



Migrate switches

Install and maintain

NetApp

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Migrate switches

Migrate from two-node switchless clusters

Migrate from a two-node switchless cluster workflow

Follow these workflow steps to migrate from a two-node switchless cluster to a cluster with Cisco Nexus 3232C cluster switches.

1

Migration requirements

Review the example switch information for the migration process.

2

Prepare for migration

Prepare your two-node switchless cluster for migration to a two-node switched cluster.

3

Configure your ports

Configure your two-node switchless cluster for migration to a two-node switched cluster.

4

Complete your migration

Complete your migration to a two-node switched cluster.

Migration requirements

If you have a two-node switchless cluster, you can migrate to a two-node switched cluster that includes Cisco Nexus 3232C cluster network switches. This is a nondisruptive procedure.

Before you begin

Verify the following installations and connections:

- Ports are available for node connections. The cluster switches use the Inter-Switch Link (ISL) ports e1/31-32.
- You have appropriate cables for cluster connections:
 - The nodes with 10 GbE cluster connections require QSFP optical modules with breakout fiber cables or QSFP to SFP+ copper breakout cables.
 - The nodes with 40/100 GbE cluster connections require supported QSFP/QSFP28 optical modules with fiber cables or QSFP/QSFP28 copper direct-attach cables.
 - The cluster switches require the appropriate ISL cabling:
 - 2x QSFP28 fiber or copper direct-attach cables.
- The configurations are properly set up and functioning.

The two nodes must be connected and functioning in a two-node switchless cluster setting.

- All cluster ports are in the **up** state.
- The Cisco Nexus 3232C cluster switch are supported.
- The existing cluster network configuration has the following:
 - A redundant and fully functional Nexus 3232C cluster infrastructure on both switches
 - The latest RCF and NX-OS versions on your switches
 - Management connectivity on both switches
 - Console access to both switches
 - All cluster logical interfaces (LIFs) in the **up** state without having been migrated
 - Initial customization of the switch
 - All ISL ports enabled and cabled

About the examples used

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

- Nexus 3232C 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.

- **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 40/100 GbE ports are defined in the reference configuration files (RCFs) available on the [Cisco® Cluster Network Switch Reference Configuration File Download](#) page.



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

What's next?

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

Prepare for migration from two-node switchless clusters to two-node switched clusters

Follow these steps to prepare your two-node switchless cluster to migrate to a two-node switched cluster that includes Cisco Nexus 3232C cluster network switches.

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 -role cluster
```

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 and their designated home nodes:

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

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.
```

c. Verify that switchless cluster detection is enabled using the advanced privilege command:

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

Show example

The output in the following example shows that switchless cluster detection is enabled:

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

3. Verify that the appropriate RCFs and image are installed on the new 3232C switches and make any necessary site customizations such as adding users, passwords, and network addresses.

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

- Go to the *Cisco Ethernet Switches* page on the NetApp Support Site.

[Cisco Ethernet Switches](#)

- Note your switch and the required software versions in the table on that page.
- 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.

[Cisco Cluster and Management Network Switch Reference Configuration File Download](#)

4. Select **CONTINUE** on the **Description** page, accept the license agreement, and then follow the instructions on the **Download** page to download the RCF.
5. On Nexus 3232C switches C1 and C2, disable all node-facing ports C1 and C2, but do not disable the ISL ports e1/31-32.

For more information on Cisco commands, see the following list in the [Cisco Nexus 3000 Series NX-OS Command References](#).

Show example

The following example shows ports 1 through 30 being disabled on Nexus 3232C cluster switches C1 and C2 using a configuration supported in RCF NX3232_RCF_v1.0_24p10g_24p100g.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
```

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

```
show port-channel summary
```

For more information on Cisco commands, see the following list in the [Cisco Nexus 3000 Series NX-OS Command References](#).

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 C2:

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

C2# show port-channel summary
Flags: D - Down          P - Up in port-channel (members)
      I - Individual      H - Hot-standby (LACP only)      s -
Suspended    r - Module-removed
      S - Switched      R - Routed
      U - Up (port-channel)
      M - Not in use. Min-links not met
-----
-----
Group Port-
      Type   Protocol Member Ports
      Channel
-----
-----
1      Po1 (SU)      Eth    LACP      Eth1/31 (P)   Eth1/32 (P)
```

8. Display the list of neighboring devices on the switch.

For more information on Cisco commands, see the following list in the [Cisco Nexus 3000 Series NX-OS Command References](#).

