



# **Cisco Nexus 92300YC**

## **Cluster and storage switches**

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# Cisco Nexus 92300YC

## Overview

### Overview of installation and configuration for Cisco Nexus 92300YC switches

Before configuring Cisco Nexus 92300YC switches, review the procedure overview.

To initially configure a Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch on systems running ONTAP, follow these steps:

1. [Complete Cisco Nexus 92300YC 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. [Configure the Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch](#). Set up and configure the Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch.
3. [Prepare to install NX-OS software and Reference Configuration File \(RCF\)](#). Prepare for installing the NX-OS software and the Reference Configuration File (RCF).
4. [Install the NX-OS software](#). Install the NX-OS software on the Nexus 92300YC switch. NX-OS is a network operating system for the Nexus series of Ethernet switches and MDS series of Fibre Channel (FC) storage area network switches provided by Cisco Systems.
5. [Install the Reference Configuration File \(RCF\)](#). Install the RCF after setting up the Nexus 92300YC switch for the first time. You can also use this procedure to upgrade your RCF version.
6. [Install the Cluster Switch Health Monitor \(CSHM\) configuration file](#). Install the applicable configuration file for cluster switch health monitoring of Nexus 92300YC cluster switches.

### Additional information

Before you begin installation or maintenance, be sure to review the following:

- [Configuration requirements](#)
- [Components and part numbers](#)
- [Required documentation](#)
- [Smart Call Home requirements](#)

### Configuration requirements for Cisco Nexus 92300YC switches

For Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch installation and maintenance, be sure to review all configuration and network requirements.

If you want to build ONTAP clusters with more than two nodes, you need two supported cluster network switches. You can use additional management switches, which are optional.

### 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.

## Components for Cisco Nexus 92300YC switches

For Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch installation and maintenance, be sure to review all switch components and part numbers. See the [Hardware Universe](#) for details.

The following table lists the part number and description for the 92300YC switch, fans, and power supplies:

Part number	Description
190003	Cisco 92300YC, CLSW, 48Pt10/25GB, 18Pt100G, PTSX (PTSX = Port Side Exhaust)
190003R	Cisco 92300YC, CLSW, 48Pt10/25GB, 18Pt100G, PSIN (PSIN = Port Side Intake)
X-NXA-FAN-35CFM-B	Fan, Cisco N9K port side intake airflow
X-NXA-FAN-35CFM-F	Fan, Cisco N9K port side exhaust airflow
X-NXA-PAC-650W-B	Power supply, Cisco 650W - port side intake
X-NXA-PAC-650W-F	Power supply, Cisco 650W - port side exhaust

Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch airflow details:

- Port-side exhaust airflow (standard air) — Cool air enters the chassis through the fan and power supply modules in the cold aisle and exhausts through the port end of the chassis in the hot aisle. Port-side exhaust airflow with blue coloring.
- Port-side intake airflow (reverse air) — Cool air enters the chassis through the port end in the cold aisle and exhausts through the fan and power supply modules in the hot aisle. Port-side intake airflow with burgundy coloring.

## Documentation requirements for Cisco Nexus 92300YC switches

For Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch installation and maintenance, be sure to review all the recommended documentation.

## Switch documentation

To set up the Cisco Nexus 92300YC switches, you need the following documentation from the [Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switches Support](#) page:

Document title	Description
<i>Nexus 9000 Series Hardware Installation Guide</i>	Provides detailed information about site requirements, switch hardware details, and installation options.
<i>Cisco Nexus 9000 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 9000 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 9000 Series NX-OS Command Reference Master Index</i>	Provides links to the various command references provided by Cisco.
<i>Cisco Nexus 9000 MIBs Reference</i>	Describes the Management Information Base (MIB) files for the Nexus 9000 switches.
<i>Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS System Message Reference</i>	Describes the system messages for Cisco Nexus 9000 series switches, those that are informational, and others that might help diagnose problems with links, internal hardware, or the system software.
<i>Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Release Notes</i> (choose the notes for the NX-OS release installed on your switches)	Describes the features, bugs, and limitations for the Cisco Nexus 9000 Series.
Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for Cisco Nexus 9000 Series	Provides international agency compliance, safety, and statutory information for the Nexus 9000 series switches.

## ONTAP systems documentation

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

Name	Description
Controller-specific <i>Installation and Setup Instructions</i>	Describes how to install NetApp hardware.

Name	Description
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 Cisco Nexus 92300YC 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 a Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch in a NetApp Cabinet</a>	Describes how to install a Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch in a four-post NetApp cabinet.

### Smart Call Home requirements

To use Smart Call Home feature, review the following guidelines.

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. 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.

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

- 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

### Complete Cisco Nexus 92300YC 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.

## 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	10/25 GbE node	1	10/25 GbE node
2	10/25 GbE node	2	10/25 GbE node
3	10/25 GbE node	3	10/25 GbE node
4	10/25 GbE node	4	10/25 GbE node
5	10/25 GbE node	5	10/25 GbE node
6	10/25 GbE node	6	10/25 GbE node
7	10/25 GbE node	7	10/25 GbE node
8	10/25 GbE node	8	10/25 GbE node
9	10/25 GbE node	9	10/25 GbE node
10	10/25 GbE node	10	10/25 GbE node
11	10/25 GbE node	11	10/25 GbE node
12	10/25 GbE node	12	10/25 GbE node
13	10/25 GbE node	13	10/25 GbE node
14	10/25 GbE node	14	10/25 GbE node
15	10/25 GbE node	15	10/25 GbE node
16	10/25 GbE node	16	10/25 GbE node
17	10/25 GbE node	17	10/25 GbE node
18	10/25 GbE node	18	10/25 GbE node
19	10/25 GbE node	19	10/25 GbE node
20	10/25 GbE node	20	10/25 GbE node

Cluster switch A		Cluster switch B	
21	10/25 GbE node	21	10/25 GbE node
22	10/25 GbE node	22	10/25 GbE node
23	10/25 GbE node	23	10/25 GbE node
24	10/25 GbE node	24	10/25 GbE node
25	10/25 GbE node	25	10/25 GbE node
26	10/25 GbE node	26	10/25 GbE node
27	10/25 GbE node	27	10/25 GbE node
28	10/25 GbE node	28	10/25 GbE node
29	10/25 GbE node	29	10/25 GbE node
30	10/25 GbE node	30	10/25 GbE node
31	10/25 GbE node	31	10/25 GbE node
32	10/25 GbE node	32	10/25 GbE node
33	10/25 GbE node	33	10/25 GbE node
34	10/25 GbE node	34	10/25 GbE node
35	10/25 GbE node	35	10/25 GbE node
36	10/25 GbE node	36	10/25 GbE node
37	10/25 GbE node	37	10/25 GbE node
38	10/25 GbE node	38	10/25 GbE node
39	10/25 GbE node	39	10/25 GbE node
40	10/25 GbE node	40	10/25 GbE node
41	10/25 GbE node	41	10/25 GbE node
42	10/25 GbE node	42	10/25 GbE node



Cluster switch A		Cluster switch B	
43	10/25 GbE node	43	10/25 GbE node
44	10/25 GbE node	44	10/25 GbE node
45	10/25 GbE node	45	10/25 GbE node
46	10/25 GbE node	46	10/25 GbE node
47	10/25 GbE node	47	10/25 GbE node
48	10/25 GbE node	48	10/25 GbE node
49	40/100 GbE node	49	40/100 GbE node
50	40/100 GbE node	50	40/100 GbE node
51	40/100 GbE node	51	40/100 GbE node
52	40/100 GbE node	52	40/100 GbE node
53	40/100 GbE node	53	40/100 GbE node
54	40/100 GbE node	54	40/100 GbE node
55	40/100 GbE node	55	40/100 GbE node
56	40/100 GbE node	56	40/100 GbE node
57	40/100 GbE node	57	40/100 GbE node
58	40/100 GbE node	58	40/100 GbE node
59	40/100 GbE node	59	40/100 GbE node
60	40/100 GbE node	60	40/100 GbE node
61	40/100 GbE node	61	40/100 GbE node
62	40/100 GbE node	62	40/100 GbE node
63	40/100 GbE node	63	40/100 GbE node
64	40/100 GbE node	64	40/100 GbE node

Cluster switch A		Cluster switch B	
65	100 GbE ISL to switch B port 65	65	100 GbE ISL to switch A port 65
66	100 GbE ISL to switch B port 66	66	100 GbE ISL to switch A port 65

### 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	
11		11	
12		12	
13		13	
14		14	
15		15	

Cluster switch A		Cluster switch B	
16		16	
17		17	
18		18	
19		19	
20		20	
21		21	
22		22	
23		23	
24		24	
25		25	
26		26	
27		27	
28		28	
29		29	
30		30	
31		31	
32		32	
33		33	
34		34	
35		35	
36		36	
37		37	

Cluster switch A		Cluster switch B	
38		38	
39		39	
40		40	
41		41	
42		42	
43		43	
44		44	
45		45	
46		46	
47		47	
48		48	
49		49	
50		50	
51		51	
52		52	
53		53	
54		54	
55		55	
56		56	
57		57	
58		58	
59		59	

Cluster switch A		Cluster switch B	
60		60	
61		61	
62		62	
63		63	
64		64	
65	ISL to switch B port 65	65	ISL to switch A port 65
66	ISL to switch B port 66	66	ISL to switch A port 66

## Configure the Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch

Follow this procedure to set up and configure the Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch.

### Steps

1. Connect the serial port to a host or serial port.
2. Connect the management port (on the non-port side of the switch) to the same network where your SFTP server is located.
3. At the console, set the host side serial settings:
  - 9600 baud
  - 8 data bits
  - 1 stop bit
  - parity: none
  - flow control: none
4. When booting for the first time or rebooting after erasing the running configuration, the Nexus 92300YC switch loops in a boot cycle. Interrupt this cycle by typing **yes** to abort Power on Auto Provisioning.

The System Admin Account setup is displayed.

### Show example

```
$ VDC-1 %$ %POAP-2-POAP_INFO:   - Abort Power On Auto Provisioning
[yes - continue with normal setup, skip - bypass password and basic
configuration, no - continue with Power On Auto Provisioning]
(yes/skip/no)[no]: y
Disabling POAP.....Disabling POAP
2019 Apr 10 00:36:17 switch %$ VDC-1 %$ poap: Rolling back, please
wait... (This may take 5-15 minutes)

----- System Admin Account Setup -----

Do you want to enforce secure password standard (yes/no) [y]:
```

5. Type **y** to enforce secure password standard:

```
Do you want to enforce secure password standard (yes/no) [y]: y
```

6. Enter and confirm the password for user admin:

```
Enter the password for "admin":
Confirm the password for "admin":
```

7. Type **yes** to enter the Basic System Configuration dialog.

### Show example

This setup utility will guide you through the basic configuration of the system. Setup configures only enough connectivity for management of the system.

Please register Cisco Nexus9000 Family devices promptly with your supplier. Failure to register may affect response times for initial service calls. Nexus9000 devices must be registered to receive entitled support services.

Press Enter at anytime to skip a dialog. Use ctrl-c at anytime to skip the remaining dialogs.

