



## **OL 8**

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

NetApp  
January 31, 2023

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# OL 8

## Using Oracle Linux 8.6 with NetApp ONTAP

### 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.

Installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities is strongly recommended, but 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.

#### Steps

1. Download the 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
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 multiple paths are available.

Remember, multiple paths will only be 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 the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For Oracle Linux (OL) 8.6 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. OL 8.6 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 non-ASA personas.

### Non-ASA Configuration

For non-ASA configuration 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 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 4 paths should be required. More than 8 paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## All SAN Array Configuration

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given Logical Unit (LUN) are active and optimized. This means I/O can be served through all paths at the same time, thereby enabling better performance.

## 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
| |- 11:0:7:6 sdbz 68:208 active ready running
| |- 11:0:11:6 sddn 71:80 active ready running
| |- 11:0:15:6 sdfb 129:208 active ready running
| |- 12:0:1:6 sdgp 132:80 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than 4 paths should be required. More than 8 paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The Oracle Linux 8.6 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 using the 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.

You can add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file to exclude the unwanted devices.

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude. Use the following command to determine the WWID:

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

### Example

In this example, `sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add to the blacklist.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

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

2. Add this WWID to the blacklist stanza in the `/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 may be overriding the default settings.

The following table shows 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 may not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or 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
  }
}
```



To configure Oracle Linux 8.6 RedHat Enterprise Kernel (RHCK), use the [recommended settings](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6.

## 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 Problems and Limitations

There are no known issues for Oracle Linux 8.6.



For Oracle Linux (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) section in the corresponding Red Hat Enterprise Linux release documentation.

# Using Oracle Linux 8.5 with NetApp ONTAP

## Installing 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.

Installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities is strongly recommended, but 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.

### Steps

1. Download the 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
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 multiple paths are available.

Remember, multiple paths will only be 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 the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For Oracle Linux (OL) 8.5 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. OL 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 non-ASA personas.

### Non-ASA Configuration

For non-ASA configuration 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 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 4 paths should be required. More than 8 paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

### All SAN Array Configuration

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given Logical Unit (LUN) are active and optimized. This means I/O can be served through all paths at the same time, thereby enabling better performance.

### 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
  |- 11:0:7:6   sdbz 68:208  active ready running
  |- 11:0:11:6  sddn 71:80   active ready running
  |- 11:0:15:6  sdfb 129:208  active ready running
  |- 12:0:1:6   sdgp 132:80  active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than 4 paths should be required. More than 8 paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The Oracle Linux 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 using the 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.

You can add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file to exclude the unwanted devices.

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude. Use the following command to determine the WWID:

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

### Example

In this example, `sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add to the blacklist.

## Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

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

2. Add this WWID to the blacklist stanza in the `/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 may be overriding the default settings.

The following table shows 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 may not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or 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

Parameter	Setting
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
  }
}
```



To configure Oracle Linux 8.5 RedHat Enterprise Kernel (RHCK), use the [recommended settings](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.5.

## 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 Problems and Limitations

There are no known issues for Oracle Linux 8.5.



For Oracle Linux (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) section in the corresponding Red Hat Enterprise Linux release documentation.

# Using Oracle Linux 8.4 with NetApp ONTAP

## Installing 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.

Installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities is strongly recommended, but 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.

### Steps

1. Download the 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
controller(7mode/E-Series) /
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay) lun-pathname device host lun
Product filename adapter protocol size
-----
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 multiple paths are available.

Remember, multiple paths will only be 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 the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For Oracle Linux (OL) 8.4 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. OL 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 non-ASA personas.

### Non-ASA Configuration

For non-ASA configuration 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 sda1 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 4 paths should be required. More than 8 paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## All SAN Array Configuration

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given Logical Unit (LUN) are active and optimized. This

means I/O can be served through all paths at the same time, thereby enabling better performance.

### 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
  |- 11:0:7:6   sdbz 68:208   active ready running
  |- 11:0:11:6  sddn 71:80    active ready running
  |- 11:0:15:6  sdfb 129:208   active ready running
  `-- 12:0:1:6   sdgp 132:80   active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than 4 paths should be required. More than 8 paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The Oracle Linux 8.4 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 using the 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.

You can add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file to exclude the unwanted devices.

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude. Use the following command to determine the WWID:

```

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

```

### Example

In this example, `sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add to the blacklist.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```

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

```

2. Add this WWID to the blacklist stanza in the `/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 may be overriding the default settings.

The following table shows 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 may not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or 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

Parameter	Setting
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
  }
}
```



To configure Oracle Linux 8.4 RedHat Enterprise Kernel (RHCK), use the [recommended settings](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.4.

## 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 Problems and Limitations

There are no known issues for Oracle Linux 8.4.