Show example

The following example shows the Cisco command `show cdp neighbors` being used to display the neighboring devices on the switch:

```
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-C3232C
Eth1/31
C2                Eth1/32       174      R S I s       N3K-C3232C
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-C3232C
Eth1/31
C1                Eth1/32       178      R S I s       N3K-C3232C
Eth1/32
Total entries displayed: 2
```

9. Display the cluster port connectivity on each node:

```
network device-discovery show
```

Show example

The following example shows the cluster port connectivity displayed for 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
```

What's next?

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

Configure your ports for migration from a two-node switchless cluster to a two-node switched cluster

Follow these steps to configure your ports for migration from a two-node switchless cluster to a two-node switched cluster on Nexus 3232C switches.

Steps

1. Migrate the n1_clus1 and n2_clus1 LIFs to the physical ports of their destination nodes:

```
network interface migrate -vserver vserver-name -lif lif-name source-node
source-node-name -destination-port destination-port-name
```

Show example

You must execute the command for each local node as shown in the following 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
```

2. Verify the cluster interfaces have successfully migrated:

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

Show example

The following example shows the "Is Home" status for the n1_clus1 and n2_clus1 LIFs has become "false" after the migration is completed:

```
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.
```

3. Shut down cluster ports for the n1_clus1 and n2_clus1 LIFs, which were migrated in step 9:

```
network port modify -node node-name -port port-name -up-admin false
```

Show example

You must execute the command for each port as shown in the following example:

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

4. 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>
```

```

cluster1::*> cluster ping-cluster -node local
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 9000 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)

```

5. 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 cabling supported for Nexus 3232C switches.

6. 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.

7. Enable all node-facing ports on C1.

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

Show example

The following example shows ports 1 through 30 being enabled on Nexus 3232C cluster switches C1 and C2 using the configuration supported in RCF_NX3232_RCF_v1.0_24p10g_26p100g.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
```

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

```
network port modify -node node-name -port port-name -up-admin true
```

Show example

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

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

```
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.
```

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

```
network interface revert -vserver cluster -lif lif-name
```

Show example

You must revert each LIF to its home port individually as shown in the following example:

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

11. Verify that all the LIFs are now reverted to their home ports:

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

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.
```

12. 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-C3232C
      e4e      n2      e4e      FAS9000
n2      /cdp
      e4a      C1      Ethernet1/8      N3K-C3232C
      e4e      n1      e4e      FAS9000
```

13. Migrate clus2 to port e4a on the console of each node:

```
network interface migrate cluster -lif lif-name -source-node source-node-name -destination-node destination-node-name -destination-port destination-port-name
```

Show example

You must migrate each LIF to its home port individually as shown in the following 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
```

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

```
network port modify
```

Show example

The following example shows the specified ports being set to `false`, shutting the ports 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
```

15. Verify the cluster LIF status:

```
network interface show
```

Show example

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

16. Disconnect the cable from e4e on node n1.

You can refer to the running configuration and connect the first 40 GbE port on switch C2 (port 1/7 in this example) to e4e on node n1, using the appropriate cabling for the Nexus 3232C switch model.

17. 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 the appropriate cabling for the Nexus 3232C switch model.

18. 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 NX3232C_RCF_v1.0_24p10g_26p100g.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
```

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

```
network port modify
```

Show example

The following example shows the second cluster port e4e being brought up on each node:

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

20. 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_clus2
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver Cluster -lif n2_clus2
```

What's next?

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

Complete your migration from a two-node switchless cluster to a two-node switched cluster

Complete the following steps to finalize the two-node switchless cluster migration to a two-node switched cluster on Nexus 3232C switches.

Steps

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

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

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.
```

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

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

3. Display the cluster switch port numbers through which each cluster port is connected to 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-C3232C
      e4e      C2      Ethernet1/7      N3K-C3232C
n2      /cdp
      e4a      C1      Ethernet1/8      N3K-C3232C
      e4e      C2      Ethernet1/8      N3K-C3232C
```

4. 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
NX3232CV
Serial Number: FOX000001
Is Monitored: true
Reason:
Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software,
Version 7.0(3)I6(1)
Version Source: CDP

C2             cluster-network  10.10.1.102
NX3232CV
Serial Number: FOX000002
Is Monitored: true
Reason:
Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software,
Version 7.0(3)I6(1)
Version Source: CDP 2 entries were displayed.
```

5. Verify that switchless cluster detection changed the switchless cluster option to disabled:

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

6. Verify the connectivity of the remote cluster interfaces:

ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

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

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

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

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

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

```
cluster1::*> cluster ping-cluster -node local
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 9000 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)
```

7. 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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