



# Install Tiebreaker 1.5

## ONTAP MetroCluster

NetApp  
February 13, 2026

This PDF was generated from [https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap-metrocluster/tiebreaker/task\\_configure\\_ssh\\_ontapi.html](https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap-metrocluster/tiebreaker/task_configure_ssh_ontapi.html) on February 13, 2026. Always check [docs.netapp.com](https://docs.netapp.com) for the latest.

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# Install Tiebreaker 1.5

## Configure admin access to ONTAP API and SSH

You can configure admin access to ONTAP API and SSH.

### Steps

1. Create an admin user with ONTAP API access: `security login create -user-or-group-name mcctb -application ontapi -authentication-method password`
2. Create an admin user with SSH access: `security login create -user-or-group-name mcctb -application ssh -authentication-method password`
3. Verify that the new admin users are created: `security login show`
4. Repeat these steps on the partner cluster.



Administrator authentication and RBAC is implemented.

## Install MetroCluster Tiebreaker 1.5 dependencies

### Related information

Depending on your host Linux operating system, you must install a MySQL or MariaDB server before installing or upgrading the Tiebreaker software.

### Steps

1. [Install JDK](#)
2. [Install and configure Vault](#)
3. Install MySQL or MariaDB server:

If the Linux host is	Then...
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7/CentOS 7	<a href="#">Install MySQL Server 5.5.30 or later and 5.6.x versions on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 or CentOS 7</a>
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8	<a href="#">Install MariaDB server on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8</a>

## Install JDK

You must install JDK on your host system before installing or upgrading the Tiebreaker software. Tiebreaker 1.5 and later supports OpenJDK 17, 18, or 19.

### Steps

1. Log in as a "root" user or a sudo user that can change to advanced privilege mode.

```
login as: root
root@mcctb's password:
Last login: Fri Jan  8 21:33:00 2017 from host.domain.com
```

## 2. Check for available JDK versions:

```
yum search openjdk
```

## 3. Install JDK 17,18, or 19.

The following command installs JDK 17:

```
yum install java-17-openjdk
```

## 4. Verify the installation:

```
java -version
```

A successful installation displays the following output:

```
openjdk version "17.0.2" 2022-01-18 LTS
OpenJDK Runtime Environment 21.9 (build 17.0.2+8-LTS)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM 21.9 (build 17.0.2+8-LTS, mixed mode, sharing)
```

## Install and configure Vault

If you do not have or want to use the local Vault server, you must install Vault. You can refer to this standard procedure for installing Vault, or refer to the Hashicorp installation instructions for alternative guidelines.



If you have a Vault server in your network, you can configure the MetroCluster Tiebreaker host to use that Vault installation. If you do this, you do not need to install Vault on the host.

### Steps

#### 1. Navigate to the /bin directory:

```
[root@mcctb] cd /bin
```

#### 2. Download the Vault zip file.

```
[root@mcctb /bin]# curl -sO
https://releases.hashicorp.com/vault/1.12.2/vault_1.12.2_linux_amd64.zip
```

#### 3. Unzip the Vault file.

```
[root@mcctb /bin]# unzip vault_1.12.2_linux_amd64.zip
Archive:  vault_1.12.2_linux_amd64.zip
  inflating: vault
```

4. Verify the installation.

```
[root@mcctb /bin]# vault -version
Vault v1.12.2 (415e1fe3118eebd5df6cb60d13defdc01aa17b03), built 2022-11-
23T12:53:46Z
```

5. Navigate to the /root directory:

```
[root@mcctb /bin] cd /root
```

6. Create a Vault configuration file under the /root directory.

At the [root@mcctb ~] prompt, copy and run the following command to create the config.hcl file:

```
# cat > config.hcl << EOF
storage "file" {
  address = "127.0.0.1:8500"
  path     = "/mcctb_vdata/data"
}
listener "tcp" {
  address      = "127.0.0.1:8200"
  tls_disable  = 1
}
EOF
```

