data from the source unless the corresponding file on the source changes as well. This differs from standard VFM replication, wherein changes made on the destination are detected and overwritten with data from the source.
- In cases where the NTFS Change Journal wraps, VFM must perform a full scan of the source and destination to determine what files need to be transferred.
- When both **Delete orphaned files in destination folders** and **Use NTFS Change Journal** are selected, VFM deletes a destination file when its corresponding source file is deleted. If a new file is added to the destination, the file is <u>not</u> deleted unless the file is contained in a directory that is deleted on the source.

10. When **Use snapshot data** is selected, VFM takes a snapshot of or shadow copies the volume in which the source data is located and uses the snapshot as the source. This reduces the possibility of not being able to transfer source files that are held open for exclusive access by an external application at the time of replication. The source data <u>must</u> be on a NetApp filer (CIFS protocol) or Windows Storage Server 2003 or Windows Server 2003 system.

Notes:

- To reduce the number of snapshots VFM must create, try to group sources in the same volume under the same policy.
- When "Use snapshot data" is selected, you cannot enable NTFS Change Journal or file differential replication using cached hash information because snapshot data resides on read-only volumes and NTFS Change Journal and file differential replication require that the data be on writable volumes.

11. In the **Copy files** list, select one of the following options:
    - **If destination file is different or missing** - Replace files in the destination targets if the time stamp does not match the time stamp of files in the source target, and copy the files in the source target that are not found in the destination targets.

- **If destination file is older or missing -** Replace files in the destination targets that have time stamps older than files in the source target, and copy the files in the source target that are not found in the destination targets.
- **If destination file is missing -** Only copy files in the source target that are not found in the destination targets.

12. Type the number of times and the frequency, in seconds, that you want the policy to try to open a file.
13. Type how long, in minutes, a policy should run unsuccessfully before it is aborted.
14. Type directory or file exclusions delimited by double quotes, or click **Expand** to specify multiple files to exclude. Examples
15. Type directory or file inclusions delimited by double quotes, or click **Expand** to specify multiple files to include. Examples
16. Select one of the following options in the **Events Details** list:
    - **Only list files that encounter errors -** Provide a detailed report of the files that encounter errors during the replication process.
    - **Don't list files -** Do not provide a report of the files included in the replication process.
    - **List all files -** Provide a detailed report of all the files included in the replication process.
17. Select one of the following options in the **Post-Failover** list:
    - **Replicate all targets after failover -** To synchronize the content of the online target to each standby target regardless of the order in which the targets are arranged on the **Properties** tab of the link that contains the targets. Replication is from the active target to all the standby targets.
    - **Replicate only to lower priority targets after failover -** To synchronize the content of the online target to each standby target in the order in which the targets are arranged on the **Properties** tab of the link that contains the targets. Replication is from the active target down to the standby targets.
18. Click **OK**.

Select other replication options

VFM enables you to configure file security, replication differencing, and file attributes options for a client disaster recovery policy as well as other storage policies. See the following migration policy topics in the VFM Data Movement Policies Guide:

- "Select file security replication options"
- "Select differential replication options"
- "Select file attribute replication options"

Notes:

- NFS data transfer is not available for client disaster recovery policies.
- When transferring data between NTFS source and destination, you need to think about inherited permissions and how they will affect permissions on the source and destination. If the source and destination are inheriting different permission settings from their parents, the result is different file permissions between the source and destination.

Failover

Set up automatic failover, manually fail over, or fail back one or multiple links.

The account used by the VFM server or monitoring agent as well as any accounts used to run the VFM client, must have permission to make modifications to the DFS root containing the link or links in the disaster recovery policy. If the account lacks these permissions, VFM cannot control the online/offline state of the link targets.

To set up automatic failover:

- Automatic failover is performed in the order in which the targets are arranged. For example, if the first target on the list becomes unavailable, the link fails over to the second target on the list. If a given standby target cannot be activated, VFM tries to activate the next standby target in priority order.
- When you set up automatic failover, you must also set up monitoring of the targets.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a client disaster recovery policy and click **Properties**.
   - Click a client disaster recovery policy and click Edit on the **Properties** tab that appears in the right pane.
2. Click **General** and select **Automatically fail over**.
3. Click **OK**. All the links contained in the client disaster recovery policy fail over automatically.

To manually fail over one link:

Perform one of the following actions:

- Click a link under a client disaster recovery policy or click the link in the Logical View tree. The **Properties** tab for the link appears in the right pane.
  1. Under **Target**, select a target below the active target.
  2. Perform one of the following actions:
     - Click **Replicate** to replicate contents from the active target to the target you selected. Failover is not performed. This enables you to synchronize data before you make an offline target the active target.
     - Click **Change** to fail over to the target selected without replicating contents. Select this option if you are sure that the data contained in the target you want to activate is synchronized with the active target.
- Right-click the link under a disaster recovery policy or right-click the link in the Logical

View tree and then click **Properties**.

1. Select a target below the active target.
2. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Click **Replicate** to replicate contents from the active target to the target you selected. Failover is not performed. This enables you to synchronize data before you make an offline target the active target.
   - Click **Change** to fail over to the target selected without replicating contents. Select this option if you are sure that the data contained in the target you want to activate is synchronized with the active target.
3. Click **OK**.

- Click a client disaster recovery policy. The **Properties** tab for the policy appears in the right pane.
  1. Under **Links**, right-click a link and click **Failover**.
  2. Perform one of the following actions:
     - Click **Replicate** to replicate contents from the active target to the target below the active target. Failover is not performed. This enables you to synchronize data before you make an offline target the active target.
     - Click **Change** to fail over to the target below the active target without replicating contents. Select this option if you are sure that the data contained in the offline target is synchronized with the active target.

Note: When you select to perform a failover from a menu option, VFM activates the next standby target in the order in which the targets are arranged.

To manually fail over all links:

Manually fail over all or a selected number of links in a client disaster recovery policy. Failover is performed to the next standby target in the order in which the targets are arranged.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a client disaster recovery policy and click **Failover all Links**.
   - Click a client disaster recovery policy to display the **Properties** tab in the right pane. Under **Links**, select all the links, right-click and click **Failover**.
2. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Click **Replicate** to replicate contents from the active targets to the standby target. Failover is not performed. This enables you to synchronize data before you make the offline targets the active targets in each link.
   - Click **Change** to fail over to the standby targets without replicating contents. Select this option if you are sure that the data contained in the targets you want to activate is already synchronized with the active targets in each link.

To manually fail back a link:

Manually fail back a link in a disaster recovery policy. Failback is performed to the standby target above the active target in the order in which the targets are arranged in the link.

