



# Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V

## Install and maintain

NetApp  
February 20, 2026

# Table of Contents

- Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V ..... 1
  - Get started ..... 1
    - Installation and setup workflow for Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switches ..... 1
    - Configuration requirements for Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switches ..... 1
    - Documentation requirements for Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switches ..... 2
    - Smart Call Home requirements ..... 3
  - Install hardware ..... 4
    - Hardware install workflow for Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switches ..... 4
    - Complete Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cabling worksheet ..... 4
    - Install the 3132Q-V cluster switch ..... 7
    - Install a Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switch in a NetApp cabinet ..... 8
    - Review cabling and configuration considerations ..... 12
  - Configure software ..... 12
    - Software install workflow for Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches ..... 12
    - Configure the Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switch ..... 13
    - Prepare to install NX-OS software and Reference Configuration File ..... 16
    - Install the NX-OS software ..... 22
    - Install or upgrade the RCF ..... 39
    - Verify your SSH configuration ..... 73
    - Reset the 3132Q-V cluster switch to factory defaults ..... 74
  - Migrate switches ..... 75
    - Migrate from switchless clusters to two-node switched clusters ..... 75
  - Replace switches ..... 99
    - Requirements for replacing Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches ..... 99
    - Replace Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches ..... 103
    - Replace Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches with switchless connections ..... 128

# Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V

## Get started

### Installation and setup workflow for Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switches

Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switches can be used as cluster switches in your AFF or FAS cluster. Cluster switches allow you to build ONTAP clusters with more than two nodes.

Follow these workflow steps to install and setup your Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switch.

1

#### Configuration requirements

Review the configuration requirements for the 3132Q-V cluster switch.

2

#### Required documentation

Review specific switch and controller documentation to set up your 3132Q-V switches and the ONTAP cluster.

3

#### Smart Call Home requirements

Review the requirements for the Cisco Smart Call Home feature, used to monitor the hardware and software components on your network.

4

#### Install the hardware

Install the switch hardware.

5

#### Configure the software

Configure the switch software.

### Configuration requirements for Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switches

For Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switch installation and maintenance, be sure to review network and configuration requirements.

#### Configuration requirements

To configure your cluster, you need the appropriate number and type of cables and cable connectors for your switches. Depending on the type of switch you are initially configuring, you need to connect to the switch console port with the included console cable; you also need to provide specific network information.

#### Network requirements

You need the following network information for all switch configurations:

- IP subnet for management network traffic.
- Host names and IP addresses for each of the storage system controllers and all applicable switches.
- Most storage system controllers are managed through the e0M interface by connecting to the Ethernet service port (wrench icon). On AFF A800 and AFF A700 systems, the e0M interface uses a dedicated Ethernet port.

Refer to the [Hardware Universe](#) for latest information. See [What additional information do I need to install my equipment that is not in HWU?](#) for more information about switch installation requirements.

### What's next

After you've reviewed the configuration requirements, you can review the [required documentation](#).

## Documentation requirements for Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switches

For Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switch installation and maintenance, be sure to review all the recommended documentation.

### Switch documentation

To set up the Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switches, you need the following documentation from the [Cisco Nexus 3000 Series Switches Support](#) page.

Document title	Description
<i>Nexus 3000 Series Hardware Installation Guide</i>	Provides detailed information about site requirements, switch hardware details, and installation options.
<i>Cisco Nexus 3000 Series Switch Software Configuration Guides</i> (choose the guide for the NX-OS release installed on your switches)	Provides initial switch configuration information that you need before you can configure the switch for ONTAP operation.
<i>Cisco Nexus 3000 Series NX-OS Software Upgrade and Downgrade Guide</i> (choose the guide for the NX-OS release installed on your switches)	Provides information on how to downgrade the switch to ONTAP supported switch software, if necessary.
<i>Cisco Nexus 3000 Series NX-OS Command Reference Master Index</i>	Provides links to the various command references provided by Cisco.
<i>Cisco Nexus 3000 MIBs Reference</i>	Describes the Management Information Base (MIB) files for the Nexus 3000 switches.
<i>Nexus 3000 Series NX-OS System Message Reference</i>	Describes the system messages for Cisco Nexus 3000 series switches, those that are informational, and others that might help diagnose problems with links, internal hardware, or the system software.

Document title	Description
<i>Cisco Nexus 3000 Series NX-OS Release Notes (choose the notes for the NX-OS release installed on your switches)</i>	Describes the features, bugs, and limitations for the Cisco Nexus 3000 Series.
Regulatory, Compliance, and Safety Information for the Cisco Nexus 6000, Cisco Nexus 5000 Series, Cisco Nexus 3000 Series, and Cisco Nexus 2000 Series	Provides international agency compliance, safety, and statutory information for the Nexus 3000 series switches.

### ONTAP systems documentation

To set up an ONTAP system, you need the following documents for your version of the operating system from [ONTAP 9](#).

Name	Description
Controller-specific <i>Installation and Setup Instructions</i>	Describes how to install NetApp hardware.
ONTAP documentation	Provides detailed information about all aspects of the ONTAP releases.
<a href="#">Hardware Universe</a>	Provides NetApp hardware configuration and compatibility information.

### Rail kit and cabinet documentation

To install a 3132Q-V Cisco switch in a NetApp cabinet, see the following hardware documentation.

Name	Description
<a href="#">42U System Cabinet, Deep Guide</a>	Describes the FRUs associated with the 42U system cabinet, and provides maintenance and FRU replacement instructions.
<a href="#">Install Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switch in a NetApp Cabinet</a>	Describes how to install a Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switch in a four-post NetApp cabinet.

### Smart Call Home requirements

To use Smart Call Home, you must configure a cluster network switch to communicate using email with the Smart Call Home system. In addition, you can optionally set up your cluster network switch to take advantage of Cisco's embedded Smart Call Home support feature.

Smart Call Home monitors the hardware and software components on your network. When a critical system configuration occurs, it generates an email-based notification and raises an alert to all the recipients that are configured in your destination profile.

Smart Call Home monitors the hardware and software components on your network. When a critical system configuration occurs, it generates an email-based notification and raises an alert to all the recipients that are configured in your destination profile.

Before you can use Smart Call Home, be aware of the following requirements:

- An email server must be in place.
- The switch must have IP connectivity to the email server.
- The contact name (SNMP server contact), phone number, and street address information must be configured. This is required to determine the origin of messages received.
- A CCO ID must be associated with an appropriate Cisco SMARTnet Service contract for your company.
- Cisco SMARTnet Service must be in place for the device to be registered.

The [Cisco support site](#) contains information about the commands to configure Smart Call Home.

## Install hardware

### Hardware install workflow for Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switches

To install and configure the hardware for a 3132Q-V cluster switch, follow these steps:

1

#### Complete the cabling worksheet

The sample cabling worksheet provides examples of recommended port assignments from the switches to the controllers. The blank worksheet provides a template that you can use in setting up your cluster.

2

#### Install the switch

Install the 3132Q-V switch.

3

#### Install the switch in a NetApp cabinet

Install the 3132Q-V switch and pass-through panel in a NetApp cabinet as required.

4

#### Review cabling and configuration

Review support for NVIDIA Ethernet ports.

### Complete Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cabling worksheet

If you want to document the supported platforms, download a PDF of this page and complete the cabling worksheet.

The sample cabling worksheet provides examples of recommended port assignments from the switches to the controllers. The blank worksheet provides a template that you can use in setting up your cluster.

Each switch can be configured as a single 40GbE port or 4 x 10GbE ports.

## Sample cabling worksheet

The sample port definition on each pair of switches is as follows:

Cluster switch A		Cluster switch B	
Switch port	Node and port usage	Switch port	Node and port usage
1	4x10G/40G node	1	4x10G/40G node
2	4x10G/40G node	2	4x10G/40G node
3	4x10G/40G node	3	4x10G/40G node
4	4x10G/40G node	4	4x10G/40G node
5	4x10G/40G node	5	4x10G/40G node
6	4x10G/40G node	6	4x10G/40G node
7	4x10G/40G node	7	4x10G/40G node
8	4x10G/40G node	8	4x10G/40G node
9	4x10G/40G node	9	4x10G/40G node
10	4x10G/40G node	10	4x10G/40G node
11	4x10G/40G node	11	4x10G/40G node
12	4x10G/40G node	12	4x10G/40G node
13	4x10G/40G node	13	4x10G/40G node
14	4x10G/40G node	14	4x10G/40G node
15	4x10G/40G node	15	4x10G/40G node
16	4x10G/40G node	16	4x10G/40G node
17	4x10G/40G node	17	4x10G/40G node
18	4x10G/40G node	18	4x10G/40G node
19	40G node 19	19	40G node 19
20	40G node 20	20	40G node 20

Cluster switch A		Cluster switch B	
21	40G node 21	21	40G node 21
22	40G node 22	22	40G node 22
23	40G node 23	23	40G node 23
24	40G node 24	24	40G node 24
25 through 30	Reserved	25 through 30	Reserved
31	40G ISL to switch B port 31	31	40G ISL to switch A port 31
32	40G ISL to switch B port 32	32	40G ISL to switch A port 32

### Blank cabling worksheet

You can use the blank cabling worksheet to document the platforms that are supported as nodes in a cluster. The *Supported Cluster Connections* section of the [Hardware Universe](#) defines the cluster ports used by the platform.

Cluster switch A		Cluster switch B	
Switch port	Node/port usage	Switch port	Node/port usage
1		1	
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	
5		5	
6		6	
7		7	
8		8	
9		9	
10		10	

Cluster switch A		Cluster switch B	
11		11	
12		12	
13		13	
14		14	
15		15	
16		16	
17		17	
18		18	
19		19	
20		20	
21		21	
22		22	
23		23	
24		24	
25 through 30	Reserved	25 through 30	Reserved
31	40G ISL to switch B port 31	31	40G ISL to switch A port 31
32	40G ISL to switch B port 32	32	40G ISL to switch A port 32

### What's next

After you've completed your cabling worksheets, you [install the switch](#).

## Install the 3132Q-V cluster switch

Follow this procedure to set up and configure the Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switch.

### Before you begin

Make sure you have the following:

- Access to an HTTP, FTP, or TFTP server at the installation site to download the applicable NX-OS and Reference Configuration File (RCF) releases.
- Applicable NX-OS version, downloaded from the [Cisco Software Download](#) page.
- Applicable licenses, network and configuration information, and cables.
- Completed [cabling worksheets](#).
- Applicable NetApp cluster network and management network RCFs downloaded from the NetApp Support Site at [mysupport.netapp.com](http://mysupport.netapp.com). All Cisco cluster network and management network switches arrive with the standard Cisco factory-default configuration. These switches also have the current version of the NX-OS software but do not have the RCFs loaded.
- [Required switch and ONTAP documentation](#).

## Steps

1. Rack the cluster network and management network switches and controllers.

If you are installing the...	Then...
Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 in a NetApp system cabinet	See the <i>Installing a Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switch and pass-through panel in a NetApp cabinet</i> guide for instructions to install the switch in a NetApp cabinet.
Equipment in a Telco rack	See the procedures provided in the switch hardware installation guides and the NetApp installation and setup instructions.

2. Cable the cluster network and management network switches to the controllers using the completed cabling worksheets.
3. Power on the cluster network and management network switches and controllers.

## What's next?

Optionally, you can [install a Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switch in a NetApp cabinet](#). Otherwise, you can [review the cabling and configuration](#) requirements.

## Install a Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switch in a NetApp cabinet

Depending on your configuration, you might need to install the Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switch and pass-through panel in a NetApp cabinet with the standard brackets that are included with the switch.

### Before you begin

- The initial preparation requirements, kit contents, and safety precautions in the [Cisco Nexus 3000 Series Hardware Installation Guide](#). Review these documents before you begin the procedure.
- The pass-through panel kit, available from NetApp (part number X8784-R6). The NetApp pass-through panel kit contains the following hardware:
  - One pass-through blanking panel
  - Four 10-32 x .75 screws
  - Four 10-32 clip nuts

- Eight 10-32 or 12-24 screws and clip nuts to mount the brackets and slider rails to the front and rear cabinet posts.
- Cisco standard rail kit to install the switch in a NetApp cabinet.



The jumper cords are not included with the pass-through kit and should be included with your switches. If they were not shipped with the switches, you can order them from NetApp (part number X1558A-R6).

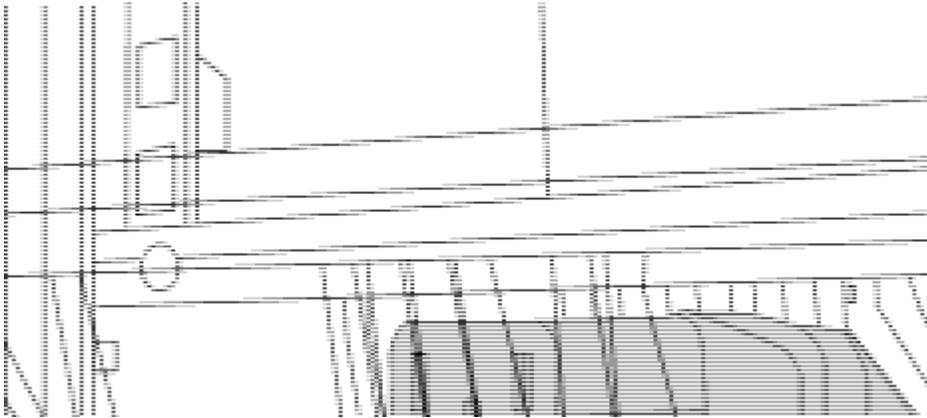
## Steps

1. Install the pass-through blanking panel in the NetApp cabinet.

- a. Determine the vertical location of the switches and blanking panel in the cabinet.

In this procedure, the blanking panel will be installed in U40.

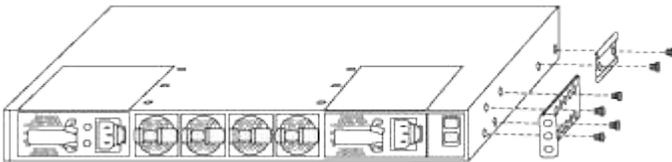
- b. Install two clip nuts on each side in the appropriate square holes for front cabinet rails.
- c. Center the panel vertically to prevent intrusion into adjacent rack space, and then tighten the screws.
- d. Insert the female connectors of both 48-inch jumper cords from the rear of the panel and through the brush assembly.



(1) Female connector of the jumper cord.

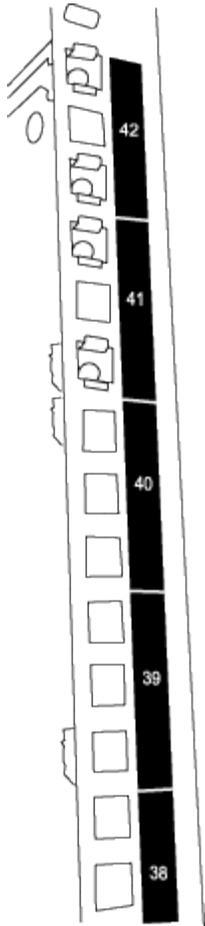
2. Install the rack-mount brackets on the Nexus 3132Q-V switch chassis.

- a. Position a front rack-mount bracket on one side of the switch chassis so that the mounting ear is aligned with the chassis faceplate (on the PSU or fan side), and then use four M4 screws to attach the bracket to the chassis.



- b. Repeat step 2a with the other front rack-mount bracket on the other side of the switch.
- c. Install the rear rack-mount bracket on the switch chassis.
- d. Repeat step 2c with the other rear rack-mount bracket on the other side of the switch.

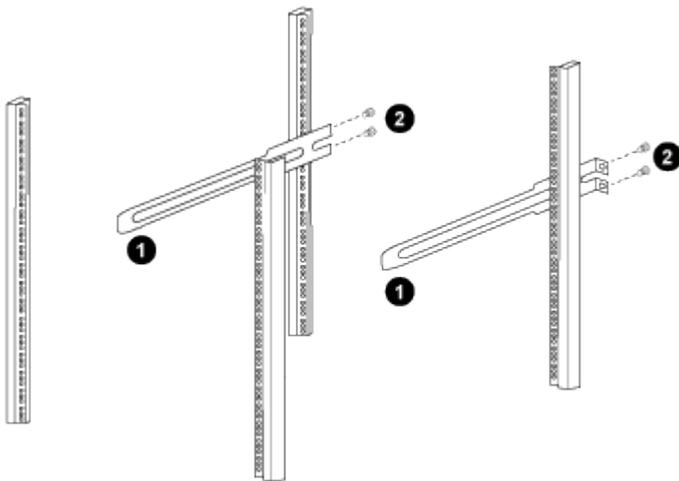
3. Install the clip nuts in the square hole locations for all four IEA posts.



The two 3132Q-V switches will always be mounted in the top 2U of the cabinet RU41 and 42.

4. Install the slider rails in the cabinet.

- a. Position the first slider rail at the RU42 mark on the back side of the rear left post, insert screws with the matching thread type, and then tighten the screws with your fingers.



(1) As you gently slide the slider rail, align it to the screw holes in the rack.

(2) Tighten the screws of the slider rails to the cabinet posts.

- b. Repeat step 4a for the right side rear post.

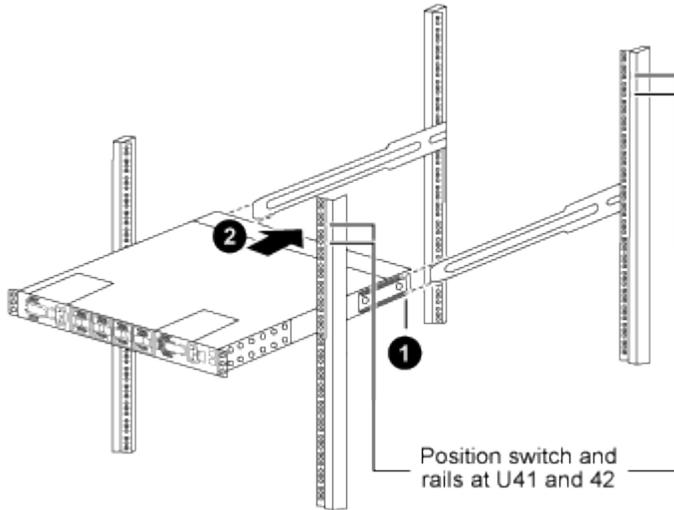
c. Repeat steps 4a and 4b at the RU41 locations on the cabinet.

5. Install the switch in the cabinet.



This step requires two people: one person to support the switch from the front and another to guide the switch into the rear slider rails.

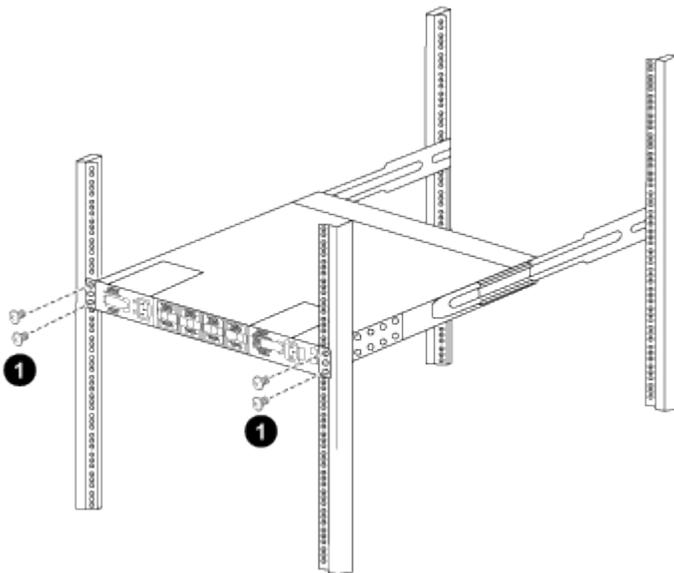
a. Position the back of the switch at RU41.



(1) As the chassis is pushed toward the rear posts, align the two rear rack-mount guides with the slider rails.

(2) Gently slide the switch until the front rack-mount brackets are flush with the front posts.

b. Attach the switch to the cabinet.



(1) With one person holding the front of the chassis level, the other person should fully tighten the four rear screws to the cabinet posts.

c. With the chassis now supported without assistance, fully tighten the front screws to the posts.

d. Repeat steps 5a through 5c for the second switch at the RU42 location.



By using the fully installed switch as a support, you do not need to hold the front of the second switch during the installation process.

6. When the switches are installed, connect the jumper cords to the switch power inlets.

7. Connect the male plugs of both jumper cords to the closest available PDU outlets.



To maintain redundancy, the two cords must be connected to different PDUs.

8. Connect the management port on each 3132Q-V switch to either of the management switches (if ordered) or connect them directly to your management network.

The management port is the upper-right port located on the PSU side of the switch. The CAT6 cable for each switch needs to be routed through the pass-through panel after the switches are installed to connect to the management switches or management network.

## Review cabling and configuration considerations

Before configuring your Cisco 3132Q-V switch, review the following considerations.

### Support for NVIDIA CX6, CX6-DX, and CX7 Ethernet ports

If connecting a switch port to an ONTAP controller using NVIDIA ConnectX-6 (CX6), ConnectX-6 Dx (CX6-DX), or ConnectX-7 (CX7) NIC ports, you must hard-code the switch port speed.

```
(cs1)(config)# interface Ethernet1/19
(cs1)(config-if)# speed 40000
(cs1)(config-if)# no negotiate auto
(cs1)(config-if)# exit
(cs1)(config)# exit
Save the changes:
(cs1)# copy running-config startup-config
```

See the [Hardware Universe](#) for more information on switch ports. See [What additional information do I need to install my equipment that is not in HWU?](#) for more information about switch installation requirements.