7. Start the Vault server:

```
[root@mcctb ~] vault server -config config.hcl &
```

8. Export the Vault address.

```
[root@mcctb ~]# export VAULT_ADDR="http://127.0.0.1:8200"
```

9. Initialize Vault.

```
[root@mcctb ~]# vault operator init
```

```
2022-12-15T14:57:22.113+0530 [INFO] core: security barrier not initialized
2022-12-15T14:57:22.113+0530 [INFO] core: seal configuration missing, not initialized
2022-12-15T14:57:22.114+0530 [INFO] core: security barrier not initialized
2022-12-15T14:57:22.116+0530 [INFO] core: security barrier initialized: stored=1 shares=5 threshold=3
2022-12-15T14:57:22.118+0530 [INFO] core: post-unseal setup starting
2022-12-15T14:57:22.137+0530 [INFO] core: loaded wrapping token key
2022-12-15T14:57:22.137+0530 [INFO] core: Recorded vault version: vault version=1.12.2 upgrade time="2022-12-15 09:27:22.137200412 +0000 UTC" build date=2022-11-23T12:53:46Z
2022-12-15T14:57:22.137+0530 [INFO] core: successfully setup plugin catalog: plugin-directory=""
2022-12-15T14:57:22.137+0530 [INFO] core: no mounts; adding default mount table
2022-12-15T14:57:22.143+0530 [INFO] core: successfully mounted backend: type=cubbyhole version="" path=cubbyhole/
2022-12-15T14:57:22.144+0530 [INFO] core: successfully mounted backend: type=system version="" path=sys/
2022-12-15T14:57:22.144+0530 [INFO] core: successfully mounted backend: type=identity version="" path=identity/
2022-12-15T14:57:22.148+0530 [INFO] core: successfully enabled credential backend: type=token version="" path=token/ namespace="ID:root. Path: "
2022-12-15T14:57:22.149+0530 [INFO] rollback: starting rollback manager
2022-12-15T14:57:22.149+0530 [INFO] core: restoring leases
2022-12-15T14:57:22.150+0530 [INFO] expiration: lease restore complete
2022-12-15T14:57:22.150+0530 [INFO] identity: entities restored
2022-12-15T14:57:22.150+0530 [INFO] identity: groups restored
2022-12-15T14:57:22.151+0530 [INFO] core: usage gauge collection is disabled
2022-12-15T14:57:23.385+0530 [INFO] core: post-unseal setup complete
2022-12-15T14:57:23.387+0530 [INFO] core: root token generated
2022-12-15T14:57:23.387+0530 [INFO] core: pre-seal teardown starting
2022-12-15T14:57:23.387+0530 [INFO] rollback: stopping rollback manager
2022-12-15T14:57:23.387+0530 [INFO] core: pre-seal teardown complete

Unseal Key 1: <unseal_key_1_id>
Unseal Key 2: <unseal_key_2_id>
Unseal Key 3: <unseal_key_3_id>
Unseal Key 4: <unseal_key_4_id>
Unseal Key 5: <unseal_key_5_id>

Initial Root Token: <initial_root_token_id>
```

Vault initialized with 5 key shares and a key threshold of 3. Please securely distribute the key shares printed above. When the Vault is re-sealed, restarted, or stopped, you must supply at least 3 of these keys to unseal it before it can start servicing requests.

Vault does not store the generated root key. Without at least 3 keys to reconstruct the root key, Vault will remain permanently sealed!

It is possible to generate new unseal keys, provided you have a quorum of existing unseal keys shares. See "vault operator rekey" for more information.



You must record and store the key IDs and initial root token in a secure location for use later in the procedure.

#### 10. Export the Vault root token.

```
[root@mcctb ~]# export VAULT_TOKEN=<initial_root_token_id>
```

#### 11. Unseal Vault by using any three of the five keys that were created.

You must run the `vault operator unseal` command for each of the three keys:

a. Unseal vault by using the first key:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# vault operator unseal
Unseal Key (will be hidden):
Key          Value
---          -----
Seal Type    shamir
Initialized   true
Sealed       true
Total Shares 5
Threshold    3
Unseal Progress 1/3
Unseal Nonce  <unseal_key_1_id>
Version      1.12.2
Build Date   2022-11-23T12:53:46Z
Storage Type  file
HA Enabled   false
```

b. Unseal vault by using the second key:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# vault operator unseal
Unseal Key (will be hidden):
Key          Value
---          -----
Seal Type    shamir
Initialized   true
Sealed       true
Total Shares 5
Threshold    3
Unseal Progress 2/3
Unseal Nonce  <unseal_key_2_id>
Version      1.12.2
Build Date   2022-11-23T12:53:46Z
Storage Type  file
HA Enabled   false
```

