



## **CentOS**

### **SAN hosts and cloud clients**

NetApp  
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# CentOS

## Release notes

### ASM Mirroring

Automatic Storage Management (ASM) mirroring might require changes to the Linux multipath settings to allow ASM to recognize a problem and switch over to an alternate failure group. Most ASM configurations on ONTAP use external redundancy, which means that data protection is provided by the external array and ASM does not mirror data. Some sites use ASM with normal redundancy to provide two-way mirroring, normally across different sites. See [Oracle Databases on ONTAP](#) for further information.

## CentOS 8

### Use CentOS 8.5 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 8.5 with ONTAP as the target.

#### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 64-bit .rpm file.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

#### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed, you should upgrade or remove it, and then use the following steps to install the latest version.

#### Steps

1. Download the 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

#### SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

#### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series) /          device      host          lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)   lun-pathname filename      adapter  protocol  size
Product
-----
data_vserver             /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb     host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver             /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc     host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver             /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd     host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver             /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde     host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
```

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 8.5 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 8.5 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

## All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a098038303634722b4d59646c4436 dm-28 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50' hwhandler='1
alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| 11:0:7:1 sdfi 130:64 active ready running
| 11:0:9:1 sdiy 8:288 active ready running
| 11:0:10:1 sdml 69:464 active ready running
| 11:0:11:1 sdpt 131:304 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a098038303634722b4d59646c4436 dm-28 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50' hwhandler='1
alua' wp=rw
|-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| 16:0:6:35 sdwb 69:624 active ready running
| 16:0:5:35 sdun 66:752 active ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
| 15:0:0:35 sda j 66:48 active ready running
| 15:0:1:35 sdb x 68:176 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

CentOS 8.5 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```

blacklist {
    wwid      360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode   "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode   "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode   "^cciss.*"
}

```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	yes
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	"infinity"
<code>failback</code>	immediate
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	5
<code>features</code>	"2 pg_init_retries 50"
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	"yes"
<code>hardware_handler</code>	"0"
<code>no_path_retry</code>	queue
<code>path_checker</code>	"tur"
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	"group_by_prio"
<code>path_selector</code>	"service-time 0"
<code>polling_interval</code>	5
<code>prio</code>	"ontap"
<code>product</code>	LUN.*
<code>retain_attached_hw_handler</code>	yes
<code>rr_weight</code>	"uniform"
<code>user_friendly_names</code>	no
<code>vendor</code>	NETAPP

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected

specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```
defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product       "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker   tur
    }
}
```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

There are no known issues for the CentOS 8.5 with ONTAP release.

## Use CentOS 8.4 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 8.4 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 64-bit .rpm file.

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### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed, you should upgrade or remove it, and then use the following steps to install the latest version.

### Steps

1. Download the 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```





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The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series) /          device      host          lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)   lun-pathname filename      adapter      protocol      size
Product
-----
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb      host16       FCP
120.0g cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc      host15       FCP
120.0g cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd      host16       FCP
120.0g cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde      host15       FCP
120.0g cDOT
```

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 8.4 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 8.4 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

#### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a098038303634722b4d59646c4436 dm-28 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50' hwhandler='1
alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
  |- 11:0:7:1      sdfi   130:64   active ready running
  |- 11:0:9:1      sdiy    8:288   active ready running
  |- 11:0:10:1     sdml   69:464   active ready running
  |- 11:0:11:1     sdpt   131:304  active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

#### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
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size=80G features='3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50' hwhandler='1
alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 16:0:6:35 sdwb 69:624 active ready running
| |- 16:0:5:35 sdun 66:752 active ready running
`+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 15:0:0:35 sdaj 66:48 active ready running
  |- 15:0:1:35 sdbx 68:176 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

CentOS 8.4 is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st)[0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

## Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

sda is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid      360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode   "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode   "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode   "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
detect_prio	yes
dev_loss_tmo	"infinity"
failback	immediate
fast_io_fail_tmo	5
features	"2 pg_init_retries 50"
flush_on_last_del	"yes"
hardware_handler	"0"
no_path_retry	queue
path_checker	"tur"
path_grouping_policy	"group_by_prio"
path_selector	"service-time 0"
polling_interval	5
prio	"ontap"

Parameter	Setting
product	LUN.*
retain_attached_hw_handler	yes
rr_weight	"uniform"
user_friendly_names	no
vendor	NETAPP

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```
defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
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devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}
```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

There are no known issues for the CentOS 8.4 with ONTAP release.

## Use CentOS 8.3 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 8.3 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 64-bit .rpm file.

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- 1. Download the 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
- 2. Install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
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Example output:

controller(7mode/E-Series) / vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)    lun-pathname		device filename	host adapter	protocol	lun size
Product					
-----					
data_vserver	/vol/vol1/lun1	/dev/sdb	host16	FCP	
120.0g   cDOT					
data_vserver	/vol/vol1/lun1	/dev/sdc	host15	FCP	
120.0g   cDOT					
data_vserver	/vol/vol2/lun2	/dev/sdd	host16	FCP	
120.0g   cDOT					
data_vserver	/vol/vol2/lun2	/dev/sde	host15	FCP	
120.0g   cDOT					

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

### Multipathing

For CentOS 8.3 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 8.3 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

#### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a098038303634722b4d59646c4436 dm-28 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50' hwhandler='1
alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
|- 11:0:7:1      sdfi    130:64    active ready running
|- 11:0:9:1      sdiy    8:288     active ready running
|- 11:0:10:1     sdml    69:464    active ready running
|- 11:0:11:1     sdpt    131:304    active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

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The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

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alua' wp=rw
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|  |- 16:0:6:35 sdwb 69:624 active ready running
|  |- 16:0:5:35 sdun 66:752 active ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
    |- 15:0:0:35 sda 66:48 active ready running
    |- 15:0:1:35 sdb 68:176 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

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The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

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```

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    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}

```

Replace the <DevId> with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

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1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```

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360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833

```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```

blacklist {
    wwid 360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
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    devnode "^hd[a-z] *"
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```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	yes
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	"infinity"
<code>failback</code>	immediate
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	5

Parameter	Setting
features	"2 pg_init_retries 50"
flush_on_last_del	"yes"
hardware_handler	"0"
no_path_retry	queue
path_checker	"tur"
path_grouping_policy	"group_by_prio"
path_selector	"service-time 0"
polling_interval	5
prio	"ontap"
product	LUN.*
retain_attached_hw_handler	yes
rr_weight	"uniform"
user_friendly_names	no
vendor	NETAPP

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```
defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}
```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

## Known issues

For CentOS (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.3.

## Use CentOS 8.2 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 8.2 with ONTAP as the target.

## Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 64-bit .rpm file.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed, you should upgrade or remove it, and then use the following steps to install the latest version.