Would you like to enter the basic configuration dialog (yes/no):

8. Create another login account:

```
Create another login account (yes/no) [n]:
```

9. Configure read-only and read-write SNMP community strings:

```
Configure read-only SNMP community string (yes/no) [n]:
```

```
Configure read-write SNMP community string (yes/no) [n]:
```

10. Configure the cluster switch name:

```
Enter the switch name : cs2
```

11. Configure the out-of-band management interface:

```
Continue with Out-of-band (mgmt0) management configuration? (yes/no) [y]: y
```

```
Mgmt0 IPv4 address : 172.22.133.216
```

```
Mgmt0 IPv4 netmask : 255.255.224.0
```

```
Configure the default gateway? (yes/no) [y]: y
```

```
IPv4 address of the default gateway : 172.22.128.1
```

12. Configure advanced IP options:

```
Configure advanced IP options? (yes/no) [n]: n
```

13. Configure Telnet services:

```
Enable the telnet service? (yes/no) [n]: n
```

14. Configure SSH services and SSH keys:

```
Enable the ssh service? (yes/no) [y]: y
```

```
    Type of ssh key you would like to generate (dsa/rsa) [rsa]: rsa
```

```
    Number of rsa key bits <1024-2048> [1024]: 2048
```

#### 15. Configure other settings:

```
Configure the ntp server? (yes/no) [n]: n
```

```
    Configure default interface layer (L3/L2) [L2]: L2
```

```
    Configure default switchport interface state (shut/noshut) [noshut]:  
noshut
```

```
    Configure CoPP system profile (strict/moderate/lenient/dense)  
[strict]: strict
```

#### 16. Confirm switch information and save the configuration:

```
Would you like to edit the configuration? (yes/no) [n]: n
```

```
Use this configuration and save it? (yes/no) [y]: y
```

```
[ ] 100%
```

```
Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...
```

```
Copy complete.
```

#### What's next?

[Prepare to install NX-OS software and RCF.](#)

## Review cabling and configuration considerations

Before configuring your Cisco 92300YC 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
For 100GbE speed:
(cs1)(config-if)# speed 100000
For 40GbE speed:
(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.

## Configure software

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

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

#### What you'll need

- A fully functioning cluster (no errors in the logs or similar issues).
- Appropriate software and upgrade guides, which are available from [Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switches](#).

#### 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.

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 `node1` and `node2`.
- The cluster LIF names are `node1_clus1` and `node1_clus2` for `node1` and `node2_clus1` and `node2_clus2` for `node2`.
- The `cluster1::*>` prompt indicates the name of the cluster.

#### About this task

The procedure requires the use of both ONTAP commands and Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switches commands; ONTAP commands are used unless otherwise indicated. The command outputs might vary depending on different releases of ONTAP.

#### Steps

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

```
set -privilege advanced
```

The advanced prompt (\*>) appears.

2. 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.

The following command suppresses automatic case creation for two hours:

```
cluster1:> **system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message  
MAINT=2h**
```

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	
node2	/cdp			
	e0a	cs1	Eth1/2	N9K-
C92300YC				
	e0b	cs2	Eth1/2	N9K-
C92300YC				
node1	/cdp			
	e0a	cs1	Eth1/1	N9K-
C92300YC				
	e0b	cs2	Eth1/1	N9K-
C92300YC				

4 entries were displayed.

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: node2

Health					Speed (Mbps)	
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: node1

Health					Speed (Mbps)	
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						

4 entries were displayed.

- b. Display information about the LIFs: `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				
	node1_clus1	up/up	169.254.209.69/16	node1
e0a	true			
	node1_clus2	up/up	169.254.49.125/16	node1
e0b	true			
	node2_clus1	up/up	169.254.47.194/16	node2
e0a	true			
	node2_clus2	up/up	169.254.19.183/16	node2
e0b	true			

4 entries were displayed.

### 5. Ping the remote cluster LIFs:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node node-name
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> cluster ping-cluster -node node2
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 169.254.19.183 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	node1_clus1	true
	node1_clus2	true
	node2_clus1	true
	node2_clus2	true

4 entries were displayed.

7. For ONTAP 9.4 and later, enable the cluster switch health monitor log collection feature for collecting switch-related log files using the commands:

```
system cluster-switch log setup-password and system cluster-switch log enable-collection
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password
Enter the switch name: <return>
The switch name entered is not recognized.
Choose from the following list:
cs1
cs2

cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password

Enter the switch name: cs1
RSA key fingerprint is
e5:8b:c6:dc:e2:18:18:09:36:63:d9:63:dd:03:d9:cc
Do you want to continue? {y|n}::[n] y

Enter the password: <enter switch password>
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>

cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password

Enter the switch name: cs2
RSA key fingerprint is
57:49:86:a1:b9:80:6a:61:9a:86:8e:3c:e3:b7:1f:b1
Do you want to continue? {y|n}:: [n] y

Enter the password: <enter switch password>
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>

cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log enable-collection

Do you want to enable cluster log collection for all nodes in the
cluster?
{y|n}: [n] y

Enabling cluster switch log collection.

cluster1::*>
```



If any of these commands return an error, contact NetApp support.

## What's next?

[Install the NX-OS software.](#)

## Install the NX-OS software

Follow this procedure to install the NX-OS software on the Nexus 92300YC switch.

NX-OS is a network operating system for the Nexus series of Ethernet switches and MDS series of Fibre Channel (FC) storage area network switches provided by Cisco Systems.

### Review requirements

#### Supported ports and node connections

- The Inter-Switch Links (ISLs) supported for the Nexus 92300YC switches are ports 1/65 and 1/66.
- The node connections supported for the Nexus 92300YC switches are ports 1/1 through 1/66.

#### What you'll need

- Applicable NetApp Cisco NX-OS software for your switches from the NetApp Support Site, available from [mysupport.netapp.com](https://mysupport.netapp.com)
- A fully functioning cluster (no errors in the logs or similar issues).
- [Cisco Ethernet switch page](#). Consult the switch compatibility table for the supported ONTAP and NX-OS versions.

### Install the software

The examples in this procedure use two nodes, but you can have up to 24 nodes in a cluster.

#### About the examples

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

- The Nexus 92300YC switch names are `cs1` and `cs2`.
- The example used in this procedure starts the upgrade on the second switch, `*cs2*`.
- The cluster LIF names are `node1_clus1` and `node1_clus2` for node1, and `node2_clus1` and `node2_clus2` for node2.
- The IPspace name is `Cluster`.
- The `cluster1::*>` prompt indicates the name of the cluster.
- The cluster ports on each node are named `e0a` and `e0b`.

See the [Hardware Universe^](#) for the actual cluster ports supported on your platform.

### 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

This example verifies that the switch can reach the server at IP address 172.19.2.1:

```
cs2# ping 172.19.2.1  
Pinging 172.19.2.1 with 0 bytes of data:  
  
Reply From 172.19.2.1: icmp_seq = 0. time= 5910 usec.
```

3. Copy the NX-OS software and EPLD images to the Nexus 92300YC switch.

## Show example

```
cs2# copy sftp: bootflash: vrf management
Enter source filename: /code/nxos.9.2.2.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:
sftp> progress
Progress meter enabled
sftp> get /code/nxos.9.2.2.bin /bootflash/nxos.9.2.2.bin
/code/nxos.9.2.2.bin 100% 1261MB 9.3MB/s 02:15
sftp> exit
Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...
Copy complete.

cs2# copy sftp: bootflash: vrf management
Enter source filename: /code/n9000-epld.9.2.2.img
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:
sftp> progress
Progress meter enabled
sftp> get /code/n9000-epld.9.2.2.img /bootflash/n9000-
epld.9.2.2.img
/code/n9000-epld.9.2.2.img 100% 161MB 9.5MB/s 00:16
sftp> exit
Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...
Copy complete.
```

### 4. 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
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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 05.31
  NXOS: version 9.2(1)
  BIOS compile time: 05/17/2018
  NXOS image file is: bootflash:///nxos.9.2.1.bin
  NXOS compile time: 7/17/2018 16:00:00 [07/18/2018 00:21:19]

Hardware
  cisco Nexus9000 C92300YC Chassis
  Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU D-1526 @ 1.80GHz with 16337884 kB of memory.
  Processor Board ID FDO220329V5

  Device name: cs2
  bootflash: 115805356 kB
  Kernel uptime is 0 day(s), 4 hour(s), 23 minute(s), 11 second(s)

  Last reset at 271444 usecs after Wed Apr 10 00:25:32 2019
  Reason: Reset Requested by CLI command reload
```

```
System version: 9.2(1)
```

```
Service:
```

```
plugin
```

```
Core Plugin, Ethernet Plugin
```

```
Active Package(s):
```

```
cs2#
```

##### 5. 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.9.2.2.bin
```

```
Installer will perform compatibility check first. Please wait.
```

```
Installer is forced disruptive
```

```
Verifying image bootflash:/nxos.9.2.2.bin for boot variable "nxos".
```

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

```
Verifying image type.
```

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

```
Preparing "nxos" version info using image bootflash:/nxos.9.2.2.bin.
```

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

```
Preparing "bios" version info using image bootflash:/nxos.9.2.2.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	9.2(1)	
9.2(2)	yes		
1	bios	v05.31(05/17/2018):v05.28(01/18/2018)	
v05.33(09/08/2018)	yes		

```
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
```

```
2019 Apr 10 04:59:35 cs2 %$ VDC-1 %$ %VMAN-2-ACTIVATION_STATE:  
Successfully deactivated virtual service 'guestshell+'
```

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

## 6. 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
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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 05.33
  NXOS: version 9.2(2)
  BIOS compile time:  09/08/2018
  NXOS image file is: bootflash:///nxos.9.2.2.bin
  NXOS compile time:  11/4/2018 21:00:00 [11/05/2018 06:11:06]
```

### Hardware

```
  cisco Nexus9000 C92300YC Chassis
  Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU D-1526 @ 1.80GHz with 16337884 kB of memory.
  Processor Board ID FDO220329V5

  Device name: cs2
  bootflash: 115805356 kB
  Kernel uptime is 0 day(s), 0 hour(s), 3 minute(s), 52 second(s)
```

```
Last reset at 182004 usecs after Wed Apr 10 04:59:48 2019
```

Reason: Reset due to upgrade

System version: 9.2(1)

Service:

plugin

Core Plugin, Ethernet Plugin

Active Package(s):

7. Upgrade the EPLD image and reboot the switch.



## Show example

```
cs2# show version module 1 epld
```

EPLD Device	Version
MI FPGA	0x7
IO FPGA	0x17
MI FPGA2	0x2
GEM FPGA	0x2
GEM FPGA	0x2
GEM FPGA	0x2
GEM FPGA	0x2

```
cs2# install epld bootflash:n9000-epld.9.2.2.img module 1
```

Compatibility check:

Module	Type	Upgradable	Impact	Reason
1	SUP	Yes	disruptive	Module Upgradable

Retrieving EPLD versions.... Please wait.

Images will be upgraded according to following table:

Module	Type	EPLD	Running-Version	New-Version	Upg-Required
1	SUP	MI FPGA	0x07	0x07	No
1	SUP	IO FPGA	0x17	0x19	Yes
1	SUP	MI FPGA2	0x02	0x02	No

The above modules require upgrade.

The switch will be reloaded at the end of the upgrade

Do you want to continue (y/n) ? [n] **y**

Proceeding to upgrade Modules.

Starting Module 1 EPLD Upgrade

Module 1 : IO FPGA [Programming] : 100.00% ( 64 of 64 sectors)

Module 1 EPLD upgrade is successful.

Module	Type	Upgrade-Result
1	IO FPGA	Successful

1 SUP Success

EPLDs upgraded.

Module 1 EPLD upgrade is successful.