c. Unseal vault by using the third key:

```

[root@mcctb ~]# vault operator unseal
Unseal Key (will be hidden):
2022-12-15T15:15:00.980+0530 [INFO]  core.cluster-listener.tcp:
starting listener: listener_address=127.0.0.1:8201
2022-12-15T15:15:00.980+0530 [INFO]  core.cluster-listener: serving
cluster requests: cluster_listen_address=127.0.0.1:8201
2022-12-15T15:15:00.981+0530 [INFO]  core: post-unseal setup starting
2022-12-15T15:15:00.981+0530 [INFO]  core: loaded wrapping token key
2022-12-15T15:15:00.982+0530 [INFO]  core: successfully setup plugin
catalog: plugin-directory=""
2022-12-15T15:15:00.983+0530 [INFO]  core: successfully mounted
backend: type=system version="" path=sys/
2022-12-15T15:15:00.984+0530 [INFO]  core: successfully mounted
backend: type=identity version="" path=identity/
2022-12-15T15:15:00.984+0530 [INFO]  core: successfully mounted
backend: type=cubbyhole version="" path=cubbyhole/
2022-12-15T15:15:00.986+0530 [INFO]  core: successfully enabled
credential backend: type=token version="" path=token/ namespace="ID:
root. Path: "
2022-12-15T15:15:00.986+0530 [INFO]  rollback: starting rollback
manager
2022-12-15T15:15:00.987+0530 [INFO]  core: restoring leases
2022-12-15T15:15:00.987+0530 [INFO]  expiration: lease restore
complete
2022-12-15T15:15:00.987+0530 [INFO]  identity: entities restored
2022-12-15T15:15:00.987+0530 [INFO]  identity: groups restored
2022-12-15T15:15:00.988+0530 [INFO]  core: usage gauge collection is
disabled
2022-12-15T15:15:00.989+0530 [INFO]  core: post-unseal setup complete
2022-12-15T15:15:00.989+0530 [INFO]  core: vault is unsealed
Key          Value
---          -----
Seal Type    shamir
Initialized   true
Sealed       false
Total Shares 5
Threshold    3
Version      1.12.2
Build Date   2022-11-23T12:53:46Z
Storage Type file
Cluster Name vault-cluster
Cluster ID   <cluster_id>
HA Enabled   false

```

12. Verify that the Vault sealed status is false.

```
[root@mcctb ~]# vault status
Key          Value
---          -----
Seal Type    shamir
Initialized  true
Sealed       false
Total Shares 5
Threshold    3
Version      1.12.2
Build Date   2022-11-23T12:53:46Z
Storage Type file
Cluster Name vault-cluster
Cluster ID   <cluster_id>
HA Enabled   false
```

13. Configure the Vault service to start on boot.

- Run the following command: `cd /etc/systemd/system`

```
[root@mcctb ~]# cd /etc/systemd/system
```

- At the `[root@mcctb system]` prompt, copy and run the following command to create the Vault service file.

```
# cat > vault.service << EOF
[Unit]
Description=Vault Service
After=mariadb.service

[Service]
Type=forking
ExecStart=/usr/bin/vault server -config /root/config.hcl &
Restart=on-failure

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF
```

- Run the following command: `systemctl daemon-reload`

```
[root@mcctb system]# systemctl daemon-reload
```

- Run the following command: `systemctl enable vault.service`

```
[root@mcctb system]# systemctl enable vault.service
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-
user.target.wants/vault.service → /etc/systemd/system/vault.service.
```



You are prompted to use this feature during the installation of MetroCluster Tiebreaker. If you want to change the method to unseal Vault, then you need to uninstall and reinstall the MetroCluster Tiebreaker software.

## Install MySQL Server 5.5.30 or later and 5.6.x versions on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 or CentOS 7

You must install MySQL Server 5.5.30 or later and 5.6.x version on your host system before installing or upgrading the Tiebreaker software. For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8, [Install MariaDB server](#).