### Steps

1. Download the 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

controller (7mode/E-Series) / vserver (cDOT/FlashRay) Product	lun-pathname	device filename	host adapter	protocol	lun size
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol1/lun1	/dev/sdb	host16	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol1/lun1	/dev/sdc	host15	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol2/lun2	/dev/sdd	host16	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol2/lun2	/dev/sde	host15	FCP	

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 8.2 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 8.2 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

There should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, which means they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a098038303634722b4d59646c4436 dm-28 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50' hwhandler='1
alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 16:0:6:35 sdwb 69:624 active ready running
| |- 16:0:5:35 sdun 66:752 active ready running
`+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
|- 15:0:0:35 sdaj 66:48 active ready running
|- 15:0:1:35 sdbx 68:176 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The CentOS 8.2 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

sda is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid      360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode   "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode   "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode   "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
detect_prio	yes
dev_loss_tmo	"infinity"
failback	immediate
fast_io_fail_tmo	5
features	"2 pg_init_retries 50"
flush_on_last_del	"yes"
hardware_handler	"0"
no_path_retry	queue
path_checker	"tur"
path_grouping_policy	"group_by_prio"
path_selector	"service-time 0"
polling_interval	5
prio	"ontap"
product	LUN.*

Parameter	Setting
retain_attached_hw_handler	yes
rr_weight	"uniform"
user_friendly_names	no
vendor	NETAPP

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```
defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker   tur
    }
}
```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

For CentOS (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.2.

## Use CentOS 8.1 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 8.1 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 64-bit .rpm file.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do

not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

**What you'll need**

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed, you should upgrade or remove it, and then use the following steps to install the latest version.

**Steps**

- 1. Download the 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
- 2. Install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

**SAN Toolkit**

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

**Example**

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

controller(7mode/E-Series) / vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)    lun-pathname		device filename	host adapter	lun protocol	size
Product					
-----					
data_vserver 120.0g   cDOT	/vol/vol1/lun1	/dev/sdb	host16	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g   cDOT	/vol/vol1/lun1	/dev/sdc	host15	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g   cDOT	/vol/vol2/lun2	/dev/sdd	host16	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g   cDOT	/vol/vol2/lun2	/dev/sde	host15	FCP	

**SAN Booting**

**What you'll need**



If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

### Multipathing

For CentOS 8.1 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 8.1 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

#### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

#### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a098038303634722b4d59646c4436 dm-28 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50' hwhandler='1
alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
  |- 11:0:7:1      sdfi   130:64   active ready running
  |- 11:0:9:1      sdiy    8:288   active ready running
  |- 11:0:10:1     sdml   69:464   active ready running
  |- 11:0:11:1     sdpt   131:304  active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

#### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a

different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a098038303634722b4d59646c4436 dm-28 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=10G features='3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50' hwhandler='1
alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 16:0:6:35 sdwb 69:624 active ready running
| |- 16:0:5:35 sdun 66:752 active ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
    |- 15:0:0:35 sdaj 66:48 active ready running
    |- 15:0:1:35 sdbx 68:176 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Recommended Settings

The CentOS 8.1 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^ (ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the <DevId> with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid      360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode   "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode   "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode   "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	<code>"infinity"</code>
<code>failback</code>	<code>immediate</code>
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>features</code>	<code>"2 pg_init_retries 50"</code>
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	<code>"yes"</code>
<code>hardware_handler</code>	<code>"0"</code>
<code>no_path_retry</code>	<code>queue</code>
<code>path_checker</code>	<code>"tur"</code>
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	<code>"group_by_prio"</code>

Parameter	Setting
path_selector	"service-time 0"
polling_interval	5
prio	"ontap"
product	LUN.*
retain_attached_hw_handler	yes
rr_weight	"uniform"
user_friendly_names	no
vendor	NETAPP

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```
defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}
```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

For CentOS (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.1.

## Use CentOS 8.0 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 8.0 with ONTAP as the target.

## Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 64-bit .rpm file.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed, you should upgrade or remove it, and then use the following steps to install the latest version.

### Steps

1. Download the 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
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Example output:

controller (7mode/E-Series) / vserver (cDOT/FlashRay) Product	lun-pathname	device filename	host adapter	protocol	lun size
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data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol1/lun1	/dev/sdc	host15	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol2/lun2	/dev/sdd	host16	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol2/lun2	/dev/sde	host15	FCP	

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 8.0 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 8.0 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a098038303634722b4d59646c4436 dm-28 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50' hwhandler='1
alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
  |- 11:0:7:1      sdfi    130:64    active ready running
  |- 11:0:9:1      sdiy    8:288     active ready running
  |- 11:0:10:1     sdml    69:464    active ready running
  |- 11:0:11:1     sdpt    131:304   active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a098038303634722b4d59646c4436 dm-28 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50' hwhandler='1
alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
  |- 11:0:7:1      sdfi    130:64    active ready running
  |- 11:0:9:1      sdiy    8:288     active ready running
  |- 11:0:10:1     sdml    69:464    active ready running
  |- 11:0:11:1     sdpt    131:304   active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Recommended Settings

The CentOS 8.0 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid 360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in



consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
detect_prio	yes
dev_loss_tmo	"infinity"
failback	immediate
fast_io_fail_tmo	5
features	"2 pg_init_retries 50"
flush_on_last_del	"yes"
hardware_handler	"0"
no_path_retry	queue
path_checker	"tur"
path_grouping_policy	"group_by_prio"
path_selector	"service-time 0"
polling_interval	5
prio	"ontap"
product	LUN.*
retain_attached_hw_handler	yes
rr_weight	"uniform"
user_friendly_names	no
vendor	NETAPP

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```

defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker   tur
    }
}

```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

For CentOS (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.0.

## CentOS 7

### Use CentOS 7.9 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 7.9 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series)/          device      host          lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)  lun-pathname filename  adapter  protocol  size
Product
-----
data_vserver            /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb    host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver            /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc    host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver            /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd    host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver            /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde    host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
```

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 7.9 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 7.9 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

#### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
|- 11:0:7:1 sdfi 130:64 active ready running
|- 11:0:9:1 sdiy 8:288 active ready running
|- 11:0:10:1 sdml 69:464 active ready running
|- 11:0:11:1 sdpt 131:304 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

#### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 11:0:1:0 sdj 8:144 active ready running
| |- 11:0:2:0 sdr 65:16 active ready running
`+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
|- 11:0:0:0 sdb 8:i6 active ready running
|- 12:0:0:0 sdz 65:144 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The CentOS 7.9 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

sda is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in /etc/multipath.conf:

```
blacklist {
    wwid      360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode   "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode   "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode   "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your /etc/multipath.conf file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical multipathd parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the multipath.conf file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
detect_prio	yes
dev_loss_tmo	"infinity"
failback	immediate
fast_io_fail_tmo	5
features	"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"
flush_on_last_del	"yes"
hardware_handler	"0"
no_path_retry	queue
path_checker	"tur"
path_grouping_policy	"group_by_prio"
path_selector	"service-time 0"
polling_interval	5
prio	"ontap"
product	LUN.*

Parameter	Setting
retain_attached_hw_handler	yes
rr_weight	"uniform"
user_friendly_names	no
vendor	NETAPP

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```
defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}
```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