For Oracle Linux (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) section in the corresponding Red Hat Enterprise Linux release documentation.

## Using Oracle Linux 8.3 with NetApp ONTAP

### Installing 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.

Installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities is strongly recommended, but 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.

#### Steps

1. Download the 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
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 multiple paths are available.

Remember, multiple paths will only be 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 the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For Oracle Linux (OL) 8.3 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. OL 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 non-ASA personas.

### Non-ASA Configuration

For non-ASA configuration 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 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 4 paths should be required. More than 8 paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## All SAN Array Configuration

In All SAN Array (ASA) configurations, all paths to a given Logical Unit (LUN) are active and optimized. This means I/O can be served through all paths at the same time, thereby enabling better performance.

## 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
| |- 11:0:7:6 sdbz 68:208 active ready running
| |- 11:0:11:6 sddn 71:80 active ready running
| |- 11:0:15:6 sdfb 129:208 active ready running
|- 12:0:1:6 sdgp 132:80 active ready running
```



Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than 4 paths should be required. More than 8 paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The Oracle Linux 8.3 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 using the 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.

You can add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file to exclude the unwanted devices.

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude. Use the following command to determine the WWID:

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

### Example

In this example, `sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add to the blacklist.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

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

2. Add this WWID to the blacklist stanza in the `/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 may be overriding the default settings.

The following table shows 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 may not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or 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
  }
}
```



To configure Oracle Linux 8.3 Red Hat Enterprise Kernel (RHCK), use the [recommended settings](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.3.

## Known Problems and Limitations

There are no known issues for Oracle Linux 8.3.



For Oracle Linux (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the [known issues](#) section in the corresponding Red Hat Enterprise Linux release documentation.

## Using Oracle Linux 8.2 with NetApp ONTAP

### Installing 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.

Installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities is strongly recommended, but 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.

#### Steps

1. Download the 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
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 multiple paths are available.

Remember, multiple paths will only be 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 the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For Oracle Linux (OL) 8.2 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes

to the file. OL 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.

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

## Non-ASA Configuration

For non-ASA configuration 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 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 4 paths should be required. More than 8 paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The Oracle Linux 8.2 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 using the 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.

You can add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file to exclude the unwanted devices.

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude. Use the following command to determine the WWID:

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

### Example

In this example, `sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add to the blacklist.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

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

2. Add this WWID to the blacklist stanza in the `/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 may be overriding the default settings.

The following table shows 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 may not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or 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

Parameter	Setting
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
  }
}
```



To configure Oracle Linux 8.2 RedHat Enterprise Kernel (RHCK), use the [recommended settings](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.2.

## Known Problems and Limitations

There are no known issues for Oracle Linux 8.2.



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

## Using Oracle Linux 8.1 with NetApp ONTAP

### Installing 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.

Installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities is strongly recommended, but 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.

#### Steps

1. Download the 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
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 multiple paths are available.

Remember, multiple paths will only be 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 the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For Oracle Linux 8.1 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. Oracle Linux 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.

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=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 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 4 paths should be required. More than 8 paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The Oracle Linux 8.1 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 using the 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.

You can add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file to exclude the unwanted devices.

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude. Use the following command to determine the WWID:

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

### Example

In this example, `sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add to the blacklist.

## Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

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

2. Add this WWID to the blacklist stanza in the `/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 may be overriding the default settings.

The following table shows 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 may not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or 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.*

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
  }
}
```



To configure Oracle Linux 8.1 RedHat Enterprise Kernel (RHCK), use the [recommended settings](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.1.

## Known Problems and Limitations

There are no known issues for Oracle Linux 8.1.



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

## Release Notes

### ASM Mirroring

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.

# Using Oracle Linux 8.0 with NetApp ONTAP

## Installing 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.

Installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities is strongly recommended, but 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.

### Steps

1. Download the 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
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 multiple paths are available.

Remember, multiple paths will only be 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 the boot is successful.

## Multipathing

For Oracle Linux 8.0 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. Oracle Linux 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.

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=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 4 paths should be required. More than 8 paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

## Recommended Settings

The Oracle Linux 8.0 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 using the 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.

You can add the following syntax to the `multipath.conf` file to exclude the unwanted devices.

Replace the `<DevId>` with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude. Use the following command to determine the WWID:

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

### Example

In this example, `sda` is the local SCSI disk that we need to add to the blacklist.

### Steps

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

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

2. Add this WWID to the blacklist stanza in the `/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 may be overriding the default settings.

The following table shows 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 may not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or 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
  }
}
```



To configure Oracle Linux 8.0 RedHat Enterprise Kernel (RHCK), use the [recommended settings](#) for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.0.

## Known Problems and Limitations

There are no known issues for Oracle Linux 8.0.



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

## Release Notes

### ASM Mirroring

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.

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