8. After the switch reboot, log in again and verify that the new version of EPLD loaded successfully.

#### Show example

```
cs2# *show version module 1 epld*
```

EPLD Device	Version
-----	-----
MI FPGA	0x7
IO FPGA	0x19
MI FPGA2	0x2
GEM FPGA	0x2
GEM FPGA	0x2
GEM FPGA	0x2
GEM FPGA	0x2

#### What's next?

[Install the Reference Configuration File](#)

### Install the Reference Configuration File (RCF)

You can install the RCF after setting up the Nexus 92300YC switch for the first time. You can also use this procedure to upgrade your RCF version.

#### About this task

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 `node1` and `node2`.
- The cluster LIF names are `node1_clus1`, `node1_clus2`, `node2_clus1`, and `node2_clus2`.
- The `cluster1::*>` prompt indicates the name of the cluster.



- The procedure requires the use of both ONTAP commands and [Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switches](#); ONTAP commands are used unless otherwise indicated.
- Before you perform this procedure, make sure that you have a current backup of the switch configuration.
- 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.

## Steps

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
-----
node1/cdp
          e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/1/1      N9K-
C92300YC
          e0b    cs2                      Ethernet1/1/1      N9K-
C92300YC
node2/cdp
          e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/1/2      N9K-
C92300YC
          e0b    cs2                      Ethernet1/1/2      N9K-
C92300YC
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 -ip space Cluster`

## Show example

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

Node: node1

Ignore

Health      Health      Speed(Mbps)
Port        IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status      Status
-----
e0c         Cluster      Cluster      up    9000  auto/100000
healthy false
e0d         Cluster      Cluster      up    9000  auto/100000
healthy false

Node: node2

Ignore

Health      Health      Speed(Mbps)
Port        IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper
Status      Status
-----
e0c         Cluster      Cluster      up    9000  auto/100000
healthy false
e0d         Cluster      Cluster      up    9000  auto/100000
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*

Current      Logical      Status      Network
Vserver      Current Is
Port         Interface   Admin/Oper  Address/Mask  Node
-----
Cluster
e0c          node1_clus1  up/up      169.254.3.4/23  node1
e0d          node1_clus2  up/up      169.254.3.5/23  node1
e0c          node2_clus1  up/up      169.254.3.8/23  node2
e0d          node2_clus2  up/up      169.254.3.9/23  node2
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     10.233.205.92
N9K-C92300YC
    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     10.233.205.93
N9K-C92300YC
    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.
```

3. Disable auto-revert on the cluster LIFs.

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

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

```
cs2(config)# interface e1/1-64
cs2(config-if-range)# shutdown
```

5. Verify that the cluster ports have migrated 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*
      Logical      Status      Network      Current
Current Is
Vserver      Interface      Admin/Oper Address/Mask      Node
Port      Home
-----
Cluster
      node1_clus1      up/up      169.254.3.4/23      node1
e0c      true
      node1_clus2      up/up      169.254.3.5/23      node1
e0c      false
      node2_clus1      up/up      169.254.3.8/23      node2
e0c      true
      node2_clus2      up/up      169.254.3.9/23      node2
e0c      false
cluster1::*>
```

6. Verify that the cluster is healthy: `cluster show`

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> *cluster show*
Node      Health      Eligibility      Epsilon
-----
node1      true      true      false
node2      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. Clean the configuration on switch cs2 and perform a basic setup.



When updating 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.

- a. Clean the configuration:

#### Show example

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

Warning: This command will erase the startup-configuration.

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

- b. Perform a reboot of the switch:

#### Show example

```
(cs2)# reload
```

Are you sure you would like to reset the system? (y/n) **y**

9. 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 9000 Series Switches](#) guides.

This example shows TFTP being used to copy an RCF to the bootflash on switch cs2:

```
cs2# copy tftp: bootflash: vrf management
```

Enter source filename: **/code/Nexus\_92300YC\_RCF\_v1.0.2.txt**

Enter hostname for the tftp 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:

tftp> **progress**

Progress meter enabled

```
tftp> get /code/Nexus_92300YC_RCF_v1.0.2.txt /bootflash/nxos.9.2.2.bin  
/code/Nexus_92300YC_R 100% 9687 530.2KB/s 00:00
```

tftp> **exit**

Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...

Copy complete.

10. Apply the RCF previously downloaded to the bootflash.

For more information on Cisco commands, see the appropriate guide in the [Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switches](#) guides.



This example shows the RCF file Nexus\_92300YC\_RCF\_v1.0.2.txt being installed on switch cs2:

```
cs2# copy Nexus_92300YC_RCF_v1.0.2.txt running-config echo-commands
```

Disabling ssh: as its enabled right now:

generating ecdsa key(521 bits).....

generated ecdsa key

Enabling ssh: as it has been disabled

this command enables edge port type (portfast) by default on all interfaces. You

should now disable edge port type (portfast) explicitly on switched ports leading to hubs,

switches and bridges as they may create temporary bridging loops.

Edge port type (portfast) should only be enabled on ports connected to a single

host. Connecting hubs, concentrators, switches, bridges, etc... to this

interface when edge port type (portfast) is enabled, can cause temporary bridging loops.

Use with CAUTION

Edge Port Type (Portfast) has been configured on Ethernet1/1 but will only

have effect when the interface is in a non-trunking mode.

...

Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...

Copy complete.

11. Verify on the switch that the RCF has been merged successfully:

```
show running-config
```

```

cs2# show running-config
!Command: show running-config
!Running configuration last done at: Wed Apr 10 06:32:27 2019
!Time: Wed Apr 10 06:36:00 2019

version 9.2(2) Bios:version 05.33
switchname cs2
vdc cs2 id 1
  limit-resource vlan minimum 16 maximum 4094
  limit-resource vrf minimum 2 maximum 4096
  limit-resource port-channel minimum 0 maximum 511
  limit-resource u4route-mem minimum 248 maximum 248
  limit-resource u6route-mem minimum 96 maximum 96
  limit-resource m4route-mem minimum 58 maximum 58
  limit-resource m6route-mem minimum 8 maximum 8

feature lacp

no password strength-check
username admin password 5
$5$HY9Kk3F9$YdCZ8iQJlRtoiEFa0sKP5IO/LNG1k9C4lSJfi5kesl
6  role network-admin
ssh key ecdsa 521

banner motd #

*
*
*  Nexus 92300YC Reference Configuration File (RCF) v1.0.2 (10-19-2018)
*
*
*
*  Ports 1/1 - 1/48: 10GbE Intra-Cluster Node Ports
*
*  Ports 1/49 - 1/64: 40/100GbE Intra-Cluster Node Ports
*
*  Ports 1/65 - 1/66: 40/100GbE Intra-Cluster ISL Ports
*
*
*

```



When applying the RCF for the first time, the **ERROR: Failed to write VSH commands** message is expected and can be ignored.

12. 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.

13. 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 9000 Series Switches](#) guides.

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

14. Reboot switch cs2. You can ignore the "cluster ports down" events reported on the nodes while the switch reboots.

```
cs2# reload  
This command will reboot the system. (y/n)? [n] y
```

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

- a. Verify that e0d 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: node1

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

Node: node2

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
```

- b. Verify the switch health from the cluster (this might not show switch cs2, since LIFs are not homed on e0d).

**Show example**



```

cluster1::*> *network device-discovery show -protocol cdp*
Node/          Local  Discovered
Protocol      Port   Device (LLDP: ChassisID)  Interface
Platform
-----
node1/cdp
          e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/1
N9K-C92300YC
          e0b    cs2                      Ethernet1/1
N9K-C92300YC
node2/cdp
          e0a    cs1                      Ethernet1/2
N9K-C92300YC
          e0b    cs2                      Ethernet1/2
N9K-C92300YC

cluster1::*> *system cluster-switch show -is-monitoring-enabled
-operational true*
Switch          Type          Address
Model
-----
cs1              cluster-network  10.233.205.90
N9K-C92300YC
    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
N9K-C92300YC
    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.

```

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.
```

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

The following example uses the interface example output from step 1:

```
cs1(config)# interface e1/1-64
cs1(config-if-range)# shutdown
```

17. 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*
      Logical      Status      Network      Current
Current Is
Vserver  Interface      Admin/Oper Address/Mask      Node
Port    Home
-----
Cluster
e0d      node1_clus1      up/up      169.254.3.4/23      node1
false
e0d      node1_clus2      up/up      169.254.3.5/23      node1
true
e0d      node2_clus1      up/up      169.254.3.8/23      node2
false
e0d      node2_clus2      up/up      169.254.3.9/23      node2
true
cluster1::*>
```

18. Verify that the cluster is healthy: cluster show

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> *cluster show*
Node           Health   Eligibility   Epsilon
-----
node1          true    true         false
node2          true    true         false
cluster1::*>
```

19. Repeat Steps 7 to 14 on switch cs1.
20. Enable auto-revert on the cluster LIFs.

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

21. 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
```

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

```
cs1# show interface brief | grep up
.
.
Ethernet1/1      1      eth  access up    none
10G(D) --
Ethernet1/2      1      eth  access up    none
10G(D) --
Ethernet1/3      1      eth  trunk  up    none
100G(D) --
Ethernet1/4      1      eth  trunk  up    none
100G(D) --
.
.
```

23. 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      Eth1/65 (P)  Eth1/66 (P)
cs1#
```

24. 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
          node1_clus1  up/up      169.254.3.4/23  node1
e0d       true
          node1_clus2  up/up      169.254.3.5/23  node1
e0d       true
          node2_clus1  up/up      169.254.3.8/23  node2
e0d       true
          node2_clus2  up/up      169.254.3.9/23  node2
e0d       true
cluster1::*>
```

25. Verify that the cluster is healthy: `cluster show`

**Show example**

```
cluster1::*> *cluster show*
Node           Health Eligibility  Epsilon
-----
node1          true   true       false
node2          true   true       false
```

26. Ping the remote cluster interfaces to verify connectivity: `cluster ping-cluster -node local`

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> *cluster ping-cluster -node local*
Host is node1
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster node1_clus1 169.254.3.4 node1 e0a
Cluster node1_clus2 169.254.3.5 node1 e0b
Cluster node2_clus1 169.254.3.8 node2 e0a
Cluster node2_clus2 169.254.3.9 node2 e0b
Local = 169.254.1.3 169.254.1.1
Remote = 169.254.1.6 169.254.1.7 169.254.3.4 169.254.3.5 169.254.3.8
169.254.3.9
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:
.....
Basic connectivity succeeds on 12 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)
.....
Detected 9000 byte MTU on 12 path(s):
    Local 169.254.1.3 to Remote 169.254.1.6
    Local 169.254.1.3 to Remote 169.254.1.7
    Local 169.254.1.3 to Remote 169.254.3.4
    Local 169.254.1.3 to Remote 169.254.3.5
    Local 169.254.1.3 to Remote 169.254.3.8
    Local 169.254.1.3 to Remote 169.254.3.9
    Local 169.254.1.1 to Remote 169.254.1.6
    Local 169.254.1.1 to Remote 169.254.1.7
    Local 169.254.1.1 to Remote 169.254.3.4
    Local 169.254.1.1 to Remote 169.254.3.5
    Local 169.254.1.1 to Remote 169.254.3.8
    Local 169.254.1.1 to Remote 169.254.3.9
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 12 path(s)
RPC status:
6 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
6 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)
```

### For ONTAP 9.8 and later

For ONTAP 9.8 and later, enable the cluster switch health monitor log collection feature for collecting switch-related log files, using the commands: `system switch ethernet log setup-password` and `system switch ethernet log enable-collection`