The CentOS 7.9 with ONTAP release has the following known issues:

NetApp Bug ID	Title	Description	Bugzilla ID
1440718	If you unmap or map a LUN without performing a SCSI rescan, it might lead to data corruption on the host.	When you set the 'disable_changed_wwids' multipath configuration parameter to YES, it disables access to the path device in the event of a WWID change. Multipath will disable access to the path device until the WWID of the path is restored to the WWID of the multipath device. To learn more, see <a href="#">NetApp Knowledge Base: The filesystem corruption on iSCSI LUN on the Oracle Linux 7</a> .	N/A

## Use CentOS 7.8 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 7.8 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

### SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the



LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series)/          device      host          lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)   lun-pathname filename  adapter  protocol  size
Product
-----
data_vserver             /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb    host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver             /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc    host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver             /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd    host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver             /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde    host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
```

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 7.8 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 7.8 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

#### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
  |- 11:0:7:1      sdfi   130:64   active ready running
  |- 11:0:9:1      sdiy    8:288    active ready running
  |- 11:0:10:1     sdml   69:464    active ready running
  |- 11:0:11:1     sdpt   131:304   active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

#### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 11:0:1:0 sdj 8:144 active ready running
| |- 11:0:2:0 sdr 65:16 active ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 11:0:0:0 sdb 8:i6 active ready running
  |- 12:0:0:0 sdz 65:144 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The CentOS 7.8 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```

blacklist {
    wwid      360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode   "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode   "^hd[a-z] "
    devnode   "^cciss.*"
}

```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	yes
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	"infinity"
<code>failback</code>	immediate
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	5
<code>features</code>	"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	"yes"
<code>hardware_handler</code>	"0"
<code>no_path_retry</code>	queue
<code>path_checker</code>	"tur"
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	"group_by_prio"
<code>path_selector</code>	"service-time 0"
<code>polling_interval</code>	5
<code>prio</code>	"ontap"
<code>product</code>	LUN.*
<code>retain_attached_hw_handler</code>	yes
<code>rr_weight</code>	"uniform"
<code>user_friendly_names</code>	no
<code>vendor</code>	NETAPP

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected

specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```
defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker   tur
    }
}
```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

The CentOS 7.8 with ONTAP release has the following known issues:

NetApp Bug ID	Title	Description	Bugzilla ID
1440718	If you unmap or map a LUN without performing a SCSI rescan, it might lead to data corruption on the host.	When you set the 'disable_changed_wwids' multipath configuration parameter to YES, it disables access to the path device in the event of a WWID change. Multipath will disable access to the path device until the WWID of the path is restored to the WWID of the multipath device. To learn more, see <a href="#">NetApp Knowledge Base: The filesystem corruption on iSCSI LUN on the Oracle Linux 7.</a>	N/A

### Use CentOS 7.7 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 7.7 with ONTAP as the target.

## Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

controller (7mode/E-Series) / vserver (cDOT/FlashRay) Product	lun-pathname	device filename	host adapter	protocol	lun size
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol1/lun1	/dev/sdb	host16	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol1/lun1	/dev/sdc	host15	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol2/lun2	/dev/sdd	host16	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol2/lun2	/dev/sde	host15	FCP	

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 7.7 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 7.7 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
  |- 11:0:7:1      sdfi   130:64   active ready running
  |- 11:0:9:1      sdiy    8:288    active ready running
  |- 11:0:10:1     sdml   69:464    active ready running
  |- 11:0:11:1     sdpt   131:304   active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 11:0:1:0 sdj    8:144   active ready running
| |- 11:0:2:0 sdr    65:16   active ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 11:0:0:0 sdb    8:i6    active ready running
  |- 12:0:0:0 sdz    65:144  active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Recommended Settings

The CentOS 7.7 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```



The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid 360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they

will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	<code>"infinity"</code>
<code>failback</code>	<code>immediate</code>
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>features</code>	<code>"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"</code>
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	<code>"yes"</code>
<code>hardware_handler</code>	<code>"0"</code>
<code>no_path_retry</code>	<code>queue</code>
<code>path_checker</code>	<code>"tur"</code>
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	<code>"group_by_prio"</code>
<code>path_selector</code>	<code>"service-time 0"</code>
<code>polling_interval</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>prio</code>	<code>"ontap"</code>
<code>product</code>	<code>LUN.*</code>
<code>retain_attached_hw_handler</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>rr_weight</code>	<code>"uniform"</code>
<code>user_friendly_names</code>	<code>no</code>
<code>vendor</code>	<code>NETAPP</code>

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```

defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}

```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

The CentOS 7.7 with ONTAP release has the following known issues:

NetApp Bug ID	Title	Description	Bugzilla ID
1440718	If you unmap or map a LUN without performing a SCSI rescan, it might lead to data corruption on the host.	When you set the 'disable_changed_wwids' multipath configuration parameter to YES, it disables access to the path device in the event of a WWID change. Multipath will disable access to the path device until the WWID of the path is restored to the WWID of the multipath device. To learn more, see <a href="#">NetApp Knowledge Base: The filesystem corruption on iSCSI LUN on the Oracle Linux 7.</a>	N/A

### Use CentOS 7.6 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 7.6 with ONTAP as the target.

## Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

controller(7mode/E-Series) / vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)    lun-pathname    filename    device    host    adapter    protocol    lun    size	Product
data_vserver 120.0g    cDOT	/vol/vol1/lun1    /dev/sdb    host16    FCP
data_vserver 120.0g    cDOT	/vol/vol1/lun1    /dev/sdc    host15    FCP
data_vserver 120.0g    cDOT	/vol/vol2/lun2    /dev/sdd    host16    FCP
data_vserver 120.0g    cDOT	/vol/vol2/lun2    /dev/sde    host15    FCP

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs. The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
  |- 11:0:7:1    sdfi   130:64    active ready running
  |- 11:0:9:1    sdiy    8:288     active ready running
  |- 11:0:10:1   sdml   69:464    active ready running
  |- 11:0:11:1   sdpt   131:304   active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 11:0:1:0 sdj 8:144 active ready running
| |- 11:0:2:0 sdr 65:16 active ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
    |- 11:0:0:0 sdb 8:i6 active ready running
    |- 12:0:0:0 sdz 65:144 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The CentOS 7.6 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```

blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}

```

Replace the <DevId> with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```

# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833

```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```

blacklist {
    wwid 360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}

```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	yes
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	"infinity"
<code>failback</code>	immediate
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	5

Parameter	Setting
features	"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"
flush_on_last_del	"yes"
hardware_handler	"0"
no_path_retry	queue
path_checker	"tur"
path_grouping_policy	"group_by_prio"
path_selector	"service-time 0"
polling_interval	5
prio	"ontap"
product	LUN.*
retain_attached_hw_handler	yes
rr_weight	"uniform"
user_friendly_names	no
vendor	NETAPP

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```
defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}
```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.