### Steps

1. Log in as a root user or a sudo user that can change to advanced privilege mode.

```
login as: root
root@mcctb's password:
Last login: Fri Jan  8 21:33:00 2016 from host.domain.com
```

2. Add the MySQL repository to your host system:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# yum localinstall https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-
release-el6-11.noarch.rpm
```

```

Loaded plugins: product-id, refresh-packagekit, security, subscription-
manager
Setting up Local Package Process
Examining /var/tmp/yum-root-LLUw0r/mysql-community-release-el6-
5.noarch.rpm: mysql-community-release-el6-5.noarch
Marking /var/tmp/yum-root-LLUw0r/mysql-community-release-el6-
5.noarch.rpm to be installed
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package mysql-community-release.noarch 0:e16-5 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution
Dependencies Resolved
=====
=====
Package           Arch      Version
                                         Repository
Size
=====
=====
Installing:
mysql-community-release
                           noarch  el6-5 /mysql-community-release-el6-
5.noarch 4.3 k
Transaction Summary
=====
=====
Install      1 Package(s)
Total size: 4.3 k
Installed size: 4.3 k
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Downloading Packages:
Running rpm_check_debug
Running Transaction Test
Transaction Test Succeeded
Running Transaction
  Installing : mysql-community-release-el6-5.noarch
1/1
  Verifying   : mysql-community-release-el6-5.noarch
1/1
Installed:
  mysql-community-release.noarch 0:e16-5
Complete!

```

### 3. Disable the MySQL 57 repository:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# yum-config-manager --disable mysql57-community
```

#### 4. Enable the MySQL 56 repository:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# yum-config-manager --enable mysql56-community
```

#### 5. Enable the repository:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# yum repolist enabled | grep "mysql.-community."
```

mysql-connectors-community	MySQL Connectors Community
21	
mysql-tools-community	MySQL Tools Community
35	
mysql56-community	MySQL 5.6 Community Server
231	

#### 6. Install the MySQL Community server:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# yum install mysql-community-server
```

```
Loaded plugins: product-id, refresh-packagekit, security, subscription-
manager
This system is not registered to Red Hat Subscription Management. You
can use subscription-manager
to register.
Setting up Install Process
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
.....Output truncated.....
--> Package mysql-community-libs-compat.x86_64 0:5.6.29-2.el6 will be
obsoleting
--> Finished Dependency Resolution
Dependencies Resolved
=====
=====
Package           Arch   Version        Repository
Size
=====
=====
Installing:
  mysql-community-client      x86_64  5.6.29-2.el6  mysql56-community
18 M
    replacing  mysql.x86_64 5.1.71-1.el6
  mysql-community-libs        x86_64  5.6.29-2.el6  mysql56-community
1.9 M
```

```

        replacing mysql-libs.x86_64 5.1.71-1.el6
mysql-community-libs-compat      x86_64  5.6.29-2.el6  mysql56-community
1.6 M
        replacing mysql-libs.x86_64 5.1.71-1.el6
mysql-community-server          x86_64  5.6.29-2.el6  mysql56-community
53 M
        replacing mysql-server.x86_64 5.1.71-1.el6
Installing for dependencies:
mysql-community-common          x86_64  5.6.29-2.el6  mysql56-community
308 k

Transaction Summary
=====
=====
Install      5 Package(s)
Total download size: 74 M
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Downloading Packages:
(1/5): mysql-community-client-5.6.29-2.el6.x86_64.rpm | 18 MB
00:28
(2/5): mysql-community-common-5.6.29-2.el6.x86_64.rpm | 308 kB
00:01
(3/5): mysql-community-libs-5.6.29-2.el6.x86_64.rpm | 1.9 MB
00:05
(4/5): mysql-community-libs-compat-5.6.29-2.el6.x86_64.rpm | 1.6 MB
00:05
(5/5): mysql-community-server-5.6.29-2.el6.x86_64.rpm | 53 MB
03:42
-----
-----
Total                                         289 kB/s | 74 MB
04:24
warning: rpmts_HdrFromFdno: Header V3 DSA/SHA1 Signature, key ID
<key_id> NOKEY
Retrieving key from file:/etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-mysql
Importing GPG key 0x5072E1F5:
  Userid : MySQL Release Engineering <mysql-build@oss.oracle.com>
  Package: mysql-community-release-el6-5.noarch
            (@/mysql-community-release-el6-5.noarch)
  From   : file:/etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-mysql
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Running rpm_check_debug
Running Transaction Test
Transaction Test Succeeded
Running Transaction
  Installing : mysql-community-common-5.6.29-2.el6.x86_64

```