Perform one of the following actions:

- Click a client disaster recovery policy to display the **Properties** tab in the right pane.
    1. Under **Links**, right-click a link and click **Failback**. Failback is performed to the standby target above the active target in the order in which the targets are arranged.
    2. Perform one of the following actions:
        - Click **Replicate** to replicate contents from the active target to the target above the active target. Failback is not performed. This enables you to synchronize data before you make an offline target the active target.
        - Click **Change** to fail back to the target above the active target without replicating contents. Select this option if you are sure that the data contained in the offline target is synchronized with the active target.
- Right-click the link under a disaster recovery policy or right-click the link in the Logical View tree and then click **Properties**.
    1. Select a target above the active target.
    2. Perform one of the following actions:
        - Click **Replicate** to replicate contents from the active target to the target you selected. Failback is not performed. This enables you to synchronize data before you make an offline target the active target.
        - Click **Change** to fail back to the target selected without replicating contents. Select this option if you are sure that the data contained in the target you want to activate is synchronized with the active target.
    3. Click **OK**.
- Click a link under a client disaster recovery policy or click the link in the Logical View tree. The **Properties** tab for the link appears in the right pane.
    1. Under **Target**, select a target above the active target.
    2. Perform one of the following actions:
        - Click **Replicate** to replicate contents from the active target to the target you selected. Failback is not performed. This enables you to synchronize data before you make an offline target the active target.
        - Click **Change** to fail back to the target selected without replicating contents. Select this option if you are sure that the data contained in the target you want to activate is synchronized with the active target.

To manually fail back all links:

Manually fail back all or a selected number of links in a client disaster recovery policy. Failback is performed to the standby target above the active target in the order in which the targets are arranged.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
    - Right-click a client disaster recovery policy and click **Failback all Links**.

- Click a client disaster recovery policy to display the **Properties** tab in the right pane. Under **Links**, select all the links, right-click and click **Failback**.

2. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Click **Replicate** to replicate contents from the active targets to the standby target. Failback is not performed. This enables you to synchronize data before you make the offline targets the active targets in each link.
   - Click **Change** to fail back to the standby targets without replicating contents. Select this option if you are sure that the data contained in the targets you want to activate is already synchronized with the active targets in each link.

Note: If a client disaster recovery policy is using SnapMirror replication, see "Planning considerations" in this guide for information about how to resynchronize SnapMirrors for disaster recovery failback.

Run customized commands during failover processing

VFM enables you to specify batch files to run during disaster recovery failover processing. Separate entries are provided for scripts to be run before and after VFM fails over the link targets.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a disaster recovery policy and click **Properties**.
   - Select a disaster recovery policy and click Edit on the **Properties** tab that appears in the right pane.
2. Click **Failover Scripting**.
3. Select **Run Batch Before Failover** when you want to run a batch file before a failover is initiated. The batch file can be specified either as the UNC path to a file accessible on your network or as a local path to a file residing on the server where VFM monitoring is taking place. Type the path of a batch file or click **Browse** to locate a batch file on your network. Optionally select **Run On Manual Failover** when you want to run the batch file every time you perform a manual failover.
4. Select **Run Batch After Failover** when you want to run a batch file after a failover has occurred. The batch file can be specified either as the UNC path to a file accessible on your network or as a local path to a file residing on the server where VFM monitoring is taking place. Type the path of a batch file or click **Browse** to locate a batch file on your network. Optionally select **Run On Manual Failover** when you want to run the batch file every time you perform a manual failover.
5. Select Run User Decision Script when you want to run a batch file that determines when a link is considered failed. When VFM monitors a link, it runs the script. The batch file can be specified either as the UNC path to a file accessible on your network or as a local path to a file residing on the server where VFM monitoring is taking place. Type the path of a batch file or click **Browse** to locate a batch file on your network
6. Click **OK**.

Notes:

- See "Running batch files" in the VFM Advanced Configuration and Technique Guide for detailed information about configuring batch files to run in VFM storage policies.
- See "Batch files" in the VFM Advanced Configuration and Technique Guide for detailed information about the example scripts provided by VFM.

Run customized commands during replication

VFM enables you to specify batch files to run before and after a replication operation for disaster recovery policies using VFM replication.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a client disaster recovery policy and click **Properties**.
   - Select a disaster recovery policy and click Edit on the **Properties** tab that appears in the right pane.
2. Click **Replication Scripting**.
3. Select the options you want and type or locate the batch files you want to run.
4. Click **OK**.

Run customized commands to determine a failed link

VFM enables you to specify a batch file to run that determines whether a link is considered failed. When VFM monitors a link, it runs the script. By default, VFM fails over a link when the primary target is not accessible.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a disaster recovery policy and click **Properties**.
   - Select a disaster recovery policy and click Edit on the **Properties** tab that appears in the right pane.
2. Click **Failover Scripting**.
3. Select **Run User Decision Script** and type or locate the batch file you want to run.
4. Click **OK**.

Add items to an ignore list

Maintain an ignore list of resources you do not want VFM to add to the client disaster recovery policy. VFM ignores the resources on the list when searching for links to add to the policy.

Note: VFM only searches for resources when a client disaster recovery policy contains logical folders and/or DFS roots.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a client disaster recovery policy and click **Properties**.
   - Select a client disaster recovery policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane.

Click Edit.

2. Click **Search Options**.
3. Type the path of a root, logical folder, or link, or click **Add** to browse for an item in your namespace to include in the list.
4. Click **OK**.

Note: You can also add links to the Ignore list from the New Resources list of a policy. See "Review the list of new resources."

Review the list of new resources

By default, VFM searches for new links and shows a list of links found. This enables you to select which links you want to add to a client disaster recovery policy.

Note: VFM only searches for links when a client disaster recovery policy contains logical folders or DFS roots.

1. Select a client disaster recovery policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane.
2. If the policy ran and VFM found new links, the links are listed under **New Resources**.
3. Right-click a link and perform one of the following actions:
   - Click **Add to policy** to add the link to the policy.
   - Click **Ignore** to add the link to the policy ignore list.

Notes:

- If you want VFM to automatically add new links to a client disaster recovery policy, perform the following actions:
  1. Right-click a policy and click **Properties**.
  2. Click **Search Options**.
  3. Select **Automatically add newly found links**.
  4. Click **OK**.
  5. Click **Done**.
- If you add a single-target link to the policy, the link appears under the root or logical folder with a warning status . To add another target to the link, perform the following actions:
  1. Right-click the link and click **Add replica**.
  2. Type the path of a shared folder or click **Add** to browse your network.
  3. Click **OK**.
  4. Click **Done**.