## Known issues

The CentOS 7.6 with ONTAP release has the following known issues:

NetApp Bug ID	Title	Description	Bugzilla ID
1440718	If you unmap or map a LUN without performing a SCSI rescan, it might lead to data corruption on the host.	When you set the 'disable_changed_wwids' multipath configuration parameter to YES, it disables access to the path device in the event of a WWID change. Multipath will disable access to the path device until the WWID of the path is restored to the WWID of the multipath device. To learn more, see <a href="#">NetApp Knowledge Base: The filesystem corruption on iSCSI LUN on the Oracle Linux 7</a> .	N/A

## Use CentOS 7.5 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 7.5 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series)/          device      host          lun
vservers(cDOT/FlashRay)  lun-pathname filename  adapter  protocol  size
Product
-----
data_vservers            /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb  host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vservers            /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc  host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vservers            /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd  host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vservers            /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde  host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
```

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 7.5 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 7.5 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

#### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
   |- 11:0:7:1      sdfi   130:64   active ready running
   |- 11:0:9:1      sdiy    8:288    active ready running
   |- 11:0:10:1     sdml   69:464    active ready running
   |- 11:0:11:1     sdpt   131:304   active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

#### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 11:0:1:0 sdj 8:144 active ready running
| |- 11:0:2:0 sdr 65:16 active ready running
`+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 11:0:0:0 sdb 8:i6 active ready running
  |- 12:0:0:0 sdz 65:144 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The CentOS 7.5 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

sda is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in /etc/multipath.conf:

```
blacklist {
    wwid      360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode   "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode   "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode   "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your /etc/multipath.conf file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical multipathd parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the multipath.conf file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
detect_prio	yes
dev_loss_tmo	"infinity"
failback	immediate
fast_io_fail_tmo	5
features	"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"
flush_on_last_del	"yes"
hardware_handler	"0"
no_path_retry	queue
path_checker	"tur"
path_grouping_policy	"group_by_prio"
path_selector	"service-time 0"
polling_interval	5
prio	"ontap"
product	LUN.*

Parameter	Setting
retain_attached_hw_handler	yes
rr_weight	"uniform"
user_friendly_names	no
vendor	NETAPP

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```
defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker   tur
    }
}
```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

The CentOS 7.5 with ONTAP release has the following known issues:

NetApp Bug ID	Title	Description	Bugzilla ID
1440718	If you unmap or map a LUN without performing a SCSI rescan, it might lead to data corruption on the host.	When you set the 'disable_changed_wwids' multipath configuration parameter to YES, it disables access to the path device in the event of a WWID change. Multipath will disable access to the path device until the WWID of the path is restored to the WWID of the multipath device. To learn more, see <a href="#">NetApp Knowledge Base: The filesystem corruption on iSCSI LUN on the Oracle Linux 7</a> .	N/A

## Use CentOS 7.4 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 7.4 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

### SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the

LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series)/          device      host          lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)   lun-pathname filename  adapter  protocol  size
Product
-----
data_vserver             /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb    host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver             /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc    host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver             /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd    host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver             /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde    host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
```

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 7.4 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 7.4 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.



The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

#### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
  |- 11:0:7:1      sdfi   130:64   active ready running
  |- 11:0:9:1      sdiy    8:288    active ready running
  |- 11:0:10:1     sdml   69:464    active ready running
  |- 11:0:11:1     sdpt   131:304   active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

#### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 11:0:1:0 sdj    8:144   active ready running
| |- 11:0:2:0 sdr    65:16   active ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 11:0:0:0 sdb    8:i6    active ready running
  |- 12:0:0:0 sdz    65:144   active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The CentOS 7.4 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```

blacklist {
    wwid      360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode   "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode   "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode   "^cciss.*"
}

```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	yes
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	"infinity"
<code>failback</code>	immediate
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	5
<code>features</code>	"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	"yes"
<code>hardware_handler</code>	"0"
<code>no_path_retry</code>	queue
<code>path_checker</code>	"tur"
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	"group_by_prio"
<code>path_selector</code>	"service-time 0"
<code>polling_interval</code>	5
<code>prio</code>	"ontap"
<code>product</code>	LUN.*
<code>retain_attached_hw_handler</code>	yes
<code>rr_weight</code>	"uniform"
<code>user_friendly_names</code>	no
<code>vendor</code>	NETAPP

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected

specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```
defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}
```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

The CentOS 7.4 with ONTAP release has the following known issues:

NetApp Bug ID	Title	Description	Bugzilla ID
1440718	If you unmap or map a LUN without performing a SCSI rescan, it might lead to data corruption on the host.	When you set the 'disable_changed_wwids' multipath configuration parameter to YES, it disables access to the path device in the event of a WWID change. Multipath will disable access to the path device until the WWID of the path is restored to the WWID of the multipath device. To learn more, see <a href="#">NetApp Knowledge Base: The filesystem corruption on iSCSI LUN on the Oracle Linux 7.</a>	N/A

## Use CentOS 7.3 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 7.3 with ONTAP as the target.

## Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

controller (7mode/E-Series) / vserver (cDOT/FlashRay) Product	lun-pathname	device filename	host adapter	protocol	lun size
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol1/lun1	/dev/sdb	host16	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol1/lun1	/dev/sdc	host15	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol2/lun2	/dev/sdd	host16	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol2/lun2	/dev/sde	host15	FCP	

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 7.3 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 7.3 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
  |- 11:0:7:1      sdfi   130:64   active ready running
  |- 11:0:9:1      sdiy    8:288    active ready running
  |- 11:0:10:1     sdml   69:464    active ready running
  |- 11:0:11:1     sdpt   131:304   active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 11:0:1:0 sdj    8:144   active ready running
| |- 11:0:2:0 sdr    65:16   active ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 11:0:0:0 sdb    8:i6    active ready running
  |- 12:0:0:0 sdz    65:144  active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Recommended Settings

