Replace the switches

Install and maintain

NetApp
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Table of Contents

Replace the switches

Replace a NVIDIA SN2100 cluster switch

Follow this procedure to replace a defective NVIDIA SN2100 switch in a cluster network. This is a nondisruptive procedure (NDU).

Review requirements

Existing cluster and network infrastructure

Ensure that:

- The existing cluster are verified as completely functional, with at least one fully connected cluster switch.
- All cluster ports are up.
- All cluster logical interfaces (LIFs) are up and on their home ports.
- The ONTAP `cluster ping-cluster -node node1` command indicates that basic connectivity and larger than PMTU communication are successful on all paths.

NVIDIA SN2100 replacement switch

Ensure that:

- Management network connectivity on the replacement switch are functional.
- Console access to the replacement switch are in place.
- The node connections are ports swp1 through swp14.
- All Inter-Switch Link (ISL) ports are disabled on ports swp15 and swp16.
- The desired reference configuration file (RCF) and Cumulus operating system image switch are loaded onto the switch.
- Initial customization of the switch is complete.

Also make sure that any previous site customizations, such as STP, SNMP, and SSH, are copied to the new switch.

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

Enable console logging

NetApp strongly recommends that you enable console logging on the devices that you are using and take the following actions when replacing your switch:

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

Replace the switch

About the examples

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

- The names of the existing NVIDIA SN2100 switches are *sw1* and *sw2*.
- The name of the new NVIDIA SN2100 switch is *nsw2*.
- The node names are *node1* and *node2*.
- The cluster ports on each node are named *e3a* and *e3b*.
- The cluster LIF names are *node1_clus1* and *node1_clus2* for node1, and *node2_clus1* and *node2_clus2* for node2.
- The prompt for changes to all cluster nodes is `cluster1::*>`
- Breakout ports take the format: swp[port]s[breakout port 0-3]. For example, four breakout ports on swp1 are *swp1s0*, *swp1s1*, *swp1s2*, and *swp1s3*.

About the cluster network topology

This procedure is based on the following cluster network topology:

Show example topology

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

Node: node1

Ignore
                                                  Speed(Mbps)  Health
Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper   Status
Status
--------- ------------ ---------------- ---- ---- ------------ --------
------
e3a       Cluster      Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000 healthy
false
e3b       Cluster      Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000 healthy
false

Node: node2

Ignore
                                                  Speed(Mbps)  Health
Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU  Admin/Oper   Status
Status
--------- ------------ ---------------- ---- ---- ------------ --------
------
e3a       Cluster      Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000 healthy
false
e3b       Cluster      Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000 healthy
false


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         e3a
true
            node1_clus2  up/up    169.254.49.125/16  node1         e3b
true
```

```
            node2_clus1  up/up    169.254.47.194/16  node2         e3a
true
            node2_clus2  up/up    169.254.19.183/16  node2         e3b
true


cluster1::*> network device-discovery show -protocol lldp
Node/       Local  Discovered
Protocol    Port   Device (LLDP: ChassisID)  Interface     Platform
----------- ------ ------------------------- ------------
----------------
node1      /lldp
            e3a    sw1 (b8:ce:f6:19:1a:7e)   swp3          -
            e3b    sw2 (b8:ce:f6:19:1b:96)   swp3          -
node2      /lldp
            e3a    sw1 (b8:ce:f6:19:1a:7e)   swp4          -
            e3b    sw2 (b8:ce:f6:19:1b:96)   swp4          -
```

+

```
cumulus@sw1:~$ net show lldp

LocalPort  Speed  Mode        RemoteHost         RemotePort
---------  -----  ----------  -----------------  -----------
swp3       100G   Trunk/L2    sw2                e3a
swp4       100G   Trunk/L2    sw2                e3a
swp15      100G   BondMember  sw2                swp15
swp16      100G   BondMember  sw2                swp16