Update properties of a client disaster recovery policy

Update the data replication or monitoring schedule, change the name of a policy or change automatic failover.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a client disaster recovery policy and click **Properties**.
   - Click a client disaster recovery policy and click Edit on the **Properties** tab that appears in the right pane.
2. Make the necessary changes and click **OK**.

Delete a client disaster recovery policy

Deleting a client disaster recovery policy does not delete the links or targets that are members of the policy from the namespace.

1. Right-click the policy and click **Delete**.
2. Click **Yes**. A status report appears.

Add new shares to a link in a client disaster policy

Add additional shares to a client disaster recovery policy. VFM enables you to add existing shares or create new shares to add to a client disaster recovery policy.

To add existing shares to a link that is a member of a disaster recovery policy:

Drag the share from the Physical View to the link in the policy or use the Share Creation wizard.

1. Right-click a link under a client disaster recovery policy and click **Create shares**.
2. Click **Next**.
3. Select **Disaster Recovery Share** and click **Next**.
4. Type the information requested and click **Next**.
5. Select the machines where you want to create the folder and click **Next**. You must create a disaster recovery share on at least two machines.
6. Make sure that the **Add the new shares as targets to an existing DFS Link** option is selected and click **Next**.
7. Make sure that the path of the disaster recovery link is displayed and click **Next**.
8. Select the client disaster recovery policy that contains the link from the list provided and click **Next**.
9. Click **Finish**. The share is created on the machines you selected and added to the disaster recovery link.

To create new shares to add to a disaster recovery policy:

1. Perform one of the following actions:
    - From the **Tools** menu, click **Create shares**.
    - Right-click a link under a client disaster recovery policy and click **Create shares**.
2. Click **Next**.
3. Select **Disaster Recovery Share** and click **Next**.
4. Type the information requested and click **Next**.
5. Select the machines where you want to create the folder and click **Next**. You must create a disaster recovery share on at least two machines.
6. Select one of the following options:
    - **Add the new shares as targets to a new DFS Link**
        - Click **Next**.
        - Select the DFS root that hosts the link and click **Next**.
        - Optionally, select a folder in which to group the link.
        - Click **Next**.
        - If you do not want to create more links, click **Next**.
    - **Add the new shares as targets to an existing DFS Link**
        - Click **Next.**
        - Select the link that targets the shares and click **Next**.
7. Select the client disaster recovery policy that you want the link to be a member of and click **Next**.
8. Click **Finish**. The shares are created and added to the link and the link appears under the disaster recovery policy folder.

Compare contents of targets in a client disaster recovery policy

Quickly compare the contents of the online target with the contents of each of the standby targets contained in a disaster recovery policy.

1. Open the **Disaster Recovery Policies** folder under Admin View.
2. Double-click a client disaster recovery policy.
3. Perform one of the following actions:
    - Right-click a link under the disaster recovery policy, point to **Reports**, point to **Physical**, and then click **File Differences**.
    - Click a link under the client disaster recovery policy to display its **Properties** tab.
        - Select all the targets listed under **Targets**.
        - Right-click, point to **Reports**, and then click **File Differences**.

    The online target appears in the **Compare** field and the standby targets appear in the **To** field.
4. Click **Next**.

5. Type a name for your report and select how you want to save it.
6. Click **Finish**.

Add shared folder replicas to a link

Add multiple copies of a shared folder to a DFS link to provide fault tolerance.

Note: The target of a link must be one of the following types:

- 1 to N shared folders
- 1 to N stand-alone DFS paths
- Only 1 domain-based DFS path

Configuring other combinations of link targets might prevent link target failover from functioning correctly.

1. Open the **Disaster Recovery** folder in the Admin View, right-click a link under a policy, and click **Add replica**.
2. Under **Send the user to one of these share folders or directories**, perform one of the following actions:
   - Type the address of a folder.
   - Click **Browse** to find a folder on the network. A list of available domains appears.
     - Expand the tree for the domain or click the domain.
     - Double-click a machine to display a list of shared folders.
     - Click **OK**.
3. To add another replica, click **Add** and repeat Step 2.
4. Click **OK**. A window displays the status for each shared folder to be added.

Notes:

- VFM synchronizes the contents of a share folder replica set only if it is a member of a disaster recovery or replication policy.
- For shared folder replica sets that are not a member of a disaster recovery or replication policy, you must either rely on other mechanisms when possible or manually ensure that the contents of the shared folders stay synchronized.
- Use the **Ctrl** or **Shift** key to select multiple link targets at one time.

Prioritize the targets of a link

Arrange the targets of a link contained in a client disaster recovery policy in the order in which you want them to fail over. The first target on the list is the primary target.

Perform one of the following actions:

- Right-click the link under the disaster recovery policy or right-click the link in the Logical View tree and click **Properties**.
    1. Arrange the targets by dragging them to their new location, or right-click a target and click **Move up** or **Move down**.
    2. Click **OK**.
    3. Click **Done**.
- Click the link under the disaster recovery policy or click the link in the Logical View tree. The **Properties** tab appears in the right pane.
    1. Under **Targets**, arrange the targets by selecting the target you want to move and clicking the up or down arrow.
    2. Click **Done**.

Remove a link from a policy

Removing a link from a disaster recovery policy does not delete the link from the namespace.

Right-click a link under a client disaster recovery policy and click **Remove from Disaster Recovery policy**.

View information about replication operations

You can view information about replication operations for all policies or just one policy. By default, the information for all replication operations appears. You can filter the information to see only replication operations with problems or only replication operations in progress.

- To view information about replication operations for all policies, select the Disaster Recovery Policies folder and click the **Replication Tasks** tab in the right pane.
- To view information about replication operations for one policy, select the policy and click the **Replication Tasks** tab in the right pane.

Start replication immediately

You can bypass the replication schedule and manually start the data replication process any time you want.

Perform one of the following actions:

- Right-click a disaster recovery policy and click **Start Replication Now**.
- Click a disaster recovery policy to display a Properties tab in the right pane. Right-click the Links heading and click **Start Replication Now**.

Notes:

- This menu item is disabled if a data replication operation is in progress.
- To view information about any replication in progress, click the Replication Tasks tab in the right pane and click .
- When you configure a remote monitoring agent for a client disaster recovery policy, there is a short time lag between when you make the selection and when you can manually initiate replication on the policy through the "Start Replication Now" option. Attempts to initiate replication during this window return errors.