The CentOS 7.3 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid 360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they



will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	<code>"infinity"</code>
<code>failback</code>	<code>immediate</code>
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>features</code>	<code>"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"</code>
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	<code>"yes"</code>
<code>hardware_handler</code>	<code>"0"</code>
<code>no_path_retry</code>	<code>queue</code>
<code>path_checker</code>	<code>"tur"</code>
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	<code>"group_by_prio"</code>
<code>path_selector</code>	<code>"service-time 0"</code>
<code>polling_interval</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>prio</code>	<code>"ontap"</code>
<code>product</code>	<code>LUN.*</code>
<code>retain_attached_hw_handler</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>rr_weight</code>	<code>"uniform"</code>
<code>user_friendly_names</code>	<code>no</code>
<code>vendor</code>	<code>NETAPP</code>

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```

defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker   tur
    }
}

```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

There are no known issues for the CentOS 7.3 with ONTAP release.

## Use CentOS 7.2 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 7.2 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series) /          device      host          lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)   lun-pathname filename      adapter      protocol      size
Product
-----
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb      host16        FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc      host15        FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd      host16        FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde      host15        FCP
120.0g  cDOT
```

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 7.2 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 7.2 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

#### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
|- 11:0:7:1 sdfi 130:64 active ready running
|- 11:0:9:1 sdiy 8:288 active ready running
|- 11:0:10:1 sdml 69:464 active ready running
|- 11:0:11:1 sdpt 131:304 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

#### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
|  |- 11:0:1:0 sdj 8:144 active ready running
|  |- 11:0:2:0 sdr 65:16 active ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
    |- 11:0:0:0 sdb 8:i6 active ready running
    |- 12:0:0:0 sdz 65:144 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The CentOS 7.2 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st)[0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

sda is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in /etc/multipath.conf:

```
blacklist {
    wwid      360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode   "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode   "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode   "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your /etc/multipath.conf file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical multipathd parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the multipath.conf file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
detect_prio	yes
dev_loss_tmo	"infinity"
failback	immediate
fast_io_fail_tmo	5
features	"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"
flush_on_last_del	"yes"
hardware_handler	"0"
no_path_retry	queue
path_checker	"tur"
path_grouping_policy	"group_by_prio"
path_selector	"service-time 0"
polling_interval	5
prio	"ontap"
product	LUN.*

Parameter	Setting
retain_attached_hw_handler	yes
rr_weight	"uniform"
user_friendly_names	no
vendor	NETAPP

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```
defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}
```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

There are no known issues for the CentOS 7.2 with ONTAP release.

## Use CentOS 7.1 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 7.1 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do

not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

### SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

#### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series) /          device      host          lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)   lun-pathname filename  adapter  protocol  size
Product
-----
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb    host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc    host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd    host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde    host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
```

### SAN Booting

#### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP



version are supported.

## Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 7.1 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 7.1 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
|- 11:0:7:1 sdfi 130:64 active ready running
|- 11:0:9:1 sdiy 8:288 active ready running
|- 11:0:10:1 sdml 69:464 active ready running
|- 11:0:11:1 sdpt 131:304 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

## Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 11:0:1:0 sdj 8:144 active ready running
| |- 11:0:2:0 sdr 65:16 active ready running
`+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 11:0:0:0 sdb 8:i6 active ready running
  |- 12:0:0:0 sdz 65:144 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The CentOS 7.1 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

## Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

## Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid      360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode   "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode   "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode   "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	<code>"infinity"</code>
<code>failback</code>	<code>immediate</code>
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>features</code>	<code>"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"</code>
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	<code>"yes"</code>
<code>hardware_handler</code>	<code>"0"</code>
<code>no_path_retry</code>	<code>queue</code>
<code>path_checker</code>	<code>"tur"</code>
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	<code>"group_by_prio"</code>
<code>path_selector</code>	<code>"service-time 0"</code>

Parameter	Setting
polling_interval	5
prio	"ontap"
product	LUN.*
retain_attached_hw_handler	yes
rr_weight	"uniform"
user_friendly_names	no
vendor	NETAPP

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```
defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}
```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

There are no known issues for the CentOS 7.1 with ONTAP release.

## Use CentOS 7.0 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 7.0 with ONTAP as the target.

## Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

controller (7mode/E-Series) / vserver (cDOT/FlashRay) Product	lun-pathname	device filename	host adapter	protocol	lun size
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol1/lun1	/dev/sdb	host16	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol1/lun1	/dev/sdc	host15	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol2/lun2	/dev/sdd	host16	FCP	
data_vserver 120.0g cDOT	/vol/vol2/lun2	/dev/sde	host15	FCP	

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 7.0 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 7.0 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
  |- 11:0:7:1      sdfi   130:64   active ready running
  |- 11:0:9:1      sdiy    8:288    active ready running
  |- 11:0:10:1     sdml   69:464    active ready running
  |- 11:0:11:1     sdpt   131:304   active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a09803831347657244e527766394e dm-5 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 11:0:1:0 sdj    8:144   active ready running
| |- 11:0:2:0 sdr    65:16   active ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 11:0:0:0 sdb    8:i6    active ready running
  |- 12:0:0:0 sdz    65:144  active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Recommended Settings

The CentOS 7.0 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid 360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9] *"
    devnode "^hd[a-z] *"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they



will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	<code>"infinity"</code>
<code>failback</code>	<code>immediate</code>
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>features</code>	<code>"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"</code>
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	<code>"yes"</code>
<code>hardware_handler</code>	<code>"0"</code>
<code>no_path_retry</code>	<code>queue</code>
<code>path_checker</code>	<code>"tur"</code>
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	<code>"group_by_prio"</code>
<code>path_selector</code>	<code>"service-time 0"</code>
<code>polling_interval</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>prio</code>	<code>"ontap"</code>
<code>product</code>	<code>LUN.*</code>
<code>retain_attached_hw_handler</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>rr_weight</code>	<code>"uniform"</code>
<code>user_friendly_names</code>	<code>no</code>
<code>vendor</code>	<code>NETAPP</code>

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```

defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}

```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

There are no known issues for the CentOS 7.0 with ONTAP release.

## CentOS 6

### Use CentOS 6.10 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 6.10 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series)/          device      host          lun
vservers(cDOT/FlashRay)  lun-pathname filename  adapter  protocol  size
Product
-----
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb   host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc   host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd   host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde   host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
```

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 6.10 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 6.10 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

To Enable ALUA Handler, perform the following steps:

### Steps

1. Create a backup of the initrd-image.
2. Append the following parameter value to the kernel for ALUA and non-ALUA to work:

```
rdloaddriver=scsi_dh_alua
```

### Example

```
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-358.6.1.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/  
vg_ibmx355021082-lv_root rd_NO_LUKS rd_LVM_LV=vg_ibmx355021082/ lv_root  
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 rd_LVM_LV=vg_ibmx355021082/lv_swap rd_NO_MD  
SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 crashkernel=auto KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us  
rd_NO_DM rhgb quiet rdloaddriver=scsi_dh_alua
```