Enter: `system switch ethernet log setup-password`

```
cluster1::*> system switch ethernet log setup-password
```

```
Enter the switch name: <return>
```

```
The switch name entered is not recognized.
```

```
Choose from the following list:
```

```
cs1
```

```
cs2
```

```
cluster1::*> system switch ethernet log setup-password
```

```
Enter the switch name: cs1
```

```
RSA key fingerprint is e5:8b:c6:dc:e2:18:18:09:36:63:d9:63:dd:03:d9:cc
```

```
Do you want to continue? {y|n}::[n] y
```

```
Enter the password: <enter switch password>
```

```
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>
```

```
cluster1::*> system switch ethernet log setup-password
```

```
Enter the switch name: cs2
```

```
RSA key fingerprint is 57:49:86:a1:b9:80:6a:61:9a:86:8e:3c:e3:b7:1f:b1
```

```
Do you want to continue? {y|n}:: [n] y
```

```
Enter the password: <enter switch password>
```

```
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>
```

Followed by: `system switch ethernet log enable-collection`

```
cluster1::*> system switch ethernet log enable-collection
```

```
Do you want to enable cluster log collection for all nodes in the  
cluster?
```

```
{y|n}: [n] y
```

```
Enabling cluster switch log collection.
```

```
cluster1::*>
```

### For ONTAP 9.4 and later

For ONTAP 9.4 and later, enable the cluster switch health monitor log collection feature for collecting switch-related log files using the commands:

```
system cluster-switch log setup-password and system cluster-switch log enable-collection
```

Enter: `system cluster-switch log setup-password`

```
cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password
```

```
Enter the switch name: <return>
```

```
The switch name entered is not recognized.
```

```
Choose from the following list:
```

```
cs1
```

```
cs2
```

```
cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password
```

```
Enter the switch name: cs1
```

```
RSA key fingerprint is e5:8b:c6:dc:e2:18:18:09:36:63:d9:63:dd:03:d9:cc
```

```
Do you want to continue? {y|n}::[n] y
```

```
Enter the password: <enter switch password>
```

```
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>
```

```
cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password
```

```
Enter the switch name: cs2
```

```
RSA key fingerprint is 57:49:86:a1:b9:80:6a:61:9a:86:8e:3c:e3:b7:1f:b1
```

```
Do you want to continue? {y|n}:: [n] y
```

```
Enter the password: <enter switch password>
```

```
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>
```

Followed by: `system cluster-switch log enable-collection`

```
cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log enable-collection
```

```
Do you want to enable cluster log collection for all nodes in the cluster?
```

```
{y|n}: [n] y
```

```
Enabling cluster switch log collection.
```

```
cluster1::*>
```



If any of these commands return an error, contact NetApp support.

## Ethernet Switch Health Monitoring log collection

The Ethernet switch health monitor (CSHM) is responsible for ensuring the operational health of Cluster and Storage network switches and collecting switch logs for debugging purposes. This procedure guides you through the process of setting up and starting the collection of detailed **Support** logs from the switch and starts an hourly collection of **Periodic** data that is collected by AutoSupport.

### Steps

1. To set up log collection, run the following command for each switch. You are prompted to enter the switch name, username, and password for log collection.

```
system switch ethernet log setup-password
```

#### Show example

```
cluster1::*> system switch ethernet log setup-password
Enter the switch name: <return>
The switch name entered is not recognized.
Choose from the following list:
cs1
cs2

cluster1::*> system switch ethernet log setup-password

Enter the switch name: cs1
Would you like to specify a user other than admin for log
collection? {y|n}: n

Enter the password: <enter switch password>
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>

cluster1::*> system switch ethernet log setup-password

Enter the switch name: cs2
Would you like to specify a user other than admin for log
collection? {y|n}: n

Enter the password: <enter switch password>
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>
```

2. To start log collection, run the following command, replacing DEVICE with the switch used in the previous command. This starts both types of log collection: the detailed **Support** logs and an hourly collection of

## Periodic data.

```
system switch ethernet log modify -device <switch-name> -log-request true
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> system switch ethernet log modify -device cs1 -log  
-request true
```

Do you want to modify the cluster switch log collection  
configuration? {y|n}: [n] **y**

Enabling cluster switch log collection.

```
cluster1::*> system switch ethernet log modify -device cs2 -log  
-request true
```

Do you want to modify the cluster switch log collection  
configuration? {y|n}: [n] **y**

Enabling cluster switch log collection.

Wait for 10 minutes and then check that the log collection completes:

```
system switch ethernet log show
```



If any of these commands return an error or if the log collection does not complete, contact NetApp support.

## Troubleshoot

If you encounter any of the following error statuses reported by the log collection feature (visible in the output of `system switch ethernet log show`), try the corresponding debug steps:

Log collection error status	Resolution
<b>RSA keys not present</b>	Regenerate ONTAP SSH keys. Contact NetApp support.
<b>switch password error</b>	Verify credentials, test SSH connectivity, and regenerate ONTAP SSH keys. Review switch documentation or contact NetApp support for instructions.
<b>ECDSA keys not present for FIPS</b>	If FIPS mode is enabled, ECDSA keys need to be generated on the switch before retrying.

<b>pre-existing log found</b>	Remove the previous log collection file on the switch.
<b>switch dump log error</b>	Ensure the switch user has log collection permissions. Refer to the prerequisites above.

## Configure SNMPv3

Follow this procedure to configure SNMPv3, which supports Ethernet switch health monitoring (CSHM).

### About this task

The following commands configure an SNMPv3 username on Cisco 92300YC switches:

- For **no authentication**: `snmp-server user SNMPv3_USER NoAuth`
- For **MD5/SHA authentication**: `snmp-server user SNMPv3_USER auth [md5|sha] AUTH-PASSWORD`
- For **MD5/SHA authentication with AES/DES encryption**: `snmp-server user SNMPv3_USER AuthEncrypt auth [md5|sha] AUTH-PASSWORD priv aes-128 PRIV-PASSWORD`

The following command configures an SNMPv3 username on the ONTAP side: `cluster1::*> security login create -user-or-group-name SNMPv3_USER -application snmp -authentication -method usm -remote-switch-ipaddress ADDRESS`

The following command establishes the SNMPv3 username with CSHM: `cluster1::*> system switch ethernet modify -device DEVICE -snmp-version SNMPv3 -community-or-username SNMPv3_USER`

### Steps

1. Set up the SNMPv3 user on the switch to use authentication and encryption:

```
show snmp user
```



## Show example

```
(sw1) (Config)# snmp-server user SNMPv3User auth md5 <auth_password>
priv aes-128 <priv_password>

(sw1) (Config)# show snmp user

-----
-----
                        SNMP USERS
-----
-----

User                Auth                Priv(enforce)    Groups
acl_filter
-----
-----
admin               md5                des(no)          network-admin
SNMPv3User          md5                aes-128(no)      network-operator
-----
-----
NOTIFICATION TARGET USERS (configured for sending V3 Inform)
-----
-----

User                Auth                Priv
-----
-----

(sw1) (Config)#
```

## 2. Set up the SNMPv3 user on the ONTAP side:

```
security login create -user-or-group-name <username> -application snmp
-authentication-method usm -remote-switch-ipaddress 10.231.80.212
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> system switch ethernet modify -device "sw1
(b8:59:9f:09:7c:22)" -is-monitoring-enabled-admin true

cluster1::*> security login create -user-or-group-name <username>
-application snmp -authentication-method usm -remote-switch
-ipaddress 10.231.80.212

Enter the authoritative entity's EngineID [remote EngineID]:

Which authentication protocol do you want to choose (none, md5, sha,
sha2-256)
[none]: md5

Enter the authentication protocol password (minimum 8 characters
long):

Enter the authentication protocol password again:

Which privacy protocol do you want to choose (none, des, aes128)
[none]: aes128

Enter privacy protocol password (minimum 8 characters long):
Enter privacy protocol password again:
```

### 3. Configure CSHM to monitor with the new SNMPv3 user:

```
system switch ethernet show-all -device "sw1" -instance
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> system switch ethernet show-all -device "sw1" -instance

Device Name: sw1
IP Address: 10.231.80.212
SNMP Version: SNMPv2c
Is Discovered: true
SNMPv2c Community String or SNMPv3 Username: cshml!
Model Number: N9K-C92300YC
Switch Network: cluster-network
Software Version: Cisco Nexus
Operating System (NX-OS) Software, Version 9.3(7)
Reason For Not Monitoring: None <---- displays
when SNMP settings are valid
Source Of Switch Version: CDP/ISDP
Is Monitored?: true
Serial Number of the Device: QTFCU3826001C
RCF Version: v1.8X2 for

Cluster/HA/RDMA

cluster1::*>
cluster1::*> system switch ethernet modify -device "sw1" -snmp
-version SNMPv3 -community-or-username <username>
cluster1::*>
```

4. Verify that the serial number to be queried with the newly created SNMPv3 user is the same as detailed in the previous step after the CSHM polling period has completed.

```
system switch ethernet polling-interval show
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> system switch ethernet polling-interval show
Polling Interval (in minutes): 5

cluster1::*> system switch ethernet show-all -device "sw1" -instance

Device Name: sw1
IP Address: 10.231.80.212
SNMP Version: SNMPv3
Is Discovered: true
SNMPv2c Community String or SNMPv3 Username: SNMPv3User
Model Number: N9K-C92300YC
Switch Network: cluster-network
Software Version: Cisco Nexus
Operating System (NX-OS) Software, Version 9.3(7)
Reason For Not Monitoring: None <---- displays
when SNMP settings are valid
Source Of Switch Version: CDP/ISDP
Is Monitored?: true
Serial Number of the Device: QTFCU3826001C
RCF Version: v1.8X2 for

Cluster/HA/RDMA

cluster1::*>
```

## Migrate switches

### Migrate to a two-node switched cluster with a Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch

If you have an existing two-node *switchless* cluster environment, you can migrate to a two-node *switched* cluster environment using Cisco Nexus 92300YC switches to enable you to scale beyond two nodes in the cluster.

The procedure you use depends on whether you have two dedicated cluster-network ports on each controller or a single cluster port on each controller. The process documented works for all nodes using optical or twinax ports, but is not supported on this switch if nodes are using onboard 10Gb BASE-T RJ45 ports for the cluster-network ports.

Most systems require two dedicated cluster-network ports on each controller.



After your migration completes, you might need to install the required configuration file to support the Cluster Switch Health Monitor (CSHM) for 92300YC cluster switches. See [Install the Cluster Switch Health Monitor \(CSHM\)](#).

## Review requirements

### What you'll need

For a two-node switchless configuration, ensure that:

- The two-node switchless configuration is properly set up and functioning.
- The nodes are running ONTAP 9.6 and later.
- All cluster ports are in the **up** state.
- All cluster logical interfaces (LIFs) are in the **up** state and on their home ports.

For the Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch configuration:

- Both switches have management network connectivity.
- There is console access to the cluster switches.
- Nexus 92300YC node-to-node switch and switch-to-switch connections use twinax or fiber cables.

[Hardware Universe - Switches](#) contains more information about cabling.

- Inter-Switch Link (ISL) cables are connected to ports 1/65 and 1/66 on both 92300YC switches.
- Initial customization of both the 92300YC switches are completed. So that the:
  - 92300YC switches are running the latest version of software
  - Reference Configuration Files (RCFs) are applied to the switches Any site customization, such as SMTP, SNMP, and SSH is configured on the new switches.

## Migrate the switch

### About the examples

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

- The names of the 92300YC switches are cs1 and cs2.
- The names of the cluster SVMs are node1 and node2.
- The names of the LIFs are node1\_clus1 and node1\_clus2 on node 1, and node2\_clus1 and node2\_clus2 on node 2 respectively.
- The `cluster1::*>` prompt indicates the name of the cluster.
- The cluster ports used in this procedure are e0a and e0b.