Cancel a replication in progress

Perform one of the following actions to stop a replication operation:

- Right-click a client disaster recovery policy and click **Cancel Replication In Progress**.
- Select a disaster recovery policy to show tabs in the right pane. Right-click anywhere on the Properties or Status tab and click **Cancel Replication In Progress**.

Note: To view information about any replication in progress, click the Replication Tasks tab and click .

Chapter 3 Filer disaster recovery policies

This chapter explains how you can use VFM to make data on NetApp filers highly available. A wizard steps you through the process of creating a filer disaster recovery policy.

How to create and manage filer disaster recovery policies

To create your first policy, follow the steps in "Create a filer disaster recovery policy."

Create a filer disaster recovery policy

You can easily set up SnapMirror replication from one or more filers to another filer or nearline storage device. VFM can monitor for new resources on the source filer and automatically mirror the new resources to the destination filer. VFM can also monitor for the availability of a primary link target on the source filer and automatically fail over to the standby target on the destination filer when the primary target is not available.

Notes:

- Before you begin, make sure that the destination filer contains volumes.
- A filer disaster recovery policy enables you to create qtrees.
- Links on DFS roots hosted on Windows NT 4 systems cannot be members of a filer disaster recovery policy because VFM must be able to control storage target state for the links to perform a failover.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - On the **Tools** menu, click **New Policy**, point to **Disaster Recovery Policy**, and then click **Filer Recovery Policy**.
   - Right-click the Disaster Recovery Policies folder in the Admin View, click **New**, and then click **Filer Recovery Policy**.
   - Right-click the Filer Recovery Policies folder and click **New Filer Recovery Policy**.
   - Right-click

, click **New**, point to **Disaster Recovery Policy**, and then click **Filer Recovery Policy**.
2. Click **Next**.
3. Type a word or phrase that best describes this policy. The name appears under the **Disaster Recovery Policies\Filer Recovery Policies** folder and on the **Properties** tab of items that are members of the policy.
4. Type the name of the destination filer or click **Browse** to select a filer known to VFM.
5. Optionally select the name of a volume on the destination filer.

6. By default, **Break SnapMirror on failover** is not selected. When a failover occurs, the destination data remains read-only. Select to break the source/mirror relationship when a failover occurs, if you want the destination data to be writable. VFM performs a quiesce before it breaks the SnapMirror.
7. Select **Update associated policies on failover** if links in the filer disaster recovery are part of a multiprotocol namespace or namespace availability policy, and you want VFM to create new automount and export files referencing the new active targets after a failover.
8. By default, **Automatically failover** is selected. VFM monitors all the links targeting data on source volumes and qtrees. When the active target for a link is not available, VFM automatically switches to a standby target of the link. Status monitoring must be scheduled. If you clear this option, VFM notifies you when an active target is not available. Example
9. By default, VFM uses the current VFM server to process the policy. If you installed VFM monitoring agents on other machines, you can select one of the locations where VFM monitoring agents are installed as the location from which this policy is processed.
10. Click **Next**. A list of the DFS roots in your namespace appears.
11. Optionally remove a DFS root from the list that does not contain links targeting data on source NetApp filers. During the failover process, users accessing data targeted by links in the selected roots are redirected to the standby secondary target on the destination filer.
12. Click **Next**.
13. Click **Add** to select a volume that contains source data.
14. Repeat the previous step to add more volumes.
15. Select the source volumes and/or qtrees, and then click **Next**.
16. If the destination for the source volumes and/or qtrees does not exist, click the source row and select **Add New SnapMirror**.
17. Create a qtree on the destination filer and click **OK**. A status report appears.
18. Click **Done**. VFM creates the SnapMirror.
19. Repeat Steps 15 through 18 to create additional SnapMirrors.
20. Click **Next**.
21. Select **Find new Links** if you want VFM to monitor for new links targeting data on the source volumes.
22. Select **Find new QTrees** if you want VFM to monitor for qtrees added to a source filer.
23. Specify how often you want to monitor for new resources.
24. If the policy fails to run at the scheduled time, VFM gives you the option of running the schedule again at a stated frequency. Select **Use alternate schedule when the policy fails** and type how frequently you want the schedule to run.
25. If you want to allow a link to fail a specified number of times before failing over to the standby target, select **Do not failover until link fails at least ...times** and type how often it can fail. This option enables you to avoid a failover in response to transient errors.
26. Click **Next**.
27. Specify how often you want to monitor the availability of the volumes and qtrees that are member of the policy. If you selected **Automatically failover**, you must schedule status monitoring of links.

28. Optionally select **Use alternate schedule when the policy fails** if you want VFM to attempt to run the policy at a stated frequency until the policy runs successfully.
29. Click **Next**.
30. Optionally specify batch files to run during disaster recovery failover processing. Separate entries are provided for scripts to be run before and after VFM fails over the link targets. Type the path of the batch file or click **Browse** to locate the file in your network.
31. Optionally select **Run On Manual Failover** if you want to run a batch file when you manually failover link targets.
32. Click **Next**.
33. Click **Finish**.

Notes:

- To enable a vFiler to participate in a filer disaster recovery policy, the filer that hosts the vFiler must be known to VFM. See "Enable vfilers to participate in a filer disaster recovery policy" in the VFM Manage Physical Resources Guide for instructions.
- See "Planning considerations" in this guide for information about how to resynchronize SnapMirrors for disaster recovery failback.

Add volumes and qtrees to the policy

VFM makes it easy for you to add volumes and qtrees to an existing filer disaster recovery policy.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a filer disaster recovery policy and click **Add Volumes/QTrees**.
   - Select a filer disaster recovery policy to show a properties tab in the right pane. Right-click anywhere on the properties tab and click **Add Volumes/QTrees**.
2. Click **Add** and select a volume from the list of NetApp filers.
3. Click **OK**.
4. Repeat Steps 2 through 3 to add more volumes to the list.
5. Optionally select qtrees on the selected volumes.
6. Click **Next**. A list of source volumes and qtrees appears. If a source is mirrored in the destination filer, the destination appears.
7. If a source is not mirrored, you can create the SnapMirror. Select a row and click **Add New SnapMirror** from the list.
   - Type the destination for the SnapMirror.
   - Click **OK**.
8. Click **Finish**.

Note: To enable a vFiler to participate in a filer disaster recovery policy, the filer that hosts the vFiler must be known to VFM.

1. If the vFiler does not appear in a folder in the Physical View, add the vFiler to a folder.
2. Right-click the vFiler and click **Properties**.
3. Click the **NetApp Filer** tab.
4. Type the name of the filer in the **Hosting Filer** field or select the filer from the list provided.
5. Click **OK**.