cumulus@sw2:~$ net show lldp

LocalPort  Speed  Mode        RemoteHost         RemotePort
---------  -----  ----------  -----------------  -----------
swp3       100G   Trunk/L2    sw1                e3b
swp4       100G   Trunk/L2    sw1                e3b
swp15      100G   BondMember  sw1                swp15
swp16      100G   BondMember  sw1                swp16
```

Step 1: Prepare for replacement

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

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

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

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

   ```
   set -privilege advanced
   ```

   The advanced prompt (*>) appears.

3. Install the appropriate RCF and image on the switch, nsw2, and make any necessary site preparations.

   If necessary, verify, download, and install the appropriate versions of the RCF and Cumulus software for the new switch.

   a. You can download the applicable Cumulus software for your cluster switches from the *NVIDIA Support* site. Follow the steps on the Download page to download the Cumulus Linux for the version of ONTAP software you are installing.

   b. The appropriate RCF is available from the *NVIDIA Cluster and Storage Switches* page. Follow the steps on the Download page to download the correct RCF for the version of ONTAP software you are installing.

Step 2: Configure ports and cabling

Cumulus Linux 4.4.3

1. On the new switch nsw2, log in as admin and shut down all of the ports that will be connected to the node cluster interfaces (ports swp1 to swp14).

   The LIFs on the cluster nodes should have already failed over to the other cluster port for each node.

   ```
   cumulus@nsw2:~$ net add interface swp1s0-3, swp2s0-3, swp3-14 link
   down
   cumulus@nsw2:~$ net pending
   cumulus@nsw2:~$ net commit
   ```

2. Disable auto-revert on the cluster LIFs:

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

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

   Warning: Disabling the auto-revert feature of the cluster logical
   interface may effect the availability of your cluster network. Are
   you sure you want to continue? {y|n}: y
   ```

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

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

4. Shut down the ISL ports swp15 and swp16 on the SN2100 switch sw1.

   ```
   cumulus@sw1:~$ net add interface swp15-16 link down
   cumulus@sw1:~$ net pending
   cumulus@sw1:~$ net commit
   ```

5. Remove all the cables from the SN2100 sw1 switch, and then connect them to the same ports on the SN2100 nsw2 switch.
6. Bring up the ISL ports swp15 and swp16 between the sw1 and nsw2 switches.

   The following commands enable ISL ports swp15 and swp16 on switch sw1:

   ```
   cumulus@sw1:~$ net del interface swp15-16 link down
   cumulus@sw1:~$ net pending
   cumulus@sw1:~$ net commit
   ```

   The following example shows that the ISL ports are up on switch sw1:

```
cumulus@sw1:~$ net show interface

State  Name         Spd   MTU    Mode        LLDP           Summary
-----  -----------  ----  -----  ----------  -------------
----------------------
...
...
UP     swp15        100G  9216   BondMember  nsw2 (swp15)   Master:
cluster_isl(UP)
UP     swp16        100G  9216   BondMember  nsw2 (swp16)   Master:
cluster_isl(UP)
```

The following example shows that the ISL ports are up on switch nsw2:

```
cumulus@nsw2:~$ net show interface

State  Name         Spd   MTU    Mode        LLDP           Summary
-----  -----------  ----  -----  ----------  -------------
----------------------
...
...
UP     swp15        100G  9216   BondMember  sw1 (swp15)    Master:
cluster_isl(UP)
UP     swp16        100G  9216   BondMember  sw1 (swp16)    Master:
cluster_isl(UP)
```

7. Verify that port `e3b` is up on all nodes:

   `network port show -ipspace Cluster`

   The output should be similar to the following:

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

Node: node1

Ignore
                                                        Speed(Mbps)
Health   Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU   Admin/Oper
Status   Status
--------- ------------ ---------------- ---- ----- ------------
-------- -------
e3a       Cluster      Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000
healthy  false
e3b       Cluster      Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000
healthy  false


Node: node2

Ignore
                                                        Speed(Mbps)
Health    Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU   Admin/Oper
Status    Status
--------- ------------ ---------------- ---- ----- -----------
--------- -------
e3a       Cluster      Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000
healthy  false
e3b       Cluster      Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000
healthy  false
```

8. The cluster ports on each node are now connected to cluster switches in the following way, from the nodes' perspective:

```
cluster1::*> network device-discovery show -protocol lldp
Node/       Local  Discovered
Protocol    Port   Device (LLDP: ChassisID)  Interface     Platform
----------- ------ ------------------------- ------------
----------------
node1      /lldp
            e3a    sw1  (b8:ce:f6:19:1a:7e)   swp3          -
            e3b    nsw2 (b8:ce:f6:19:1b:b6)   swp3          -
node2      /lldp
            e3a    sw1  (b8:ce:f6:19:1a:7e)   swp4          -
            e3b    nsw2 (b8:ce:f6:19:1b:b6)   swp4          -
```

9. Verify that all node cluster ports are up:

   `net show interface`

```
cumulus@nsw2:~$ net show interface

State  Name         Spd   MTU    Mode        LLDP
Summary
-----  -----------  ----  -----  ----------  -----------------
----------------------
...
...
UP     swp3         100G  9216   Trunk/L2
Master: bridge(UP)
UP     swp4         100G  9216   Trunk/L2
Master: bridge(UP)
UP     swp15        100G  9216   BondMember  sw1 (swp15)
Master: cluster_isl(UP)
UP     swp16        100G  9216   BondMember  sw1 (swp16)
Master: cluster_isl(UP)
```

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

    `net show lldp`

    The following example shows the appropriate results for both switches:

```
cumulus@sw1:~$ net show lldp

LocalPort  Speed  Mode        RemoteHost         RemotePort
---------  -----  ----------  -----------------  -----------
swp3       100G   Trunk/L2    node1              e3a
swp4       100G   Trunk/L2    node2              e3a
swp15      100G   BondMember  nsw2               swp15
swp16      100G   BondMember  nsw2               swp16


cumulus@nsw2:~$ net show lldp

LocalPort  Speed  Mode        RemoteHost         RemotePort
---------  -----  ----------  -----------------  -----------
swp3       100G   Trunk/L2    node1                e3b
swp4       100G   Trunk/L2    node2                e3b
swp15      100G   BondMember  sw1                swp15
swp16      100G   BondMember  sw1                swp16
```

11. Enable auto-revert on the cluster LIFs:

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

12. On switch nsw2, bring up the ports connected to the network ports of the nodes.

    ```
    cumulus@nsw2:~$ net del interface swp1-14 link down
    cumulus@nsw2:~$ net pending
    cumulus@nsw2:~$ net commit
    ```

13. Display information about the nodes in a cluster:

    ```
    cluster show
    ```

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

    ```
    cluster1::*> cluster show

    Node          Health  Eligibility
    ------------- ------- ------------
    node1         true    true
    node2         true    true
    ```

14. Verify that all physical cluster ports are up:

network port show ipspace Cluster

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

Node node1
Ignore
                                                  Speed(Mbps)
Health   Health
Port      IPspace     Broadcast Domain  Link  MTU   Admin/Oper
Status   Status
--------- ----------- ----------------- ----- ----- -----------
-------- ------
e3a       Cluster     Cluster           up    9000  auto/10000
healthy  false
e3b       Cluster     Cluster           up    9000  auto/10000
healthy  false

Node: node2

Ignore
                                                  Speed(Mbps)
Health   Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link  MTU   Admin/Oper
Status   Status
--------- ------------ ---------------- ----- ----- -----------
-------- ------
e3a       Cluster      Cluster          up    9000  auto/10000
healthy  false
e3b       Cluster      Cluster          up    9000  auto/10000
healthy  false
```

Cumulus Linux 5.x

1. On the new switch nsw2, log in as admin and shut down all of the ports that will be connected to the node cluster interfaces (ports swp1 to swp14).

   The LIFs on the cluster nodes should have already failed over to the other cluster port for each node.