[Hardware Universe](#) contains the latest information about the actual cluster ports for your platforms.

### 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. 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.

#### Show example

The following command suppresses automatic case creation for two hours:

```
cluster1::*> system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all  
-message MAINT=2h
```

#### Step 2: Configure cables and ports

1. Disable all node-facing ports (not ISL ports) on both the new cluster switches cs1 and cs2.

You must not disable the ISL ports.

#### Show example

The following example shows that node-facing ports 1 through 64 are disabled on switch cs1:

```
cs1# config  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
cs1(config)# interface e/1-64  
cs1(config-if-range)# shutdown
```

2. Verify that the ISL and the physical ports on the ISL between the two 92300YC switches cs1 and cs2 are up on ports 1/65 and 1/66:

```
show port-channel summary
```

## Show example

The following example shows that the ISL ports are up on switch cs1:

```
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      Eth1/65 (P)  Eth1/66 (P)
```

+ The following example shows that the ISL ports are up on switch cs2 :

+

```
(cs2)# 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      Eth1/65 (P)  Eth1/66 (P)
```

3. Display the list of neighboring devices:

```
show cdp neighbors
```

This command provides information about the devices that are connected to the system.



## Show example

The following example lists the neighboring devices on switch cs1:

```
cs1# 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
cs2 (FDO220329V5)  Eth1/65       175      R S I s         N9K-C92300YC
Eth1/65
cs2 (FDO220329V5)  Eth1/66       175      R S I s         N9K-C92300YC
Eth1/66

Total entries displayed: 2
```

+ The following example lists the neighboring devices on switch cs2:

+

```
cs2# 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
cs1 (FDO220329KU)  Eth1/65       177      R S I s         N9K-C92300YC
Eth1/65
cs1 (FDO220329KU)  Eth1/66       177      R S I s         N9K-C92300YC
Eth1/66

Total entries displayed: 2
```

## 4. Verify that all cluster ports are up:

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

Each port should display up for Link and healthy for Health Status.

Show example

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

Node: node1

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

Node: node2

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

4 entries were displayed.
```

- 5. Verify that all cluster LIFs are up and operational:

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

Each cluster LIF should display true for Is Home and have a Status Admin/Oper of up/up

### Show example

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

	Logical	Status	Network	Current
Current Is				
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node
Port	Home			
-----				
-----				
Cluster				
	node1_clus1	up/up	169.254.209.69/16	node1
e0a	true			
	node1_clus2	up/up	169.254.49.125/16	node1
e0b	true			
	node2_clus1	up/up	169.254.47.194/16	node2
e0a	true			
	node2_clus2	up/up	169.254.19.183/16	node2
e0b	true			

4 entries were displayed.

6. Verify that auto-revert 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
```

	Logical	
Vserver	Interface	Auto-revert
-----		
Cluster		
	node1_clus1	true
	node1_clus2	true
	node2_clus1	true
	node2_clus2	true

4 entries were displayed.

7. Disconnect the cable from cluster port e0a on node1, and then connect e0a to port 1 on cluster switch cs1, using the appropriate cabling supported by the 92300YC switches.

The [Hardware Universe - Switches](#) contains more information about cabling.

8. Disconnect the cable from cluster port e0a on node2, and then connect e0a to port 2 on cluster switch cs1, using the appropriate cabling supported by the 92300YC switches.
9. Enable all node-facing ports on cluster switch cs1.

#### Show example

The following example shows that ports 1/1 through 1/64 are enabled on switch cs1:

```
cs1# config
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
cs1(config)# interface e1/1-64
cs1(config-if-range)# no shutdown
```

10. Verify that all cluster LIFs are up, operational, and display as true for Is Home:

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

#### Show example

The following example shows that all of the LIFs are up on node1 and node2 and that Is Home results are true:

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

	Logical	Status	Network	Current	
Current Is					
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node	Port
Home					
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	----				
Cluster					
	node1_clus1	up/up	169.254.209.69/16	node1	e0a
true					
	node1_clus2	up/up	169.254.49.125/16	node1	e0b
true					
	node2_clus1	up/up	169.254.47.194/16	node2	e0a
true					
	node2_clus2	up/up	169.254.19.183/16	node2	e0b
true					

4 entries were displayed.

11. Display information about the status of the nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster show
```

**Show example**

The following example displays information about the health and eligibility of the nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> cluster show
```

Node	Health	Eligibility	Epsilon
node1	true	true	false
node2	true	true	false

2 entries were displayed.

12. Disconnect the cable from cluster port e0b on node1, and then connect e0b to port 1 on cluster switch cs2, using the appropriate cabling supported by the 92300YC switches.
13. Disconnect the cable from cluster port e0b on node2, and then connect e0b to port 2 on cluster switch cs2, using the appropriate cabling supported by the 92300YC switches.
14. Enable all node-facing ports on cluster switch cs2.

**Show example**

The following example shows that ports 1/1 through 1/64 are enabled on switch cs2:

```
cs2# config  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
cs2(config)# interface e1/1-64  
cs2(config-if-range)# no shutdown
```

**Step 3: Verify the configuration**

1. Verify that all cluster ports are up:

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

## Show example

The following example shows that all of the cluster ports are up on node1 and node2:

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

Node: node1

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: node2

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						

4 entries were displayed.

## 2. Verify that all interfaces display true for Is Home:

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



This might take several minutes to complete.

### Show example

The following example shows that all LIFs are up on node1 and node2 and that Is Home results are true:

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

Current Is	Logical	Status	Network	Current	
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node	Port
Home					
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	----				
Cluster					
true	node1_clus1	up/up	169.254.209.69/16	node1	e0a
true	node1_clus2	up/up	169.254.49.125/16	node1	e0b
true	node2_clus1	up/up	169.254.47.194/16	node2	e0a
true	node2_clus2	up/up	169.254.19.183/16	node2	e0b
true					

4 entries were displayed.

3. Verify that both nodes each have one connection to each switch:

```
show cdp neighbors
```

**Show example**

The following example shows the appropriate results for both switches:



```
(cs1)# 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 Port ID	Local Intrfce	Hldtme	Capability	Platform
node1 e0a	Eth1/1	133	H	FAS2980
node2 e0a	Eth1/2	133	H	FAS2980
cs2 (FDO220329V5) Eth1/65	Eth1/65	175	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC
cs2 (FDO220329V5) Eth1/66	Eth1/66	175	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC

Total entries displayed: 4

```
(cs2)# 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 Port ID	Local Intrfce	Hldtme	Capability	Platform
node1 e0b	Eth1/1	133	H	FAS2980
node2 e0b	Eth1/2	133	H	FAS2980
cs1 (FDO220329KU) Eth1/65	Eth1/65	175	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC
cs1 (FDO220329KU) Eth1/66	Eth1/66	175	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC

Total entries displayed: 4

4. Display information about the discovered network devices in your 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
-----
node2      /cdp
           e0a    cs1                      0/2      N9K-
C92300YC
           e0b    cs2                      0/2      N9K-
C92300YC
node1      /cdp
           e0a    cs1                      0/1      N9K-
C92300YC
           e0b    cs2                      0/1      N9K-
C92300YC

4 entries were displayed.
```

5. Verify that the settings are disabled:

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



It might take several minutes for the command to complete. Wait for the '3 minute lifetime to expire' announcement.

**Show example**

The false output in the following example shows that the configuration settings are disabled:

```
cluster1::*> network options switchless-cluster show
Enable Switchless Cluster: false
```

6. Verify the status of the node members in the cluster:

```
cluster show
```

### Show example

The following example shows information about the health and eligibility of the nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::*> cluster show
```

Node	Health	Eligibility	Epsilon
node1	true	true	false
node2	true	true	false

7. Verify that the cluster network has full connectivity:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node node-name
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::> cluster ping-cluster -node node2
```

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)

8. If you suppressed automatic case creation, reenable it by invoking an AutoSupport message:

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

#### Show example

```
cluster1::*> system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all  
-message MAINT=END
```

9. Change the privilege level back to admin:

```
set -privilege admin
```

10. For ONTAP 9.4 and later, enable the cluster switch health monitor log collection feature for collecting switch-related log files, using the commands:

```
system cluster-switch log setup-password and system cluster-switch log enable-  
collection
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password
Enter the switch name: <return>
The switch name entered is not recognized.
Choose from the following list:
cs1
cs2

cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password

Enter the switch name: cs1
RSA key fingerprint is
e5:8b:c6:dc:e2:18:18:09:36:63:d9:63:dd:03:d9:cc
Do you want to continue? {y|n}::[n] y

Enter the password: <enter switch password>
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>

cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password

Enter the switch name: cs2
RSA key fingerprint is
57:49:86:a1:b9:80:6a:61:9a:86:8e:3c:e3:b7:1f:b1
Do you want to continue? {y|n}:: [n] y

Enter the password: <enter switch password>
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>

cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log enable-collection

Do you want to enable cluster log collection for all nodes in the
cluster?
{y|n}: [n] y

Enabling cluster switch log collection.

cluster1::*>
```



If any of these commands return an error, contact NetApp support.

## Migrate from a Cisco switch to a Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch

You can migrate nondisruptively older Cisco cluster switches for an ONTAP cluster to

## Cisco Nexus 92300YC cluster network switches.



After your migration completes, you might need to install the required configuration file to support the Cluster Switch Health Monitor (CSHM) for 92300YC cluster switches. See [Install the Cluster Switch Health Monitor \(CSHM\)](#).

### Review requirements

#### What you'll need

- A fully functional existing cluster.
- 10 GbE and 40 GbE connectivity from nodes to Nexus 92300YC cluster switches.
- All cluster ports are in the up state to ensure nondisruptive operations.
- Proper version of NX-OS and reference configuration file (RCF) installed on the Nexus 92300YC cluster switches.
- A redundant and fully functional NetApp cluster using both older Cisco switches.
- Management connectivity and console access to both the older Cisco switches and the new switches.
- All cluster LIFs in the up state with the cluster LIFs are on their home ports.
- ISL ports enabled and cabled between the older Cisco switches and between the new switches.

### Migrate the switch

#### About the examples

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

- The existing Cisco Nexus 5596UP cluster switches are c1 and c2.
- The new Nexus 92300YC cluster switches are cs1 and cs2.
- The nodes are node1 and node2.
- The cluster LIFs are node1\_clus1 and node1\_clus2 on node 1, and node2\_clus1 and node2\_clus2 on node 2 respectively.
- Switch c2 is replaced by switch cs2 first and then switch c1 is replaced by switch cs1.
  - A temporary ISL is built on cs1 connecting c1 to cs1.
  - Cabling between the nodes and c2 are then disconnected from c2 and reconnected to cs2.
  - Cabling between the nodes and c1 are then disconnected from c1 and reconnected to cs1.
  - The temporary ISL between c1 and cs1 is then removed.

#### Ports used for connections

- Some of the ports are configured on Nexus 92300YC switches to run at 10 GbE or 40 GbE.
- The cluster switches use the following ports for connections to nodes:
  - Ports e1/1-48 (10/25 GbE), e1/49-64 (40/100 GbE): Nexus 92300YC
  - Ports e1/1-40 (10 GbE): Nexus 5596UP
  - Ports e1/1-32 (10 GbE): Nexus 5020
  - Ports e1/1-12, e2/1-6 (10 GbE): Nexus 5010 with expansion module
- The cluster switches use the following Inter-Switch Link (ISL) ports:

- Ports e1/65-66 (100 GbE): Nexus 92300YC
- Ports e1/41-48 (10 GbE): Nexus 5596UP
- Ports e1/33-40 (10 GbE): Nexus 5020
- Ports e1/13-20 (10 GbE): Nexus 5010
- [Hardware Universe - Switches](#) contains information about supported cabling for all cluster switches.
- The ONTAP and NX-OS versions supported in this procedure are on the [Cisco Ethernet Switches](#) page.

### 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. 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.

### Show example

The following command suppresses automatic case creation for two hours:

```
cluster1::*> system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all  
-message MAINT=2h
```

3. Verify that auto-revert 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	node1_clus1	true
	node1_clus2	true
	node2_clus1	true
	node2_clus2	true

4 entries were displayed.

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

Each port should display up for Link and healthy for Health Status.

a. Display the network port attributes:

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



## Show example

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

Node: node1

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

Node: node2

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

4 entries were displayed.
```

- b. Display information about the logical interfaces and their designated home nodes:

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

Each LIF should display up/up for Status Admin/Oper and true for Is Home.