## Configure software

### Software install workflow for Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches

To install and configure the software for a Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switch and install or upgrade the Reference Configuration File (RCF), follow these steps:



#### Configure the switch

Configure the 3132Q-V cluster switch.

2

### Prepare to install the NX-OS software and RCF

The Cisco NX-OS software and RCF must be installed on Cisco 3132Q-V cluster switches.

3

### Install or upgrade the NX-OS software

Download and install or upgrade the NX-OS software on the Cisco 3132Q-V cluster switch.

4

### Install or upgrade the RCF

Install or upgrade the RCF after setting up the Cisco 3132Q-V switch.

5

### Verify SSH configuration

Verify that SSH is enabled on the switches to use the Ethernet Switch Health Monitor (CSHM) and log collection features.

6

### Reset the switch to factory defaults

Erase the 3132Q-V cluster switch settings.

## Configure the Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switch

Follow this procedure to configure the Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switch.

### Before you begin

- Access to an HTTP, FTP or TFTP server at the installation site to download the applicable NX-OS and reference configuration file (RCF) releases.
- Applicable NX-OS version, downloaded from the [Cisco software download](#) page.
- Required network switch documentation, controller documentation, and ONTAP documentation. For more information, see [Required documentation](#).
- Applicable licenses, network and configuration information, and cables.
- Completed cabling worksheets. See [Complete Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cabling worksheet](#).
- Applicable NetApp cluster network and management network RCFs, downloaded from the NetApp Support Site at [mysupport.netapp.com](http://mysupport.netapp.com) for the switches that you receive. All Cisco cluster network and management network switches arrive with the standard Cisco factory-default configuration. These switches also have the current version of the NX-OS software, but do not have the RCFs loaded.

### Steps

1. Rack the cluster network and management network switches and controllers.

If you are installing your...	Then...
Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V in a NetApp system cabinet	See the <i>Installing a Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switch and pass-through panel in a NetApp cabinet</i> guide for instructions to install the switch in a NetApp cabinet.

If you are installing your...	Then...
Equipment in a Telco rack	See the procedures provided in the switch hardware installation guides and the NetApp installation and setup instructions.

2. Cable the cluster network and management network switches to the controllers using the completed cabling worksheet, as described in [Complete Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cabling worksheet](#).
3. Power on the cluster network and management network switches and controllers.
4. Perform an initial configuration of the cluster network switches.

Provide applicable responses to the following initial setup questions when you first boot the switch. Your site's security policy defines the responses and services to enable.

Prompt	Response
Abort Auto Provisioning and continue with normal setup? (yes/no)	Respond with <b>yes</b> . The default is no.
Do you want to enforce secure password standard? (yes/no)	Respond with <b>yes</b> . The default is yes.
Enter the password for admin:	The default password is "admin"; you must create a new, strong password. A weak password can be rejected.
Would you like to enter the basic configuration dialog? (yes/no)	Respond with <b>yes</b> at the initial configuration of the switch.
Create another login account? (yes/no)	Your answer depends on your site's policies on alternate administrators. The default is <b>no</b> .
Configure read-only SNMP community string? (yes/no)	Respond with <b>no</b> . The default is no.
Configure read-write SNMP community string? (yes/no)	Respond with <b>no</b> . The default is no.
Enter the switch name.	The switch name is limited to 63 alphanumeric characters.
Continue with Out-of-band (mgmt0) management configuration? (yes/no)	Respond with <b>yes</b> (the default) at that prompt. At the mgmt0 IPv4 address: prompt, enter your IP address: ip_address.
Configure the default-gateway? (yes/no)	Respond with <b>yes</b> . At the IPv4 address of the default-gateway: prompt, enter your default_gateway.
Configure advanced IP options? (yes/no)	Respond with <b>no</b> . The default is no.

Prompt	Response
Enable the telnet service? (yes/no)	Respond with <b>no</b> . The default is no.
Enabled SSH service? (yes/no)	Respond with <b>yes</b> . The default is yes.   SSH is recommended when using Ethernet Switch Health Monitor (CSHM) for its log collection features. SSHv2 is also recommended for enhanced security.
Enter the type of SSH key you want to generate (dsa/rsa/rsa1).	The default is <b>rsa</b> .
Enter the number of key bits (1024-2048).	Enter the key bits from 1024-2048.
Configure the NTP server? (yes/no)	Respond with <b>no</b> . The default is no.
Configure default interface layer (L3/L2):	Respond with <b>L2</b> . The default is L2.
Configure default switch port interface state (shut/noshut):	Respond with <b>noshut</b> . The default is noshut.
Configure CoPP system profile (strict/moderate/lenient/dense):	Respond with <b>strict</b> . The default is strict.
Would you like to edit the configuration? (yes/no)	You should see the new configuration at this point. Review and make any necessary changes to the configuration you just entered. Respond with <b>no</b> at the prompt if you are satisfied with the configuration. Respond with <b>yes</b> if you want to edit your configuration settings.
Use this configuration and save it? (yes/no)	Respond with <b>yes</b> to save the configuration. This automatically updates the kickstart and system images.   If you do not save the configuration at this stage, none of the changes will be in effect the next time you reboot the switch.

5. Verify the configuration choices you made in the display that appears at the end of the setup, and make sure that you save the configuration.
6. Check the version on the cluster network switches, and if necessary, download the NetApp-supported version of the software to the switches from the [Cisco software download](#) page.

### What's next?

After you've configured your switches, you [prepare to install the NX-OS and RCF](#).

## Prepare to install NX-OS software and Reference Configuration File

Before you install the NX-OS software and the Reference Configuration File (RCF), follow this procedure.

### About the examples

The examples in this procedure use two nodes. These nodes use two 10GbE cluster interconnect ports e0a and e0b.

See the [Hardware Universe](#) to verify the correct cluster ports on your platforms. See [What additional information do I need to install my equipment that is not in HWU?](#) for more information about switch installation requirements.



The command outputs might vary depending on different releases of ONTAP.

The examples in this procedure use the following switch and node nomenclature:

- The names of the two Cisco switches are `cs1` and `cs2`.
- The node names are `cluster1-01` and `cluster1-02`.
- The cluster LIF names are `cluster1-01_clus1` and `cluster1-01_clus2` for `cluster1-01` and `cluster1-02_clus1` and `cluster1-02_clus2` for `cluster1-02`.
- The `cluster1::*>` prompt indicates the name of the cluster.

### About this task

The procedure requires the use of both ONTAP commands and Cisco Nexus 3000 Series Switches commands; ONTAP commands are used unless otherwise indicated.

### Steps

1. If AutoSupport is enabled on this cluster, suppress automatic case creation by invoking an AutoSupport message:

```
system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message MAINT=xh
```

where `x` is the duration of the maintenance window in hours.



The AutoSupport message notifies technical support of this maintenance task so that automatic case creation is suppressed during the maintenance window.

2. Change the privilege level to advanced, entering `y` when prompted to continue:

```
set -privilege advanced
```

The advanced prompt (`*>`) appears.

3. Display how many cluster interconnect interfaces are configured in each node for each cluster interconnect switch:

```
network device-discovery show -protocol cdp
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> network device-discovery show -protocol cdp
```

Node/ Protocol Platform	Local Port	Discovered Device (LLDP: ChassisID)	Interface	
cluster1-02/cdp	e0a	cs1	Eth1/2	N3K-
C3132Q-V	e0b	cs2	Eth1/2	N3K-
C3132Q-V				
cluster1-01/cdp	e0a	cs1	Eth1/1	N3K-
C3132Q-V	e0b	cs2	Eth1/1	N3K-
C3132Q-V				

4. Check the administrative or operational status of each cluster interface.

a. Display the network port attributes:

```
network port show -ip-space Cluster
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> network port show -ipSpace Cluster

Node: cluster1-02

Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status
-----
-----
e0a       Cluster      Cluster      up   9000  auto/10000
healthy
e0b       Cluster      Cluster      up   9000  auto/10000
healthy

Node: cluster1-01

Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status
-----
-----
e0a       Cluster      Cluster      up   9000  auto/10000
healthy
e0b       Cluster      Cluster      up   9000  auto/10000
healthy
```

### b. Display information about the LIFs:

```
network interface show -vserver Cluster
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> network interface show -vserver Cluster
```

Current Vserver Port	Logical Current Interface Home	Is	Status Admin/Oper	Network Address/Mask	Node
Cluster	cluster1-01	cluster1-01_clus1	up/up	169.254.209.69/16	
	e0a	true			
cluster1-01	cluster1-01	cluster1-01_clus2	up/up	169.254.49.125/16	
	e0b	true			
cluster1-01	cluster1-02	cluster1-02_clus1	up/up	169.254.47.194/16	
	e0a	true			
cluster1-02	cluster1-02	cluster1-02_clus2	up/up	169.254.19.183/16	
	e0b	true			

5. Verify the connectivity of the remote cluster interfaces:

### ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

You can use the `network interface check cluster-connectivity` command to start an accessibility check for cluster connectivity and then display the details:

```
network interface check cluster-connectivity start and network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity start
```

**NOTE:** Wait for a number of seconds before running the show command to display the details.

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

Packet	Source	Destination
Node	LIF	LIF
Date		
Loss		
-----	-----	
-----	-----	
cluster1-01		
3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00	cluster1-01_clus2	cluster1-02_clus1
none		
3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00	cluster1-01_clus2	cluster1-02_clus2
none		
cluster1-02		
3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00	cluster1-02_clus2	cluster1-01_clus1
none		
3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00	cluster1-02_clus2	cluster1-01_clus2
none		

### All ONTAP releases

For all ONTAP releases, you can also use the `cluster ping-cluster -node <name>` command to check the connectivity:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node <name>
```

```

cluster1::*> cluster ping-cluster -node local
Host is cluster1-02
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster cluster1-01_clus1 169.254.209.69 cluster1-01 e0a
Cluster cluster1-01_clus2 169.254.49.125 cluster1-01 e0b
Cluster cluster1-02_clus1 169.254.47.194 cluster1-02 e0a
Cluster cluster1-02_clus2 169.254.19.183 cluster1-02 e0b
Local = 169.254.47.194 169.254.19.183
Remote = 169.254.209.69 169.254.49.125
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:....
Basic connectivity succeeds on 4 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)
.....
Detected 9000 byte MTU on 4 path(s):
    Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.209.69
    Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.49.125
    Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.209.69
    Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.49.125
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 4 path(s)
RPC status:
2 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
2 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)

```

6. Verify that the auto-revert command is enabled on all cluster LIFs:

```
network interface show -vserver Cluster -fields auto-revert
```

**Show example**

```

cluster1::*> network interface show -vserver Cluster -fields auto-
revert

```

Vserver	Logical Interface	Auto-revert
Cluster	cluster1-01_clus1	true
	cluster1-01_clus2	true
	cluster1-02_clus1	true
	cluster1-02_clus2	true

## What's next?

After you've prepared to install the NX-OS software and RCF, you [install the NX-OS software](#).

## Install the NX-OS software

Follow this procedure to install the NX-OS software on the Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switch.

### Review requirements

#### Before you begin

- A current backup of the switch configuration.
- A fully functioning cluster (no errors in the logs or similar issues).

#### Suggested documentation

- [Cisco Ethernet switch](#). Consult the switch compatibility table for the supported ONTAP and NX-OS versions.
- [Cisco Nexus 3000 Series Switches](#). Consult the appropriate software and upgrade guides available on the Cisco web site for complete documentation on the Cisco switch upgrade and downgrade procedures.

### Install the software

#### About this task

The procedure requires the use of both ONTAP commands and Cisco Nexus 3000 Series Switches commands; ONTAP commands are used unless otherwise indicated.

Be sure to complete the procedure in [Prepare to install NX-OS software and Reference Configuration File](#), and then follow the steps below.

#### Steps

1. Connect the cluster switch to the management network.
2. Use the `ping` command to verify connectivity to the server hosting the NX-OS software and the RCF.

#### Show example

```
cs2# ping 172.19.2.1 vrf management
Pinging 172.19.2.1 with 0 bytes of data:

Reply From 172.19.2.1: icmp_seq = 0. time= 5910 usec.
```

3. Display the cluster ports on each node that are connected to the cluster switches:

```
network device-discovery show
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> network device-discovery show
Node/          Local  Discovered
Protocol      Port   Device (LLDP: ChassisID)  Interface
Platform
-----
-----
cluster1-01/cdp
              e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/7      N3K-
C3132Q-V
              e0d    cs2                      Ethernet1/7      N3K-
C3132Q-V
cluster1-02/cdp
              e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/8      N3K-
C3132Q-V
              e0d    cs2                      Ethernet1/8      N3K-
C3132Q-V
cluster1-03/cdp
              e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/1/1    N3K-
C3132Q-V
              e0b    cs2                      Ethernet1/1/1    N3K-
C3132Q-V
cluster1-04/cdp
              e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/1/2    N3K-
C3132Q-V
              e0b    cs2                      Ethernet1/1/2    N3K-
C3132Q-V
cluster1::*>
```

#### 4. Check the administrative and operational status of each cluster port.

- a. Verify that all the cluster ports are **up** with a healthy status:

```
network port show -role cluster
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> network port show -role cluster

Node: cluster1-01

Ignore

Health      Health
Port        IPspace    Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status      Status
-----
e0a         Cluster    Cluster    up    9000  auto/100000
healthy    false
e0d         Cluster    Cluster    up    9000  auto/100000
healthy    false

Node: cluster1-02

Ignore

Health      Health
Port        IPspace    Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status      Status
-----
e0a         Cluster    Cluster    up    9000  auto/100000
healthy    false
e0d         Cluster    Cluster    up    9000  auto/100000
healthy    false
8 entries were displayed.

Node: cluster1-03

Ignore

Health      Health
Port        IPspace    Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status      Status
-----
e0a         Cluster    Cluster    up    9000  auto/10000
healthy    false
e0b         Cluster    Cluster    up    9000  auto/10000
healthy    false
```

```
Node: cluster1-04
```

```
Ignore
```

```
Health Health Speed (Mbps)
Port IPspace Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper
Status Status
-----
e0a Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000
healthy false
e0b Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000
healthy false
cluster1::*>
```

b. Verify that all the cluster interfaces (LIFs) are on the home port:

```
network interface show -role Cluster
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> network interface show -role Cluster
          Logical          Status      Network
Current   Current Is
Vserver   Interface          Admin/Oper Address/Mask      Node
Port      Home
-----
Cluster
cluster1-01  cluster1-01_clus1  up/up      169.254.3.4/23
            e0a      true
cluster1-01  cluster1-01_clus2  up/up      169.254.3.5/23
            e0d      true
cluster1-02  cluster1-02_clus1  up/up      169.254.3.8/23
            e0a      true
cluster1-02  cluster1-02_clus2  up/up      169.254.3.9/23
            e0d      true
cluster1-03  cluster1-03_clus1  up/up      169.254.1.3/23
            e0a      true
cluster1-03  cluster1-03_clus2  up/up      169.254.1.1/23
            e0b      true
cluster1-04  cluster1-04_clus1  up/up      169.254.1.6/23
            e0a      true
cluster1-04  cluster1-04_clus2  up/up      169.254.1.7/23
            e0b      true
8 entries were displayed.
cluster1::*>
```

- c. Verify that the cluster displays information for both cluster switches:

```
system cluster-switch show -is-monitoring-enabled-operational true
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> system cluster-switch show -is-monitoring-enabled
-operational true
Switch                                     Type                                     Address
Model
-----
cs1                                         cluster-network                         10.233.205.90
N3K-C3132Q-V
  Serial Number: FOCXXXXXXGD
  Is Monitored: true
  Reason: None
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS)
Software, Version
                                     9.3(5)
  Version Source: CDP

cs2                                         cluster-network                         10.233.205.91
N3K-C3132Q-V
  Serial Number: FOCXXXXXXGS
  Is Monitored: true
  Reason: None
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS)
Software, Version
                                     9.3(5)
  Version Source: CDP
cluster1::*>
```

5. Disable auto-revert on the cluster LIFs. The cluster LIFs fail over to the partner cluster switch and remain there as you perform the upgrade procedure on the targeted switch:

```
network interface modify -vserver Cluster -lif * -auto-revert false
```

6. Copy the NX-OS software to the Nexus 3132Q-V switch using one of the following transfer protocols: FTP, TFTP, SFTP, or SCP. For more information on Cisco commands, see the appropriate guide in [Cisco Nexus 3000 Series NX-OS Command Reference guides](#).

## Show example

```
cs2# copy sftp: bootflash: vrf management
Enter source filename: /code/nxos.9.3.4.bin
Enter hostname for the sftp server: 172.19.2.1
Enter username: user1

Outbound-ReKey for 172.19.2.1:22
Inbound-ReKey for 172.19.2.1:22
user1@172.19.2.1's password: xxxxxxxx
sftp> progress
Progress meter enabled
sftp> get /code/nxos.9.3.4.bin /bootflash/nxos.9.3.4.bin
/code/nxos.9.3.4.bin 100% 1261MB 9.3MB/s 02:15
sftp> exit
Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...
Copy complete.
```

## 7. Verify the running version of the NX-OS software:

```
show version
```

## Show example

```
cs2# show version
Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (C) 2002-2020, Cisco and/or its affiliates.
All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under their
own
licenses, such as open source. This software is provided "as is,"
and unless
otherwise stated, there is no warranty, express or implied,
including but not
limited to warranties of merchantability and fitness for a
particular purpose.
Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or
GNU General Public License (GPL) version 3.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1 or
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.0.
A copy of each such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://opensource.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/old-licenses/library.txt.

Software
  BIOS: version 04.25
  NXOS: version 9.3(3)
  BIOS compile time: 01/28/2020
  NXOS image file is: bootflash:///nxos.9.3.3.bin
  NXOS compile time: 12/22/2019 2:00:00 [12/22/2019
14:00:37]

Hardware
  cisco Nexus 3132QV Chassis (Nexus 9000 Series)
  Intel(R) Core(TM) i3- CPU @ 2.50GHz with 16399900 kB of memory.
  Processor Board ID FOxxxxxxxx23

  Device name: cs2
  bootflash: 15137792 kB
  usb1: 0 kB (expansion flash)

Kernel uptime is 79 day(s), 10 hour(s), 23 minute(s), 53 second(s)
```

```
Last reset at 663500 usecs after Mon Nov  2 10:50:33 2020
Reason: Reset Requested by CLI command reload
System version: 9.3(3)
Service:

plugin
  Core Plugin, Ethernet Plugin

Active Package(s) :
cs2#
```

#### 8. Install the NX-OS image.

Installing the image file causes it to be loaded every time the switch is rebooted.

## Show example

```
cs2# install all nxos bootflash:nxos.9.3.4.bin
Installer will perform compatibility check first. Please wait.
Installer is forced disruptive

Verifying image bootflash:/nxos.9.3.4.bin for boot variable "nxos".
[] 100% -- SUCCESS

Verifying image type.
[] 100% -- SUCCESS

Preparing "nxos" version info using image bootflash:/nxos.9.3.4.bin.
[] 100% -- SUCCESS

Preparing "bios" version info using image bootflash:/nxos.9.3.4.bin.
[] 100% -- SUCCESS

Performing module support checks.
[] 100% -- SUCCESS

Notifying services about system upgrade.
[] 100% -- SUCCESS

Compatibility check is done:
Module  bootable          Impact                Install-type  Reason
-----  -----
-----
      1      yes          Disruptive          Reset          Default
upgrade is not hitless

Images will be upgraded according to following table:
Module      Image      Running-Version(pri:alt)
New-Version      Upg-Required
-----  -----
      1      nxos      9.3(3)
9.3(4)          yes
      1      bios      v04.25(01/28/2020):v04.25(10/18/2016)
v04.25(01/28/2020)  no

Switch will be reloaded for disruptive upgrade.
Do you want to continue with the installation (y/n)? [n] y
```

```
Install is in progress, please wait.
```

```
Performing runtime checks.
```

```
[ ] 100% -- SUCCESS
```

```
Setting boot variables.
```

```
[ ] 100% -- SUCCESS
```

```
Performing configuration copy.
```

```
[ ] 100% -- SUCCESS
```

```
Module 1: Refreshing compact flash and upgrading  
bios/loader/bootrom.
```

```
Warning: please do not remove or power off the module at this time.
```

```
[ ] 100% -- SUCCESS
```

```
Finishing the upgrade, switch will reboot in 10 seconds.
```

```
cs2#
```

9. Verify the new version of NX-OS software after the switch has rebooted:

```
show version
```

## Show example

```
cs2# show version
Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (C) 2002-2020, Cisco and/or its affiliates.
All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under their
own
licenses, such as open source. This software is provided "as is,"
and unless
otherwise stated, there is no warranty, express or implied,
including but not
limited to warranties of merchantability and fitness for a
particular purpose.
Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or
GNU General Public License (GPL) version 3.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1 or
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.0.
A copy of each such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://opensource.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/old-licenses/library.txt.