   ```
   cumulus@nsw2:~$ nv set interface swp15-16 link state down
   cumulus@nsw2:~$ nv config apply
   ```

2. Disable auto-revert on the cluster LIFs:

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

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

Warning: Disabling the auto-revert feature of the cluster logical
interface may effect the availability of your cluster network. Are
you sure you want to continue? {y|n}: y
```

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

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

4. Shut down the ISL ports swp15 and swp16 on the SN2100 switch sw1.

   ```
   cumulus@sw1:~$ nv set interface swp15-16 link state down
   cumulus@sw1:~$ nv config apply
   ```

5. Remove all the cables from the SN2100 sw1 switch, and then connect them to the same ports on the SN2100 nsw2 switch.
6. Bring up the ISL ports swp15 and swp16 between the sw1 and nsw2 switches.

   The following commands enable ISL ports swp15 and swp16 on switch sw1:

   ```
   cumulus@sw1:~$ nv set interface swp15-16 link state down
   cumulus@sw1:~$ nv config apply
   ```

   The following example shows that the ISL ports are up on switch sw1:

   ```
   cumulus@sw1:~$ nv show interface

   State  Name         Spd   MTU    Mode        LLDP            Summary
   -----  -----------  ----  -----  ----------  --------------
   ----------------------
   ...
   ...
   UP     swp15        100G  9216   BondMember  nsw2 (swp15)    Master:
   cluster_isl(UP)
   UP     swp16        100G  9216   BondMember  nsw2 (swp16)    Master:
   cluster_isl(UP)
   ```

   The following example shows that the ISL ports are up on switch nsw2:

```
cumulus@nsw2:~$ nv show interface

State  Name          Spd   MTU    Mode         LLDP            Summary
-----  ------------  ----  -----  ----------  -------------
-----------------------
...
...
UP     swp15         100G  9216   BondMember  sw1 (swp15)     Master:
cluster_isl(UP)
UP     swp16         100G  9216   BondMember  sw1 (swp16)     Master:
cluster_isl(UP)
```

7. Verify that port `e3b` is up on all nodes:

   `network port show -ipspace Cluster`

   The output should be similar to the following:

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

Node: node1

Ignore
                                                          Speed(Mbps)
Health   Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU   Admin/Oper
Status   Status
--------- ------------ ---------------- ---- ----- ------------
-------- -------
e3a       Cluster      Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000
healthy  false
e3b       Cluster      Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000
healthy  false


Node: node2

Ignore
                                                          Speed(Mbps)
Health    Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link MTU   Admin/Oper
Status    Status
--------- ------------ ---------------- ---- ----- -----------
--------- -------
e3a       Cluster      Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000
healthy  false
e3b       Cluster      Cluster          up   9000  auto/100000
healthy  false
```

8. The cluster ports on each node are now connected to cluster switches in the following way, from the nodes' perspective:

```
cluster1::*> network device-discovery show -protocol lldp
Node/       Local  Discovered
Protocol    Port   Device (LLDP: ChassisID)  Interface     Platform
----------- ------ ------------------------- ------------
----------------
node1      /lldp
            e3a    sw1  (b8:ce:f6:19:1a:7e)   swp3          -
            e3b    nsw2 (b8:ce:f6:19:1b:b6)   swp3          -
node2      /lldp
            e3a    sw1  (b8:ce:f6:19:1a:7e)   swp4          -
            e3b    nsw2 (b8:ce:f6:19:1b:b6)   swp4          -
```

9. Verify that all node cluster ports are up:

   `nv show interface`

```
cumulus@nsw2:~$ nv show interface

State  Name          Spd   MTU    Mode        LLDP
Summary
-----  ------------  ----  -----  ----------  -----------------
----------------------
...
...
UP     swp3          100G  9216   Trunk/L2
Master: bridge(UP)
UP     swp4          100G  9216   Trunk/L2
Master: bridge(UP)
UP     swp15         100G  9216   BondMember  sw1 (swp15)
Master: cluster_isl(UP)
UP     swp16         100G  9216   BondMember  sw1 (swp16)
Master: cluster_isl(UP)
```

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

    `nv show interface lldp`

    The following example shows the appropriate results for both switches:

```
cumulus@sw1:~$ nv show interface lldp

LocalPort  Speed  Mode        RemoteHost         RemotePort
---------  -----  ----------  -----------------  -----------
swp3       100G   Trunk/L2    node1              e3a
swp4       100G   Trunk/L2    node2              e3a
swp15      100G   BondMember  nsw2               swp15
swp16      100G   BondMember  nsw2               swp16


cumulus@nsw2:~$ nv show interface lldp

LocalPort  Speed  Mode        RemoteHost         RemotePort
---------  -----  ----------  -----------------  -----------
swp3       100G   Trunk/L2    node1                e3b
swp4       100G   Trunk/L2    node2                e3b
swp15      100G   BondMember  sw1                swp15
swp16      100G   BondMember  sw1                swp16
```