### Show example

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

Current Is	Logical	Status	Network	Current
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node
Port	Home			
-----				
-----				
Cluster				
e0a	node1_clus1	up/up	169.254.209.69/16	node1
e0b	true			
e0a	node1_clus2	up/up	169.254.49.125/16	node1
e0b	true			
e0a	node2_clus1	up/up	169.254.47.194/16	node2
e0b	true			
e0a	node2_clus2	up/up	169.254.19.183/16	node2
e0b	true			

4 entries were displayed.

5. Verify that the cluster ports on each node are connected to existing cluster switches in the following way (from the nodes' perspective) using the command:

```
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			
-----			
node2	/cdp		
	e0a	c1	0/2 N5K-
C5596UP			
	e0b	c2	0/2 N5K-
C5596UP			
node1	/cdp		
	e0a	c1	0/1 N5K-
C5596UP			
	e0b	c2	0/1 N5K-
C5596UP			

4 entries were displayed.

6. Verify that the cluster ports and switches are connected in the following way (from the switches' perspective) using the command:

```
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 Port ID	Local Intrfce	Hldtme	Capability	Platform
node1 e0a	Eth1/1	124	H	FAS2750
node2 e0a	Eth1/2	124	H	FAS2750
c2 (FOX2025GEFC) Eth1/41	Eth1/41	179	S I s	N5K-C5596UP
c2 (FOX2025GEFC) Eth1/42	Eth1/42	175	S I s	N5K-C5596UP
c2 (FOX2025GEFC) Eth1/43	Eth1/43	179	S I s	N5K-C5596UP
c2 (FOX2025GEFC) Eth1/44	Eth1/44	175	S I s	N5K-C5596UP
c2 (FOX2025GEFC) Eth1/45	Eth1/45	179	S I s	N5K-C5596UP
c2 (FOX2025GEFC) Eth1/46	Eth1/46	179	S I s	N5K-C5596UP
c2 (FOX2025GEFC) Eth1/47	Eth1/47	175	S I s	N5K-C5596UP
c2 (FOX2025GEFC) Eth1/48	Eth1/48	179	S I s	N5K-C5596UP

Total entries displayed: 10

```
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 Port ID	Local Intrfce	Hldtme	Capability	Platform
node1 e0b	Eth1/1	124	H	FAS2750
node2 e0b	Eth1/2	124	H	FAS2750
c1 (FOX2025GEEX) Eth1/41	Eth1/41	175	S I s	N5K-C5596UP
c1 (FOX2025GEEX) Eth1/42	Eth1/42	175	S I s	N5K-C5596UP
c1 (FOX2025GEEX) Eth1/43	Eth1/43	175	S I s	N5K-C5596UP
c1 (FOX2025GEEX) Eth1/44	Eth1/44	175	S I s	N5K-C5596UP
c1 (FOX2025GEEX) Eth1/45	Eth1/45	175	S I s	N5K-C5596UP
c1 (FOX2025GEEX) Eth1/46	Eth1/46	175	S I s	N5K-C5596UP
c1 (FOX2025GEEX) Eth1/47	Eth1/47	176	S I s	N5K-C5596UP
c1 (FOX2025GEEX) Eth1/48	Eth1/48	176	S I s	N5K-C5596UP

7. Verify that the cluster network has full connectivity using the command:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node node-name
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> cluster ping-cluster -node node2
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 169.254.19.183 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)
```

## Step 2: Configure cables and ports

1. Configure a temporary ISL on cs1 on ports e1/41-48, between c1 and cs1.

## Show example

The following example shows how the new ISL is configured on c1 and cs1:

```
cs1# configure
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
cs1(config)# interface e1/41-48
cs1(config-if-range)# description temporary ISL between Nexus 5596UP
and Nexus 92300YC
cs1(config-if-range)# no lldp transmit
cs1(config-if-range)# no lldp receive
cs1(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk
cs1(config-if-range)# no spanning-tree bpduguard enable
cs1(config-if-range)# channel-group 101 mode active
cs1(config-if-range)# exit
cs1(config)# interface port-channel 101
cs1(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
cs1(config-if)# spanning-tree port type network
cs1(config-if)# exit
cs1(config)# exit
```

2. Remove ISL cables from ports e1/41-48 from c2 and connect the cables to ports e1/41-48 on cs1.
3. Verify that the ISL ports and port-channel are operational connecting c1 and cs1:

```
show port-channel summary
```

### Show example

The following example shows the Cisco show port-channel summary command being used to verify the ISL ports are operational on c1 and cs1:



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  
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      Eth1/41(P)   Eth1/42(P)  
Eth1/43(P)  
                                     Eth1/44(P)   Eth1/45(P)  
Eth1/46(P)  
                                     Eth1/47(P)   Eth1/48(P)
```

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      Eth1/65(P)   Eth1/66(P)  
101    Po101(SU)   Eth       LACP      Eth1/41(P)   Eth1/42(P)  
Eth1/43(P)  
                                     Eth1/44(P)   Eth1/45(P)  
Eth1/46(P)  
                                     Eth1/47(P)   Eth1/48(P)
```

4. For node1, disconnect the cable from e1/1 on c2, and then connect the cable to e1/1 on cs2, using appropriate cabling supported by Nexus 92300YC.
5. For node2, disconnect the cable from e1/2 on c2, and then connect the cable to e1/2 on cs2, using appropriate cabling supported by Nexus 92300YC.
6. The cluster ports on each node are now connected to cluster switches in the following way, from the nodes' perspective:

```
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	
node2	/cdp			
	e0a	c1	0/2	N5K-
C5596UP				
	e0b	cs2	0/2	N9K-
C92300YC				
node1	/cdp			
	e0a	c1	0/1	N5K-
C5596UP				
	e0b	cs2	0/1	N9K-
C92300YC				

4 entries were displayed.

7. For node1, disconnect the cable from e1/1 on c1, and then connect the cable to e1/1 on cs1, using appropriate cabling supported by Nexus 92300YC.
8. For node2, disconnect the cable from e1/2 on c1, and then connect the cable to e1/2 on cs1, using appropriate cabling supported by Nexus 92300YC.
9. The cluster ports on each node are now connected to cluster switches in the following way, from the nodes' perspective:

```
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				
-----				
node2	/cdp			
	e0a	cs1	0/2	N9K-
C92300YC				
	e0b	cs2	0/2	N9K-
C92300YC				
node1	/cdp			
	e0a	cs1	0/1	N9K-
C92300YC				
	e0b	cs2	0/1	N9K-
C92300YC				

4 entries were displayed.

10. Delete the temporary ISL between cs1 and c1.

### Show example

```
cs1(config)# no interface port-channel 10
cs1(config)# interface e1/41-48
cs1(config-if-range)# lldp transmit
cs1(config-if-range)# lldp receive
cs1(config-if-range)# no switchport mode trunk
cs1(config-if-range)# no channel-group
cs1(config-if-range)# description 10GbE Node Port
cs1(config-if-range)# spanning-tree bpduguard enable
cs1(config-if-range)# exit
cs1(config)# exit
```

### Step 3: Complete the migration

1. Verify the final configuration of the cluster:

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

Each port should display up for Link and healthy for Health Status.

## Show example

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

Node: node1

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: node2

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						

4 entries were displayed.

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

	Logical	Status	Network	Current
Current Is				
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node
Port	Home			
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	----			
Cluster				
	node1_clus1	up/up	169.254.209.69/16	node1
e0a	true			

```

node1_clus2 up/up 169.254.49.125/16 node1
e0b true
node2_clus1 up/up 169.254.47.194/16 node2
e0a true
node2_clus2 up/up 169.254.19.183/16 node2
e0b true

```

4 entries were displayed.

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

Node/ Protocol Platform	Local Port	Discovered Device (LLDP: ChassisID)	Interface	
node2	/cdp			
	e0a	cs1	0/2	N9K-
C92300YC				
	e0b	cs2	0/2	N9K-
C92300YC				
node1	/cdp			
	e0a	cs1	0/1	N9K-
C92300YC				
	e0b	cs2	0/1	N9K-
C92300YC				

4 entries were displayed.

cs1# **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 Port ID	Local Intrfce	Hldtme	Capability	Platform
node1	Eth1/1	124	H	FAS2750
e0a				
node2	Eth1/2	124	H	FAS2750
e0a				
cs2 (FD0220329V5)	Eth1/65	179	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC
Eth1/65				

```
cs2(FDO220329V5)    Eth1/66    179    R S I s    N9K-C92300YC
Eth1/66
```

```
cs2# 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 Port ID	Local Intrfce	Hldtme	Capability	Platform
node1 e0b	Eth1/1	124	H	FAS2750
node2 e0b	Eth1/2	124	H	FAS2750
cs1(FDO220329KU) Eth1/65	Eth1/65	179	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC
cs1(FDO220329KU) Eth1/66	Eth1/66	179	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC

Total entries displayed: 4

## 2. Verify that the cluster network has full connectivity:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node node-name
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> set -priv advanced
```

Warning: These advanced commands are potentially dangerous; use them only when

directed to do so by NetApp personnel.

Do you want to continue? {y|n}: **y**

```
cluster1::*> cluster ping-cluster -node node2
```

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 169.254.19.183 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)

```
cluster1::*> set -privilege admin
```

```
cluster1::*>
```

3. For ONTAP 9.4 and later, enable the cluster switch health monitor log collection feature for collecting switch-related log files, using the commands:

```
system cluster-switch log setup-password and system cluster-switch log enable-collection
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password
Enter the switch name: <return>
The switch name entered is not recognized.
Choose from the following list:
cs1
cs2

cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password

Enter the switch name: cs1
RSA key fingerprint is
e5:8b:c6:dc:e2:18:18:09:36:63:d9:63:dd:03:d9:cc
Do you want to continue? {y|n}::[n] y

Enter the password: <enter switch password>
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>

cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password

Enter the switch name: cs2
RSA key fingerprint is
57:49:86:a1:b9:80:6a:61:9a:86:8e:3c:e3:b7:1f:b1
Do you want to continue? {y|n}:: [n] y

Enter the password: <enter switch password>
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>

cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log enable-collection

Do you want to enable cluster log collection for all nodes in the
cluster?
{y|n}: [n] y

Enabling cluster switch log collection.

cluster1::*>
```



If any of these commands return an error, contact NetApp support.



# Replace switches

## Replace a Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch

Replacing a defective Nexus 92300YC switch in a cluster network is a nondisruptive procedure (NDU).