```
....Output truncated....  
1.el6.x86_64  
7/8  
  Verifying  : mysql-5.1.71-1.el6.x86_64  
8/8  
Installed:  
  mysql-community-client.x86_64 0:5.6.29-2.el6  
  mysql-community-libs.x86_64 0:5.6.29-2.el6  
  mysql-community-libs-compat.x86_64 0:5.6.29-2.el6  
  mysql-community-server.x86_64 0:5.6.29-2.el6  
  
Dependency Installed:  
  mysql-community-common.x86_64 0:5.6.29-2.el6  
  
Replaced:  
  mysql.x86_64 0:5.1.71-1.el6 mysql-libs.x86_64 0:5.1.71-1.el6  
  mysql-server.x86_64 0:5.1.71-1.el6  
Complete!
```

## 7. Start MySQL server:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# service mysqld start
```

```
Initializing MySQL database: 2016-04-05 19:44:38 0 [Warning] TIMESTAMP
with implicit DEFAULT value is deprecated. Please use
--explicit_defaults_for_timestamp server option (see documentation
for more details).
2016-04-05 19:44:38 0 [Note] /usr/sbin/mysqld (mysqld 5.6.29)
      starting as process 2487 ...
2016-04-05 19:44:38 2487 [Note] InnoDB: Using atomics to ref count
      buffer pool pages
2016-04-05 19:44:38 2487 [Note] InnoDB: The InnoDB memory heap is
      disabled
.....Output truncated.....
2016-04-05 19:44:42 2509 [Note] InnoDB: Shutdown completed; log sequence
      number 1625987
```

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SET A PASSWORD FOR THE MySQL root USER!  
To do so, start the server, then issue the following commands:

```
/usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'
/usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root -h mcctb password 'new-password'
```

Alternatively, you can run:

```
/usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation
```

which will also give you the option of removing the test databases and anonymous user created by default. This is strongly recommended for production servers.

.....Output truncated.....

WARNING: Default config file /etc/my.cnf exists on the system  
This file will be read by default by the MySQL server  
If you do not want to use this, either remove it, or use the  
--defaults-file argument to mysqld\_safe when starting the server

Starting mysqld: [ OK ]

## 8. Confirm that MySQL server is running:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# service mysqld status
```

```
mysqld (pid 2739) is running...
```

## 9. Configure security and password settings:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# mysql_secure_installation
```

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MySQL SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into MySQL to secure it, we'll need the current password for the root user. If you've just installed MySQL, and you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank, so you should just press enter here.

```
Enter current password for root (enter for none): <== on default
install
                                         hit enter here
OK, successfully used password, moving on...
```

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MySQL root user without the proper authorization.

```
Set root password? [Y/n] y
New password:
Re-enter new password:
Password updated successfully!
Reloading privilege tables..
... Success!
```

By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone to log into MySQL without having to have a user account created for them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a production environment.

```
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y
... Success!
```

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

```
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y
... Success!
```

By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed before moving into a production environment.

```
Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y
- Dropping test database...
ERROR 1008 (HY000) at line 1: Can't drop database 'test';
```

```
database doesn't exist
... Failed! Not critical, keep moving...
- Removing privileges on test database...
... Success!
```

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far will take effect immediately.

```
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y
... Success!
```

All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MySQL installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MySQL!

Cleaning up...

## 10. Verify that the MySQL login is working:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# mysql -u root -p
```

```
Enter password: <configured_password>
```

```
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
```

```
Your MySQL connection id is 17
```

```
Server version: 5.6.29 MySQL Community Server (GPL)
```

```
Copyright (c) 2000, 2016, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
```

```
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```

```
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

```
mysql>
```

If the MySQL login is working, the output will end at the mysql> prompt.

## Enable the MySQL autostart setting

You should verify that the autostart feature is turned on for the MySQL daemon. Turning on the MySQL daemon automatically restarts MySQL if the system on which the MetroCluster Tiebreaker software resides reboots. If the MySQL daemon is not running, the Tiebreaker software continues running, but it cannot be restarted and configuration changes cannot be made.

## Step

1. Verify that MySQL is enabled to autostart when booted:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# systemctl list-unit-files mysqld.service
```

UNIT FILE	State
<hr/>	
mysqld.service	enabled

If MySQL is not enabled to autostart when booted, see the MySQL documentation to enable the autostart feature for your installation.