Fail over immediately

Manually fail over to the standby offline target of all links participating in a filer disaster recovery policy. Users are redirected to the mirrored data on the destination filer. If the option to break the SnapMirror on failover is not selected on the policy, the data on the destination filer is read-only.

- **To manually fail over all the links participating in a filer disaster recovery policy**, perform one of the following actions:
  - Right-click the policy and click **Failover All**.
  - Select the policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Right-click anywhere on the page and click **Failover All**.
- **To manually fail over all the links targeting data on one filer or volume participating in a filer disaster recovery policy**, perform one of the following actions:
  - Right-click the filer or volume under a filer disaster recovery policy folder and click **Failover All**.
  - Select the filer or volume to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Right-click anywhere on the page and click **Failover All**.
- **To manually fail over the links targeting data on a qtree participating in a filer disaster recovery policy**, right-click the qtree and click **Failover**. Example
- **To manually fail back a link or multiple links**, execute the Failback and Failback All command in the same manner as described for Failover.

Note: See "Planning considerations" in this guide for information about how to resynchronize SnapMirrors for disaster recovery failback.

Run customized commands

VFM enables you to specify batch files to run during filer disaster recovery failover processing. Separate entries are provided for scripts to be run before and after VFM fails over the link targets. See the following client disaster recovery policy topics:

- "Run customized commands during failover processing"
- "Run customized commands to determine a failed link"

Review the list of new qtrees

When a filer disaster recovery policy is set to monitor for new qtrees on the source volumes, VFM displays a list of new qtrees and enables you to determine whether you want to add them to the policy.

To add a new qtree to the policy:

1. Select a filer disaster recovery policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane.
2. Under New QTrees, select the qtrees you want to add to the policy, right-click, and click **Add To Policy**.
3. Click **Next**.
4. If a qtree is not mirrored to the destination filer, you must create the SnapMirror. Click the row under the Destination column where a new qtree appears and click **Add New SnapMirror**.
5. Select or type the destination qtree, click **OK**, and then click **Done**.
6. Click **Finish**.

To add a new qtree to the ignore list of the policy:

When VFM scans for new qtrees, it ignores the qtrees listed in the policy ignore list.

1. Select a filer disaster recovery policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane.
2. Under New QTrees, select the qtrees you want to add to the policy ignore list, right-click, and click **Ignore**.

Note: To review a filer disaster recovery ignore list, see "Update the policy ignore list."

Update the policy ignore list

Add or remove qtrees from the ignore list of a filer disaster recovery policy.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a filer disaster recovery policy and click Properties.
   - Select a filer disaster recovery policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Click Edit.
2. Click **Ignored QTrees**.
3. To add a qtree on a source volume that you do not want to participate in the policy, click **Add**. Select the qtree and click **OK**.
4. To remove a qtree from the list, select a qtree and click **Remove**.
5. Click **OK**.

Note: Qtrees are automatically added to the ignore list of the policy in two ways:

- When you add a qtree on a volume with multiple qtrees, VFM adds the qtrees that were not selected to the ignore list.
- When VFM scans for new qtrees and you select a group of qtrees to add to the policy, the new qtrees not added to the policy are automatically added to the ignore list.

View the status of a SnapMirror

VFM enables you to view the status of SnapMirrors associated with a filer disaster recovery policy.

- To view all the SnapMirrors associated with a filer disaster recovery policy, select the policy to display a list of SnapMirrors on the Properties tab that appears in the right pane.

- To view all the SnapMirrors associated with a source filer, select the filer under the filer disaster recovery policy to display a list of SnapMirrors on the Properties tab that appears in the right pane.
- To view the SnapMirror associated with a source qtree, double-click a filer under the filer disaster recovery and select a qtree to display the SnapMirror on the Properties tab that appears in the right pane.

View links targeting data on a filer

View the links in your namespace that target data on filers participating in a filer disaster recovery policy.

1. Under a filer disaster recovery policy, select a filer, volume, or qtree to show a list of links on the Properties tab that appears in the right pane.
2. Double-click a link to view the properties of the link.

View information about replication operations

You can view information about replication operations for all policies or just one policy. By default, the information for all replication operations appears. You can filter the information to see only replication operations with problems or only replication operations in progress.

- To view information about replication operations for all policies, select the Disaster Recovery Policies folder and click the **Replication Tasks** tab in the right pane.
- To view information about replication operations for one policy, select the policy and click the **Replication Tasks** tab in the right pane.

Update properties of a policy

Update the properties of a filer disaster recovery policy.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
    - Right-click a filer disaster recovery policy and click **Properties**.
    - Click a filer disaster recovery policy and click Edit on the **Properties** tab that appears in the right pane.
2. Make the necessary changes and click **OK**.

Remove a filer, volume, or qtree from a policy

Removing a filer, volume, or qtree from a filer disaster recovery policy does not delete the SnapMirrors.

Perform one of the following actions:

- Right-click a filer, volume, or qtree under a filer disaster recovery policy and click **Remove From Filer DR Policy**.
- Select a filer, volume, or qtree under a filer disaster recovery policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Right-click anywhere on the page and click **Remove From Filer DR Policy**.

Delete a filer disaster recovery policy

Deleting a filer disaster recovery policy does not delete the SnapMirrors on the destination filer.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click the policy and click **Delete**.
   - Select the policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Right-click anywhere on the page and click **Delete**.
2. Click **Yes**.

Chapter 4 Server disaster recovery policies

This chapter explains how you can use VFM to create a disaster recovery policy to make data on servers highly available.

How to create and manage server disaster recovery policies

To create your first server disaster recovery policy, follow the basic steps listed below:

1. Create a server disaster recovery policy.
2. Select resource monitoring options.
3. Schedule resource monitoring.
4. Schedule status monitoring and replication.

Create a server disaster recovery policy

You can configure the policy to monitor for new resources on the primary server, schedule replication, and automatically fail over when a failure is detected.

Notes:

- Roots containing links participating in server disaster recovery policies can also be members of namespace availability policies.
- Links on DFS roots hosted on Windows NT 4 systems cannot be members of a server disaster recovery policy because VFM must be able to control storage target state for the links to perform a failover.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - On the **Tools** menu, click **New Policy**, point to **Disaster Recovery Policy**, and then click **Server Recovery Policy**.
   - Right-click the **Disaster Recovery Policies** folder in the Admin View, point to **New**, and then click **Server Disaster Recovery Policy**.
   - Right-click the **Server Recovery Policies** folder and click **New Server Recovery Policy**.
   - Right-click

, click **New**, point to **Disaster Recovery Policy**, and then click **Server Recovery Policy**.
2. Type a word or phrase that best describes this policy in the **Name** field. The name appears under the Server Recovery Policies folder and on the Properties tab of items that are members of the policy.
3. Type the name of a server or NetApp filer in the Primary and Secondary Server fields.
4. Select **Automatically failover** when you want VFM to automatically fail over all the links in the policy when a failure is detected.