11. Enable auto-revert on the cluster LIFs:

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

12. On switch nsw2, bring up the ports connected to the network ports of the nodes.

    ```
    cumulus@nsw2:~$ nv set interface swp1-14 link state up
    cumulus@nsw2:~$ nv config apply
    ```

13. Display information about the nodes in a cluster:

    ```
    cluster show
    ```

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

    ```
    cluster1::*> cluster show

    Node           Health  Eligibility
    -------------- ------- ------------
    node1          true    true
    node2          true    true
    ```

14. Verify that all physical cluster ports are up:

    ```
    network port show ipspace Cluster
    ```

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

Node node1
Ignore
                                                            Speed(Mbps)
Health   Health
Port      IPspace     Broadcast Domain  Link  MTU   Admin/Oper
Status   Status
--------- ----------- ----------------- ----- ----- -----------
-------- ------
e3a       Cluster     Cluster           up    9000  auto/10000
healthy  false
e3b       Cluster     Cluster           up    9000  auto/10000
healthy  false

Node: node2

Ignore
                                                            Speed(Mbps)
Health   Health
Port      IPspace      Broadcast Domain Link  MTU   Admin/Oper
Status   Status
--------- ------------ ---------------- ----- ----- -----------
-------- ------
e3a       Cluster      Cluster          up    9000  auto/10000
healthy  false
e3b       Cluster      Cluster          up    9000  auto/10000
healthy  false
```

Step 3: Verify the configuration

Cumulus Linux 4.4.3

1. Verify that the cluster network is healthy.

```
cumulus@sw1:~$ net show lldp

LocalPort  Speed  Mode        RemoteHost      RemotePort
---------  -----  ----------  --------------  -----------
swp3       100G   Trunk/L2    node1           e3a
swp4       100G   Trunk/L2    node2           e3a
swp15      100G   BondMember  nsw2            swp15
swp16      100G   BondMember  nsw2            swp16
```

Cumulus Linux 5.x

1. Verify that the cluster network is healthy.

```
cumulus@sw1:~$ nv show interface lldp

LocalPort  Speed  Mode        RemoteHost      RemotePort
---------  -----  ----------  --------------  -----------
swp3       100G   Trunk/L2    node1           e3a
swp4       100G   Trunk/L2    node2           e3a
swp15      100G   BondMember  nsw2            swp15
swp16      100G   BondMember  nsw2            swp16
```

2. Change the privilege level back to admin:

```
set -privilege admin
```

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

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

What's next?

After you've replaced your switches, you can configure switch health monitoring.

Replace NVIDIA SN2100 cluster switches with switchless connections

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

Review requirements

Guidelines

Review the following guidelines:

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

Before you begin

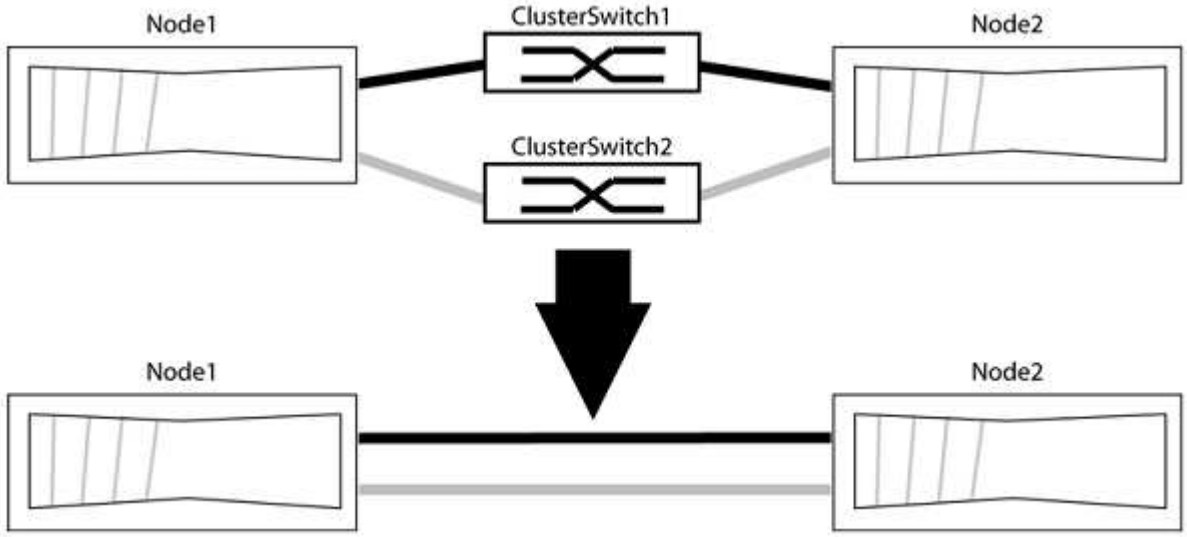
Make sure you have the following:

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

Migrate the switches

About this task

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



About the examples

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

Step 1: Prepare for migration

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