3. Use the `mkinitrd` command to recreate the initrd-image.  
CentOS 6x and later versions use either:  
The command: `mkinitrd -f /boot/ initrd-"uname -r".img uname -r`  
Or  
The command: `dracut -f`
4. Reboot the host.
5. Verify the output of the `cat /proc/cmdline` command to ensure that the setting is complete.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a0980383034466b2b4a3775474859 dm-3 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=20G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
|- 1:0:8:1 sdb 8:16 active ready running
|- 2:0:8:1 sdd 8:48 active ready running
|- 1:0:9:1 sdc 8:32 active ready running
|- 2:0:9:1 sde 8:64 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a0980383034466b2b4a3775474859 dm-3 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=20G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 1:0:8:1 sdb 8:16 active ready running
| `-- 2:0:8:1 sdd 8:48 active ready running
`+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 1:0:9:1 sdc 8:32 active ready running
  `-- 2:0:9:1 sde 8:64 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Recommended Settings

The CentOS 6.10 is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid 360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	<code>"infinity"</code>
<code>failback</code>	<code>immediate</code>
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>features</code>	<code>"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"</code>
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	<code>"yes"</code>
<code>hardware_handler</code>	<code>"0"</code>
<code>no_path_retry</code>	<code>queue</code>
<code>path_checker</code>	<code>"tur"</code>
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	<code>"group_by_prio"</code>
<code>path_selector</code>	<code>"round-robin 0"</code>
<code>polling_interval</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>prio</code>	<code>"ontap"</code>
<code>product</code>	<code>LUN.*</code>
<code>retain_attached_hw_handler</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>rr_weight</code>	<code>"uniform"</code>
<code>user_friendly_names</code>	<code>no</code>
<code>vendor</code>	<code>NETAPP</code>

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```

defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}

```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

For CentOS (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 6.10.

## Use CentOS 6.9 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 6.9 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```





You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series) /          device      host          lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)   lun-pathname filename      adapter      protocol      size
Product
-----
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb      host16       FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc      host15       FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd      host16       FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde      host15       FCP
120.0g  cDOT
```

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 6.9 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 6.9 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

To Enable ALUA Handler, perform the following steps:

### Steps

1. Create a backup of the initrd-image.
2. Append the following parameter value to the kernel for ALUA and non-ALUA to work:  
`rdloaddriver=scsi_dh_alua`

### Example

```
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-358.6.1.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/  
vg_ibmx355021082-lv_root rd_NO_LUKS rd_LVM_LV=vg_ibmx355021082/ lv_root  
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 rd_LVM_LV=vg_ibmx355021082/lv_swap rd_NO_MD  
SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 crashkernel=auto KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us  
rd_NO_DM rhgb quiet rdloaddriver=scsi_dh_alua
```

3. Use the `mkinitrd` command to recreate the initrd-image.  
CentOS 6x and later versions use either:  
The command: `mkinitrd -f /boot/ initrd-"uname -r".img uname -r`  
Or  
The command: `dracut -f`
4. Reboot the host.
5. Verify the output of the `cat /proc/cmdline` command to ensure that the setting is complete.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a0980383034466b2b4a3775474859 dm-3 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=20G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
|- 1:0:8:1 sdb 8:16 active ready running
|- 2:0:8:1 sdd 8:48 active ready running
|- 1:0:9:1 sdc 8:32 active ready running
|- 2:0:9:1 sde 8:64 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a0980383034466b2b4a3775474859 dm-3 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=20G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 1:0:8:1 sdb 8:16 active ready running
| `-- 2:0:8:1 sdd 8:48 active ready running
`+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 1:0:9:1 sdc 8:32 active ready running
  `-- 2:0:9:1 sde 8:64 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Recommended Settings

The CentOS 6.9 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid 360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	<code>"infinity"</code>
<code>failback</code>	<code>immediate</code>
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>features</code>	<code>"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"</code>
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	<code>"yes"</code>
<code>hardware_handler</code>	<code>"0"</code>
<code>no_path_retry</code>	<code>queue</code>
<code>path_checker</code>	<code>"tur"</code>
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	<code>"group_by_prio"</code>
<code>path_selector</code>	<code>"round-robin 0"</code>
<code>polling_interval</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>prio</code>	<code>"ontap"</code>
<code>product</code>	<code>LUN.*</code>
<code>retain_attached_hw_handler</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>rr_weight</code>	<code>"uniform"</code>
<code>user_friendly_names</code>	<code>no</code>
<code>vendor</code>	<code>NETAPP</code>

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```

defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker   tur
    }
}

```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

For CentOS (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 6.9.

## Use CentOS 6.8 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 6.8 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series) /          device      host          lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)   lun-pathname filename      adapter      protocol      size
Product
-----
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb      host16       FCP
120.0g cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc      host15       FCP
120.0g cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd      host16       FCP
120.0g cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde      host15       FCP
120.0g cDOT
```

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 6.8 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 6.8 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

To Enable ALUA Handler, perform the following steps:

### Steps

1. Create a backup of the initrd-image.
2. Append the following parameter value to the kernel for ALUA and non-ALUA to work:  
`rdloaddriver=scsi_dh_alua`

### Example

```
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-358.6.1.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/  
vg_ibmx355021082-lv_root rd_NO_LUKS rd_LVM_LV=vg_ibmx355021082/ lv_root  
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 rd_LVM_LV=vg_ibmx355021082/lv_swap rd_NO_MD  
SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 crashkernel=auto KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us  
rd_NO_DM rhgb quiet rdloaddriver=scsi_dh_alua
```

3. Use the `mkinitrd` command to recreate the initrd-image.  
CentOS 6x and later versions use either:  
The command: `mkinitrd -f /boot/ initrd-"uname -r".img uname -r`  
Or  
The command: `dracut -f`
4. Reboot the host.
5. Verify the output of the `cat /proc/cmdline` command to ensure that the setting is complete.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:



```
# multipath -ll
3600a0980383034466b2b4a3775474859 dm-3 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=20G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
|- 1:0:8:1 sdb 8:16 active ready running
|- 2:0:8:1 sdd 8:48 active ready running
|- 1:0:9:1 sdc 8:32 active ready running
|- 2:0:9:1 sde 8:64 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a0980383034466b2b4a3775474859 dm-3 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=20G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 1:0:8:1 sdb 8:16 active ready running
| `-- 2:0:8:1 sdd 8:48 active ready running
`+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 1:0:9:1 sdc 8:32 active ready running
  `-- 2:0:9:1 sde 8:64 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Recommended Settings

The CentOS 6.8 is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid 360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	<code>"infinity"</code>
<code>failback</code>	<code>immediate</code>
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>features</code>	<code>"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"</code>
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	<code>"yes"</code>
<code>hardware_handler</code>	<code>"0"</code>
<code>no_path_retry</code>	<code>queue</code>
<code>path_checker</code>	<code>"tur"</code>
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	<code>"group_by_prio"</code>
<code>path_selector</code>	<code>"round-robin 0"</code>
<code>polling_interval</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>prio</code>	<code>"ontap"</code>
<code>product</code>	<code>LUN.*</code>
<code>retain_attached_hw_handler</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>rr_weight</code>	<code>"uniform"</code>
<code>user_friendly_names</code>	<code>no</code>
<code>vendor</code>	<code>NETAPP</code>

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```

defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}

```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

For CentOS (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 6.8.