## Install MariaDB server on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8

You must install MariaDB server on your host system before installing or upgrading the Tiebreaker software. For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 or CentOS 7, [Install MySQL Server](#).

## Before you begin

Your host system must be running on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.

## Steps

1. Log in as a `root` user or a user that can sudo to advanced privilege mode.

```
login as: root
root@mcctb's password:
Last login: Fri Jan  8 21:33:00 2017 from host.domain.com
```

## 2. Install the MariaDB server:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# yum install mariadb-server.x86_64
```

```
Installing for dependencies:
```

```
Transaction Summary
```

```
=====
```

```
Install 1 Package  (+8 Dependent packages)
Upgrade           ( 1 Dependent package)
```

```
Total download size: 22 M
```

```
Is this ok [y/d/N] : y
```

```
Downloading packages:
```

```
No Presto metadata available for base warning:
```

```
/var/cache/yum/x86_64/7/base/packages/mariadb-libs-5.5.56-
2.el7.x86_64.rpm:
Header V3 RSA/SHA256 Signature,
key ID f4a80eb5: NOKEY] 1.4 MB/s | 3.3 MB  00:00:13 ETA
Public key for mariadb-libs-5.5.56-2.el7.x86_64.rpm is not installed
(1/10): mariadb-libs-5.5.56-2.el7.x86_64.rpm | 757 kB  00:00:01
..
..
(10/10): perl-Net-Daemon-0.48-5.el7.noarch.rpm| 51 kB  00:00:01
```

```
-----
```

```
Installed:
```

```
  mariadb-server.x86_64 1:5.5.56-2.el7
```

```
Dependency Installed:
```

```
  mariadb.x86_64 1:5.5.56-2.el7
  perl-Compress-Raw-Bzip2.x86_64 0:2.061-3.el7
  perl-Compress-Raw-Zlib.x86_64 1:2.061-4.el7
  perl-DBD-MySQL.x86_64 0:4.023-5.el7
  perl-DBI.x86_64 0:1.627-4.el7
  perl-IO-Compress.noarch 0:2.061-2.el7
  perl-Net-Daemon.noarch 0:0.48-5.el7
  perl-PlRPC.noarch 0:0.2020-14.el7
```

```
Dependency Updated:
```

```
  mariadb-libs.x86_64 1:5.5.56-2.el7
```

```
Complete!
```

### 3. Start MariaDB server:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# systemctl start mariadb
```

### 4. Verify that the MariaDB server has started:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# systemctl status mariadb
```

```
[root@mcctb ~]# systemctl status mariadb
mariadb.service - MariaDB database server
...
Nov 08 21:28:59 mcctb systemd[1]: Starting MariaDB database server...
...
Nov 08 21:29:01 mcctb systemd[1]: Started MariaDB database server.
```

## 5. Configure the security and password settings:



When you are prompted for the root password, leave it empty and press enter to continue to configure the security and password settings.

```
[root@mcctb ~]# mysql_secure_installation
```

```
root@localhost systemd]# mysql_secure_installation
```

```
NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB
      SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!
```

In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank, so you should just press enter here.

```
Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...
```

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB root user without the proper authorisation.

```
Set root password? [Y/n] y
```

```
New password:
```

```
Re-enter new password:
```

```
Password updated successfully!
```

```
Reloading privilege tables..
```

```
... Success!
```

By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone

to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a

production environment.

```
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y
... Success!
```

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

```
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y
... Success!
```

By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed before moving into a production environment.

```
Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y
- Dropping test database...
... Success!
- Removing privileges on test database...
... Success!
```

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far will take effect immediately.