5. Select **Update associated policies on failover** if links in the server disaster recovery are part of a multiprotocol namespace or namespace availability policy, and you want VFM to create new automount and export files referencing the new active targets after a failover.
6. You can select another monitoring location where monitoring of the targets of the server disaster recovery policy is performed. The default is to monitor from the VFM server. From the **Use the Monitor on** list, select the hostname of another monitoring agent.

Notes:

- The account under which the VFM server is running must have the appropriate permissions to create shares and subdirectories on the secondary server.
- Server disaster recovery policies do not use SnapMirror replication. If your primary and secondary servers are filers, it is recommended that you create a filer disaster recovery policy.
- If you uninstall a monitoring agent, ensure that disaster recovery policies that formerly used the uninstalled agent are reassigned to a currently available agent.

Select resource monitoring options

Select the namespaces you want VFM to monitor for links targeting the primary server. When new links are found, you can configure what you want VFM to do with them.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a server disaster recovery policy and click **Properties**.
   - Select a server disaster recovery policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Click Edit.
2. Click **Resource Monitoring Options**.
3. Click **Add** and type the name of a DFS root or logical folder in your namespace that you want VFM to monitor for links targeting the primary server.
4. Repeat Step 3 to add more items to the list.
5. Select what you want VFM to do when it finds links that do not have a target on the secondary server. Normally VFM shows the link with an error status and does not modify the link. You can select one of the other options:
   - **Add secondary target, use the primary target share as a template**. A share is created on the secondary server with the same name, security settings, and local path as the target on the primary server.
   - **Add secondary target, create a new directory and share**. Type a local path and VFM creates a name for the share. Select this option when there is a possibility that the secondary server might have a share with the same name.
6. Select what you want VFM to do when it finds links with more than two targets. Normally VFM shows the links with an error status and does not remove the targets that are not on the primary or secondary servers. You can select to have VFM remove all but the targets on the primary and secondary servers.
7. Normally VFM places all new links found in a Nonactive Links list. Links in the Nonactive Links list are not monitored or replicated. Select **Automatically add conformant links to the Active Links list** if you want VFM to automatically add new

links with two targets (one target each in the primary and secondary servers) to the Active Links list. Links in this list are monitored and replicated.

8. VFM enables you to add links to a server disaster recovery policy by dragging them to the policy. This method enables you to add links to the Nonactive Links list that do not have targets on the primary server. After the links are added to the Nonactive Links list, you can "fix" them, and then move them to the Active Links list. Select **Automatically remove links with no Primary Server target**, if you want VFM to automatically remove all the links you drag to the policy that do not have a target on the primary server.
9. Click **OK**.

Schedule resource monitoring

Set up the schedule to periodically monitor for new links on the primary server.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a server disaster recovery policy and click **Properties**.
   - Select a server disaster recovery policy to show a Properties tab on the right pane. Click Edit.
2. Click **Resource Monitoring Schedule**.
3. Click **Add** and configure the schedule.
4. If the policy fails to run at the scheduled time, VFM gives you the option of running the schedule again at a stated frequency. Select **Use alternate schedule when the policy fails** and type how frequently you want the schedule to run.
5. Click **OK**.

Schedule target monitoring and replication

- You can schedule status monitoring for the link appearing in the **Monitor field** in the General dialog box. When a failure is detected on the link, all the links in the policy are failed over.

Note: When you do not select a link to monitor, VFM randomly selects a link from among the links that are members of the policy.

- To schedule data replication on the server disaster recovery policy, see the following client disaster recovery policy topics:
  - "Schedule target monitoring"
  - "Schedule data replication"

Select replication options

VFM enables you to configure replication, file security, and replication differencing options for a server disaster recovery policy as well as other storage policies. See the following migration policy topics in the VFM Data Movement Policies Guide:

- "Select replication options"
- "Select file security replication options"
- "Select differential replication options"
- "Select file attribute replication options"

Notes:

- NFS data transfer is not available for server disaster recovery policies.
- When transferring data between NTFS source and destination, you need to think about inherited permissions and how they will affect permissions on the source and destination. If the source and destination are inheriting different permission settings from their parents, the result will be different file permissions between the source and destination.

Run customized commands

VFM enables you to run batch files in server disaster recovery policies. See the following client disaster recovery policy topics:

- "Run customized commands during failover processing"
- "Run customized commands during replication"
- "Run customized commands to determine a failed link"

Add links to a server disaster recovery policy

You can choose how you want to add links to a server disaster recovery policy. VFM monitors for links with a target on the primary server and adds the links to a Nonactive Links list.

To add links to the Active Links list:

When links are in the Active Links list, VFM monitors the link targets and replicates the data from the online target to the offline target. Only links with two targets, one each on the primary and secondary servers, can be moved to the Active Links list. To move a link from the Nonactive Links list to the Active Links list, perform one of the following actions:

- Drag the link to the Active Links list.
- Right-click the link and click **Move to Active Links List**.

Note: If you want VFM to automatically add these links to the Active Links list, select **Automatically add conformant links to the Active Links list** on the Resource Monitoring Options dialog box. See "Select resource monitoring options" for instructions.

To "fix" links in the Nonactive Links list:

VFM adds links to the Nonactive Links list with an error status when they do not have a target on the secondary server and when they have more than two targets. You must update the properties of the links before you can add them to the Active Links list.

- To view information about the error status of a link, click the **Status** tab for the policy.
- To update the links, perform one of the following actions:
  - Double-click the path of a link in the Status tab.
  - Right-click a link in the Properties tab and click **Properties**.
  - Double-click a link in the Properties tab and then click Edit

Note: You can configure the policy to remove extra targets on links VFM finds that contain targets on the primary and secondary servers. You can also configure the policy to add a second target to links VFM finds that do not contain a target on the secondary server. See "Select resource monitoring options" for instructions.

To drag a link to a server disaster recovery policy:

VFM enables you to manually add links to a server disaster recovery policy. You can drag a link to a policy and VFM adds the link to the Nonactive Links list.

Notes:

- When a link in the Nonactive Links list no longer has an error status, you can drag the link to the Active Links list.
- If you want to remove a link from the Active Links list, perform one of the following actions:
  - Drag the link to the Nonactive Links list.
  - Right-click the link and click **Move to Nonactive Links list**.
- You can configure the policy to automatically remove links you drag to the policy that do not have a target on the primary server. See "Select resource monitoring options" for instructions.