### Review requirements

#### What you'll need

Before performing the switch replacement, ensure that:

- In the existing cluster and network infrastructure:
  - The existing cluster is verified as completely functional, with at least one fully connected cluster switch.
  - All cluster ports are up.
  - All cluster logical interfaces (LIFs) are up and on their home ports.
  - The ONTAP cluster ping-cluster -node node1 command must indicate that basic connectivity and larger than PMTU communication are successful on all paths.
- For the Nexus 92300YC replacement switch:
  - Management network connectivity on the replacement switch are functional.
  - Console access to the replacement switch are in place.
  - The node connections are ports 1/1 through 1/64.
  - All Inter-Switch Link (ISL) ports are disabled on ports 1/65 and 1/66.
  - The desired reference configuration file (RCF) and NX-OS operating system image switch are loaded onto the switch.
  - Initial customization of the switch are complete, as detailed in: [Configure the Cisco Nexus 92300YC switch](#).

Any previous site customizations, such as STP, SNMP, and SSH, are copied to the new switch.

### Replace the switch

#### About the examples

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

- The names of the existing Nexus 92300YC switches are cs1 and cs2.
- The name of the new Nexus 92300YC switch is newcs2.
- The node names are node1 and node2.
- The cluster ports on each node are named e0a and e0b.
- The cluster LIF names are node1\_clus1 and node1\_clus2 for node1, and node2\_clus1 and node2\_clus2 for node2.
- The prompt for changes to all cluster nodes is cluster1::\*>

#### About this task

You must execute the command for migrating a cluster LIF from the node where the cluster LIF is hosted.

The following procedure is based on the following cluster network topology:

## Show topology

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

Node: node1

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: node2

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							

4 entries were displayed.

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

	Logical	Status	Network	Current	
Current Is					
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node	Port
Home					
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----					
Cluster					
	node1_clus1	up/up	169.254.209.69/16	node1	e0a
true					
	node1_clus2	up/up	169.254.49.125/16	node1	e0b

```

true
node2_clus1 up/up 169.254.47.194/16 node2 e0a
true
node2_clus2 up/up 169.254.19.183/16 node2 e0b
true
4 entries were displayed.

```

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

Node/	Local	Discovered		
Protocol	Port	Device (LLDP: ChassisID)	Interface	Platform
node2	/cdp			
	e0a	cs1	Eth1/2	N9K-
C92300YC				
	e0b	cs2	Eth1/2	N9K-
C92300YC				
node1	/cdp			
	e0a	cs1	Eth1/1	N9K-
C92300YC				
	e0b	cs2	Eth1/1	N9K-
C92300YC				

4 entries were displayed.

```
cs1# 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					
node1	Eth1/1	144	H	FAS2980	e0a
node2	Eth1/2	145	H	FAS2980	e0a
cs2 (FD0220329V5)	Eth1/65	176	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC	
Eth1/65					
cs2 (FD0220329V5)	Eth1/66	176	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC	
Eth1/66					

Total entries displayed: 4

```
cs2# 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 ID	Local Intrfce	Hldtme	Capability	Platform	Port
node1	Eth1/1	139	H	FAS2980	e0b
node2	Eth1/2	124	H	FAS2980	e0b
cs1 (FDO220329KU)	Eth1/65	178	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC	
Eth1/65					
cs1 (FDO220329KU)	Eth1/66	178	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC	
Eth1/66					

Total entries displayed: 4

### Step 1: Prepare for replacement

1. Install the appropriate RCF and image on the switch, newcs2, and make any necessary site preparations.

If necessary, verify, download, and install the appropriate versions of the RCF and NX-OS software for the new switch. If you have verified that the new switch is correctly set up and does not need updates to the RCF and NX-OS software, continue to step 2.

- a. Go to the *NetApp Cluster and Management Network Switches Reference Configuration File Description Page* on the NetApp Support Site.
  - b. Click the link for the *Cluster Network and Management Network Compatibility Matrix*, and then note the required switch software version.
  - c. Click your browser's back arrow to return to the **Description** page, click **CONTINUE**, accept the license agreement, and then go to the **Download** page.
  - d. Follow the steps on the Download page to download the correct RCF and NX-OS files for the version of ONTAP software you are installing.
2. On the new switch, log in as admin and shut down all of the ports that will be connected to the node cluster interfaces (ports 1/1 to 1/64).

If the switch that you are replacing is not functional and is powered down, go to Step 4. The LIFs on the cluster nodes should have already failed over to the other cluster port for each node.

### Show example

```
newcs2# config  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
newcs2(config)# interface e1/1-64  
newcs2(config-if-range)# shutdown
```

3. Verify that all cluster LIFs have auto-revert enabled:

```
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	node1_clus1	true
Cluster	node1_clus2	true
Cluster	node2_clus1	true
Cluster	node2_clus2	true

```
4 entries were displayed.
```

4. Verify that all the cluster LIFs can communicate:

```
cluster ping-cluster
```

### Show example

```
cluster1::*> cluster ping-cluster node1

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)
```

### Step 2: Configure cables and ports

1. Shut down the ISL ports 1/65 and 1/66 on the Nexus 92300YC switch cs1:

### Show example

```
cs1# configure
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
cs1(config)# interface e1/65-66
cs1(config-if-range)# shutdown
cs1(config-if-range)#
```

2. Remove all of the cables from the Nexus 92300YC cs2 switch, and then connect them to the same ports on the Nexus 92300YC newcs2 switch.

3. Bring up the ISLs ports 1/65 and 1/66 between the cs1 and newcs2 switches, and then verify the port channel operation status.

Port-Channel should indicate Po1(SU) and Member Ports should indicate Eth1/65(P) and Eth1/66(P).

#### Show example

This example enables ISL ports 1/65 and 1/66 and displays the port channel summary on switch cs1:

```
cs1# configure
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
cs1(config)# int e1/65-66
cs1(config-if-range)# no shutdown

cs1(config-if-range)# 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      Eth1/65 (P)  Eth1/66 (P)

cs1(config-if-range)#
```

4. Verify that port e0b is up on all nodes:

```
network port show ipspace Cluster
```



## Show example

The output should be similar to the following:

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

Node: node1

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

Node: node2

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/auto  -
false

4 entries were displayed.
```

5. On the same node you used in the previous step, revert the cluster LIF associated with the port in the previous step by using the network interface revert command.

### Show example

In this example, LIF node1\_clus2 on node1 is successfully reverted if the Home value is true and the port is e0b.

The following commands return LIF node1\_clus2 on node1 to home port e0a and displays information about the LIFs on both nodes. Bringing up the first node is successful if the Is Home column is true for both cluster interfaces and they show the correct port assignments, in this example e0a and e0b on node1.

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

	Logical	Status	Network	Current
Current Is				
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node
Port	Home			
-----				
Cluster				
	node1_clus1	up/up	169.254.209.69/16	node1
e0a	true			
	node1_clus2	up/up	169.254.49.125/16	node1
e0b	true			
	node2_clus1	up/up	169.254.47.194/16	node2
e0a	true			
	node2_clus2	up/up	169.254.19.183/16	node2
e0a	false			

4 entries were displayed.

### 6. Display information about the nodes in a cluster:

```
cluster show
```

### Show example

This example shows that the node health for node1 and node2 in this cluster is true:

```
cluster1::*> cluster show
```

Node	Health	Eligibility
-----	-----	-----
node1	false	true
node2	true	true

7. Verify that all physical cluster ports are up:

```
network port show ipspace Cluster
```

**Show example**

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

Node: node1

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					

Node: node2

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					

4 entries were displayed.

**Step 3: Complete the procedure**

1. Verify that all the cluster LIFs can communicate:

```
cluster ping-cluster
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> cluster ping-cluster -node node2
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)
```

## 2. Confirm the following cluster network configuration:

```
network port show
```

## Show example

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

```
Node: node1
```

```
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: node2
```

```
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					

```
4 entries were displayed.
```

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

	Logical	Status	Network	Current
Current Is				
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node
Port	Home			
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----			
Cluster				
	node1_clus1	up/up	169.254.209.69/16	node1
e0a	true			
	node1_clus2	up/up	169.254.49.125/16	node1

```
e0b      true
          node2_clus1  up/up    169.254.47.194/16  node2
e0a      true
          node2_clus2  up/up    169.254.19.183/16  node2
e0b      true
```

4 entries were displayed.

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

Node/	Local	Discovered		
Protocol	Port	Device (LLDP: ChassisID)	Interface	
Platform				
node2	/cdp			
	e0a	cs1	0/2	N9K-
C92300YC				
	e0b	newcs2	0/2	N9K-
C92300YC				
node1	/cdp			
	e0a	cs1	0/1	N9K-
C92300YC				
	e0b	newcs2	0/1	N9K-
C92300YC				

4 entries were displayed.

```
cs1# 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				
node1	Eth1/1	144	H	FAS2980
e0a				
node2	Eth1/2	145	H	FAS2980
e0a				
newcs2 (FDO296348FU)	Eth1/65	176	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC
Eth1/65				
newcs2 (FDO296348FU)	Eth1/66	176	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC

Eth1/66

Total entries displayed: 4

cs2# **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 Port ID	Local Intrfce	Hldtme	Capability	Platform
node1 e0b	Eth1/1	139	H	FAS2980
node2 e0b	Eth1/2	124	H	FAS2980
cs1 (FDO220329KU) Eth1/65	Eth1/65	178	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC
cs1 (FDO220329KU) Eth1/66	Eth1/66	178	R S I s	N9K-C92300YC

Total entries displayed: 4

3. For ONTAP 9.4 and later, enable the cluster switch health monitor log collection feature for collecting switch-related log files, using the commands:

```
system cluster-switch log setup-password and system cluster-switch log enable-  
collection
```

## Show example

```
cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password
Enter the switch name: <return>
The switch name entered is not recognized.
Choose from the following list:
cs1
cs2

cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password

Enter the switch name: cs1
RSA key fingerprint is
e5:8b:c6:dc:e2:18:18:09:36:63:d9:63:dd:03:d9:cc
Do you want to continue? {y|n}::[n] y

Enter the password: <enter switch password>
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>

cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password

Enter the switch name: cs2
RSA key fingerprint is
57:49:86:a1:b9:80:6a:61:9a:86:8e:3c:e3:b7:1f:b1
Do you want to continue? {y|n}:: [n] y

Enter the password: <enter switch password>
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>

cluster1::*> system cluster-switch log enable-collection

Do you want to enable cluster log collection for all nodes in the
cluster?
{y|n}: [n] y

Enabling cluster switch log collection.

cluster1::*>
```



If any of these commands return an error, contact NetApp support.

## Replace Cisco Nexus 92300YC cluster switches with switchless connections

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.