## Use CentOS 6.7 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 6.7 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series) /          device      host          lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)   lun-pathname filename      adapter  protocol  size
Product
-----
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb      host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc      host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd      host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde      host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
```

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 6.7 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 6.7 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs. To Enable ALUA Handler, perform the following steps:

### Steps

1. Create a backup of the initrd-image.
2. Append the following parameter value to the kernel for ALUA and non-ALUA to work:  
`rdloaddriver=scsi_dh_alua`

### Example

```
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-358.6.1.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/  
vg_ibmx355021082-lv_root rd_NO_LUKS rd_LVM_LV=vg_ibmx355021082/ lv_root  
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 rd_LVM_LV=vg_ibmx355021082/lv_swap rd_NO_MD  
SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 crashkernel=auto KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us  
rd_NO_DM rhgb quiet rdloaddriver=scsi_dh_alua
```

3. Use the `mkinitrd` command to recreate the initrd-image.  
CentOS 6x and later versions use either:  
The command: `mkinitrd -f /boot/ initrd-"uname -r".img uname -r`  
Or  
The command: `dracut -f`
4. Reboot the host.
5. Verify the output of the `cat /proc/cmdline` command to ensure that the setting is complete.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs. The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a0980383034466b2b4a3775474859 dm-3 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=20G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
|- 1:0:8:1 sdb 8:16 active ready running
|- 2:0:8:1 sdd 8:48 active ready running
|- 1:0:9:1 sdc 8:32 active ready running
|- 2:0:9:1 sde 8:64 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a0980383034466b2b4a3775474859 dm-3 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=20G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 1:0:8:1 sdb 8:16 active ready running
| `-- 2:0:8:1 sdd 8:48 active ready running
`+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 1:0:9:1 sdc 8:32 active ready running
  `-- 2:0:9:1 sde 8:64 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Recommended Settings

The CentOS 6.7 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid 360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.



The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	yes
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	"infinity"
<code>failback</code>	immediate
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	5
<code>features</code>	"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	"yes"
<code>hardware_handler</code>	"0"
<code>no_path_retry</code>	queue
<code>path_checker</code>	"tur"
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	"group_by_prio"
<code>path_selector</code>	"round-robin 0"
<code>polling_interval</code>	5
<code>prio</code>	"ontap"
<code>product</code>	LUN.*
<code>retain_attached_hw_handler</code>	yes
<code>rr_weight</code>	"uniform"
<code>user_friendly_names</code>	no
<code>vendor</code>	NETAPP

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```

defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}

```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

For CentOS (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 6.7.

## Use CentOS 6.6 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 6.6 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series)/          device      host          lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)  lun-pathname filename  adapter  protocol  size
Product
-----
data_vserver            /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb    host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver            /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc    host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver            /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd    host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver            /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde    host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
```

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 6.6 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 6.6 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs. To Enable ALUA Handler, perform the following steps:

### Steps

1. Create a backup of the initrd-image.
2. Append the following parameter value to the kernel for ALUA and non-ALUA to work:  
`rdloaddriver=scsi_dh_alua`

### Example

```
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-358.6.1.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/  
vg_ibmx355021082-lv_root rd_NO_LUKS rd_LVM_LV=vg_ibmx355021082/ lv_root  
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 rd_LVM_LV=vg_ibmx355021082/lv_swap rd_NO_MD  
SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 crashkernel=auto KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us  
rd_NO_DM rhgb quiet rdloaddriver=scsi_dh_alua
```

3. Use the `mkinitrd` command to recreate the initrd-image.  
CentOS 6x and later versions use either:  
The command: `mkinitrd -f /boot/ initrd-"uname -r".img uname -r`  
Or  
The command: `dracut -f`
4. Reboot the host.
5. Verify the output of the `cat /proc/cmdline` command to ensure that the setting is complete.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs. The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a0980383034466b2b4a3775474859 dm-3 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=20G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
|- 1:0:8:1 sdb 8:16 active ready running
|- 2:0:8:1 sdd 8:48 active ready running
|- 1:0:9:1 sdc 8:32 active ready running
|- 2:0:9:1 sde 8:64 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a0980383034466b2b4a3775474859 dm-3 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=20G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 1:0:8:1 sdb 8:16 active ready running
| `-- 2:0:8:1 sdd 8:48 active ready running
`+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 1:0:9:1 sdc 8:32 active ready running
  `-- 2:0:9:1 sde 8:64 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Recommended Settings

The CentOS 6.6 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid 360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	<code>"infinity"</code>
<code>failback</code>	<code>immediate</code>
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>features</code>	<code>"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"</code>
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	<code>"yes"</code>
<code>hardware_handler</code>	<code>"0"</code>
<code>no_path_retry</code>	<code>queue</code>
<code>path_checker</code>	<code>"tur"</code>
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	<code>"group_by_prio"</code>
<code>path_selector</code>	<code>"round-robin 0"</code>
<code>polling_interval</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>prio</code>	<code>"ontap"</code>
<code>product</code>	<code>LUN.*</code>
<code>retain_attached_hw_handler</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>rr_weight</code>	<code>"uniform"</code>
<code>user_friendly_names</code>	<code>no</code>
<code>vendor</code>	<code>NETAPP</code>

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```

defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}

```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

For CentOS (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 6.6.

## Use CentOS 6.5 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 6.5 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```





You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series) /          device      host          lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)   lun-pathname filename      adapter  protocol  size
Product
-----
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb     host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc     host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd     host16    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde     host15    FCP
120.0g  cDOT
```

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 6.5 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 6.5 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

To Enable ALUA Handler, perform the following steps:

### Steps

1. Create a backup of the initrd-image.
2. Append the following parameter value to the kernel for ALUA and non-ALUA to work:  
`rdloaddriver=scsi_dh_alua`

### Example