Start monitoring for new links immediately

You can manually start monitoring for new links on the primary server.

Perform one of the following actions:

- Right-click a server disaster recovery policy and click **Start Resource Monitoring Now**.
- Select a server disaster recovery policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Right-click anywhere on the tab and click **Start Resource Monitoring Now**.
- Select the **Server Recovery Policies** folder to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Right-click a policy and click **Start Resource Monitoring Now**.

Assign a link for the policy to monitor

In server disaster recovery policies, VFM monitors the status of one link. When a failure is detected for the link, VFM fails over all the links to the offline targets in the secondary server. If you do not select the link you want VFM to monitor, VFM randomly selects a link when the policy runs.

1. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Right-click a server disaster recovery policy and click Properties.
   - Select a server disaster recovery policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane and click Edit.
2. On the General dialog box, select a link from the **Monitor link** list.
3. Click **OK**.

Note: The **Monitor link** list contains all the links that are members of the policy. If no links appear on the list, you can add links to the policy by manually searching for new resources or scheduling resource monitoring.

Cancel resource monitoring in progress

VFM enables you to cancel resource monitoring that is in progress.

To check whether monitoring is in progress:

1. Select a policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane.
2. Scroll down to **Resource Monitoring in Progress**.

To cancel resource monitoring in progress:

Perform one of the following actions:

- Right-click the policy and click **Cancel Resource Monitoring In Progress**.
- Select the policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Right-click anywhere on the page and click **Cancel Resource Monitoring In Progress**.
- Select the Server Recovery Policies folder to show a Properties tab in the right pane. Right-click a policy and click **Cancel Resource Monitoring In Progress**.

Manage replication operations

Replication operations in server disaster recovery policies are managed in the same manner as in client disaster recovery policies. See the following topics:

- "View information about replication operations"
- "Start replication immediately"
- "Cancel a replication in progress"

Start failover or failback immediately

VFM enables you to manually fail over or fail back all the links in a server disaster recovery policy.

Note: The account used by the VFM server or monitoring agent, as well as any accounts used to run the VFM client, must have permission to make modifications to the DFS root containing the links in the server disaster recovery policy. If the account lacks these permissions, VFM cannot control the online/offline state of the link targets.

To manually fail over all links:

Manually fail over all the links in a server disaster recovery policy. Failover is performed to the offline target in the secondary server.

1. Right-click a server disaster recovery policy and click **Failover all Links**.
2. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Click **Replicate** to replicate contents from the active targets to the standby target. Failover is not performed. This enables you to synchronize data before you make the offline targets the active targets in each link.
   - Click **Change** to fail over to the offline targets without replicating contents. Select this option when you are sure that the data contained in the targets you want to activate is already synchronized with the active targets in each link.

To manually fail back all links:

Manually fail back all links in a server disaster recovery policy. Failback is performed to the offline target in the primary server.

1. Right-click a server disaster recovery policy and click **Failback all Links**.
2. Perform one of the following actions:
   - Click **Replicate** to replicate contents from the active targets to the offline targets. Failback is not performed. This enables you to synchronize data before you make the offline targets the active targets in each link.
   - Click **Change** to fail back to the offline targets without replicating contents. Select this option when you are sure that the data contained in the targets you want to activate is already synchronized with the active targets in each link.

Remove links from a server disaster recovery policy

To remove links from a server disaster recovery policy, perform any of the following actions:

- Select links that appear under the policy, right-click, and click **Remove from Disaster Recovery policy**.
- Select a policy to show a Properties tab in the right pane.
- Select the links under the **Active Links** list, right-click, and click **Remove from Disaster Recovery policy**.
- Select a link or links under the Nonactive Links list, right-click, and click **Remove from Disaster Recovery policy**.

- Right-click a link in the Logical View tree that is a member of a server disaster recovery policy and click **Remove from Disaster Recovery policy**.

Delete a server disaster recovery policy

Deleting a server disaster recovery policy does not delete the links or targets that are members of the policy from the namespace.

1. Right-click the policy and click **Delete**.
2. Click **Yes**.

Note: A policy cannot be deleted if it contains active links. To remove active links from a server disaster recovery policy, see "Remove links from a server disaster recovery policy."

Appendix

The following table lists the VFM guides. The list is arranged in ascending order by document title.

No.	Title	File name	Contents
1.	Advanced Configuration and Techniques	AdvancedConfig.pdf	• Explains how to use VFM to configure security permissions • Explains how to manage replication and monitoring agents • Explains how to run batch files in policies and reports • Explains how to make the VFM server highly available
2.	Data Lifecycle Automation Policies Guide	DataLifecyclePolicies.pdf	Explains how to create and manage archival migration policies to optimize storage.
3.	Data Movement Policies Guide	DataMovePolicies.pdf	• Explains how to transfer CIFS and NFS data by creating migration and replication policies • Explains how to transfer data between NetApp filers by creating SnapMirror policies • Explains how to load balance Windows servers by creating storage load balancing policies
4.	Disaster Recovery Policies Guide	DRPolicies.pdf	Explains how to make data highly available by creating client, filer, and server disaster recovery policies
5.	Getting Started Guide	GettingStarted.pdf	A tutorial to get you started using VFM. It explains how to install VFM and steps you through the process of creating a logical namespace, making the namespace highly available, making data highly available, transferring CIFS and NFS data, creating multiprotocol namespaces, virtualizing user home directories, and backing up data and the namespace.
6.	Manage Physical	PhysicalResources.pdf	Explains how to use VFM to work

No.	Title	File name	Contents
	Resources Guide		with NetApp filers, set replication properties, and work with Windows and UNIX machines
7.	Namespace Guide	Namespace.pdf	Explains how to create a DFS namespace (roots, links, and link targets), namespace creation, permission based, namespace availability, multiprotocol namespace, home folder, and namespace backup policies
8.	Reports Guide	Reports.pdf	Explains how to create and publish reports
9.	Snapshot Policies Guide	SnapshotPolicies.pdf	Explains how to use VFM to manage snapshots on NetApp filers using snapshot access and snapshot scheduling policies
10.	Troubleshooting Guide	Troubleshooting.pdf	• Includes diagnostic information, such as troubleshooting, event IDs, migration, replication, and status indicators • Provides examples of file exclusions and inclusions

Glossary

A

ACE: Access Control Entry, an entry in an Access Control List.

ACL: Access Control List, a list associated with a file that contains information about which users or groups have permission to access or modify the file.