Software
  BIOS: version 04.25
  NXOS: version 9.3(4)
  BIOS compile time: 05/22/2019
  NXOS image file is: bootflash:///nxos.9.3.4.bin
  NXOS compile time: 4/28/2020 21:00:00 [04/29/2020 06:28:31]

Hardware
  cisco Nexus 3132QV Chassis (Nexus 9000 Series)
  Intel(R) Core(TM) i3- CPU @ 2.50GHz with 16399900 kB of memory.
  Processor Board ID FOxxxxxxxx23

  Device name: cs2
  bootflash: 15137792 kB
  usb1: 0 kB (expansion flash)

Kernel uptime is 79 day(s), 10 hour(s), 23 minute(s), 53 second(s)
```

```
Last reset at 663500 usecs after Mon Nov  2 10:50:33 2020
Reason: Reset Requested by CLI command reload
System version: 9.3(4)
Service:

plugin
Core Plugin, Ethernet Plugin

Active Package(s) :

cs2#
```

10. Verify the health of cluster ports on the cluster.

a. Verify that cluster ports are up and healthy across all nodes in the cluster:

```
network port show -role cluster
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> network port show -role cluster

Node: cluster1-01

Ignore

Health Health
Port IPspace Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper Speed (Mbps)
Status Status
-----
e0a Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000
healthy false
e0b Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000
healthy false

Node: cluster1-02

Ignore

Health Health
Port IPspace Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper Speed (Mbps)
Status Status
-----
e0a Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000
healthy false
e0b Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000
healthy false

Node: cluster1-03

Ignore

Health Health
Port IPspace Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper Speed (Mbps)
Status Status
-----
e0a Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/100000
healthy false
e0d Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/100000
healthy false
```

```
Node: cluster1-04

Ignore

Health Health Speed (Mbps)
Port IPspace Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper
Status Status
-----
e0a Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/100000
healthy false
e0d Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/100000
healthy false
8 entries were displayed.
```

b. Verify the switch health from the cluster.

```
network device-discovery show -protocol cdp
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> network device-discovery show -protocol cdp
Node/          Local  Discovered
Protocol      Port   Device (LLDP: ChassisID)  Interface
Platform
-----
-----
cluster1-01/cdp
          e0a    cs1                        Ethernet1/7
N3K-C3132Q-V
          e0d    cs2                        Ethernet1/7
N3K-C3132Q-V
cluster01-2/cdp
          e0a    cs1                        Ethernet1/8
N3K-C3132Q-V
          e0d    cs2                        Ethernet1/8
N3K-C3132Q-V
cluster01-3/cdp
          e0a    cs1                        Ethernet1/1/1
N3K-C3132Q-V
          e0b    cs2                        Ethernet1/1/1
N3K-C3132Q-V
cluster1-04/cdp
          e0a    cs1                        Ethernet1/1/2
N3K-C3132Q-V
          e0b    cs2                        Ethernet1/1/2
N3K-C3132Q-V

cluster1::*> system cluster-switch show -is-monitoring-enabled
-operational true
Switch                                     Type                Address
Model
-----
-----
cs1                                         cluster-network    10.233.205.90
N3K-C3132Q-V
  Serial Number: FOCXXXXXXXXGD
  Is Monitored: true
  Reason: None
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS)
Software, Version
                                     9.3(5)
  Version Source: CDP

cs2                                         cluster-network    10.233.205.91
```

```

N3K-C3132Q-V
  Serial Number: FOCXXXXXXGS
    Is Monitored: true
      Reason: None
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS)
Software, Version
                    9.3(5)
  Version Source: CDP

2 entries were displayed.

```

You might observe the following output on the cs1 switch console depending on the RCF version previously loaded on the switch:

```

2020 Nov 17 16:07:18 cs1 %$ VDC-1 %$ %STP-2-UNBLOCK_CONSIST_PORT:
Unblocking port port-channel1 on VLAN0092. Port consistency
restored.
2020 Nov 17 16:07:23 cs1 %$ VDC-1 %$ %STP-2-BLOCK_PVID_PEER:
Blocking port-channel1 on VLAN0001. Inconsistent peer vlan.
2020 Nov 17 16:07:23 cs1 %$ VDC-1 %$ %STP-2-BLOCK_PVID_LOCAL:
Blocking port-channel1 on VLAN0092. Inconsistent local vlan.

```

#### 11. Verify that the cluster is healthy:

```
cluster show
```

#### Show example

```

cluster1::*> cluster show
Node           Health  Eligibility  Epsilon
-----
cluster1-01    true   true         false
cluster1-02    true   true         false
cluster1-03    true   true         true
cluster1-04    true   true         false
4 entries were displayed.
cluster1::*>

```

#### 12. Repeat steps 6 to 11 on switch cs1.

#### 13. Enable auto-revert on the cluster LIFs.

```
network interface modify -vserver Cluster -lif * -auto-revert true
```

#### 14. Verify that the cluster LIFs have reverted to their home port:

```
network interface show -role cluster
```

##### Show example

```
cluster1::*> network interface show -role cluster
```

Logical	Status	Network	Current
Current Is			
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask
Port	Home		Node

```
-----  
-----  
Cluster  
cluster1-01 cluster1-01_clus1 up/up 169.254.3.4/23  
cluster1-01 e0d true  
cluster1-01 cluster1-01_clus2 up/up 169.254.3.5/23  
cluster1-01 e0d true  
cluster1-02 cluster1-02_clus1 up/up 169.254.3.8/23  
cluster1-02 e0d true  
cluster1-02 cluster1-02_clus2 up/up 169.254.3.9/23  
cluster1-02 e0d true  
cluster1-03 cluster1-03_clus1 up/up 169.254.1.3/23  
cluster1-03 e0b true  
cluster1-03 cluster1-03_clus2 up/up 169.254.1.1/23  
cluster1-03 e0b true  
cluster1-04 cluster1-04_clus1 up/up 169.254.1.6/23  
cluster1-04 e0b true  
cluster1-04 cluster1-04_clus2 up/up 169.254.1.7/23  
cluster1-04 e0b true  
8 entries were displayed.  
cluster1::*>
```

If any cluster LIFs have not returned to their home ports, revert them manually from the local node:

```
network interface revert -vserver Cluster -lif <lif_name>
```

#### What's next?

After you've installed the NX-OS software, you can [install or upgrade the Reference Configuration File \(RCF\)](#).

## Install or upgrade the RCF

### Install or upgrade the Reference Configuration File (RCF) overview

You install the Reference Configuration File (RCF) after setting up the Nexus 3132Q-V

switches for the first time. You upgrade your RCF version when you have an existing version of the RCF file installed on your switch.

See the Knowledge Base article [How to clear configuration on a Cisco interconnect switch while retaining remote connectivity](#) for further information when installing or upgrading your RCF.

### Available RCF configurations

The following table describes the RCFs available for different configurations. Choose the RCF applicable to your configuration.

For specific port and VLAN usage details, refer to the banner and important notes section in your RCF.

RCF name	Description
2-Cluster-HA-Breakout	Supports two ONTAP clusters with at least eight nodes, including nodes that use shared Cluster+HA ports.
4-Cluster-HA-Breakout	Supports four ONTAP clusters with at least four nodes, including nodes that use shared Cluster+HA ports.
1-Cluster-HA	All ports are configured for 40/100GbE. Supports shared cluster/HA traffic on ports. Required for AFF A320, AFF A250, and FAS500f systems. Additionally, all ports can be used as dedicated cluster ports.
1-Cluster-HA-Breakout	Ports are configured for 4x10GbE breakout, 4x25GbE breakout (RCF 1.6+ on 100GbE switches), and 40/100GbE. Supports shared cluster/HA traffic on ports for nodes that use shared cluster/HA ports: AFF A320, AFF A250, and FAS500f systems. Additionally, all ports can be used as dedicated cluster ports.
Cluster-HA-Storage	Ports are configured for 40/100GbE for Cluster+HA, 4x10GbE breakout for Cluster and 4x25GbE breakout for Cluster+HA, and 100GbE for each Storage HA Pair.
Cluster	Two flavors of RCF with different allocations of 4x10GbE ports (breakout) and 40/100GbE ports. All FAS/AFF nodes are supported, except for AFF A320, AFF A250, and FAS500f systems.
Storage	All ports are configured for 100GbE NVMe storage connections.

### Available RCFs

The following table lists the available RCFs for 3132Q-V switches. Choose the applicable RCF version for your configuration. See [Cisco Ethernet Switches](#) for more information.

RCF name
Cluster-HA-Breakout RCF v1.xx
Cluster-HA RCF v1.xx

<b>RCF name</b>
Cluster RCF 1.xx

### Suggested documentation

- [Cisco Ethernet Switches \(NSS\)](#)

Consult the switch compatibility table for the supported ONTAP and RCF versions on the NetApp Support Site. Note that there can be command dependencies between the command syntax in the RCF and the syntax found in specific versions of NX-OS.

- [Cisco Nexus 3000 Series Switches](#)

Refer to the appropriate software and upgrade guides available on the Cisco website for complete documentation on the Cisco switch upgrade and downgrade procedures.

### About the examples

The examples in this procedure use the following switch and node nomenclature:

- The names of the two Cisco switches are **cs1** and **cs2**.
- The node names are **cluster1-01**, **cluster1-02**, **cluster1-03**, and **cluster1-04**.
- The cluster LIF names are **cluster1-01\_clus1**, **cluster1-01\_clus2**, **cluster1-02\_clus1**, **cluster1-02\_clus2**, **cluster1-03\_clus1**, **cluster1-03\_clus2**, **cluster1-04\_clus1**, and **cluster1-04\_clus2**.
- The `cluster1 : *>` prompt indicates the name of the cluster.

The examples in this procedure use four nodes. These nodes use two 10GbE cluster interconnect ports **e0a** and **e0b**. See the [Hardware Universe](#) to verify the correct cluster ports on your platforms.



The command outputs might vary depending on different releases of ONTAP.

For details of the available RCF configurations, see [Software install workflow](#).

### Commands used

The procedure requires the use of both ONTAP commands and Cisco Nexus 3000 Series Switches commands; ONTAP commands are used unless otherwise indicated.

### What's next?

After you've reviewed the install RCF or upgrade RCF procedure, you [install the RCF](#) or [upgrade your RCF](#) as required.

### Install the Reference Configuration File (RCF)

You install the Reference Configuration File (RCF) after setting up the Nexus 3132Q-V switches for the first time.

### Before you begin

Verify the following installations and connections:

- A current backup of the switch configuration.

- A fully functioning cluster (no errors in the logs or similar issues).
- The current RCF.
- A console connection to the switch, required when installing the RCF.

**About this task**

The procedure requires the use of both ONTAP commands and Cisco Nexus 3000 Series Switches commands; ONTAP commands are used unless otherwise indicated.

No operational inter-switch link (ISL) is needed during this procedure. This is by design because RCF version changes can affect ISL connectivity temporarily. To enable non-disruptive cluster operations, the following procedure migrates all of the cluster LIFs to the operational partner switch while performing the steps on the target switch.

**Step 1: Install the RCF on the switches**

1. Display the cluster ports on each node that are connected to the cluster switches:

```
network device-discovery show
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> network device-discovery show
Node/          Local  Discovered
Protocol      Port   Device (LLDP: ChassisID)  Interface
Platform
-----
-----
cluster1-01/cdp
              e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/7      N3K-
C3132Q-V
              e0d    cs2                      Ethernet1/7      N3K-
C3132Q-V
cluster1-02/cdp
              e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/8      N3K-
C3132Q-V
              e0d    cs2                      Ethernet1/8      N3K-
C3132Q-V
cluster1-03/cdp
              e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/1/1    N3K-
C3132Q-V
              e0b    cs2                      Ethernet1/1/1    N3K-
C3132Q-V
cluster1-04/cdp
              e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/1/2    N3K-
C3132Q-V
              e0b    cs2                      Ethernet1/1/2    N3K-
C3132Q-V
cluster1::*>
```

2. Check the administrative and operational status of each cluster port.

a. Verify that all the cluster ports are up with a healthy status:

```
network port show -ipspace Cluster
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> network port show -ipspace Cluster
Node: cluster1-01

Ignore

Health Health
Port IPspace Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper Status Status Speed (Mbps)
-----
-----
e0a Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/100000
healthy false
e0d Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/100000
healthy false
Node: cluster1-02

Ignore

Health Health
Port IPspace Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper Status Status Speed (Mbps)
-----
-----
e0a Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/100000
healthy false
e0d Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/100000
healthy false
8 entries were displayed.
Node: cluster1-03

Ignore

Health Health
Port IPspace Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper Status Status Speed (Mbps)
-----
-----
e0a Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000
healthy false
e0b Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000
healthy false
Node: cluster1-04

Ignore

Health Health
Port IPspace Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper Status Status Speed (Mbps)
-----
-----
```

```

Health   Health
Port     IPspace   Broadcast Domain Link MTU   Admin/Oper
Status   Status
-----
e0a      Cluster   Cluster           up   9000   auto/10000
healthy  false
e0b      Cluster   Cluster           up   9000   auto/10000
healthy  false
cluster1::*>

```

b. Verify that all the cluster interfaces (LIFs) are on the home port:

```
network interface show -vserver Cluster
```

**Show example**

```

cluster1::*> network interface show -vserver Cluster
          Logical           Status      Network
Current   Current Is
Vserver   Interface           Admin/Oper Address/Mask      Node
Port      Home
-----
Cluster
          cluster1-01_clus1 up/up      169.254.3.4/23
cluster1-01 e0a      true
          cluster1-01_clus2 up/up      169.254.3.5/23
cluster1-01 e0d      true
          cluster1-02_clus1 up/up      169.254.3.8/23
cluster1-02 e0a      true
          cluster1-02_clus2 up/up      169.254.3.9/23
cluster1-02 e0d      true
          cluster1-03_clus1 up/up      169.254.1.3/23
cluster1-03 e0a      true
          cluster1-03_clus2 up/up      169.254.1.1/23
cluster1-03 e0b      true
          cluster1-04_clus1 up/up      169.254.1.6/23
cluster1-04 e0a      true
          cluster1-04_clus2 up/up      169.254.1.7/23
cluster1-04 e0b      true
cluster1::*>

```

- c. Verify that the cluster displays information for both cluster switches:

```
system cluster-switch show -is-monitoring-enabled-operational true
```

**Show example**

```
cluster1::*> system cluster-switch show -is-monitoring-enabled
-operational true
Switch                               Type                               Address
Model
-----
cs1                                   cluster-network                   10.0.0.1
NX3132QV
  Serial Number: FOXXXXXXXXGS
  Is Monitored: true
  Reason: None
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS)
Software, Version
                               9.3(4)
  Version Source: CDP
cs2                                   cluster-network                   10.0.0.2
NX3132QV
  Serial Number: FOXXXXXXXXGD
  Is Monitored: true
  Reason: None
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS)
Software, Version
                               9.3(4)
  Version Source: CDP
2 entries were displayed.
```



For ONTAP 9.8 and later, use the command `system switch ethernet show -is-monitoring-enabled-operational true`.

3. Disable auto-revert on the cluster LIFs.

```
cluster1::*> network interface modify -vserver Cluster -lif * -auto
-revert false
```

Make sure that auto-revert is disabled after running this command.

4. On cluster switch cs2, shut down the ports connected to the cluster ports of the nodes.

```

cs2> enable
cs2# configure
cs2(config)# interface eth1/1/1-2,eth1/7-8
cs2(config-if-range)# shutdown
cs2(config-if-range)# exit
cs2# exit

```



The number of ports displayed varies based on the number of nodes in the cluster.

- Verify that the cluster ports have failed over to the ports hosted on cluster switch cs1. This might take a few seconds.

```
network interface show -vserver Cluster
```

### Show example

```

cluster1::*> network interface show -vserver Cluster

```

Current Is	Logical	Status	Network	Current
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node
Port	Home			
-----				
Cluster				
	cluster1-01_clus1	up/up	169.254.3.4/23	
cluster1-01	e0a	true		
	cluster1-01_clus2	up/up	169.254.3.5/23	
cluster1-01	e0a	false		
	cluster1-02_clus1	up/up	169.254.3.8/23	
cluster1-02	e0a	true		
	cluster1-02_clus2	up/up	169.254.3.9/23	
cluster1-02	e0a	false		
	cluster1-03_clus1	up/up	169.254.1.3/23	
cluster1-03	e0a	true		
	cluster1-03_clus2	up/up	169.254.1.1/23	
cluster1-03	e0a	false		
	cluster1-04_clus1	up/up	169.254.1.6/23	
cluster1-04	e0a	true		
	cluster1-04_clus2	up/up	169.254.1.7/23	
cluster1-04	e0a	false		

```

cluster1::*>

```

- Verify that the cluster is healthy:

```
cluster show
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> cluster show
Node                Health  Eligibility  Epsilon
-----
cluster1-01         true    true         false
cluster1-02         true    true         false
cluster1-03         true    true         true
cluster1-04         true    true         false
cluster1::*>
```

7. If you have not already done so, save a copy of the current switch configuration by copying the output of the following command to a text file:

```
show running-config
```

8. Record any custom additions between the current running-config and the RCF file in use.



Make sure to configure the following: \* Username and password \* Management IP address \* Default gateway \* Switch name

9. Save basic configuration details to the `write_erase.cfg` file on the bootflash.



When upgrading or applying a new RCF, you must erase the switch settings and perform basic configuration. You must be connected to the switch serial console port to set up the switch again.

```
cs2# show run | section "switchname" > bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

```
cs2# show run | section "hostname" >> bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

```
cs2# show run | i "username admin password" >> bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

```
cs2# show run | section "vrf context management" >> bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

```
cs2# show run | section "interface mgmt0" >> bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

10. When installing RCF version 1.12 and later, run the following commands:

```
cs2# echo "hardware access-list tcam region vpc-convergence 256" >>
bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

```
cs2# echo "hardware access-list tcam region racl 256" >>
bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

```
cs2# echo "hardware access-list tcam region e-racl 256" >>
```

```
bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

```
cs2# echo "hardware access-list tcam region qos 256" >>  
bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

See the Knowledge Base article [How to clear configuration on a Cisco interconnect switch while retaining remote connectivity](#) for further details.

11. Verify that the `write_erase.cfg` file is populated as expected:

```
show file bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

12. Issue the `write erase` command to erase the current saved configuration:

```
cs2# write erase
```

```
Warning: This command will erase the startup-configuration.
```

```
Do you wish to proceed anyway? (y/n) [n] y
```

13. Copy the previously saved basic configuration into the startup configuration.

```
cs2# copy bootflash:write_erase.cfg startup-config
```

14. Reboot the switch:

```
cs2# reload
```

```
This command will reboot the system. (y/n)? [n] y
```

15. Repeat Steps 7 to 14 on switch cs1.
16. Connect the cluster ports of all nodes in the ONTAP cluster to switches cs1 and cs2.

## Step 2: Verify the switch connections

1. Verify that the switch ports connected to the cluster ports are **up**.

```
show interface brief | grep up
```

### Show example

```
cs1# show interface brief | grep up
.
.
Eth1/1/1      1      eth  access up      none
10G(D) --
Eth1/1/2      1      eth  access up      none
10G(D) --
Eth1/7        1      eth  trunk  up      none
100G(D) --
Eth1/8        1      eth  trunk  up      none
100G(D) --
.
.
```

2. Verify that the ISL between cs1 and cs2 is functional:

```
show port-channel summary
```

### Show example

```
cs1# show port-channel summary
Flags:  D - Down          P - Up in port-channel (members)
        I - Individual    H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
        s - Suspended     r - Module-removed
        b - BFD Session Wait
        S - Switched      R - Routed
        U - Up (port-channel)
        p - Up in delay-lacp mode (member)
        M - Not in use. Min-links not met

-----
-----
Group Port-          Type      Protocol  Member Ports
  Channel
-----
-----
1      Po1 (SU)        Eth       LACP      Eth1/31 (P)  Eth1/32 (P)
cs1#
```

3. Verify that the cluster LIFs have reverted to their home port:

```
network interface show -vserver Cluster
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> network interface show -vserver Cluster
          Logical          Status      Network          Current
Current Is
Vserver   Interface              Admin/Oper  Address/Mask     Node
Port      Home
-----
Cluster
cluster1-01 cluster1-01_clus1 up/up      169.254.3.4/23
           e0d           true
cluster1-01 cluster1-01_clus2 up/up      169.254.3.5/23
           e0d           true
cluster1-02 cluster1-02_clus1 up/up      169.254.3.8/23
           e0d           true
cluster1-02 cluster1-02_clus2 up/up      169.254.3.9/23
           e0d           true
cluster1-03 cluster1-03_clus1 up/up      169.254.1.3/23
           e0b           true
cluster1-03 cluster1-03_clus2 up/up      169.254.1.1/23
           e0b           true
cluster1-04 cluster1-04_clus1 up/up      169.254.1.6/23
           e0b           true
cluster1-04 cluster1-04_clus2 up/up      169.254.1.7/23
           e0b           true
cluster1::*>
```

#### 4. Verify that the cluster is healthy:

```
cluster show
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> cluster show
Node          Health  Eligibility  Epsilon
-----
cluster1-01   true    true         false
cluster1-02   true    true         false
cluster1-03   true    true         true
cluster1-04   true    true         false
cluster1::*>
```

### Step 3: Setup your ONTAP cluster

NetApp recommends that you use System Manager to set up new clusters.

System Manager provides a simple and easy workflow for cluster set up and configuration including assigning a node management IP address, initializing the cluster, creating a local tier, configuring protocols, and provisioning initial storage.

Refer to [Configure ONTAP on a new cluster with System Manager](#) for setup instructions.

#### What's next?

After you've installed the RCF, you can [verify the SSH configuration](#).

### Upgrade your Reference Configuration File (RCF)

You upgrade your RCF version when you have an existing version of the RCF file installed on your operational switches.

#### Before you begin

Make sure you have the following:

- A current backup of the switch configuration.
- A fully functioning cluster (no errors in the logs or similar issues).
- The current RCF.
- If you are updating your RCF version, you need a boot configuration in the RCF that reflects the desired boot images.

If you need to change the boot configuration to reflect the current boot images, you must do so before reapplying the RCF so that the correct version is instantiated on future reboots.



No operational inter-switch link (ISL) is needed during this procedure. This is by design because RCF version changes can affect ISL connectivity temporarily. To ensure non-disruptive cluster operations, the following procedure migrates all of the cluster LIFs to the operational partner switch while performing the steps on the target switch.



Before installing a new switch software version and RCFs, you must erase the switch settings and perform basic configuration. You must be connected to the switch using the serial console or have preserved basic configuration information prior to erasing the switch settings.

### Step 1: Prepare for the upgrade

1. Display the cluster ports on each node that are connected to the cluster switches:

```
network device-discovery show
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> network device-discovery show
Node/          Local  Discovered
Protocol      Port   Device (LLDP: ChassisID)  Interface
Platform
-----
-----
cluster1-01/cdp
              e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/7      N3K-
C3132Q-V
              e0d    cs2                      Ethernet1/7      N3K-
C3132Q-V
cluster1-02/cdp
              e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/8      N3K-
C3132Q-V
              e0d    cs2                      Ethernet1/8      N3K-
C3132Q-V
cluster1-03/cdp
              e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/1/1    N3K-
C3132Q-V
              e0b    cs2                      Ethernet1/1/1    N3K-
C3132Q-V
cluster1-04/cdp
              e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/1/2    N3K-
C3132Q-V
              e0b    cs2                      Ethernet1/1/2    N3K-
C3132Q-V
cluster1::*>
```

2. Check the administrative and operational status of each cluster port.

a. Verify that all the cluster ports are up with a healthy status:

```
network port show -ipSpace Cluster
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> network port show -ipspace Cluster

Node: cluster1-01

Ignore

Health      Health
Port        IPspace    Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status      Status
-----
e0a         Cluster    Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000
healthy     false
e0d         Cluster    Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000
healthy     false

Node: cluster1-02

Ignore

Health      Health
Port        IPspace    Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status      Status
-----
e0a         Cluster    Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000
healthy     false
e0d         Cluster    Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000
healthy     false
8 entries were displayed.

