



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

Install and maintain

NetApp

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# Migrate from switchless clusters to two-node switched clusters

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

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

1

### Migration requirements

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

2

### Prepare for migration

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

3

### Configure your ports

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

4

### Complete your migration

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

## Migration requirements

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



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

For more information, see:

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

### Port and node connections

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

- The cluster switches use the Inter-Switch Link (ISL) ports e1/31-32.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Before you begin

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

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

- Management connectivity on both switches.
- Console access to both switches.

- All cluster logical interfaces (LIFs) in the `up` state without being migrated.
- Initial customization of the switch.
- All the ISL ports enabled and cabled.

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

### About the examples used

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

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



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

This procedure covers the following scenarios:

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



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

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

### What's next?

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

## Prepare for migration from switchless clusters to switched clusters

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

### Steps

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

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

*x* is the duration of the maintenance window in hours.



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

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

### a. Display the network port attributes:

```
network port show
```

#### Show example

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

Ignore                                         Speed (Mbps)
Health   Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper
Status   Status
----- -----
----- 
e4a      Cluster      Cluster          up   9000 auto/40000 -
-
e4e      Cluster      Cluster          up   9000 auto/40000 -
-
Node: n2

Ignore                                         Speed (Mbps)
Health   Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU Admin/Oper
Status   Status
----- -----
----- 
e4a      Cluster      Cluster          up   9000 auto/40000 -
-
e4e      Cluster      Cluster          up   9000 auto/40000 -
-
4 entries were displayed.
```

b. Display information about the logical interfaces:

```
network interface show
```

#### Show example

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

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

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

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

4. Select **CONTINUE** on the **Description** page, accept the license agreement, and then follow the instructions on the **Download** page to download the RCF.

#### What's next?

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

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

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

## Steps

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

### Show example

The following example shows ports 1 through 30 being disabled on Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches C1 and C2 using a configuration supported in RCF\_NX3132\_RCF\_v1.1\_24p10g\_26p40g.txt:

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

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

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

```
show port-channel summary
```

## Show example

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

Group	Port- Channel	Type	Protocol	Member Ports
-------	------------------	------	----------	--------------

1	Pol (SU)	Eth	LACP	Eth1/31 (P)    Eth1/32 (P)
---	----------	-----	------	----------------------------

```
C2# show port-channel summary
```

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

Group	Port- Channel	Type	Protocol	Member Ports
-------	------------------	------	----------	--------------

1	Pol (SU)	Eth	LACP	Eth1/31 (P)    Eth1/32 (P)
---	----------	-----	------	----------------------------

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

```
show cdp neighbors
```

## Show example

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

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

Total entries displayed: 2

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

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

Total entries displayed: 2
```

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

```
network device-discovery show
```

### Show example

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

```
cluster::*> network device-discovery show
      Local   Discovered
      Node    Port   Device        Interface      Platform
      -----  -----  -----
      -----  -----
      n1      /cdp
              e4a    n2          e4a          FAS9000
              e4e    n2          e4e          FAS9000
      n2      /cdp
              e4a    n1          e4a          FAS9000
              e4e    n1          e4e          FAS9000
```

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

```
network interface migrate
```

Execute this command from each local node.

### Show example

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

### 7. Verify the cluster interfaces migration:

```
network interface show
```

## Show example

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

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

```
network port modify
```

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

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

## ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

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

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

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

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

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

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

## All ONTAP releases

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

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

```

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

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

```

10. Disconnect the cable from e4a on node n1.

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



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

11. Disconnect the cable from e4a on node n2.

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

12. Enable all node-facing ports on C1.

**Show example**

The following example shows ports 1 through 30 being enabled on Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches C1 and C2 using the configuration supported in RCF\_NX3132\_RCF\_v1.1\_24p10g\_26p40g.txt:

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

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

```
network port modify
```

**Show example**

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

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

```
network port show
```

**Show example**

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

Ignore

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

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

Node: n2

Ignore

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

-----
e4a      Cluster      Cluster          up    9000 auto/40000 -
-
e4e      Cluster      Cluster          up    9000 auto/40000 -
-
4 entries were displayed.
```

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

```
network interface revert
```

**Show example**

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

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

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

```
network interface show
```

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

#### Show example

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

17. Display the cluster port connectivity on each node:

```
network device-discovery show
```

**Show example**

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

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

```
network interface migrate
```

**Show example**

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

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

```
network port modify
```

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

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

20. Verify the cluster LIF status:

```
network interface show
```

**Show example**

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

21. Disconnect the cable from e4e on node n1.

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

22. Disconnect the cable from e4e on node n2.

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

23. Enable all node-facing ports on C2.

**Show example**

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

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

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

```
network port modify
```

The following example shows the specified ports being brought up:

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

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

```
network interface revert
```

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

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

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

```
network interface show
```

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

**Show example**

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

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

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

## Show example

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

Ignore

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

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

Node: n2

Ignore

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

-----
-
e4a      Cluster      Cluster          up    9000 auto/40000 -
-
e4e      Cluster      Cluster          up    9000 auto/40000 -
-
4 entries were displayed.
```

## What's next?

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

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

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

## Steps

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

```
network device-discovery show
```

**Show example**

```
cluster::*> network device-discovery show
      Local   Discovered
      Node    Port   Device
      -----  -----  -----
      n1      /cdp
              e4a    C1
              e4e    C2
      n2      /cdp
              e4a    C1
              e4e    C2
```

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

2. Display discovered and monitored cluster switches:

```
system cluster-switch show
```

### Show example

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

Switch          Type          Address
Model

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

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

2 entries were displayed.
```

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

```
network options switchless-cluster
```

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

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

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

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

## ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

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

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

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

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

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

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

## All ONTAP releases

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

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

```

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

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

```

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

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

#### What's next?

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

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