```
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n]
... Success!
```

Cleaning up...

All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MariaDB!

## Enable the autostart setting for the MariaDB server

You should verify that the autostart feature is turned on for the MariaDB server. If you do not enable the autostart feature, and the system on which the MetroCluster Tiebreaker software resides has to reboot, then the Tiebreaker software continues running, but the MariaDB service cannot be restarted and configuration changes cannot be made.

### Steps

1. Enable the autostart service:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# systemctl enable mariadb.service
```

2. Verify that MariaDB is enabled to autostart when booted:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# systemctl list-unit-files mariadb.service
```

UNIT	FILE	State
mariadb.service		enabled

## Install or upgrade to Tiebreaker 1.5

Perform a new installation or upgrade to Tiebreaker 1.5 on your host Linux operating system to monitor MetroCluster configurations.

### About this task

- Your storage system must be running a supported version of ONTAP. See the [Software requirements](#) table for more details.
- You must have installed OpenJDK by using the `yum install java-x.x.x-openjdk` command. Tiebreaker 1.5 and later supports OpenJDK 17, 18, or 19.
- You can install MetroCluster Tiebreaker as a non-root user with sufficient administrative privileges to perform the Tiebreaker installation, create tables and users, and set the user password.

### Steps

1. Download the MetroCluster Tiebreaker software and the MetroCluster\_Tiebreaker\_RPM\_GPG key.



The MetroCluster\_Tiebreaker\_RPM\_GPG key is available to download from the same page that you download the software package for Tiebreaker 1.5 on the NetApp Support Site.

[MetroCluster Tiebreaker \(Downloads\) - NetApp Support Site](#)

2. Log in to the host as the root user.
3. Create a non-root user and the `mcctbgrp` group.
  - a. Create a non-root user and set the password.

The following example commands create a non-root user named `mcctbuser1`:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# useradd mcctbuser1
[root@mcctb ~]# passwd mcctbuser1
Changing password for user mcctbuser1.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
```

- b. Create a group named `mcctbgrp`:

```
[root@mcctb ~~]# groupadd mcctbgrp
```

- c. Add the non-root user you created to the mcctbgrp group.

The following command adds mcctbuser1 to the mcctbgrp group:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# usermod -a -G mcctbgrp mcctbuser1
```

4. Verify the RPM file.

Run the following substeps from the directory containing the RPM key.

- a. Download and import the RPM key file:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# rpm --import MetroCluster_Tiebreaker_RPM_GPG.key
```

- b. Verify that the correct key was imported by checking the fingerprint.

The following example shows a correct key fingerprint:

```
root@mcctb:~/signing/mcctb-rpms# gpg --show-keys --with-fingerprint
MetroCluster_Tiebreaker_RPM_GPG.key
pub    rsa3072 2022-11-17 [SCEA] [expires: 2025-11-16]
      65AC 1562 E28A 1497 7BBD 7251 2855 EB02 3E77 FAE5
uid                               MCCTB-RPM (mcctb RPM production signing)
<mcctb-rpm@netapp.com>
```

- c. Verify the signature: `rpm --checksig NetApp-MetroCluster-Tiebreaker-Software-1.5-1.x86_64.rpm`

```
NetApp-MetroCluster-Tiebreaker-Software-1.5-1.x86_64.rpm: digests OK
```



You must only proceed with installation after you have successfully verified the signature.

5. Install or upgrade the Tiebreaker software:



You can only upgrade to Tiebreaker version 1.5 when you are upgrading from Tiebreaker version 1.4. Upgrading from earlier versions to Tiebreaker 1.5 is not supported.

Select the correct procedure depending on whether you're performing a new installation or upgrading an existing installation.

## Perform a new installation

- a. Retrieve and record the absolute path for Java:

```
[root@mcctb ~]# readlink -f /usr/bin/java
/usr/lib/jvm/java-19-openjdk-19.0.0.36-
2.rolling.el8.x86_64/bin/java
```

- b. Run the following command: `rpm -ivh NetApp-MetroCluster-Tiebreaker-Software-1.5-1.x86_64.rpm`

The system displays the following output for a successful installation:



When prompted during the installation, provide the non-root user that you previously created and assigned to the `mcctbgrp` group.