Node: cluster1-03

Ignore

Health      Health
Port        IPspace    Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status      Status
-----
e0a         Cluster    Cluster          up   9000  auto/10000
healthy     false
e0b         Cluster    Cluster          up   9000  auto/10000
healthy     false
```

```
Node: cluster1-04
```

```
Ignore
```

```
Health Health Speed (Mbps)
Port IPspace Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper
Status Status
-----
e0a Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000
healthy false
e0b Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000
healthy false
cluster1::*>
```

- b. Verify that all the cluster interfaces (LIFs) are on the home port:

```
network interface show -vserver Cluster
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> network interface show -vserver Cluster
          Logical          Status      Network
Current   Current Is
Vserver   Interface          Admin/Oper Address/Mask      Node
Port     Home
-----
-----
Cluster
cluster1-01  cluster1-01_clus1  up/up      169.254.3.4/23
            e0a      true
cluster1-01  cluster1-01_clus2  up/up      169.254.3.5/23
            e0d      true
cluster1-02  cluster1-02_clus1  up/up      169.254.3.8/23
            e0a      true
cluster1-02  cluster1-02_clus2  up/up      169.254.3.9/23
            e0d      true
cluster1-03  cluster1-03_clus1  up/up      169.254.1.3/23
            e0a      true
cluster1-03  cluster1-03_clus2  up/up      169.254.1.1/23
            e0b      true
cluster1-04  cluster1-04_clus1  up/up      169.254.1.6/23
            e0a      true
cluster1-04  cluster1-04_clus2  up/up      169.254.1.7/23
            e0b      true
cluster1::*>
```

c. Verify that the cluster displays information for both cluster switches:

```
system cluster-switch show -is-monitoring-enabled-operational true
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> system cluster-switch show -is-monitoring-enabled  
-operational true
```

Switch Model	Type	Address
-----		
cs1 NX3132QV	cluster-network	10.0.0.1
Serial Number: FOXXXXXXXXGS		
Is Monitored: true		
Reason: None		
Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS)		
Software, Version		
9.3(4)		
Version Source: CDP		
cs2 NX3132QV	cluster-network	10.0.0.2
Serial Number: FOXXXXXXXXGD		
Is Monitored: true		
Reason: None		
Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS)		
Software, Version		
9.3(4)		
Version Source: CDP		

2 entries were displayed.



For ONTAP 9.8 and later, use the command `system switch ethernet show -is-monitoring-enabled-operational true`.

### 3. Disable auto-revert on the cluster LIFs.

```
cluster1::*> network interface modify -vserver Cluster -lif * -auto  
-revert false
```

Make sure that auto-revert is disabled after running this command.

## Step 2: Configure ports

1. On cluster switch cs2, shut down the ports connected to the cluster ports of the nodes.

```

cs2> enable
cs2# configure
cs2(config)# interface eth1/1/1-2,eth1/7-8
cs2(config-if-range)# shutdown
cs2(config-if-range)# exit
cs2# exit

```



The number of ports displayed varies based on the number of nodes in the cluster.

2. Verify that the cluster ports have failed over to the ports hosted on cluster switch cs1. This might take a few seconds.

```
network interface show -vserver Cluster
```

### Show example

```

cluster1::*> network interface show -vserver Cluster

```

Current Is	Logical	Status	Network	Current
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node
Port	Home			
-----				
Cluster				
	cluster1-01_clus1	up/up	169.254.3.4/23	
cluster1-01	e0a	true		
	cluster1-01_clus2	up/up	169.254.3.5/23	
cluster1-01	e0a	false		
	cluster1-02_clus1	up/up	169.254.3.8/23	
cluster1-02	e0a	true		
	cluster1-02_clus2	up/up	169.254.3.9/23	
cluster1-02	e0a	false		
	cluster1-03_clus1	up/up	169.254.1.3/23	
cluster1-03	e0a	true		
	cluster1-03_clus2	up/up	169.254.1.1/23	
cluster1-03	e0a	false		
	cluster1-04_clus1	up/up	169.254.1.6/23	
cluster1-04	e0a	true		
	cluster1-04_clus2	up/up	169.254.1.7/23	
cluster1-04	e0a	false		

```

cluster1::*>

```

3. Verify that the cluster is healthy:

```
cluster show
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> cluster show
Node                Health  Eligibility  Epsilon
-----
cluster1-01         true    true         false
cluster1-02         true    true         false
cluster1-03         true    true         true
cluster1-04         true    true         false
cluster1::*>
```

4. If you have not already done so, save a copy of the current switch configuration by copying the output of the following command to a text file:

```
show running-config
```

5. Record any custom additions between the current running-config and the RCF file in use.

Make sure to configure the following:



- Username and password
- Management IP address
- Default gateway
- Switch name

6. Save basic configuration details to the `write_erase.cfg` file on the bootflash.



When upgrading or applying a new RCF, you must erase the switch settings and perform basic configuration.

```
cs2# show run | section "switchname" > bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

```
cs2# show run | section "hostname" >> bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

```
cs2# show run | i "username admin password" >> bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

```
cs2# show run | section "vrf context management" >> bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

```
cs2# show run | section "interface mgmt0" >> bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

7. When upgrading to RCF version 1.12 and later, run the following commands:

```
cs2# echo "hardware access-list tcam region vpc-convergence 256" >>
bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

```
cs2# echo "hardware access-list tcam region racl 256" >>
bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

```
cs2# echo "hardware access-list tcam region e-racl 256" >>
bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

```
cs2# echo "hardware access-list tcam region qos 256" >>
bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

8. Verify that the `write_erase.cfg` file is populated as expected:

```
show file bootflash:write_erase.cfg
```

9. Issue the `write erase` command to erase the current saved configuration:

```
cs2# write erase
```

Warning: This command will erase the startup-configuration.

Do you wish to proceed anyway? (y/n) [n] **y**

10. Copy the previously saved basic configuration into the startup configuration.

```
cs2# copy bootflash:write_erase.cfg startup-config
```

11. Reboot the switch:

```
cs2# reload
```

This command will reboot the system. (y/n)? [n] **y**

12. After the management IP address is reachable again, log in to the switch through SSH.

You may need to update host file entries related to the SSH keys.

13. Copy the RCF to the bootflash of switch cs2 using one of the following transfer protocols: FTP, TFTP, SFTP, or SCP. For more information on Cisco commands, see the appropriate guide in the [Cisco Nexus 3000 Series NX-OS Command Reference](#) guides.

### Show example

```
cs2# copy tftp: bootflash: vrf management
Enter source filename: Nexus_3132QV_RCF_v1.6-Cluster-HA-Breakout.txt
Enter hostname for the tftp server: 172.22.201.50
Trying to connect to tftp server.....Connection to Server
Established.
TFTP get operation was successful
Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...
```

14. Apply the RCF previously downloaded to the bootflash.

For more information on Cisco commands, see the appropriate guide in the [Cisco Nexus 3000 Series NX-OS Command Reference](#) guides.

#### Show example

```
cs2# copy Nexus_3132QV_RCF_v1.6-Cluster-HA-Breakout.txt running-  
config echo-commands
```



Make sure to read thoroughly the **Installation notes**, **Important Notes**, and **banner** sections of your RCF. You must read and follow these instructions to ensure the proper configuration and operation of the switch.

15. Verify that the RCF file is the correct newer version:

```
show running-config
```

When you check the output to verify you have the correct RCF, make sure that the following information is correct:

- The RCF banner
- The node and port settings
- Customizations

The output varies according to your site configuration. Check the port settings and refer to the release notes for any changes specific to the RCF that you have installed.



For steps on how to bring your 10GbE ports online after an upgrade of the RCF, see the Knowledge Base article [10GbE ports on a Cisco 3132Q cluster switch do not come online](#).

16. After you verify the RCF versions and switch settings are correct, copy the `running-config` file to the `startup-config` file.

For more information on Cisco commands, see the appropriate guide in the [Cisco Nexus 3000 Series NX-OS Command Reference](#) guides.

#### Show example

```
cs2# copy running-config startup-config  
[#####] 100% Copy complete
```

17. Reboot switch cs2. You can ignore both the "cluster ports down" events reported on the nodes while the switch reboots and the error `% Invalid command at '^' marker` output.

```
cs2# reload
```

```
This command will reboot the system. (y/n)? [n] y
```

18. Reapply any previous customizations to the switch configuration. Refer to [Review cabling and configuration considerations](#) for details of any further changes required.
19. Verify the health of cluster ports on the cluster.
  - a. Verify that cluster ports are up and healthy across all nodes in the cluster:

```
network port show -ipSpace Cluster
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> network port show -ipspace Cluster
```

```
Node: cluster1-01
```

```
Ignore
```

						Speed (Mbps)
Health	Health					
Port	IPspace	Broadcast	Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Oper
Status	Status					
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
e0a	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/10000
healthy	false					
e0b	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/10000
healthy	false					

```
Node: cluster1-02
```

```
Ignore
```

						Speed (Mbps)
Health	Health					
Port	IPspace	Broadcast	Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Oper
Status	Status					
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
e0a	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/10000
healthy	false					
e0b	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/10000
healthy	false					

```
Node: cluster1-03
```

```
Ignore
```

						Speed (Mbps)
Health	Health					
Port	IPspace	Broadcast	Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Oper
Status	Status					
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
e0a	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/100000
healthy	false					
e0d	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/100000
healthy	false					

```
Node: cluster1-04
```

```
Ignore
```

```
Health Health Speed (Mbps)
Port IPspace Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper
Status Status
-----
e0a Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/100000
healthy false
e0d Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/100000
healthy false
```

b. Verify the switch health from the cluster.

```
network device-discovery show -protocol cdp
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> network device-discovery show -protocol cdp
Node/          Local  Discovered
Protocol      Port   Device (LLDP: ChassisID)  Interface
Platform
-----
-----
cluster1-01/cdp
          e0a    cs1                        Ethernet1/7
N3K-C3132Q-V
          e0d    cs2                        Ethernet1/7
N3K-C3132Q-V
cluster01-2/cdp
          e0a    cs1                        Ethernet1/8
N3K-C3132Q-V
          e0d    cs2                        Ethernet1/8
N3K-C3132Q-V
cluster01-3/cdp
          e0a    cs1                        Ethernet1/1/1
N3K-C3132Q-V
          e0b    cs2                        Ethernet1/1/1
N3K-C3132Q-V
cluster1-04/cdp
          e0a    cs1                        Ethernet1/1/2
N3K-C3132Q-V
          e0b    cs2                        Ethernet1/1/2
N3K-C3132Q-V

cluster1::*> system cluster-switch show -is-monitoring-enabled
-operational true
Switch                Type                Address
Model
-----
-----
cs1                    cluster-network    10.233.205.90
N3K-C3132Q-V
  Serial Number: FOXXXXXXXXGD
  Is Monitored: true
  Reason: None
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS)
Software, Version
                    9.3(4)
  Version Source: CDP

cs2                    cluster-network    10.233.205.91
```

```

N3K-C3132Q-V
  Serial Number: FOXXXXXXXXGS
    Is Monitored: true
      Reason: None
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS)
Software, Version
                9.3(4)
  Version Source: CDP

2 entries were displayed.

```



For ONTAP 9.8 and later, use the command `system switch ethernet show -is -monitoring-enabled-operational true`.

You might observe the following output on the cs1 switch console depending on the RCF version previously loaded on the switch:



```

2020 Nov 17 16:07:18 cs1 %$ VDC-1 %$ %STP-2-
UNBLOCK_CONSIST_PORT: Unblocking port port-channel1 on
VLAN0092. Port consistency restored.
2020 Nov 17 16:07:23 cs1 %$ VDC-1 %$ %STP-2-
BLOCK_PVID_PEER: Blocking port-channel1 on VLAN0001.
Inconsistent peer vlan.
2020 Nov 17 16:07:23 cs1 %$ VDC-1 %$ %STP-2-
BLOCK_PVID_LOCAL: Blocking port-channel1 on VLAN0092.
Inconsistent local vlan.

```



It can take up to 5 minutes for the cluster nodes to report as healthy.

20. On cluster switch cs1, shut down the ports connected to the cluster ports of the nodes.

#### Show example

```

cs1> enable
cs1# configure
cs1(config)# interface eth1/1/1-2,eth1/7-8
cs1(config-if-range)# shutdown
cs1(config-if-range)# exit
cs1# exit

```



The number of ports displayed varies based on the number of nodes in the cluster.

21. Verify that the cluster LIFs have migrated to the ports hosted on switch cs2. This might take a few seconds.

```
network interface show -vserver Cluster
```

**Show example**

```
cluster1::*> network interface show -vserver Cluster
```

Current Is	Logical	Status	Network	Current
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node
Port	Home			
-----				
-----				
Cluster				
	cluster1-01_clus1	up/up	169.254.3.4/23	
cluster1-01	e0d	false		
	cluster1-01_clus2	up/up	169.254.3.5/23	
cluster1-01	e0d	true		
	cluster1-02_clus1	up/up	169.254.3.8/23	
cluster1-02	e0d	false		
	cluster1-02_clus2	up/up	169.254.3.9/23	
cluster1-02	e0d	true		
	cluster1-03_clus1	up/up	169.254.1.3/23	
cluster1-03	e0b	false		
	cluster1-03_clus2	up/up	169.254.1.1/23	
cluster1-03	e0b	true		
	cluster1-04_clus1	up/up	169.254.1.6/23	
cluster1-04	e0b	false		
	cluster1-04_clus2	up/up	169.254.1.7/23	
cluster1-04	e0b	true		
cluster1::*>				

22. Verify that the cluster is healthy:

```
cluster show
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> cluster show
Node           Health  Eligibility  Epsilon
-----
cluster1-01    true    true         false
cluster1-02    true    true         false
cluster1-03    true    true         true
cluster1-04    true    true         false
4 entries were displayed.
cluster1::*>
```

23. Repeat Steps 1 to 19 on switch cs1.
24. Enable auto-revert on the cluster LIFs.

```
cluster1::*> network interface modify -vserver Cluster -lif * -auto -revert True
```

25. Reboot switch cs1. You do this to trigger the cluster LIFs to revert to their home ports. You can ignore the "cluster ports down" events reported on the nodes while the switch reboots.

```
cs1# reload
This command will reboot the system. (y/n)? [n] y
```

### Step 3: Verify the configuration

1. Verify that the switch ports connected to the cluster ports are up.

```
show interface brief | grep up
```

### Show example

```
cs1# show interface brief | grep up
.
.
Eth1/1/1      1      eth  access up      none
10G(D) --
Eth1/1/2      1      eth  access up      none
10G(D) --
Eth1/7        1      eth  trunk  up      none
100G(D) --
Eth1/8        1      eth  trunk  up      none
100G(D) --
.
.
```

2. Verify that the ISL between cs1 and cs2 is functional:

```
show port-channel summary
```

### Show example

```
cs1# show port-channel summary
Flags:  D - Down          P - Up in port-channel (members)
        I - Individual    H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
        s - Suspended    r - Module-removed
        b - BFD Session Wait
        S - Switched      R - Routed
        U - Up (port-channel)
        p - Up in delay-lacp mode (member)
        M - Not in use. Min-links not met

-----
-----
Group Port-          Type      Protocol  Member Ports
  Channel
-----
-----
1      Po1 (SU)        Eth       LACP      Eth1/31 (P)  Eth1/32 (P)
cs1#
```

3. Verify that the cluster LIFs have reverted to their home ports:

```
network interface show -vserver Cluster
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> network interface show -vserver Cluster
          Logical          Status      Network          Current
Current Is
Vserver   Interface            Admin/Oper  Address/Mask     Node
Port      Home
-----
Cluster
cluster1-01 cluster1-01_clus1 up/up      169.254.3.4/23
          e0d             true
cluster1-01 cluster1-01_clus2 up/up      169.254.3.5/23
          e0d             true
cluster1-02 cluster1-02_clus1 up/up      169.254.3.8/23
          e0d             true
cluster1-02 cluster1-02_clus2 up/up      169.254.3.9/23
          e0d             true
cluster1-03 cluster1-03_clus1 up/up      169.254.1.3/23
          e0b             true
cluster1-03 cluster1-03_clus2 up/up      169.254.1.1/23
          e0b             true
cluster1-04 cluster1-04_clus1 up/up      169.254.1.6/23
          e0b             true
cluster1-04 cluster1-04_clus2 up/up      169.254.1.7/23
          e0b             true
cluster1::*>
```

#### 4. Verify that the cluster is healthy:

```
cluster show
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> cluster show
Node          Health  Eligibility  Epsilon
-----
cluster1-01   true    true         false
cluster1-02   true    true         false
cluster1-03   true    true         true
cluster1-04   true    true         false
cluster1::*>
```

5. Verify the connectivity of the remote cluster interfaces:

## ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

You can use the `network interface check cluster-connectivity` command to start an accessibility check for cluster connectivity and then display the details:

```
network interface check cluster-connectivity start and network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity start
```

**NOTE:** Wait for a number of seconds before running the `show` command to display the details.

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

Packet	Source	Destination
Node	LIF	LIF
Date		
Loss		
-----	-----	
-----	-----	
cluster1-01		
3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00	cluster1-01_clus2	cluster1-02_clus1
none		
3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00	cluster1-01_clus2	cluster1-02_clus2
none		
cluster1-02		
3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00	cluster1-02_clus2	cluster1-01_clus1
none		
3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00	cluster1-02_clus2	cluster1-01_clus2
none		

## All ONTAP releases

For all ONTAP releases, you can also use the `cluster ping-cluster -node <name>` command to check the connectivity:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node <name>
```

```

cluster1::~*> cluster ping-cluster -node local
Host is cluster1-02
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster cluster1-01_clus1 169.254.209.69 cluster1-01 e0a
Cluster cluster1-01_clus2 169.254.49.125 cluster1-01 e0b
Cluster cluster1-02_clus1 169.254.47.194 cluster1-02 e0a
Cluster cluster1-02_clus2 169.254.19.183 cluster1-02 e0b
Local = 169.254.47.194 169.254.19.183
Remote = 169.254.209.69 169.254.49.125
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status: .....
Basic connectivity succeeds on 4 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)
.....
Detected 9000 byte MTU on 4 path(s):
    Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.209.69
    Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.49.125
    Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.209.69
    Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.49.125
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 4 path(s)
RPC status:
2 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
2 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)

```

### What's next?

After you've upgraded your RCF, you [verify the SSH configuration](#).

## Verify your SSH configuration

If you are using the Ethernet Switch Health Monitor (CSHM) and log collection features, verify that SSH and SSH keys are enabled on the cluster switches.

### Steps

1. Verify that SSH is enabled:

```

(switch) show ssh server
ssh version 2 is enabled

```

2. Verify that the SSH keys are enabled:

```
show ssh key
```

## Show example

```
(switch)# show ssh key

rsa Keys generated:Fri Jun 28 02:16:00 2024

ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQGDINrD52Q586wTGJjFABjBlFaA23EpDrZ2sDCew
17nwlIoC6HBejxluIObAH8hrW8kR+gj0ZAFpPNeLGTg3APj/yIPTBoIZZxbWRShywAM5
PqyxWwRb7kp9Zt1YHzVuHYpSO82KUDowKrL6lox/YtpKoZUDZjrZjAp8hTv3JZsPgQ==

bitcount:1024
fingerprint:
SHA256:aHwhpzo7+YCDsrp3isJv2uVGz+mjMMokqdMeXVVXfdo

could not retrieve dsa key information

ecdsa Keys generated:Fri Jun 28 02:30:56 2024

ecdsa-sha2-nistp521
AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHA1MjEAAAABmlzdHA1MjEAAACFBABJ+ZX5SFKhS57e
vkE273e0VoqZi4/32dt+f14fBuKv80MjMsmLfjKtCWylwgVt1Zi+C5TIBbugpzez529z
kFSF0ADb8JaGCoaAYe2HvWR/f6QLbKbqVIewCdqWgxzrIY5BPP5GBdxQJMBiOwEdnHg1
u/9Pzh/Vz9cHDcCW9qGE780QHA==

bitcount:521
fingerprint:
SHA256:TFGe2hXn6QIpcs/vyHzftHJ7Dceg0vQaULYRALZeHwQ

(switch)# show feature | include scpServer
scpServer          1          enabled
(switch)# show feature | include ssh
sshServer          1          enabled
(switch)#
```



When enabling FIPS, you must change the bitcount to 256 on the switch using the command `ssh key ecdsa 256 force`. See [Configure network security using FIPS](#) for more details.

### What's next?

After you've verified your SSH configuration, you can [configure switch health monitoring](#).

## Reset the 3132Q-V cluster switch to factory defaults

To reset the 3132Q-V cluster switch to factory defaults, you must erase the 3132Q-V

switch settings.

### About this task

- You must be connected to the switch using the serial console.
- This task resets the configuration of the management network.

### Steps

1. Erase the existing configuration:

```
write erase
```

```
(cs2)# write erase
```

```
Warning: This command will erase the startup-configuration.  
Do you wish to proceed anyway? (y/n) [n] y
```

2. Reload the switch software:

```
reload
```

```
(cs2)# reload
```

```
This command will reboot the system. (y/n)? [n] y
```

The system reboots and enters the configuration wizard. During the boot, if you receive the prompt “Abort Auto Provisioning and continue with normal setup? (yes/no)[n]”, you should respond **yes** to proceed.

### What's next

After resetting the switch, you can [reconfigure](#) it according to your requirements.

## Migrate switches

### Migrate from switchless clusters to two-node switched clusters

#### Migrate from switchless clusters to two-node switched clusters workflow

Follow these workflow steps to migrate from a two-node switchless cluster to a two-node switched cluster that includes Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster network switches.

1

#### Migration requirements

Review the requirements and example switch information for the migration process.

2

#### Prepare for migration

Prepare your switchless clusters for migration to two-node switched clusters.

3

### Configure your ports

Configure your ports for migration from two-node switchless clusters to two-node switched clusters.

4

### Complete your migration

Complete your migration from switchless clusters to two-node switched clusters.

## Migration requirements

If you have a two-node switchless cluster, review this procedure for the applicable requirements to migrate to a two-node switched cluster.



The procedure requires the use of both ONTAP commands and Cisco Nexus 3000 Series Switches commands; ONTAP commands are used unless otherwise indicated.

For more information, see:

- [NetApp CN1601 and CN1610](#)
- [Cisco Ethernet Switch](#)
- [Hardware Universe](#)

## Port and node connections

Make sure you understand the port and node connections and cabling requirements when you migrate to a two-node switched cluster with Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches.

- The cluster switches use the Inter-Switch Link (ISL) ports e1/31-32.
- The [Hardware Universe](#) contains information about supported cabling to Nexus 3132Q-V switches:
  - The nodes with 10 GbE cluster connections require QSFP optical modules with breakout fiber cables or QSFP to SFP+ copper break-out cables.
  - The nodes with 40 GbE cluster connections require supported QSFP/QSFP28 optical modules with fiber cables or QSFP/QSFP28 copper direct-attach cables.
  - The cluster switches use the appropriate ISL cabling: 2x QSFP28 fiber or copper direct-attach cables.
- On Nexus 3132Q-V, you can operate QSFP ports as either 40 Gb Ethernet or 4x10 Gb Ethernet modes.

By default, there are 32 ports in the 40 Gb Ethernet mode. These 40 Gb Ethernet ports are numbered in a 2-tuple naming convention. For example, the second 40 Gb Ethernet port is numbered as 1/2. The process of changing the configuration from 40 Gb Ethernet to 10 Gb Ethernet is called *breakout* and the process of changing the configuration from 10 Gb Ethernet to 40 Gb Ethernet is called *breakin*. When you break out a 40 Gb Ethernet port into 10 Gb Ethernet ports, the resulting ports are numbered using a 3-tuple naming convention. For example, the breakout ports of the second 40 Gb Ethernet port are numbered as 1/2/1, 1/2/2, 1/2/3, and 1/2/4.

- On the left side of Nexus 3132Q-V is a set of four SFP+ ports multiplexed to the first QSFP port.

By default, the RCF is structured to use the first QSFP port.

You can make four SFP+ ports active instead of a QSFP port for Nexus 3132Q-V by using the hardware profile `front portmode sfp-plus` command. Similarly, you can reset Nexus 3132Q-V to use a QSFP port instead of four SFP+ ports by using the hardware profile `front portmode qsfp` command.

- Make sure you configured some of the ports on Nexus 3132Q-V to run at 10 GbE or 40 GbE.

You can break-out the first six ports into 4x10 GbE mode by using the `interface breakout module 1 port 1-6 map 10g-4x` command. Similarly, you can regroup the first six QSFP+ ports from breakout configuration by using the `no interface breakout module 1 port 1-6 map 10g-4x` command.

- The number of 10 GbE and 40 GbE ports are defined in the reference configuration files (RCFs) available at [Cisco® Cluster Network Switch Reference Configuration File Download](#).

### Before you begin

- Configurations properly set up and functioning.
- Nodes running ONTAP 9.4 or later.
- All cluster ports in the `up` state.
- The Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switch is supported.
- The existing cluster network configuration has:
  - The Nexus 3132 cluster infrastructure that is redundant and fully functional on both switches.
  - The latest RCF and NX-OS versions on your switches.

[Cisco Ethernet Switches](#) has information about the ONTAP and NX-OS versions supported in this procedure.

- Management connectivity on both switches.
- Console access to both switches.
- All cluster logical interfaces (LIFs) in the `up` state without being migrated.
- Initial customization of the switch.
- All the ISL ports enabled and cabled.

In addition, you must plan, migrate, and read the required documentation on 10 GbE and 40 GbE connectivity from nodes to Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches.

### About the examples used

The examples in this procedure use the following switch and node nomenclature:

- Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches, C1 and C2.
- The nodes are n1 and n2.



The examples in this procedure use two nodes, each using two 40 GbE cluster interconnect ports **e4a** and **e4e**. The [Hardware Universe](#) has details about the cluster ports on your platforms.

This procedure covers the following scenarios:

- **n1\_clus1** is the first cluster logical interface (LIF) to be connected to cluster switch C1 for node **n1**.

- **n1\_clus2** is the first cluster LIF to be connected to cluster switch C2 for node **n1**.
- **n2\_clus1** is the first cluster LIF to be connected to cluster switch C1 for node **n2**.
- **n2\_clus2** is the second cluster LIF to be connected to cluster switch C2 for node **n2**.
- The number of 10 GbE and 40 GbE ports are defined in the reference configuration files (RCFs) available at [Cisco® Cluster Network Switch Reference Configuration File Download](#).



The procedure requires the use of both ONTAP commands and Cisco Nexus 3000 Series Switches commands; ONTAP commands are used unless otherwise indicated.

- The cluster starts with two nodes connected and functioning in a two-node switchless cluster setting.
- The first cluster port is moved to C1.
- The second cluster port is moved to C2.
- The two-node switchless cluster option is disabled.

### What's next?

After you've reviewed the migration requirements, you can [prepare to migrate your switches](#).

### Prepare for migration from switchless clusters to switched clusters

Follow these steps to prepare your switchless cluster for migration to a two-node switched cluster.

#### Steps

1. If AutoSupport is enabled on this cluster, suppress automatic case creation by invoking an AutoSupport message:

```
system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all - message MAINT=xh
```

x is the duration of the maintenance window in hours.



The AutoSupport message notifies technical support of this maintenance task so that automatic case creation is suppressed during the maintenance window.

2. Determine the administrative or operational status for each cluster interface:
  - a. Display the network port attributes:

```
network port show
```

## Show example

```
cluster::*> network port show -role cluster
(network port show)
Node: n1

Ignore

Health      Health      Speed (Mbps)
Port        IPspace     Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status      Status
-----
e4a         Cluster     Cluster     up   9000 auto/40000 -
-
e4e         Cluster     Cluster     up   9000 auto/40000 -
-

Node: n2

Ignore

Health      Health      Speed (Mbps)
Port        IPspace     Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status      Status
-----
e4a         Cluster     Cluster     up   9000 auto/40000 -
-
e4e         Cluster     Cluster     up   9000 auto/40000 -
-

4 entries were displayed.
```

b. Display information about the logical interfaces:

```
network interface show
```

## Show example

```
cluster::*> network interface show -role cluster
(network interface show)
      Logical      Status      Network      Current
Current Is
Vserver  Interface  Admin/Oper  Address/Mask  Node
Port    Home
-----
Cluster
e4a      true      n1_clus1   up/up         10.10.0.1/24  n1
e4e      true      n1_clus2   up/up         10.10.0.2/24  n1
e4a      true      n2_clus1   up/up         10.10.0.3/24  n2
e4e      true      n2_clus2   up/up         10.10.0.4/24  n2
4 entries were displayed.
```

3. Verify that the appropriate RCFs and image are installed on the new 3132Q-V switches as necessary for your requirements, and make any essential site customizations, such as users and passwords, network addresses, and so on.

You must prepare both switches at this time. If you need to upgrade the RCF and image software, you must follow these steps:

- a. Go to [Cisco Ethernet Switches](#) on the NetApp Support Site.
  - b. Note your switch and the required software versions in the table on that page.
  - c. Download the appropriate version of RCF.
  - d. Select **CONTINUE** on the **Description** page, accept the license agreement, and then follow the instructions on the **Download** page to download the RCF.
  - e. Download the appropriate version of the image software.
4. Select **CONTINUE** on the **Description** page, accept the license agreement, and then follow the instructions on the **Download** page to download the RCF.

### What's next?

After you've prepared to migrate your switches, you can [configure your ports](#).

### Configure your ports for migration from switchless clusters to switched clusters

Follow these steps to configure your ports for migration from two-node switchless clusters to two-node switched clusters.

### Steps

1. On Nexus 3132Q-V switches C1 and C2, disable all node-facing ports C1 and C2, but do not disable the ISL ports.

#### Show example

The following example shows ports 1 through 30 being disabled on Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches C1 and C2 using a configuration supported in RCF NX3132\_RCF\_v1.1\_24p10g\_26p40g.txt:

```
C1# copy running-config startup-config
[#####] 100%
Copy complete.
C1# configure
C1(config)# int e1/1/1-4,e1/2/1-4,e1/3/1-4,e1/4/1-4,e1/5/1-4,e1/6/1-4,e1/7-30
C1(config-if-range)# shutdown
C1(config-if-range)# exit
C1(config)# exit

C2# copy running-config startup-config
[#####] 100%
Copy complete.
C2# configure
C2(config)# int e1/1/1-4,e1/2/1-4,e1/3/1-4,e1/4/1-4,e1/5/1-4,e1/6/1-4,e1/7-30
C2(config-if-range)# shutdown
C2(config-if-range)# exit
C2(config)# exit
```

2. Connect ports 1/31 and 1/32 on C1 to the same ports on C2 using supported cabling.
3. Verify that the ISL ports are operational on C1 and C2:

```
show port-channel summary
```

## Show example

```
C1# show port-channel summary
Flags: D - Down          P - Up in port-channel (members)
      I - Individual     H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
      s - Suspended      r - Module-removed
      S - Switched       R - Routed
      U - Up (port-channel)
      M - Not in use. Min-links not met

-----
-----
Group Port-          Type   Protocol  Member Ports
Channel
-----
-----
1      Po1(SU)        Eth     LACP      Eth1/31(P)  Eth1/32(P)

C2# show port-channel summary
Flags: D - Down          P - Up in port-channel (members)
      I - Individual     H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
      s - Suspended      r - Module-removed
      S - Switched       R - Routed
      U - Up (port-channel)
      M - Not in use. Min-links not met

-----
-----
Group Port-          Type   Protocol  Member Ports
Channel
-----
-----
1      Po1(SU)        Eth     LACP      Eth1/31(P)  Eth1/32(P)
```

#### 4. Display the list of neighboring devices on the switch:

```
show cdp neighbors
```

## Show example

```
C1# show cdp neighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans-Bridge, B - Source-Route-
Bridge
                S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater,
                V - VoIP-Phone, D - Remotely-Managed-Device,
                s - Supports-STP-Dispute

Device-ID          Local Intrfce  Hldtme Capability  Platform
Port ID
C2                  Eth1/31        174    R S I s       N3K-C3132Q-V
Eth1/31
C2                  Eth1/32        174    R S I s       N3K-C3132Q-V
Eth1/32

Total entries displayed: 2

C2# show cdp neighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans-Bridge, B - Source-Route-
Bridge
                S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater,
                V - VoIP-Phone, D - Remotely-Managed-Device,
                s - Supports-STP-Dispute

Device-ID          Local Intrfce  Hldtme Capability  Platform
Port ID
C1                  Eth1/31        178    R S I s       N3K-C3132Q-V
Eth1/31
C1                  Eth1/32        178    R S I s       N3K-C3132Q-V
Eth1/32

Total entries displayed: 2
```

### 5. Display the cluster port connectivity on each node:

```
network device-discovery show
```

### Show example

The following example shows a two-node switchless cluster configuration.

```
cluster::*> network device-discovery show
```

Node	Local Port	Discovered Device	Interface	Platform
n1	/cdp			
	e4a	n2	e4a	FAS9000
	e4e	n2	e4e	FAS9000
n2	/cdp			
	e4a	n1	e4a	FAS9000
	e4e	n1	e4e	FAS9000

6. Migrate the clus1 interface to the physical port hosting clus2:

```
network interface migrate
```

Execute this command from each local node.

### Show example

```
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver Cluster -lif n1_clus1  
-source-node n1  
-destination-node n1 -destination-port e4e  
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver Cluster -lif n2_clus1  
-source-node n2  
-destination-node n2 -destination-port e4e
```

7. Verify the cluster interfaces migration:

```
network interface show
```

## Show example

```
cluster::*> network interface show -role cluster
(network interface show)
      Logical      Status      Network      Current
Current Is
Vserver      Interface  Admin/Oper  Address/Mask  Node
Port      Home
-----
-----
Cluster
      n1_clus1    up/up      10.10.0.1/24    n1
e4e      false
      n1_clus2    up/up      10.10.0.2/24    n1
e4e      true
      n2_clus1    up/up      10.10.0.3/24    n2
e4e      false
      n2_clus2    up/up      10.10.0.4/24    n2
e4e      true
4 entries were displayed.
```

### 8. Shut down cluster ports clus1 LIF on both nodes:

```
network port modify
```

```
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e4a -up-admin false
cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e4a -up-admin false
```

### 9. Verify the connectivity of the remote cluster interfaces:

### ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

You can use the `network interface check cluster-connectivity` command to start an accessibility check for cluster connectivity and then display the details:

```
network interface check cluster-connectivity start and network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity start
```

**NOTE:** Wait for a number of seconds before running the show command to display the details.

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

				Source	Destination	
Packet				LIF	LIF	
Node	Date					
Loss						
-----						
-----						
n1						
	3/5/2022	19:21:18	-06:00	n1_clus2	n2_clus1	none
	3/5/2022	19:21:20	-06:00	n1_clus2	n2_clus2	none
n2						
	3/5/2022	19:21:18	-06:00	n2_clus2	n1_clus1	none
	3/5/2022	19:21:20	-06:00	n2_clus2	n1_clus2	none

### All ONTAP releases

For all ONTAP releases, you can also use the `cluster ping-cluster -node <name>` command to check the connectivity:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node <name>
```

```

cluster::*> cluster ping-cluster -node n1
Host is n1
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster n1_clus1 n1      e4a 10.10.0.1
Cluster n1_clus2 n1      e4e 10.10.0.2
Cluster n2_clus1 n2      e4a 10.10.0.3
Cluster n2_clus2 n2      e4e 10.10.0.4

Local = 10.10.0.1 10.10.0.2
Remote = 10.10.0.3 10.10.0.4
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:....
Basic connectivity succeeds on 4 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)
.....
Detected 1500 byte MTU on 32 path(s):
    Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.3
    Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.4
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.3
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.4
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 4 path(s)
RPC status:
1 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
1 paths up, 0 paths down (ucp check)

```

10. Disconnect the cable from e4a on node n1.

You can refer to the running configuration and connect the first 40 GbE port on the switch C1 (port 1/7 in this example) to e4a on n1 using supported cabling on Nexus 3132Q-V.



When reconnecting any cables to a new Cisco cluster switch, the cables used must be either fiber or cabling supported by Cisco.

11. Disconnect the cable from e4a on node n2.

You can refer to the running configuration and connect e4a to the next available 40 GbE port on C1, port 1/8, using supported cabling.

12. Enable all node-facing ports on C1.

### Show example

The following example shows ports 1 through 30 being enabled on Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches C1 and C2 using the configuration supported in RCF NX3132\_RCF\_v1.1\_24p10g\_26p40g.txt:

```
C1# configure
C1(config)# int e1/1/1-4,e1/2/1-4,e1/3/1-4,e1/4/1-4,e1/5/1-4,e1/6/1-4,e1/7-30
C1(config-if-range)# no shutdown
C1(config-if-range)# exit
C1(config)# exit
```

13. Enable the first cluster port, e4a, on each node:

```
network port modify
```

### Show example

```
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e4a -up-admin true
cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e4a -up-admin true
```

14. Verify that the clusters are up on both nodes:

```
network port show
```

### Show example

```
cluster::*> network port show -role cluster
(network port show)
Node: n1

Ignore

Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper  Status
Status
-----
e4a      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/40000  -
-
e4e      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/40000  -
-

Node: n2

Ignore

Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper  Status
Status
-----
e4a      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/40000  -
-
e4e      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/40000  -
-

4 entries were displayed.
```

15. For each node, revert all of the migrated cluster interconnect LIFs:

```
network interface revert
```

### Show example

The following example shows the migrated LIFs being reverted to their home ports.

```
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver Cluster -lif n1_clus1
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver Cluster -lif n2_clus1
```

16. Verify that all of the cluster interconnect ports are now reverted to their home ports:

```
network interface show
```

The `Is Home` column should display a value of `true` for all of the ports listed in the `Current Port` column. If the displayed value is `false`, the port has not been reverted.

#### Show example

```
cluster::*> network interface show -role cluster
(network interface show)
Current Is
Vserver   Logical   Status    Network    Current
Port      Home
-----
Cluster
e4a      true     n1_clus1  up/up      10.10.0.1/24  n1
e4e      true     n1_clus2  up/up      10.10.0.2/24  n1
e4a      true     n2_clus1  up/up      10.10.0.3/24  n2
e4e      true     n2_clus2  up/up      10.10.0.4/24  n2
4 entries were displayed.
```

17. Display the cluster port connectivity on each node:

```
network device-discovery show
```

### Show example

```
cluster::*> network device-discovery show
          Local  Discovered
Node      Port    Device           Interface      Platform
-----
n1        /cdp
          e4a    C1               Ethernet1/7    N3K-C3132Q-V
          e4e    n2               e4e            FAS9000
n2        /cdp
          e4a    C1               Ethernet1/8    N3K-C3132Q-V
          e4e    n1               e4e            FAS9000
```

18. On the console of each node, migrate clus2 to port e4a:

```
network interface migrate
```

### Show example

```
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver Cluster -lif n1_clus2
-source-node n1
-destination-node n1 -destination-port e4a
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver Cluster -lif n2_clus2
-source-node n2
-destination-node n2 -destination-port e4a
```

19. Shut down cluster ports clus2 LIF on both nodes:

```
network port modify
```

The following example shows the specified ports being shut down on both nodes:

```
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e4e -up-admin false
cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e4e -up-admin false
```

20. Verify the cluster LIF status:

```
network interface show
```

## Show example

```
cluster::*> network interface show -role cluster
(network interface show)
          Logical      Status      Network      Current
Current Is
Vserver   Interface  Admin/Oper  Address/Mask  Node
Port      Home
-----
-----
Cluster
          n1_clus1    up/up      10.10.0.1/24   n1
e4a       true
          n1_clus2    up/up      10.10.0.2/24   n1
e4a       false
          n2_clus1    up/up      10.10.0.3/24   n2
e4a       true
          n2_clus2    up/up      10.10.0.4/24   n2
e4a       false
4 entries were displayed.
```

21. Disconnect the cable from e4e on node n1.

You can refer to the running configuration and connect the first 40 GbE port on the switch C2 (port 1/7 in this example) to e4e on n1 using supported cabling on Nexus 3132Q-V.

22. Disconnect the cable from e4e on node n2.

You can refer to the running configuration and connect e4e to the next available 40 GbE port on C2, port 1/8, using supported cabling.

23. Enable all node-facing ports on C2.

## Show example

The following example shows ports 1 through 30 being enabled on Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches C1 and C2 using a configuration supported in RCF NX3132\_RCF\_v1.1\_24p10g\_26p40g.txt:

```
C2# configure
C2(config)# int e1/1/1-4,e1/2/1-4,e1/3/1-4,e1/4/1-4,e1/5/1-4,e1/6/1-4,e1/7-30
C2(config-if-range)# no shutdown
C2(config-if-range)# exit
C2(config)# exit
```

24. Enable the second cluster port, e4e, on each node:

```
network port modify
```

The following example shows the specified ports being brought up:

```
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e4e -up-admin true
cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e4e -up-admin true
```

25. For each node, revert all of the migrated cluster interconnect LIFs:

```
network interface revert
```

The following example shows the migrated LIFs being reverted to their home ports.

```
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver Cluster -lif n1_clus2
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver Cluster -lif n2_clus2
```

26. Verify that all of the cluster interconnect ports are now reverted to their home ports:

```
network interface show
```

The `Is Home` column should display a value of `true` for all of the ports listed in the `Current Port` column. If the displayed value is `false`, the port has not been reverted.