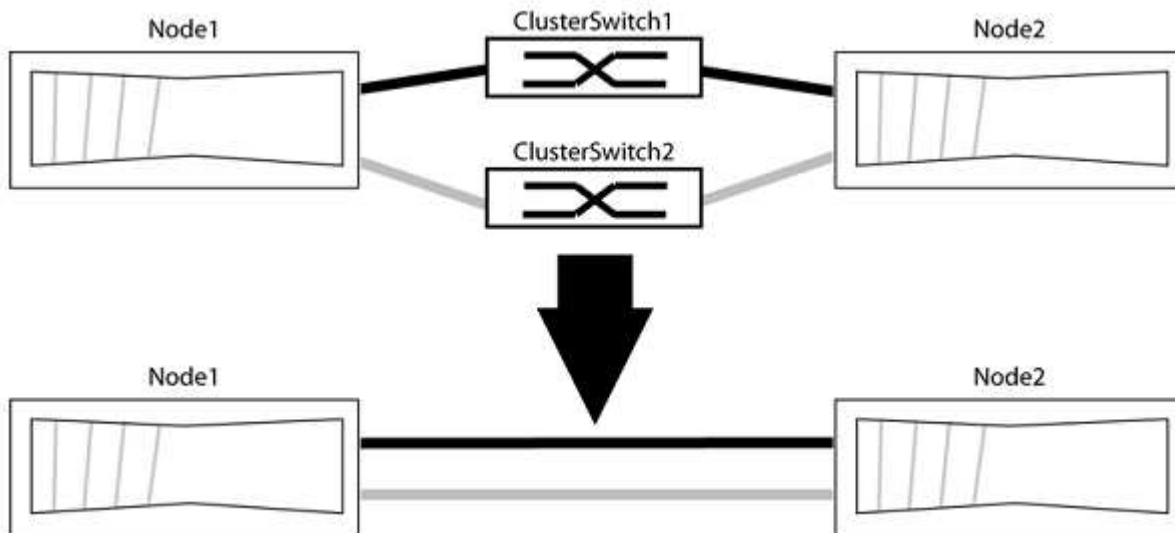
### What you'll need

- 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
```

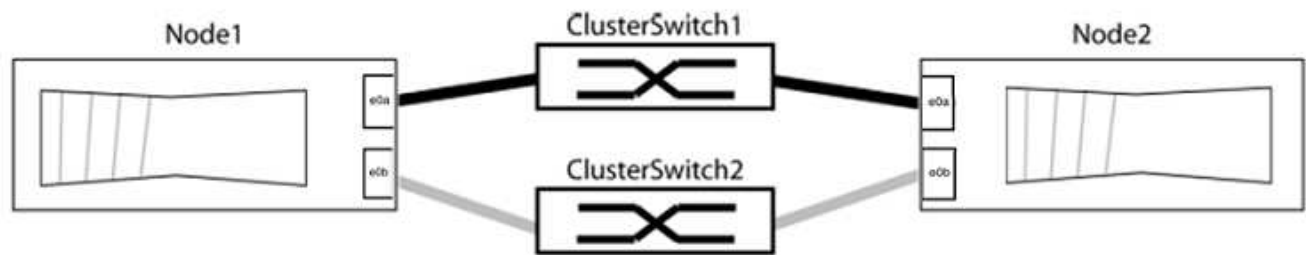
## Step 2: Configure ports and cabling

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
```

						Speed(Mbps)	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: node2
```

```
Ignore
```

						Speed(Mbps)	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							

```
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 cluster connectivity:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node local
```

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

```
cluster ring show
```

All units must be either master or secondary.

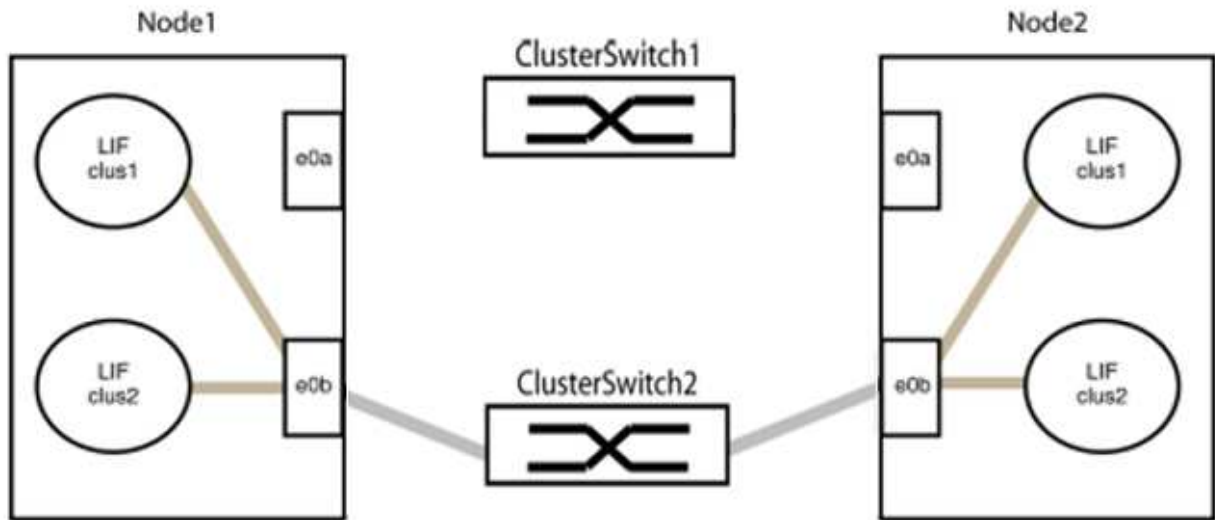
### 8. Set up the switchless configuration for the ports in group 1.



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**.

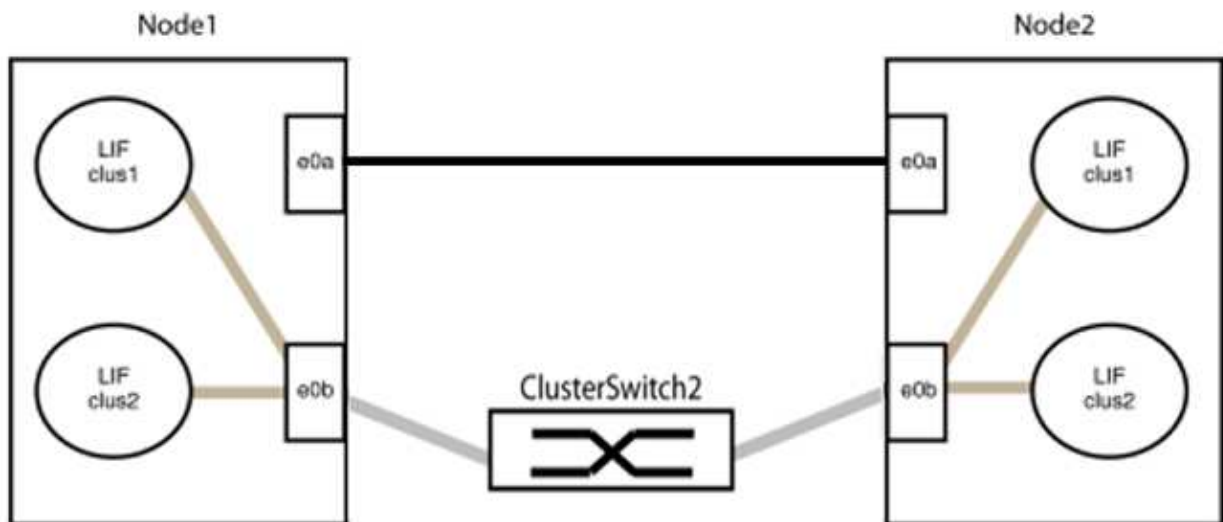
#### a. Disconnect all the cables from the ports in group1 at the same time.

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 that the cluster network is not disrupted:

```
cluster ping-cluster -node local
```



Before proceeding to the next step, you must wait at least two minutes to confirm a working back-to-back connection on group 1.

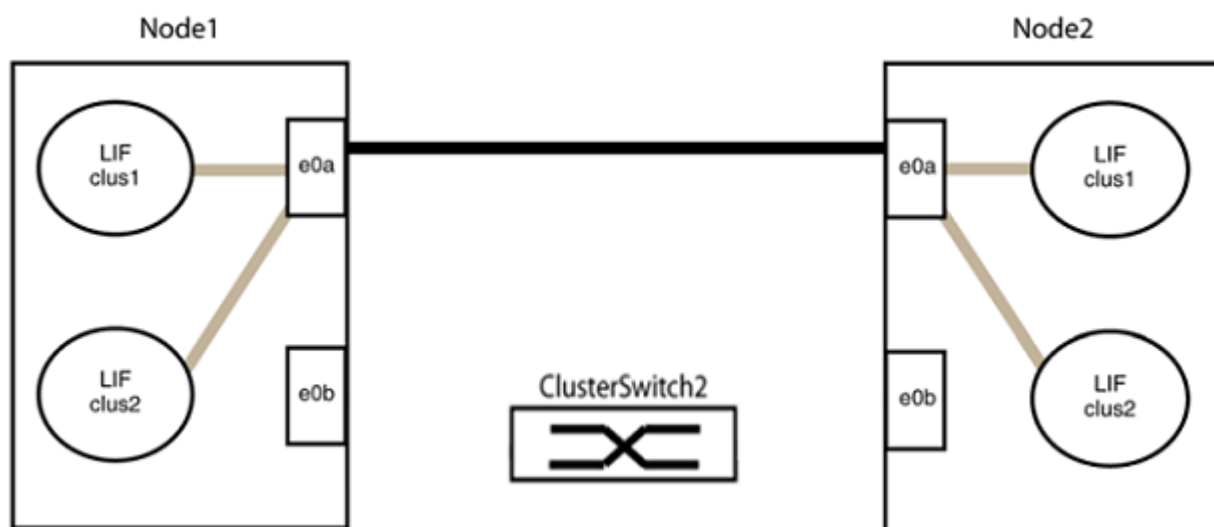
11. Set up the switchless configuration for the ports in group 2.



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**.

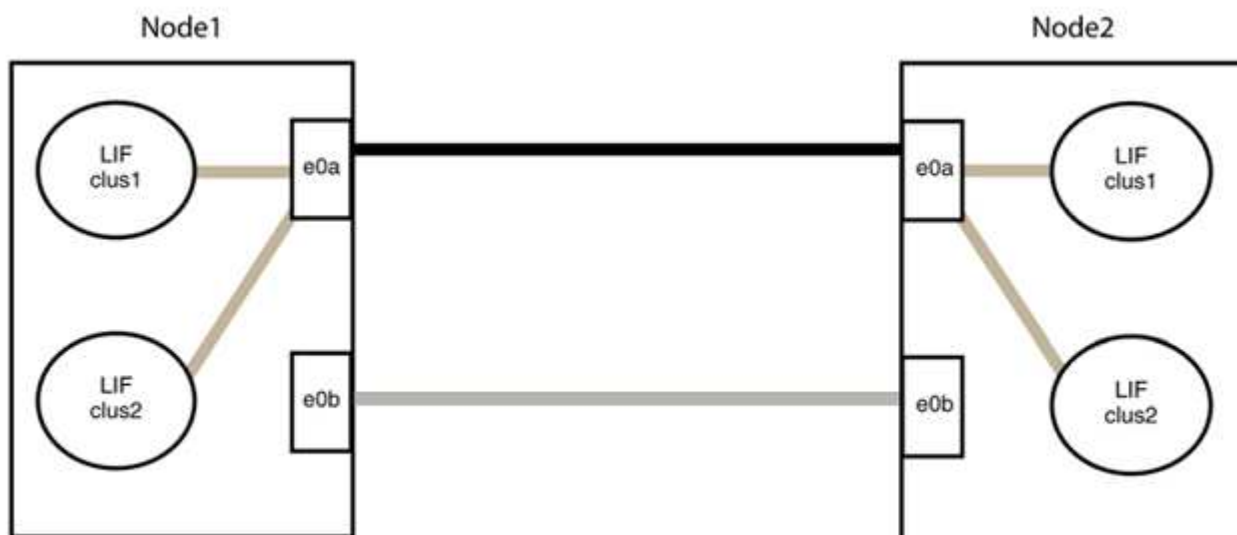
a. Disconnect all the cables from the ports in group2 at the same time.

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. Confirm connectivity between the cluster ports:

```
cluster ping-cluster local
```

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
```

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