Alternate volume: SEE Replica.

C

Child node: SEE DFS link.

CIFS: Common Internet File System. A file-sharing protocol based on the Microsoft Server Message Block (SMB). It enables you to share file systems over the Internet and Intranet. The CIFS protocol is used primarily for file sharing by Windows platforms.

Client: The user interface component of the application.

Consolidation DFS root: A special stand-alone DFS root that has its configuration information stored locally on a member server. The root must be hosted on Windows Server 2003.

D

Dependencies: The servers, drives, and shared folders that together contain the data published through the DFS namespace

DFS: Microsoft Distributed File System consists of software residing on network servers and clients that transparently links shared folders on different file servers into a single namespace for improved load balancing and data availability. NOTE: This should not be confused with Transarc's DFS product, which is a separate distributed file system product that is not interoperable with the Microsoft product.

DFS branch: SEE Shared folder.

DFS leaf: SEE Shared folder.

DFS link: Located under the DFS root. Forms a connection to one or more shared folders, DFS links, or another DFS root. NOTE: In Windows NT 4 terminology, this is referred to as a child node, a junction point, or an inter-DFS link.

DFS namespace: The logical view of shared file resources seen by users.

DFS path: A UNC path starting at a DFS root. Stand-alone DFS paths are rooted at a stand-alone root, while domain-based paths are rooted at a domain-based DFS root.

DFS root: The share at the top of the DFS topology. The starting point for the DFS links and shared folders that make up the DFS namespace.

DFS topology: Overall logical hierarchy of a distributed file system, including elements such as roots, links, shared folders, and replica sets.

DFS tree: The consolidated DFS view provided by the application, which includes the Admin View, Logical View, Physical View, and Reports.

DFS volume: SEE Shared folder.

Domain-based DFS root: A DFS root that has its configuration information stored in Active Directory. The root can have multiple root targets, which offers fault tolerance and load sharing at the root level.

E

Export: SEE NFS export

F

Fault-tolerant DFS: SEE Domain-based DFS root

FQDN: Fully-qualified Domain Name. A host, domain name, and a top-level domain. For example, www.nuview.com is a fully-qualified domain name where www is the host, .nuview is the second-level domain, and .com is the top-level domain.

FRS: Microsoft File Replication Service.

G

GID: Group Identification Number. A unique number assigned to identify a group of users in UNIX environments.

I

Inter-DFS link: SEE DFS link.

J

Junction point: SEE DFS link.

K

Key-pair: Consists of a public key and a corresponding private key. It is safe to distribute a public key,but a private key must be kept secret.

L

Link target: A DFS link can have as targets: 1 to N shared folders, OR 1 to N stand-alone DFS paths, OR only 1 domain-based DFS path.

M

Migration candidates: Items that match migration criteria in an archival migration policy. You can select which items you want to migrate. Items not selected for migration are automatically added to the exclusion list of the archival migration policy.

Migration tasks: Items to be migrated during a scheduled migration or manually at any time.

Monitoring agent: The component that can be installed to evaluate storage policies from a

different machine than the one where the application server is installed.

N

NFS: Network File System developed by Sun Microsystems. A file-sharing protocol that enables you to share file systems over the Internet and Intranet. NFS is used with both UNIX and non-UNIX computers.

NFS export: A directory that is published for access by NFS clients. The export specifies a directory to be exported and which machines have access to the directory. NFS exports are similar to CIFS shares in that they provide access to directories.

P

Pool: A group of storage locations.

Primary server: An active application server or monitoring agent.

Primary target: In a disaster recovery policy, this is the active target to which users are referred by the DFS root.

Q

qtree: A special directory of the root of a volume that behaves like a virtual subvolume with special attributes.

R

RAID: Redundant Array of Independent Disks enables file access even when a disk in a RAID group is damaged.

References: The DFS link targeting the selected physical item. For example, when you click a server under the Physical View tree, properties and associated DFS links appear.

Replica: A DFS root or DFS shared folder that provides an alternate path for a DFS link. NOTE: In Windows NT 4 terminology, this is referred to as an alternate volume.

Replica set: Two or more DFS roots or DFS shared folders that provide alternate paths for a DFS link.

Replication agent: The component deployed by the application server or monitoring agent component during configuration of storage policies that transfer CIFS data, or when you run a file differencing report. NOTES: Deployment of replication agents can be controlled through a machine's properties dialog box accessible from the Physical View. For data transfer using the NFS protocol, the replication agent must be installed manually.

Report schedule group: Enables you to set a schedule to automatically gather information. A report schedule group can be configured to start during off hours to offload network and computing resources during business hours. You can produce multiple reports from the data gathered without generating additional network traffic.

Report source group: Specifies the location where you want to gather information. It is assigned to a report schedule group. A report source group also enables you to specify batch files to run before and/or after the information is gathered.

Report type: Determines what information is gathered. Report types are assigned to report source groups.

S

Secondary target: SEE Standby target.

Server: The component that responds to requests from the client component, monitors the DFS namespace, and processes storage policies.

Shared folder: File or folder in the DFS namespace that can be accessed by users who have proper permissions. NOTE: In Windows NT 4, this is referred to as a DFS volume, leaf, or branch.

SID: Security identifier that uniquely identifies a Windows user or group.

Stand-alone DFS root: A DFS root that has its configuration information stored locally on the host server. The root has a single root target. When the root target is unavailable, the data referenced by links under the root is inaccessible.

Standby server: A machine that is standing by (not active) for the application server or a monitoring agent. During a failover, a standby server can become the active server.

Standby target: A target in a disaster recovery policy that is offline. During a failover, a standby target can become the active target.

Storage location: A combination of a server UNC path and the local path pointing to a directory in the file system. For example, \\rama:c:\ is a storage location representing the C drive on machine "rama" and \\secure.npb.com:/vol/vol0/myqtree is a storage location representing the qtree "myqtree" on volume vol0 on secure.npb.com.

T

Target: LINK TARGET: A shared folder, a DFS link, or a DFS root that is referenced by a DFS link. ROOT TARGET: A shared folder that is referenced by a DFS root. SEE ALSO Link target.

Trustee: The user account, group, or logon session to which an Access Control Entry (ACE) applies.

U

UID: User Identification Number. A unique number assigned to identify a user in UNIX environments.

UNIX file permissions: Control access to files and directories. Permissions can be applied to the owner of a file, a group, or everyone on the UNIX network.

W

Widelink namespace: A logical namespace hosted on a NetApp filer CIFS share that provides the benefits of a namespace without requiring additional Windows servers.

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