## Show example

```
cluster::*> network interface show -role cluster
(network interface show)
      Logical      Status      Network      Current
Current Is
Vserver  Interface  Admin/Oper  Address/Mask  Node
Port    Home
-----
Cluster
e4a      n1_clus1   up/up      10.10.0.1/24  n1
true
e4e      n1_clus2   up/up      10.10.0.2/24  n1
true
e4a      n2_clus1   up/up      10.10.0.3/24  n2
true
e4e      n2_clus2   up/up      10.10.0.4/24  n2
true
4 entries were displayed.
```

27. Verify that all of the cluster interconnect ports are in the up state.

```
network port show -role cluster
```

## Show example

```
cluster::*> network port show -role cluster
(network port show)
Node: n1

Ignore

Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper  Status
Status
-----
-----
e4a      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/40000  -
-
e4e      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/40000  -
-

Node: n2

Ignore

Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper  Status
Status
-----
-----
e4a      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/40000  -
-
e4e      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/40000  -
-

4 entries were displayed.
```

### What's next?

After you've configured your switch ports, you can [complete your migration](#).

### Complete the migration from two-node switchless clusters to two-node switched clusters

Follow these steps to complete the migration from switchless clusters to two-node switched clusters.

#### Steps

1. Display the cluster switch port numbers each cluster port is connected to on each node:

```
network device-discovery show
```

## Show example

```
cluster::*> network device-discovery show
```

Node	Local Port	Discovered Device	Interface	Platform
n1	/cdp			
	e4a	C1	Ethernet1/7	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e4e	C2	Ethernet1/7	N3K-C3132Q-V
n2	/cdp			
	e4a	C1	Ethernet1/8	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e4e	C2	Ethernet1/8	N3K-C3132Q-V

## 2. Display discovered and monitored cluster switches:

```
system cluster-switch show
```

### Show example

```
cluster::*> system cluster-switch show

Switch                               Type                               Address
Model
-----
C1                                   cluster-network                   10.10.1.101
NX3132V
  Serial Number: FOX000001
  Is Monitored: true
  Reason:
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software,
Version
                        7.0(3)I4(1)
  Version Source: CDP

C2                                   cluster-network                   10.10.1.102
NX3132V
  Serial Number: FOX000002
  Is Monitored: true
  Reason:
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software,
Version
                        7.0(3)I4(1)
  Version Source: CDP

2 entries were displayed.
```

3. Disable the two-node switchless configuration settings on any node:

```
network options switchless-cluster
```

```
network options switchless-cluster modify -enabled false
```

4. Verify that the switchless-cluster option has been disabled.

```
network options switchless-cluster show
```

5. Verify the connectivity of the remote cluster interfaces:

### ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

You can use the `network interface check cluster-connectivity` command to start an accessibility check for cluster connectivity and then display the details:

```
network interface check cluster-connectivity start and network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity start
```

**NOTE:** Wait for a number of seconds before running the show command to display the details.

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

				Source	Destination	
Packet				LIF	LIF	
Node	Date					
Loss						
-----						
-----						
n1						
	3/5/2022	19:21:18	-06:00	n1_clus2	n2_clus1	none
	3/5/2022	19:21:20	-06:00	n1_clus2	n2_clus2	none
n2						
	3/5/2022	19:21:18	-06:00	n2_clus2	n1_clus1	none
	3/5/2022	19:21:20	-06:00	n2_clus2	n1_clus2	none

### All ONTAP releases

For all ONTAP releases, you can also use the `cluster ping-cluster -node <name>` command to check the connectivity:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node <name>
```

```

cluster::*> cluster ping-cluster -node n1
Host is n1
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster n1_clus1 n1      e4a 10.10.0.1
Cluster n1_clus2 n1      e4e 10.10.0.2
Cluster n2_clus1 n2      e4a 10.10.0.3
Cluster n2_clus2 n2      e4e 10.10.0.4

Local = 10.10.0.1 10.10.0.2
Remote = 10.10.0.3 10.10.0.4
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:....
Basic connectivity succeeds on 4 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)
.....
Detected 1500 byte MTU on 32 path(s):
    Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.3
    Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.4
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.3
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.4
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 4 path(s)
RPC status:
1 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
1 paths up, 0 paths down (ucp check)

```

- If you suppressed automatic case creation, re-enable it by invoking an AutoSupport message:

```
system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message MAINT=END
```

### What's next?

After you've completed your switch migration, you can [configure switch health monitoring](#).

## Replace switches

### Requirements for replacing Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches

Make sure you understand the configuration requirements, port connections, and cabling requirements when you replace cluster switches.

#### Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V requirements

- The Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switch is supported.
- The number of 10 GbE and 40 GbE ports are defined in the reference configuration files (RCFs) available at [Cisco® Cluster Network Switch Reference Configuration File Download](#).

- The cluster switches use the Inter-Switch Link (ISL) ports e1/31-32.
- The [Hardware Universe](#) contains information about supported cabling to Nexus 3132Q-V switches:
  - The nodes with 10 GbE cluster connections require QSFP optical modules with breakout fiber cables or QSFP to SFP+ copper break-out cables.
  - The nodes with 40 GbE cluster connections require supported QSFP/QSFP28 optical modules with fiber cables or QSFP/QSFP28 copper direct-attach cables.
  - The cluster switches use the appropriate ISL cabling: 2x QSFP28 fiber or copper direct-attach cables.
- On Nexus 3132Q-V, you can operate QSFP ports as either 40 Gb Ethernet or 4x10 Gb Ethernet modes.

By default, there are 32 ports in the 40 Gb Ethernet mode. These 40 Gb Ethernet ports are numbered in a 2-tuple naming convention. For example, the second 40 Gb Ethernet port is numbered as 1/2. The process of changing the configuration from 40 Gb Ethernet to 10 Gb Ethernet is called *breakout* and the process of changing the configuration from 10 Gb Ethernet to 40 Gb Ethernet is called *breakin*. When you break out a 40 Gb Ethernet port into 10 Gb Ethernet ports, the resulting ports are numbered using a 3-tuple naming convention. For example, the breakout ports of the second 40 Gb Ethernet port are numbered as 1/2/1, 1/2/2, 1/2/3, and 1/2/4.

- On the left side of Nexus 3132Q-V is a set of four SFP+ ports multiplexed to the first QSFP port.

By default, the RCF is structured to use the first QSFP port.

You can make four SFP+ ports active instead of a QSFP port for Nexus 3132Q-V by using the `hardware profile front portmode sfp-plus` command. Similarly, you can reset Nexus 3132Q-V to use a QSFP port instead of four SFP+ ports by using the `hardware profile front portmode qsfp` command.

- You must have configured some of the ports on Nexus 3132Q-V to run at 10 GbE or 40 GbE.

You can break-out the first six ports into 4x10 GbE mode by using the `interface breakout module 1 port 1-6 map 10g-4x` command. Similarly, you can regroup the first six QSFP+ ports from breakout configuration by using the `no interface breakout module 1 port 1-6 map 10g-4x` command.

- You must have done the planning, migration, and read the required documentation on 10 GbE and 40 GbE connectivity from nodes to Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches.

[Cisco Ethernet Switches](#) has information about the ONTAP and NX-OS versions supported in this procedure.

## Cisco Nexus 5596 requirements

- The following cluster switches are supported:
  - Nexus 5596
  - Nexus 3132Q-V
- The number of 10 GbE and 40 GbE ports are defined in the reference configuration files (RCFs) available at [Cisco® Cluster Network Switch Reference Configuration File Download](#).
- The cluster switches use the following ports for connections to nodes:
  - Ports e1/1-40 (10 GbE): Nexus 5596
  - Ports e1/1-30 (40 GbE): Nexus 3132Q-V

- The cluster switches use the following Inter-Switch Link (ISL) ports:
  - Ports e1/41-48 (10 GbE): Nexus 5596
  - Ports e1/31-32 (40 GbE): Nexus 3132Q-V
- The [Hardware Universe](#) contains information about supported cabling to Nexus 3132Q-V switches:
  - Nodes with 10 GbE cluster connections require QSFP to SFP+ optical fiber breakout cables or QSFP to SFP+ copper breakout cables.
  - Nodes with 40 GbE cluster connections require supported QSFP/QSFP28 optical modules with fiber cables or QSFP/QSFP28 copper direct-attach cables.
- The cluster switches use the appropriate ISL cabling:
  - Beginning: Nexus 5596 to Nexus 5596 (SFP+ to SFP+)
    - 8x SFP+ fiber or copper direct-attach cables
  - Interim: Nexus 5596 to Nexus 3132Q-V (QSFP to 4xSFP+ break-out)
    - 1x QSFP to SFP+ fiber break-out or copper break-out cables
  - Final: Nexus 3132Q-V to Nexus 3132Q-V (QSFP28 to QSFP28)
    - 2x QSFP28 fiber or copper direct-attach cables
- On Nexus 3132Q-V switches, you can operate QSFP/QSFP28 ports as either 40 Gigabit Ethernet or 4 x10 Gigabit Ethernet modes.

By default, there are 32 ports in the 40 Gigabit Ethernet mode. These 40 Gigabit Ethernet ports are numbered in a 2-tuple naming convention. For example, the second 40 Gigabit Ethernet port is numbered as 1/2. The process of changing the configuration from 40 Gigabit Ethernet to 10 Gigabit Ethernet is called *breakout* and the process of changing the configuration from 10 Gigabit Ethernet to 40 Gigabit Ethernet is called *breakin*. When you break out a 40 Gigabit Ethernet port into 10 Gigabit Ethernet ports, the resulting ports are numbered using a 3-tuple naming convention. For example, the break-out ports of the second 40 Gigabit Ethernet port are numbered as 1/2/1, 1/2/2, 1/2/3, and 1/2/4.

- On the left side of Nexus 3132Q-V switches is a set of 4 SFP+ ports multiplexed to that QSFP28 port.

By default, the RCF is structured to use the QSFP28 port.



You can make 4x SFP+ ports active instead of a QSFP port for Nexus 3132Q-V switches by using the `hardware profile front portmode sfp-plus` command. Similarly, you can reset Nexus 3132Q-V switches to use a QSFP port instead of 4x SFP+ ports by using the `hardware profile front portmode qsfp` command.

- You have configured some of the ports on Nexus 3132Q-V switches to run at 10 GbE or 40 GbE.



You can break out the first six ports into 4x10 GbE mode by using the `interface breakout module 1 port 1-6 map 10g-4x` command. Similarly, you can regroup the first six QSFP+ ports from breakout configuration by using the `no interface breakout module 1 port 1-6 map 10g-4x` command.

- You have done the planning, migration, and read the required documentation on 10 GbE and 40 GbE connectivity from nodes to Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches.
- The ONTAP and NX-OS versions supported in this procedure are at [Cisco Ethernet Switches](#).

## NetApp CN1610 requirements

- The following cluster switches are supported:
  - NetApp CN1610
  - Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V
- The cluster switches support the following node connections:
  - NetApp CN1610: ports 0/1 through 0/12 (10 GbE)
  - Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V: ports e1/1-30 (40 GbE)
- The cluster switches use the following inter-switch link (ISL) ports:
  - NetApp CN1610: ports 0/13 through 0/16 (10 GbE)
  - Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V: ports e1/31-32 (40 GbE)
- The [Hardware Universe](#) contains information about supported cabling to Nexus 3132Q-V switches:
  - Nodes with 10 GbE cluster connections require QSFP to SFP+ optical fiber breakout cables or QSFP to SFP+ copper breakout cables
  - Nodes with 40 GbE cluster connections require supported QSFP/QSFP28 optical modules with optical fiber cables or QSFP/QSFP28 copper direct-attach cables
- The appropriate ISL cabling is as follows:
  - Beginning: For CN1610 to CN1610 (SFP+ to SFP+), four SFP+ optical fiber or copper direct-attach cables
  - Interim: For CN1610 to Nexus 3132Q-V (QSFP to four SFP+ breakout), one QSFP to SFP+ optical fiber or copper breakout cable
  - Final: For Nexus 3132Q-V to Nexus 3132Q-V (QSFP28 to QSFP28), two QSFP28 optical fiber or copper direct-attach cables
- NetApp twinax cables are not compatible with Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switches.

If your current CN1610 configuration uses NetApp twinax cables for cluster-node-to-switch connections or ISL connections and you want to continue using twinax in your environment, you need to procure Cisco twinax cables. Alternatively, you can use optical fiber cables for both the ISL connections and the cluster-node-to-switch connections.

- On Nexus 3132Q-V switches, you can operate QSFP/QSFP28 ports as either 40 Gb Ethernet or 4x 10 Gb Ethernet modes.

By default, there are 32 ports in the 40 Gb Ethernet mode. These 40 Gb Ethernet ports are numbered in a 2-tuple naming convention. For example, the second 40 Gb Ethernet port is numbered as 1/2. The process of changing the configuration from 40 Gb Ethernet to 10 Gb Ethernet is called *breakout* and the process of changing the configuration from 10 Gb Ethernet to 40 Gb Ethernet is called *breakin*. When you break out a 40 Gb Ethernet port into 10 Gb Ethernet ports, the resulting ports are numbered using a 3-tuple naming convention. For example, the breakout ports of the second 40 Gb Ethernet port are numbered as 1/2/1, 1/2/2, 1/2/3, and 1/2/4.

- On the left side of Nexus 3132Q-V switches is a set of four SFP+ ports multiplexed to the first QSFP port.

By default, the reference configuration file (RCF) is structured to use the first QSFP port.

You can make four SFP+ ports active instead of a QSFP port for Nexus 3132Q-V switches by using the hardware profile `front portmode sfp-plus` command. Similarly, you can reset Nexus 3132Q-V

switches to use a QSFP port instead of four SFP+ ports by using the `hardware profile front portmode qsfp` command.



When you use the first four SFP+ ports, it will disable the first 40GbE QSFP port.

- You must have configured some of the ports on Nexus 3132Q-V switches to run at 10 GbE or 40 GbE.

You can break out the first six ports into 4x10 GbE mode by using the `interface breakout module 1 port 1-6 map 10g-4x` command. Similarly, you can regroup the first six QSFP+ ports from *breakout* configuration by using the `no interface breakout module 1 port 1-6 map 10g-4x` command.

- You must have done the planning, migration, and read the required documentation on 10 GbE and 40 GbE connectivity from nodes to Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches.
- The ONTAP and NX-OS versions that are supported in this procedure are listed on [Cisco Ethernet Switches](#).
- The ONTAP and FASTPATH versions that are supported in this procedure are listed on [NetApp CN1601 and CN1610 Switches](#).

## Replace Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches

Follow this procedure to replace a defective Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switch in a cluster network. The replacement procedure is a nondisruptive procedure (NDO).

### Review requirements

#### Switch requirements

Review the [Requirements for replacing Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches](#).

#### Before you begin

- The existing cluster and network configuration has:
  - The Nexus 3132Q-V cluster infrastructure is redundant and fully functional on both switches.
  - [Cisco Ethernet Switch](#) has the latest RCF and NX-OS versions for your switches.
  - All cluster ports are in the `up` state.
  - Management connectivity exists on both switches.
  - All cluster logical interfaces (LIFs) are in the `up` state and have been migrated.
- For the Nexus 3132Q-V replacement switch, make sure that:
  - Management network connectivity on the replacement switch is functional.
  - Console access to the replacement switch is in place.
  - The desired RCF and NX-OS operating system image switch is loaded onto the switch.
  - Initial customization of the switch is complete.
- [Hardware Universe](#)

### Enable console logging

NetApp strongly recommends that you enable console logging on the devices that you are using and take the

following actions when replacing your switch:

- Leave AutoSupport enabled during maintenance.
- Trigger a maintenance AutoSupport before and after maintenance to disable case creation for the duration of the maintenance. See this Knowledge Base article [SU92: How to suppress automatic case creation during scheduled maintenance windows](#) for further details.
- Enable session logging for any CLI sessions. For instructions on how to enable session logging, review the "Logging Session Output" section in this Knowledge Base article [How to configure PuTTY for optimal connectivity to ONTAP systems](#).

## Replace the switch

This procedure replaces the second Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switch CL2 with new 3132Q-V switch C2.

### About the examples

The examples in this procedure use the following switch and node nomenclature:

- n1\_clus1 is the first cluster logical interface (LIF) connected to cluster switch C1 for node n1.
- n1\_clus2 is the first cluster LIF connected to cluster switch CL2 or C2, for node n1.
- n1\_clus3 is the second LIF connected to cluster switch C2, for node n1.
- n1\_clus4 is the second LIF connected to cluster switch CL1, for node n1.
- The number of 10 GbE and 40 GbE ports are defined in the reference configuration files (RCFs) available at [Cisco® Cluster Network Switch Reference Configuration File Download](#).
- The nodes are n1, n2, n3, and n4. - The examples in this procedure use four nodes: Two nodes use four 10 GB cluster interconnect ports: e0a, e0b, e0c, and e0d. The other two nodes use two 40 GB cluster interconnect ports: e4a and e4e. See the [Hardware Universe](#) for the actual cluster ports on your platforms.

### About this task

This procedure covers the following scenario:

- The cluster starts with four nodes connected to two Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches, CL1 and CL2.
- Cluster switch CL2 is to be replaced by C2
  - On each node, cluster LIFs connected to CL2 are migrated onto cluster ports connected to CL1.
  - Disconnect cabling from all ports on CL2 and reconnect cabling to the same ports on the replacement switch C2.
  - On each node, its migrated cluster LIFs are reverted.

### Step 1: Prepare for replacement

1. If AutoSupport is enabled on this cluster, suppress automatic case creation by invoking an AutoSupport message:

```
system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all - message MAINT=xh
```

x is the duration of the maintenance window in hours.



The AutoSupport message notifies technical support of this maintenance task so that automatic case creation is suppressed during the maintenance window.

## 2. Display information about the devices in your configuration:

```
network device-discovery show
```

### Show example

```
cluster::> network device-discovery show
```

Node	Local Port	Discovered Device	Interface	Platform
n1	/cdp			
	e0a	CL1	Ethernet1/1/1	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e0b	CL2	Ethernet1/1/1	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e0c	CL2	Ethernet1/1/2	N3K-C3132Q-V
n2	/cdp			
	e0d	CL1	Ethernet1/1/2	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e0a	CL1	Ethernet1/1/3	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e0b	CL2	Ethernet1/1/3	N3K-C3132Q-V
n3	/cdp			
	e0c	CL2	Ethernet1/1/4	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e0d	CL1	Ethernet1/1/4	N3K-C3132Q-V
n4	/cdp			
	e4a	CL1	Ethernet1/7	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e4e	CL2	Ethernet1/7	N3K-C3132Q-V
n4	/cdp			
	e4a	CL1	Ethernet1/8	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e4e	CL2	Ethernet1/8	N3K-C3132Q-V

12 entries were displayed

## 3. Determine the administrative or operational status for each cluster interface:

### a. Display the network port attributes:

```
network port show
```

## Show example

```
cluster::*> network port show -role cluster
(network port show)

Node: n1

Ignore

Health      Health      Speed (Mbps)
Port        IPspace    Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status      Status
-----
e0a        Cluster    Cluster      up   9000 auto/10000 -
-
e0b        Cluster    Cluster      up   9000 auto/10000 -
-
e0c        Cluster    Cluster      up   9000 auto/10000 -
-
e0d        Cluster    Cluster      up   9000 auto/10000 -
-

Node: n2

Ignore

Health      Health      Speed (Mbps)
Port        IPspace    Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status      Status
-----
e0a        Cluster    Cluster      up   9000 auto/10000 -
-
e0b        Cluster    Cluster      up   9000 auto/10000 -
-
e0c        Cluster    Cluster      up   9000 auto/10000 -
-
e0d        Cluster    Cluster      up   9000 auto/10000 -
-

Node: n3

Ignore

Health      Health      Speed (Mbps)
```

```

Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status    Status
-----
-----
e4a      Cluster      Cluster      up   9000 auto/40000 -
-
e4e      Cluster      Cluster      up   9000 auto/40000 -
-

Node: n4

Ignore

Health    Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status    Status
-----
-----
e4a      Cluster      Cluster      up   9000 auto/40000 -
-
e4e      Cluster      Cluster      up   9000 auto/40000 -
-

Speed (Mbps)

12 entries were displayed.

```

b. Display information about the logical interfaces:

```
network interface show
```

## Show example

```
cluster::*> network interface show -role cluster
(network interface show)
```

Current Is	Logical Interface	Status Admin/Oper	Network Address/Mask	Current Node
-----				
Cluster				
e0a	n1_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.1/24	n1
e0b	n1_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.2/24	n1
e0c	n1_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.3/24	n1
e0d	n1_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.4/24	n1
e0a	n2_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.5/24	n2
e0b	n2_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.6/24	n2
e0c	n2_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.7/24	n2
e0d	n2_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.8/24	n2
e0a	n3_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.9/24	n3
e0e	n3_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.10/24	n3
e0a	n4_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.11/24	n4
e0e	n4_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.12/24	n4

12 entries were displayed.

c. Display the information on the discovered cluster switches:

```
system cluster-switch show
```

## Show example

```
cluster::> system cluster-switch show

Switch                               Type                               Address
Model
-----
CL1                                   cluster-network                    10.10.1.101
NX3132V
  Serial Number: FOX000001
  Is Monitored: true
  Reason:
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS)
Software, Version
                               7.0(3)I4(1)
  Version Source: CDP

CL2                                   cluster-network                    10.10.1.102
NX3132V
  Serial Number: FOX000002
  Is Monitored: true
  Reason:
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS)
Software, Version
                               7.0(3)I4(1)
  Version Source: CDP

2 entries were displayed.
```

4. Verify that the appropriate RCF and image are installed on the new Nexus 3132Q-V switch as necessary for your requirements, and make any essential site customizations.

You must prepare the replacement switch at this time. If you need to upgrade the RCF and image, you must follow these steps:

- a. On the NetApp Support Site, see [Cisco Ethernet Switches](#).
  - b. Note your switch and the required software versions in the table on that page.
  - c. Download the appropriate version of the RCF.
  - d. Click **CONTINUE** on the **Description** page, accept the license agreement, and then follow the instructions on the **Download** page to download the RCF.
  - e. Download the appropriate version of the image software.
5. Migrate the LIFs associated to the cluster ports connected to switch C2:

```
network interface migrate
```

## Show example

This example shows that the LIF migration is done on all the nodes:

```
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver Cluster -lif n1_clus2
-source-node n1 -destination-node n1 -destination-port e0a
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver Cluster -lif n1_clus3
-source-node n1 -destination-node n1 -destination-port e0d
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver Cluster -lif n2_clus2
-source-node n2 -destination-node n2 -destination-port e0a
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver Cluster -lif n2_clus3
-source-node n2 -destination-node n2 -destination-port e0d
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver Cluster -lif n3_clus2
-source-node n3 -destination-node n3 -destination-port e4a
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver Cluster -lif n4_clus2
-source-node n4 -destination-node n4 -destination-port e4a
```

### 6. Verify cluster's health:

```
network interface show
```

## Show example

```
cluster::*> network interface show -role cluster
(network interface show)
```

Current Is	Logical	Status	Network	Current
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node
Port	Home			
-----				
Cluster				
e0a	n1_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.1/24	n1
e0a	true			
e0a	n1_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.2/24	n1
e0a	false			
e0d	n1_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.3/24	n1
e0d	false			
e0d	n1_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.4/24	n1
e0d	true			
e0a	n2_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.5/24	n2
e0a	true			
e0a	n2_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.6/24	n2
e0a	false			
e0d	n2_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.7/24	n2
e0d	false			
e0d	n2_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.8/24	n2
e0d	true			
e4a	n3_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.9/24	n3
e4a	true			
e4a	n3_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.10/24	n3
e4a	false			
e4a	n4_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.11/24	n4
e4a	true			
e4a	n4_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.12/24	n4
e4a	false			

12 entries were displayed.

### 7. Shut down the cluster interconnect ports that are physically connected to switch CL2:

```
network port modify
```

### Show example

This example shows the specified ports being shut down on all nodes:

```
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e0b -up-admin false
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e0c -up-admin false
cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e0b -up-admin false
cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e0c -up-admin false
cluster::*> network port modify -node n3 -port e4e -up-admin false
cluster::*> network port modify -node n4 -port e4e -up-admin false
```

8. Verify the connectivity of the remote cluster interfaces:

## ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

You can use the `network interface check cluster-connectivity` command to start an accessibility check for cluster connectivity and then display the details:

```
network interface check cluster-connectivity start and network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity start
```

**NOTE:** Wait for a number of seconds before running the show command to display the details.

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

Node	Date		Source LIF	Destination LIF	Packet Loss
n1					
	3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00		n1_clus2	n2_clus1	none
	3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00		n1_clus2	n2_clus2	none
n2					
	3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00		n2_clus2	n1_clus1	none
	3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00		n2_clus2	n1_clus2	none
n3					
...					
...					
n4					
...					
...					

## All ONTAP releases

For all ONTAP releases, you can also use the `cluster ping-cluster -node <name>` command to check the connectivity:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node <name>
```

```
cluster::*> cluster ping-cluster -node n1
Host is n1
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster n1_clus1 n1 e0a 10.10.0.1
Cluster n1_clus2 n1 e0b 10.10.0.2
Cluster n1_clus3 n1 e0c 10.10.0.3
Cluster n1_clus4 n1 e0d 10.10.0.4
Cluster n2_clus1 n2 e0a 10.10.0.5
Cluster n2_clus2 n2 e0b 10.10.0.6
```

```
Cluster n2_clus3 n2      e0c 10.10.0.7
Cluster n2_clus4 n2      e0d 10.10.0.8
Cluster n3_clus1 n4      e0a 10.10.0.9
Cluster n3_clus2 n3      e0e 10.10.0.10
Cluster n4_clus1 n4      e0a 10.10.0.11
Cluster n4_clus2 n4      e0e 10.10.0.12

Local = 10.10.0.1 10.10.0.2 10.10.0.3 10.10.0.4
Remote = 10.10.0.5 10.10.0.6 10.10.0.7 10.10.0.8 10.10.0.9 10.10.0.10
10.10.0.11 10.10.0.12
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:
....
Basic connectivity succeeds on 32 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)
.....
Detected 1500 byte MTU on 32 path(s):
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.5
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.6
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.7
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.8
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.9
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.10
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.11
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.12
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.5
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.6
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.7
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.8
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.9
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.10
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.11
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.12
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.5
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.6
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.7
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.8
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.9
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.10
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.11
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.12
  Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.5
  Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.6
  Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.7
  Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.8
  Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.9
```

```
Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.10
Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.11
Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.12
```

Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 32 path(s)

RPC status:

8 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)

8 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)

9. Shut down the ports 1/31 and 1/32 on CL1, and the active Nexus 3132Q-V switch:

```
shutdown
```

#### Show example

This example shows the ISL ports 1/31 and 1/32 being shut down on switch CL1:

```
(CL1)# configure
(CL1) (Config)# interface e1/31-32
(CL1) (config-if-range)# shutdown
(CL1) (config-if-range)# exit
(CL1) (Config)# exit
(CL1)#
```

#### Step 2: Configure ports

1. Remove all the cables attached to the Nexus 3132Q-V switch CL2 and reconnect them to the replacement switch C2 on all nodes.
2. Remove the ISL cables from ports e1/31 and e1/32 on CL2 and reconnect them to the same ports on the replacement switch C2.
3. Bring up ISLs ports 1/31 and 1/32 on the Nexus 3132Q-V switch CL1:

```
(CL1)# configure
(CL1) (Config)# interface e1/31-32
(CL1) (config-if-range)# no shutdown
(CL1) (config-if-range)# exit
(CL1) (Config)# exit
(CL1)#
```

4. Verify that the ISLs are up on CL1:

```
show port-channel
```

Ports Eth1/31 and Eth1/32 should indicate (P), which means that the ISL ports are up in the port-channel.

### Show example

```
CL1# show port-channel summary
Flags: D - Down          P - Up in port-channel (members)
      I - Individual    H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
      s - Suspended     r - Module-removed
      S - Switched      R - Routed
      U - Up (port-channel)
      M - Not in use. Min-links not met

-----
-----
Group Port-          Type  Protocol  Member
Ports
  Channel
-----
-----
1      Po1 (SU)      Eth    LACP      Eth1/31 (P)  Eth1/32 (P)
```

### 5. Verify that the ISLs are up on C2:

```
show port-channel summary
```

Ports Eth1/31 and Eth1/32 should indicate (P), which means that both ISL ports are up in the port-channel.

### Show example

```
C2# show port-channel summary
Flags: D - Down          P - Up in port-channel (members)
      I - Individual    H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
      s - Suspended     r - Module-removed
      S - Switched      R - Routed
      U - Up (port-channel)
      M - Not in use. Min-links not met

-----
-----
Group Port-          Type  Protocol  Member Ports
  Channel
-----
-----
1      Po1 (SU)      Eth    LACP      Eth1/31 (P)  Eth1/32 (P)
```

6. On all nodes, bring up all the cluster interconnect ports connected to the Nexus 3132Q-V switch C2:

```
network port modify
```

**Show example**

```
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e0b -up-admin true
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e0c -up-admin true
cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e0b -up-admin true
cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e0c -up-admin true
cluster::*> network port modify -node n3 -port e4e -up-admin true
cluster::*> network port modify -node n4 -port e4e -up-admin true
```

7. For all nodes, revert all of the migrated cluster interconnect LIFs:

```
network interface revert
```

**Show example**

```
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver Cluster -lif n1_clus2
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver Cluster -lif n1_clus3
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver Cluster -lif n2_clus2
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver Cluster -lif n2_clus3
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver Cluster -lif n3_clus2
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver Cluster -lif n4_clus2
```

8. Verify that the cluster interconnect ports are now reverted to their home:

```
network interface show
```

## Show example

This example shows that all the LIFs are successfully reverted because the ports listed under the Current Port column have a status of true in the Is Home column. If the Is Home column value is false, the LIF has not been reverted.

```
cluster::*> network interface show -role cluster
(network interface show)

```

Current Port	Is Home	Logical Interface	Status Admin/Oper	Network Address/Mask	Current Node
-----					
Cluster					
e0a	true	n1_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.1/24	n1
e0b	true	n1_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.2/24	n1
e0c	true	n1_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.3/24	n1
e0d	true	n1_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.4/24	n1
e0a	true	n2_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.5/24	n2
e0b	true	n2_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.6/24	n2
e0c	true	n2_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.7/24	n2
e0d	true	n2_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.8/24	n2
e4a	true	n3_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.9/24	n3
e4e	true	n3_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.10/24	n3
e4a	true	n4_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.11/24	n4
e4e	true	n4_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.12/24	n4

12 entries were displayed.

## 9. Verify that the cluster ports are connected:

```
network port show
```

## Show example

```
cluster::*> network port show -role cluster
(network port show)
Node: n1

Ignore

Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper  Status
Status
-----
e0a      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000  auto/10000  -
-
e0b      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000  auto/10000  -
-
e0c      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000  auto/10000  -
-
e0d      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000  auto/10000  -
-

Node: n2

Ignore

Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper  Status
Status
-----
e0a      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000  auto/10000  -
-
e0b      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000  auto/10000  -
-
e0c      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000  auto/10000  -
-
e0d      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000  auto/10000  -
-

Node: n3

Ignore

Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper  Status
Status
-----
```

```

Status
-----
e4a      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/40000 -
-
e4e      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/40000 -
-

Node: n4

Ignore

Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper  Status
Status
-----
e4a      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/40000 -
-
e4e      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/40000 -
-

12 entries were displayed.

```

10. Verify the connectivity of the remote cluster interfaces:

## ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

You can use the `network interface check cluster-connectivity` command to start an accessibility check for cluster connectivity and then display the details:

```
network interface check cluster-connectivity start and network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity start
```

**NOTE:** Wait for a number of seconds before running the show command to display the details.

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

Node	Date		Source LIF	Destination LIF	Packet Loss
n1					
	3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00		n1_clus2	n2_clus1	none
	3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00		n1_clus2	n2_clus2	none
n2					
	3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00		n2_clus2	n1_clus1	none
	3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00		n2_clus2	n1_clus2	none
n3					
...					
...					
n4					
...					
...					

## All ONTAP releases

For all ONTAP releases, you can also use the `cluster ping-cluster -node <name>` command to check the connectivity:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node <name>
```

```
cluster::*> cluster ping-cluster -node n1
Host is n1
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster n1_clus1 n1 e0a 10.10.0.1
Cluster n1_clus2 n1 e0b 10.10.0.2
Cluster n2_clus1 n2 e0a 10.10.0.5
Cluster n2_clus2 n2 e0b 10.10.0.6
Cluster n2_clus3 n2 e0c 10.10.0.7
Cluster n2_clus4 n2 e0d 10.10.0.8
```

```
Cluster n3_clus1 n3      e0a 10.10.0.9
Cluster n3_clus2 n3      e0e 10.10.0.10
Cluster n4_clus1 n4      e0a 10.10.0.11
Cluster n4_clus2 n4      e0e 10.10.0.12

Local = 10.10.0.1 10.10.0.2 10.10.0.3 10.10.0.4
Remote = 10.10.0.5 10.10.0.6 10.10.0.7 10.10.0.8 10.10.0.9 10.10.0.10
10.10.0.11 10.10.0.12
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:
....
Basic connectivity succeeds on 32 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)
.....
Detected 1500 byte MTU on 32 path(s):
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.5
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.6
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.7
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.8
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.9
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.10
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.11
  Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.12
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.5
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.6
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.7
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.8
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.9
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.10
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.11
  Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.12
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.5
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.6
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.7
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.8
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.9
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.10
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.11
  Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.12
  Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.5
  Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.6
  Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.7
  Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.8
  Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.9
  Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.10
  Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.11
```

```
Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.12
```

```
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 32 path(s)
```

```
RPC status:
```

```
8 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
```

```
8 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)
```

### Step 3: Verify the configuration

#### 1. Display the information about the devices in your configuration:

- network device-discovery show
- network port show -role cluster
- network interface show -role cluster
- system cluster-switch show

## Show example

```
cluster::> network device-discovery show
      Local   Discovered
Node   Port     Device           Interface         Platform
-----
n1     /cdp
      e0a     C1               Ethernet1/1/1     N3K-C3132Q-V
      e0b     C2               Ethernet1/1/1     N3K-C3132Q-V
      e0c     C2               Ethernet1/1/2     N3K-C3132Q-V
      e0d     C1               Ethernet1/1/2     N3K-C3132Q-V
n2     /cdp
      e0a     C1               Ethernet1/1/3     N3K-C3132Q-V
      e0b     C2               Ethernet1/1/3     N3K-C3132Q-V
      e0c     C2               Ethernet1/1/4     N3K-C3132Q-V
      e0d     C1               Ethernet1/1/4     N3K-C3132Q-V
n3     /cdp
      e4a     C1               Ethernet1/7       N3K-C3132Q-V
      e4e     C2               Ethernet1/7       N3K-C3132Q-V
n4     /cdp
      e4a     C1               Ethernet1/8       N3K-C3132Q-V
      e4e     C2               Ethernet1/8       N3K-C3132Q-V
12 entries were displayed.
```

```
cluster::*> network port show -role cluster
(network port show)
Node: n1

Ignore

Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU      Admin/Oper      Status
Status
-----
e0a      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/10000 -
-
e0b      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/10000 -
-
e0c      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/10000 -
-
e0d      Cluster      Cluster      up    9000 auto/10000 -
-
```

Node: n2

Ignore

						Speed(Mbps)	Health
Health							
Port	IPspace	Broadcast	Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Oper	Status
Status							
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
e0a	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/10000	-
-							
e0b	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/10000	-
-							
e0c	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/10000	-
-							
e0d	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/10000	-
-							

Node: n3

Ignore

						Speed(Mbps)	Health
Health							
Port	IPspace	Broadcast	Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Oper	Status
Status							
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----						
e4a	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/40000	-
-							
e4e	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/40000	-
-							

Node: n4

Ignore

						Speed(Mbps)	Health
Health							
Port	IPspace	Broadcast	Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Oper	Status
Status							
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----						
e4a	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/40000	-
-							
e4e	Cluster	Cluster		up	9000	auto/40000	-
-							

12 entries were displayed.

```
cluster::*> network interface show -role cluster
(network interface show)
```

Current Is	Logical	Status	Network	Current
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node
Port	Home			
-----				
Cluster				
e0a	n1_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.1/24	n1
e0b	n1_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.2/24	n1
e0c	n1_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.3/24	n1
e0d	n1_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.4/24	n1
e0a	n2_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.5/24	n2
e0b	n2_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.6/24	n2
e0c	n2_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.7/24	n2
e0d	n2_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.8/24	n2
e4a	n3_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.9/24	n3
e4e	n3_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.10/24	n3
e4a	n4_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.11/24	n4
e4e	n4_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.12/24	n4

12 entries were displayed.

```
cluster::*> system cluster-switch show
```

Switch Model	Type	Address
CL1 NX3132V	cluster-network	10.10.1.101
Serial Number: FOX000001		
Is Monitored: true		
Reason:		
Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software, Version		
7.0(3)I4(1)		
Version Source: CDP		
CL2 NX3132V	cluster-network	10.10.1.102
Serial Number: FOX000002		
Is Monitored: true		
Reason:		
Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software, Version		
7.0(3)I4(1)		
Version Source: CDP		
C2 NX3132V	cluster-network	10.10.1.103
Serial Number: FOX000003		
Is Monitored: true		
Reason:		
Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software, Version		
7.0(3)I4(1)		
Version Source: CDP		

```
3 entries were displayed.
```

2. Remove the replaced Nexus 3132Q-V switch, if it is not already removed automatically:

```
system cluster-switch delete
```

```
cluster::*> system cluster-switch delete -device CL2
```

### 3. Verify that the proper cluster switches are monitored:

```
system cluster-switch show
```

#### Show example

```
cluster::> system cluster-switch show

Switch                                Type                                Address
Model
-----
CL1                                    cluster-network                    10.10.1.101
NX3132V
  Serial Number: FOX000001
  Is Monitored: true
  Reason:
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software,
Version
                        7.0(3)I4(1)
  Version Source: CDP

C2                                    cluster-network                    10.10.1.103
NX3132V
  Serial Number: FOX000002
  Is Monitored: true
  Reason:
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software,
Version
                        7.0(3)I4(1)
  Version Source: CDP

2 entries were displayed.
```

### 4. If you suppressed automatic case creation, re-enable it by invoking an AutoSupport message:

```
system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message MAINT=END
```

#### What's next?

After you've replaced your switch, you can [configure switch health monitoring](#).

## Replace Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches with switchless connections

In ONTAP 9.3 and later, you can migrate from a cluster with a switched cluster network to one where two nodes are directly connected.

NetApp recommends that you update your ONTAP version before proceeding with the switched to switchless cluster operation for Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switches.



See the following for more details:

- [SU540: Chelsio T6 NIC errors cause system shutdown when upgrading from 40G to 100G network switches](#)
- [Node panic after migration from switched to switchless cluster](#)

You can migrate from a cluster with a switched cluster network to one where two nodes are directly connected for ONTAP 9.3 and later.

## Review requirements

### Guidelines

Review the following guidelines:

- Migrating to a two-node switchless cluster configuration is a nondisruptive operation. Most systems have two dedicated cluster interconnect ports on each node, but you can also use this procedure for systems with a larger number of dedicated cluster interconnect ports on each node, such as four, six or eight.
- You cannot use the switchless cluster interconnect feature with more than two nodes.
- If you have an existing two-node cluster that uses cluster interconnect switches and is running ONTAP 9.3 or later, you can replace the switches with direct, back-to-back connections between the nodes.

### Before you begin

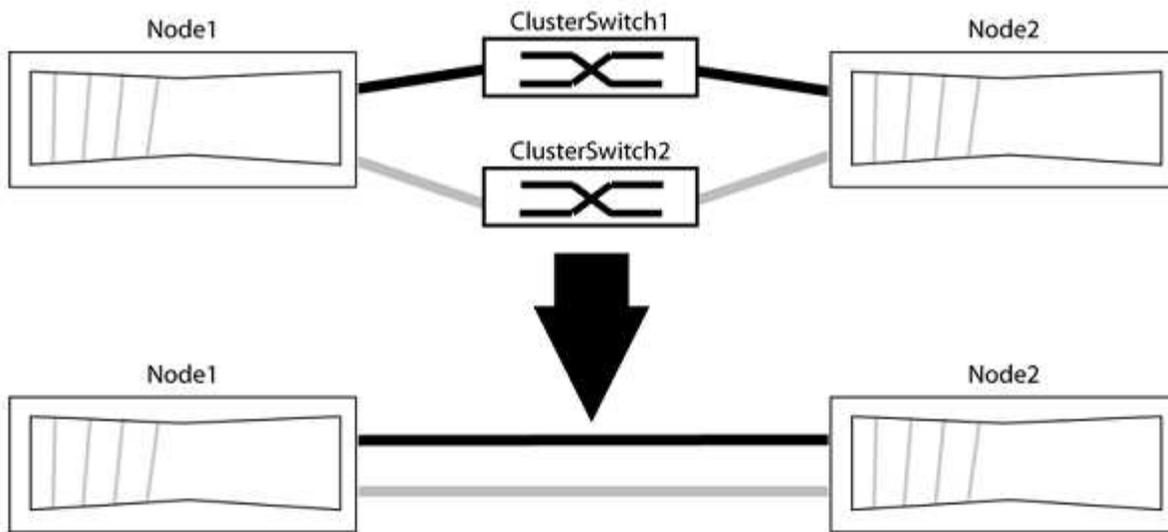
Make sure you have the following:

- A healthy cluster that consists of two nodes connected by cluster switches. The nodes must be running the same ONTAP release.
- Each node with the required number of dedicated cluster ports, which provide redundant cluster interconnect connections to support your system configuration. For example, there are two redundant ports for a system with two dedicated cluster interconnect ports on each node.

## Migrate the switches

### About this task

The following procedure removes the cluster switches in a two-node cluster and replaces each connection to the switch with a direct connection to the partner node.



### About the examples

The examples in the following procedure show nodes that are using "e0a" and "e0b" as cluster ports. Your nodes might be using different cluster ports as they vary by system.

#### Step 1: Prepare for migration

1. Change the privilege level to advanced, entering `y` when prompted to continue:

```
set -privilege advanced
```

The advanced prompt `*>` appears.

2. ONTAP 9.3 and later supports automatic detection of switchless clusters, which is enabled by default.

You can verify that detection of switchless clusters is enabled by running the advanced privilege command:

```
network options detect-switchless-cluster show
```

#### Show example

The following example output shows if the option is enabled.