## Example

```
Verifying...
#####
Preparing...
#####
Updating / installing...
1:NetApp-MetroCluster-Tiebreaker-
So#####
Enter the absolute path for Java : /usr/lib/jvm/java-19-
openjdk-19.0.0.0.36-2.rolling.el8.x86_64/bin/java
Verifying if Java exists...
Found Java. Proceeding with the installation.
Enter host user account to use for the installation:
mcctbuser1
User account mcctbuser1 found. Proceeding with the
installation
Enter database user name:
root
Please enter database password for root
Enter password:
Sealed      false
Do you wish to auto unseal vault(y/n)?y
Enter the key1:
Enter the key2:
Enter the key3:
Success! Uploaded policy: mcctb-policy
Error enabling approle auth: Error making API request.
URL: POST http://127.0.0.1:8200/v1/sys/auth/approle
Code: 400. Errors:
* path is already in use at approle/
Success! Enabled the kv secrets engine at: mcctb/
Success! Data written to: auth/approle/role/mcctb-app
Password updated successfully in the vault.
Synchronizing state of netapp-metrocluster-tiebreaker-
software.service with SysV service script with
/usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable
netapp-metrocluster-tiebreaker-software
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-
user.target.wants/netapp-metrocluster-tiebreaker-
software.service → /etc/systemd/system/netapp-metrocluster-
tiebreaker-software.service.
Attempting to start NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software
services
Started NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software services
```

Successfully installed NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software version 1.5.

### Upgrading an existing installation

- Verify that a supported version of OpenJDK is installed and is the current Java version located on the host.



For upgrades to Tiebreaker 1.5, you must install either OpenJDK version 17, 18, or 19.

```
[root@mcctb ~]# readlink -f /usr/bin/java
/usr/lib/jvm/java-19-openjdk-19.0.0.0.36-
2.rolling.el8.x86_64/bin/java
```

- Verify the Vault service is unsealed and running: `vault status`

```
[root@mcctb ~]# vault status
Key          Value
---          -----
Seal Type    shamir
Initialized   true
Sealed       false
Total Shares 5
Threshold    3
Version      1.12.2
Build Date   2022-11-23T12:53:46Z
Storage Type  file
Cluster Name vault
Cluster ID   <cluster_id>
HA Enabled   false
```

- Upgrade the Tiebreaker software.

```
[root@mcctb ~]# rpm -Uvh NetApp-MetroCluster-Tiebreaker-Software-
1.5-1.x86_64.rpm
```

The system displays the following output for a successful upgrade:

## Example

```
Verifying...
#####
Preparing...
#####
Updating / installing...
1:NetApp-MetroCluster-Tiebreaker-
So#####
Enter the absolute path for Java : /usr/lib/jvm/java-19-
openjdk-19.0.0.0.36-2.rolling.el8.x86_64/bin/java
Verifying if Java exists...
Found Java. Proceeding with the installation.
Enter host user account to use for the installation:
mcctbuser1
User account mcctbuser1 found. Proceeding with the
installation
Sealed          false
Do you wish to auto unseal vault(y/n)?y
Enter the key1:
Enter the key2:
Enter the key3:
Success! Uploaded policy: mcctb-policy
Error enabling approle auth: Error making API request.
URL: POST http://127.0.0.1:8200/v1/sys/auth/approle
Code: 400. Errors:
* path is already in use at approle/
Success! Enabled the kv secrets engine at: mcctb/
Success! Data written to: auth/approle/role/mcctb-app
Enter database user name : root
Please enter database password for root
Enter password:
Password updated successfully in the database.
Password updated successfully in the vault.
Synchronizing state of netapp-metrocluster-tiebreaker-
software.service with SysV service script with
/usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable
netapp-metrocluster-tiebreaker-software
Attempting to start NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software
services
Started NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software services
Successfully upgraded NetApp MetroCluster Tiebreaker software
to version 1.5.
Cleaning up / removing...
```

```
2 :NetApp-MetroCluster-Tiebreaker-
So#####
##### [100%]
```



If you enter the wrong MySQL root password, the Tiebreaker software indicates that it was installed successfully, but displays "Access denied" messages. To resolve the issue, you must uninstall the Tiebreaker software by using the `rpm -e` command, and then reinstall the software by using the correct MySQL root password.

6. Check the Tiebreaker connectivity to the MetroCluster software by opening an SSH connection from the Tiebreaker host to each of the node management LIFs and cluster management LIFs.

#### Related information

[NetApp Support](#)

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