



Configure software

Cluster and storage switches

NetApp
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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 -ipspace 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
- 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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All rights reserved.
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Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.0.
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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
Copyright (C) 2002-2018, Cisco and/or its affiliates.
All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under their
own
licenses, such as open source. This software is provided "as is,"
and unless
otherwise stated, there is no warranty, express or implied,
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Certain components of this software are licensed under
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GNU General Public License (GPL) version 3.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1 or
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.0.
A copy of each such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://opensource.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/old-licenses/library.txt.
```

Software

```
BIOS: version 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

A large, empty rectangular box with a dashed border, intended for an 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
RSA keys not present	Regenerate ONTAP SSH keys. Contact NetApp support.
switch password error	Verify credentials, test SSH connectivity, and regenerate ONTAP SSH keys. Review switch documentation or contact NetApp support for instructions.
ECDSA keys not present for FIPS	If FIPS mode is enabled, ECDSA keys need to be generated on the switch before retrying.

pre-existing log found	Remove the previous log collection file on the switch.
switch dump log error	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::*>
```

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