```
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-358.6.1.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/  
vg_ibmx355021082-lv_root rd_NO_LUKS rd_LVM_LV=vg_ibmx355021082/ lv_root  
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 rd_LVM_LV=vg_ibmx355021082/lv_swap rd_NO_MD  
SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 crashkernel=auto KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us  
rd_NO_DM rhgb quiet rdloaddriver=scsi_dh_alua
```

3. Use the `mkinitrd` command to recreate the initrd-image.  
CentOS 6x and later versions use either:  
The command: `mkinitrd -f /boot/ initrd-"uname -r".img uname -r`  
Or  
The command: `dracut -f`
4. Reboot the host.
5. Verify the output of the `cat /proc/cmdline` command to ensure that the setting is complete.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a0980383034466b2b4a3775474859 dm-3 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=20G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
|- 1:0:8:1 sdb 8:16 active ready running
|- 2:0:8:1 sdd 8:48 active ready running
|- 1:0:9:1 sdc 8:32 active ready running
|- 2:0:9:1 sde 8:64 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a0980383034466b2b4a3775474859 dm-3 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=20G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 1:0:8:1 sdb 8:16 active ready running
| `-- 2:0:8:1 sdd 8:48 active ready running
`+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 1:0:9:1 sdc 8:32 active ready running
  `-- 2:0:9:1 sde 8:64 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Recommended Settings

The CentOS 6.5 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid 360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	<code>"infinity"</code>
<code>failback</code>	<code>immediate</code>
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>features</code>	<code>"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"</code>
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	<code>"yes"</code>
<code>hardware_handler</code>	<code>"0"</code>
<code>no_path_retry</code>	<code>queue</code>
<code>path_checker</code>	<code>"tur"</code>
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	<code>"group_by_prio"</code>
<code>path_selector</code>	<code>"round-robin 0"</code>
<code>polling_interval</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>prio</code>	<code>"ontap"</code>
<code>product</code>	<code>LUN.*</code>
<code>retain_attached_hw_handler</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>rr_weight</code>	<code>"uniform"</code>
<code>user_friendly_names</code>	<code>no</code>
<code>vendor</code>	<code>NETAPP</code>

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```

defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}

```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

For CentOS (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 6.5.

## Use CentOS 6.4 with ONTAP

You can use the ONTAP SAN host configuration settings to configure CentOS 6.4 with ONTAP as the target.

### Install the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

NetApp strongly recommends installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities, but it is not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

### What you'll need

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

```
rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
```



You can use the configuration settings provided in this document to configure cloud clients connected to [Cloud Volumes ONTAP](#) and [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#).

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

### Example

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show` command returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
```

Example output:

```
controller(7mode/E-Series) /          device      host          lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)   lun-pathname filename      adapter      protocol      size
Product
-----
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdb      host16       FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol1/lun1  /dev/sdc      host15       FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sdd      host16       FCP
120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver              /vol/vol2/lun2  /dev/sde      host15       FCP
120.0g  cDOT
```

## SAN Booting

### What you'll need

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

### Steps

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify that multiple paths are available.



Multiple paths become available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify that the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For CentOS 6.4 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. CentOS 6.4 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

To Enable ALUA Handler, perform the following steps:

### Steps

1. Create a backup of the initrd-image.
2. Append the following parameter value to the kernel for ALUA and non-ALUA to work:  
`rdloaddriver=scsi_dh_alua`

### Example

```
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-358.6.1.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/  
vg_ibmx355021082-lv_root rd_NO_LUKS rd_LVM_LV=vg_ibmx355021082/ lv_root  
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 rd_LVM_LV=vg_ibmx355021082/lv_swap rd_NO_MD  
SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 crashkernel=auto KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us  
rd_NO_DM rhgb quiet rdloaddriver=scsi_dh_alua
```

3. Use the `mkinitrd` command to recreate the initrd-image.  
CentOS 6x and later versions use either:  
The command: `mkinitrd -f /boot/ initrd-"uname -r".img uname -r`  
Or  
The command: `dracut -f`
4. Reboot the host.
5. Verify the output of the `cat /proc/cmdline` command to ensure that the setting is complete.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped to ASA and non-ASA personas.

### All SAN Array configurations

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given LUN are active and optimized. This improves performance by serving I/O operations through all paths at the same time.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN:



```
# multipath -ll
3600a0980383034466b2b4a3775474859 dm-3 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=20G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
|- 1:0:8:1 sdb 8:16 active ready running
|- 2:0:8:1 sdd 8:48 active ready running
|- 1:0:9:1 sdc 8:32 active ready running
|- 2:0:9:1 sde 8:64 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Non-ASA configurations

For non-ASA configurations, there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

### Example

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/Non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a0980383034466b2b4a3775474859 dm-3 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=20G features='4 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50
retain_attached_hw_handle' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 1:0:8:1 sdb 8:16 active ready running
| `-- 2:0:8:1 sdd 8:48 active ready running
`+- policy='round-robin 0' prio=10 status=enabled
  |- 1:0:9:1 sdc 8:32 active ready running
  `-- 2:0:9:1 sde 8:64 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than four paths should be required. More than eight paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### Recommended Settings

The CentOS 6.4 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.

The `multipath.conf` file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file by using the following command:

```
touch /etc/multipath.conf
```

The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services:

```
# systemctl enable multipathd
# systemctl start multipathd
```

- There is no requirement to add anything directly to the `multipath.conf` file, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
- To exclude unwanted devices, add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file .

```
blacklist {
    wwid <DevId>
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude.

### Example

In this example, we are going to determine the WWID of a device and add to the `multipath.conf` file.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

`sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add it to the blacklist.

2. Add the WWID to the blacklist stanza in `/etc/multipath.conf`:

```
blacklist {
    wwid 360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
    devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st) [0-9]*"
    devnode "^hd[a-z]"
    devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that might be overriding the default settings.

The following table demonstrates the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in the `multipath.conf` file that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs might not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or an OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

Parameter	Setting
<code>detect_prio</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>dev_loss_tmo</code>	<code>"infinity"</code>
<code>failback</code>	<code>immediate</code>
<code>fast_io_fail_tmo</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>features</code>	<code>"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"</code>
<code>flush_on_last_del</code>	<code>"yes"</code>
<code>hardware_handler</code>	<code>"0"</code>
<code>no_path_retry</code>	<code>queue</code>
<code>path_checker</code>	<code>"tur"</code>
<code>path_grouping_policy</code>	<code>"group_by_prio"</code>
<code>path_selector</code>	<code>"round-robin 0"</code>
<code>polling_interval</code>	<code>5</code>
<code>prio</code>	<code>"ontap"</code>
<code>product</code>	<code>LUN.*</code>
<code>retain_attached_hw_handler</code>	<code>yes</code>
<code>rr_weight</code>	<code>"uniform"</code>
<code>user_friendly_names</code>	<code>no</code>
<code>vendor</code>	<code>NETAPP</code>

### Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```
defaults {
    path_checker      readsector0
    no_path_retry     fail
}

devices {
    device {
        vendor        "NETAPP  "
        product        "LUN.*"
        no_path_retry  queue
        path_checker    tur
    }
}
```

### KVM settings

You can use the recommended settings to configure Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as well. There are no changes required to configure KVM as the LUN is mapped to the hypervisor.

### Known issues

For CentOS (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 6.4.

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