```
cluster::*> network options detect-switchless-cluster show
(network options detect-switchless-cluster show)
Enable Switchless Cluster Detection: true
```

If "Enable Switchless Cluster Detection" is `false`, contact NetApp support.

3. If AutoSupport is enabled on this cluster, suppress automatic case creation by invoking an AutoSupport message:

```
system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message
MAINT=<number_of_hours>h
```

where  $h$  is the duration of the maintenance window in hours. The message notifies technical support of this maintenance task so that they can suppress automatic case creation during the maintenance window.

In the following example, the command suppresses automatic case creation for two hours:

### Show example

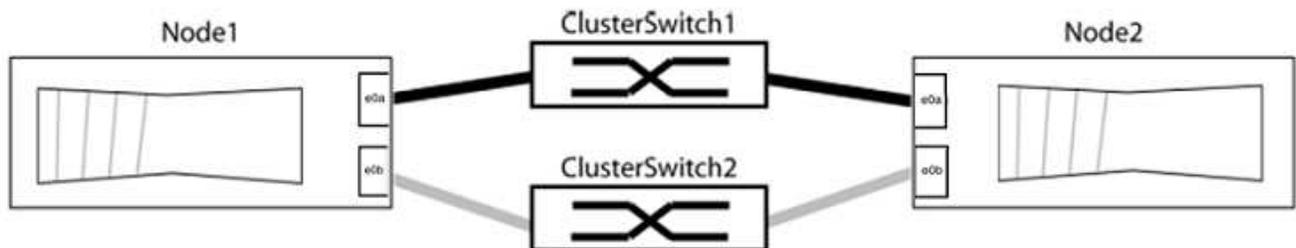
```
cluster::*> system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all
-message MAINT=2h
```

### Step 2: Configure ports and cabling

1. Organize the cluster ports on each switch into groups so that the cluster ports in group1 go to cluster switch1 and the cluster ports in group2 go to cluster switch2. These groups are required later in the procedure.
2. Identify the cluster ports and verify link status and health:

```
network port show -ipSpace Cluster
```

In the following example for nodes with cluster ports "e0a" and "e0b", one group is identified as "node1:e0a" and "node2:e0a" and the other group as "node1:e0b" and "node2:e0b". Your nodes might be using different cluster ports because they vary by system.



Verify that the ports have a value of `up` for the "Link" column and a value of `healthy` for the "Health Status" column.

### Show example

```
cluster::> network port show -ipSPACE Cluster
Node: node1

Ignore
Health
Port IPSPACE Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper Status
Speed (Mbps) Health
Status
-----
-----
e0a Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000 healthy
false
e0b Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000 healthy
false

Node: node2

Ignore
Health
Port IPSPACE Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper Status
Speed (Mbps) Health
Status
-----
-----
e0a Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000 healthy
false
e0b Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000 healthy
false
4 entries were displayed.
```

3. Confirm that all the cluster LIFs are on their home ports.

Verify that the “is-home” column is `true` for each of the cluster LIFs:

```
network interface show -vserver Cluster -fields is-home
```

### Show example

```
cluster::*> net int show -vserver Cluster -fields is-home
(network interface show)
vserver  lif           is-home
-----  -
Cluster  node1_clus1  true
Cluster  node1_clus2  true
Cluster  node2_clus1  true
Cluster  node2_clus2  true
4 entries were displayed.
```

If there are cluster LIFs that are not on their home ports, revert those LIFs to their home ports:

```
network interface revert -vserver Cluster -lif *
```

#### 4. Disable auto-revert for the cluster LIFs:

```
network interface modify -vserver Cluster -lif * -auto-revert false
```

#### 5. Verify that all ports listed in the previous step are connected to a network switch:

```
network device-discovery show -port cluster_port
```

The “Discovered Device” column should be the name of the cluster switch that the port is connected to.

### Show example

The following example shows that cluster ports "e0a" and "e0b" are correctly connected to cluster switches "cs1" and "cs2".

```
cluster:::> network device-discovery show -port e0a|e0b
(network device-discovery show)
Node/      Local  Discovered
Protocol  Port   Device (LLDP: ChassisID)  Interface  Platform
-----  -
node1/cdp
          e0a    cs1                      0/11      BES-53248
          e0b    cs2                      0/12      BES-53248
node2/cdp
          e0a    cs1                      0/9       BES-53248
          e0b    cs2                      0/9       BES-53248
4 entries were displayed.
```

#### 6. Verify the connectivity of the remote cluster interfaces:

## ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

You can use the `network interface check cluster-connectivity` command to start an accessibility check for cluster connectivity and then display the details:

```
network interface check cluster-connectivity start and network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity start
```

**NOTE:** Wait for a number of seconds before running the `show` command to display the details.

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

Packet	Source	Destination
Node	LIF	LIF
Date		
Loss		
node1		
3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00	node1_clus2	node2-clus1
node		
3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00	node1_clus2	node2_clus2
node2		
3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00	node2_clus2	node1_clus1
node		
3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00	node2_clus2	node1_clus2
node		

## All ONTAP releases

For all ONTAP releases, you can also use the `cluster ping-cluster -node <name>` command to check the connectivity:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node <name>
```

```

cluster1::*> cluster ping-cluster -node local
Host is node2
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster node1_clus1 169.254.209.69 node1 e0a
Cluster node1_clus2 169.254.49.125 node1 e0b
Cluster node2_clus1 169.254.47.194 node2 e0a
Cluster node2_clus2 169.254.19.183 node2 e0b
Local = 169.254.47.194 169.254.19.183
Remote = 169.254.209.69 169.254.49.125
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:

Basic connectivity succeeds on 4 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)

Detected 9000 byte MTU on 4 path(s):
Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.209.69
Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.49.125
Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.209.69
Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.49.125
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 4 path(s)
RPC status:
2 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
2 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)

```

7. Verify that the cluster is healthy:

```
cluster ring show
```

All units must be either master or secondary.

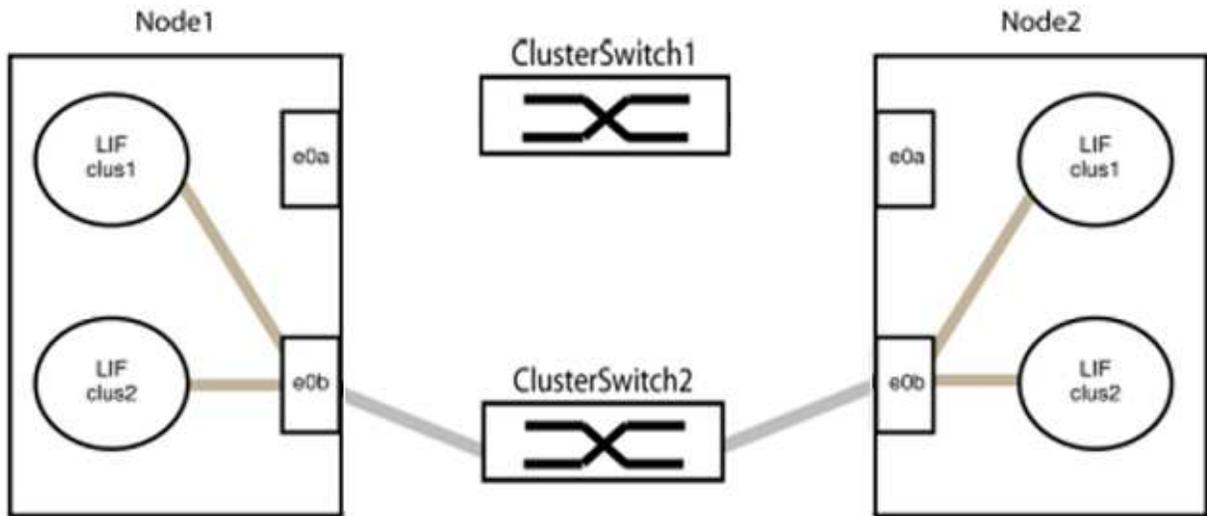
8. Set up the switchless configuration for the ports in group 1.



To avoid potential networking issues, you must disconnect the ports from group1 and reconnect them back-to-back as quickly as possible, for example, **in less than 20 seconds**.

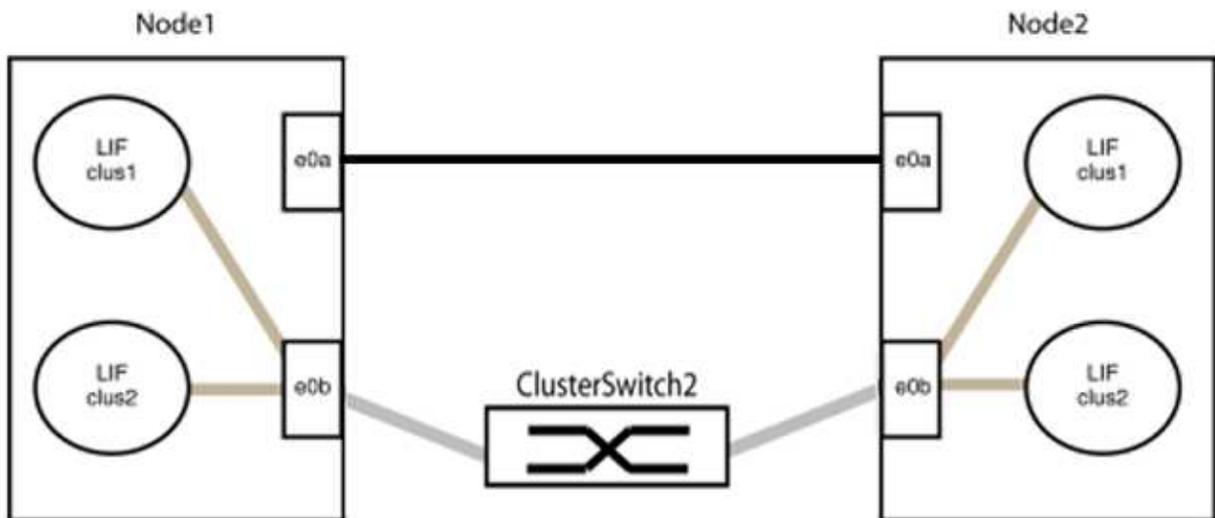
a. Disconnect all the cables from the ports in group1 at the same time.

In the following example, the cables are disconnected from port "e0a" on each node, and cluster traffic continues through the switch and port "e0b" on each node:



b. Cable the ports in group1 back-to-back.

In the following example, "e0a" on node1 is connected to "e0a" on node2:



9. The switchless cluster network option transitions from *false* to *true*. This might take up to 45 seconds. Confirm that the switchless option is set to *true*:

```
network options switchless-cluster show
```

The following example shows that the switchless cluster is enabled:

```
cluster::*> network options switchless-cluster show
Enable Switchless Cluster: true
```

10. Verify the connectivity of the remote cluster interfaces:

## ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

You can use the `network interface check cluster-connectivity` command to start an accessibility check for cluster connectivity and then display the details:

```
network interface check cluster-connectivity start and network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity start
```

**NOTE:** Wait for a number of seconds before running the `show` command to display the details.

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

Packet	Source	Destination
Node	LIF	LIF
Date		
Loss		
node1		
3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00	node1_clus2	node2-clus1
node		
3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00	node1_clus2	node2_clus2
node2		
3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00	node2_clus2	node1_clus1
node		
3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00	node2_clus2	node1_clus2
node		

## All ONTAP releases

For all ONTAP releases, you can also use the `cluster ping-cluster -node <name>` command to check the connectivity:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node <name>
```

```

cluster1::*> cluster ping-cluster -node local
Host is node2
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster node1_clus1 169.254.209.69 node1 e0a
Cluster node1_clus2 169.254.49.125 node1 e0b
Cluster node2_clus1 169.254.47.194 node2 e0a
Cluster node2_clus2 169.254.19.183 node2 e0b
Local = 169.254.47.194 169.254.19.183
Remote = 169.254.209.69 169.254.49.125
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:

Basic connectivity succeeds on 4 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)

Detected 9000 byte MTU on 4 path(s):
Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.209.69
Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.49.125
Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.209.69
Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.49.125
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 4 path(s)
RPC status:
2 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
2 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)

```



Before proceeding to the next step, you must wait at least two minutes to confirm a working back-to-back connection on group 1.

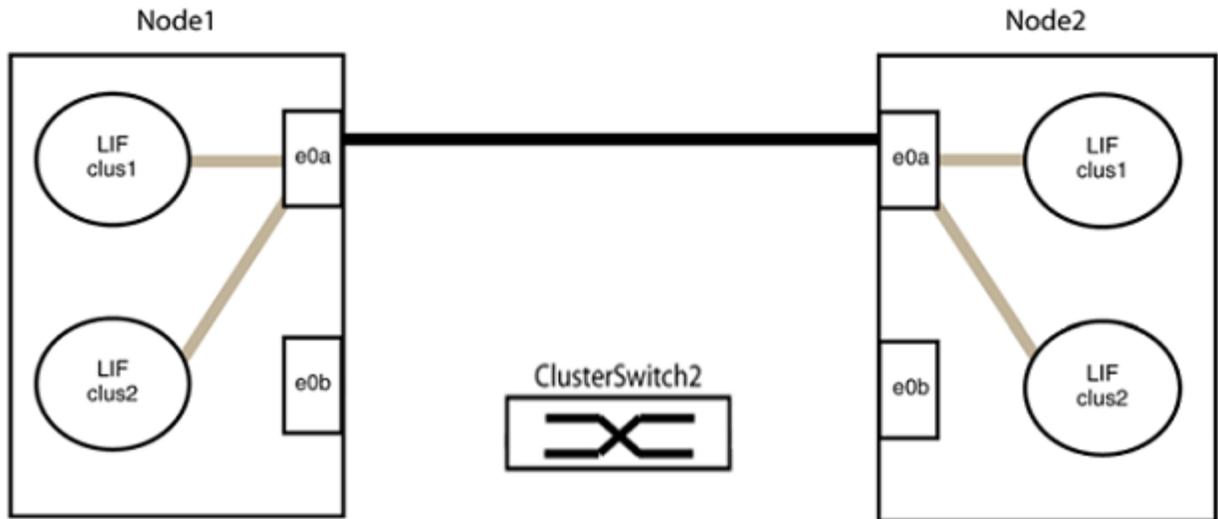
11. Set up the switchless configuration for the ports in group 2.



To avoid potential networking issues, you must disconnect the ports from group2 and reconnect them back-to-back as quickly as possible, for example, **in less than 20 seconds**.

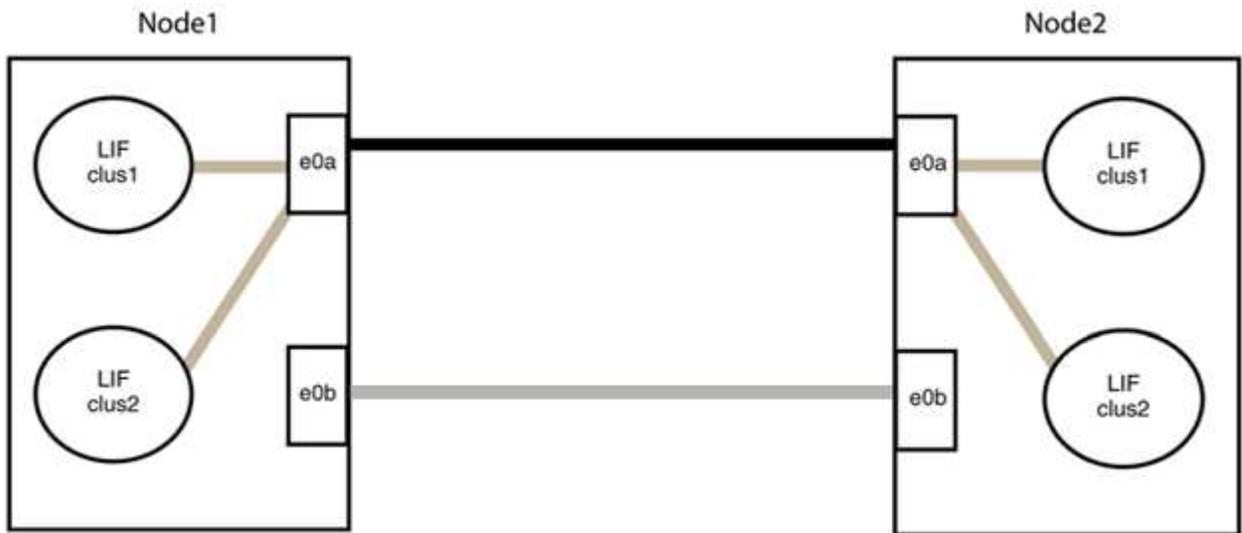
- a. Disconnect all the cables from the ports in group2 at the same time.

In the following example, the cables are disconnected from port "e0b" on each node, and cluster traffic continues through the direct connection between the "e0a" ports:



b. Cable the ports in group2 back-to-back.

In the following example, "e0a" on node1 is connected to "e0a" on node2 and "e0b" on node1 is connected to "e0b" on node2:



### Step 3: Verify the configuration

1. Verify that the ports on both nodes are correctly connected:

```
network device-discovery show -port cluster_port
```

## Show example

The following example shows that cluster ports "e0a" and "e0b" are correctly connected to the corresponding port on the cluster partner:

```
cluster::> net device-discovery show -port e0a|e0b
(network device-discovery show)
Node/      Local  Discovered
Protocol   Port   Device (LLDP: ChassisID)  Interface  Platform
-----
node1/cdp
          e0a   node2                    e0a        AFF-A300
          e0b   node2                    e0b        AFF-A300
node1/lldp
          e0a   node2 (00:a0:98:da:16:44) e0a        -
          e0b   node2 (00:a0:98:da:16:44) e0b        -
node2/cdp
          e0a   node1                    e0a        AFF-A300
          e0b   node1                    e0b        AFF-A300
node2/lldp
          e0a   node1 (00:a0:98:da:87:49) e0a        -
          e0b   node1 (00:a0:98:da:87:49) e0b        -
8 entries were displayed.
```

### 2. Re-enable auto-revert for the cluster LIFs:

```
network interface modify -vserver Cluster -lif * -auto-revert true
```

### 3. Verify that all LIFs are home. This might take a few seconds.

```
network interface show -vserver Cluster -lif lif_name
```

### Show example

The LIFs have been reverted if the “Is Home” column is `true`, as shown for `node1_clus2` and `node2_clus2` in the following example:

```
cluster::> network interface show -vserver Cluster -fields curr-  
port,is-home  
vserver  lif                curr-port  is-home  
-----  -  
Cluster  node1_clus1             e0a        true  
Cluster  node1_clus2             e0b        true  
Cluster  node2_clus1             e0a        true  
Cluster  node2_clus2             e0b        true  
4 entries were displayed.
```

If any cluster LIFS have not returned to their home ports, revert them manually from the local node:

```
network interface revert -vserver Cluster -lif lif_name
```

4. Check the cluster status of the nodes from the system console of either node:

```
cluster show
```

### Show example

The following example shows `epsilon` on both nodes to be `false`:

```
Node  Health  Eligibility  Epsilon  
-----  
node1 true    true        false  
node2 true    true        false  
2 entries were displayed.
```

5. Verify the connectivity of the remote cluster interfaces:

### ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

You can use the `network interface check cluster-connectivity` command to start an accessibility check for cluster connectivity and then display the details:

```
network interface check cluster-connectivity start and network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity start
```

**NOTE:** Wait for a number of seconds before running the `show` command to display the details.

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity show
```

Packet	Source	Destination
Node	LIF	LIF
Date		
Loss		
node1		
3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00	node1_clus2	node2-clus1
node		
3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00	node1_clus2	node2_clus2
node2		
3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00	node2_clus2	node1_clus1
node		
3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00	node2_clus2	node1_clus2
node		

### All ONTAP releases

For all ONTAP releases, you can also use the `cluster ping-cluster -node <name>` command to check the connectivity:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node <name>
```

```
cluster1::*> cluster ping-cluster -node local
Host is node2
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster node1_clus1 169.254.209.69 node1 e0a
Cluster node1_clus2 169.254.49.125 node1 e0b
Cluster node2_clus1 169.254.47.194 node2 e0a
Cluster node2_clus2 169.254.19.183 node2 e0b
Local = 169.254.47.194 169.254.19.183
Remote = 169.254.209.69 169.254.49.125
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:

Basic connectivity succeeds on 4 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)

Detected 9000 byte MTU on 4 path(s):
Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.209.69
Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.49.125
Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.209.69
Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.49.125
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 4 path(s)
RPC status:
2 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
2 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)
```

6. If you suppressed automatic case creation, reenable it by invoking an AutoSupport message:

```
system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message MAINT=END
```

For more information, see [NetApp KB Article 1010449: How to suppress automatic case creation during scheduled maintenance windows](#).

7. Change the privilege level back to admin:

```
set -privilege admin
```

## Copyright information

Copyright © 2026 NetApp, Inc. All Rights Reserved. Printed in the U.S. No part of this document covered by copyright may be reproduced in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or storage in an electronic retrieval system—without prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Software derived from copyrighted NetApp material is subject to the following license and disclaimer:

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY NETAPP “AS IS” AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL NETAPP BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

NetApp reserves the right to change any products described herein at any time, and without notice. NetApp assumes no responsibility or liability arising from the use of products described herein, except as expressly agreed to in writing by NetApp. The use or purchase of this product does not convey a license under any patent rights, trademark rights, or any other intellectual property rights of NetApp.

The product described in this manual may be protected by one or more U.S. patents, foreign patents, or pending applications.

LIMITED RIGHTS LEGEND: Use, duplication, or disclosure by the government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (b)(3) of the Rights in Technical Data -Noncommercial Items at DFARS 252.227-7013 (FEB 2014) and FAR 52.227-19 (DEC 2007).

Data contained herein pertains to a commercial product and/or commercial service (as defined in FAR 2.101) and is proprietary to NetApp, Inc. All NetApp technical data and computer software provided under this Agreement is commercial in nature and developed solely at private expense. The U.S. Government has a non-exclusive, non-transferrable, nonsublicensable, worldwide, limited irrevocable license to use the Data only in connection with and in support of the U.S. Government contract under which the Data was delivered. Except as provided herein, the Data may not be used, disclosed, reproduced, modified, performed, or displayed without the prior written approval of NetApp, Inc. United States Government license rights for the Department of Defense are limited to those rights identified in DFARS clause 252.227-7015(b) (FEB 2014).

## Trademark information

NETAPP, the NETAPP logo, and the marks listed at <http://www.netapp.com/TM> are trademarks of NetApp, Inc. Other company and product names may be trademarks of their respective owners.