```
set -privilege advanced
```

The advanced prompt `*>` appears.

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

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

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

   Show example

   The following example output shows if the option is enabled.

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

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

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

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

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

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

   Show example

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

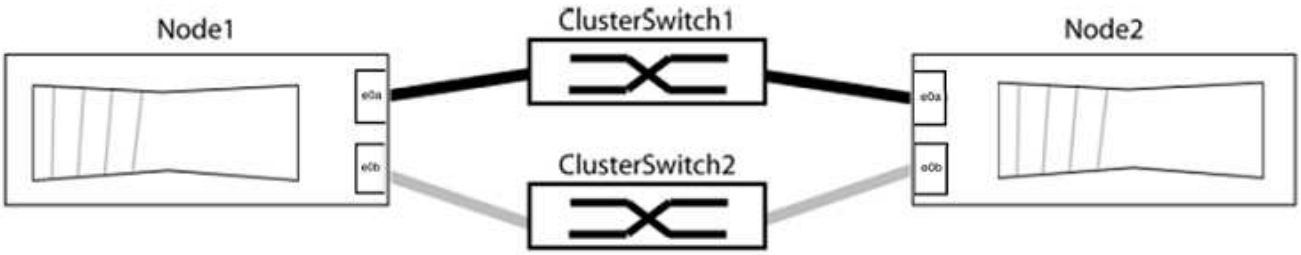
Step 2: Configure ports and cabling

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

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

   In the following example for nodes with cluster ports "e0a" and "e0b", one group is identified as “node1:e0a” and “node2:e0a” and the other group as “node1:e0b” and “node2:e0b”. Your nodes might be

using different cluster ports because they vary by system.



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

Show example

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

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

Node: node2

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

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

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

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

   Show example

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

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

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

4. Disable auto-revert for the cluster LIFs:

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

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

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

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

Show example

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

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

6. Verify the connectivity of the remote cluster interfaces:

ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

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

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

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

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

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity show
                                  Source           Destination
Packet
Node   Date                       LIF              LIF
Loss
------ ------------------------- ---------------- ----------------
-----------
node1
       3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00   node1_clus2      node2-clus1
none
       3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00   node1_clus2      node2_clus2
none
node2
       3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00   node2_clus2      node1_clus1
none
       3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00   node2_clus2      node1_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 node2
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster node1_clus1 169.254.209.69 node1 e0a
Cluster node1_clus2 169.254.49.125 node1 e0b
Cluster node2_clus1 169.254.47.194 node2 e0a
Cluster node2_clus2 169.254.19.183 node2 e0b
Local = 169.254.47.194 169.254.19.183
Remote = 169.254.209.69 169.254.49.125
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:

Basic connectivity succeeds on 4 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)

Detected 9000 byte MTU on 4 path(s):
Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.209.69
Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.49.125
Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.209.69
Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.49.125
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 4 path(s)
RPC status:
2 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
2 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)
```

7. Verify that the cluster is healthy:

   ```
   cluster ring show
   ```

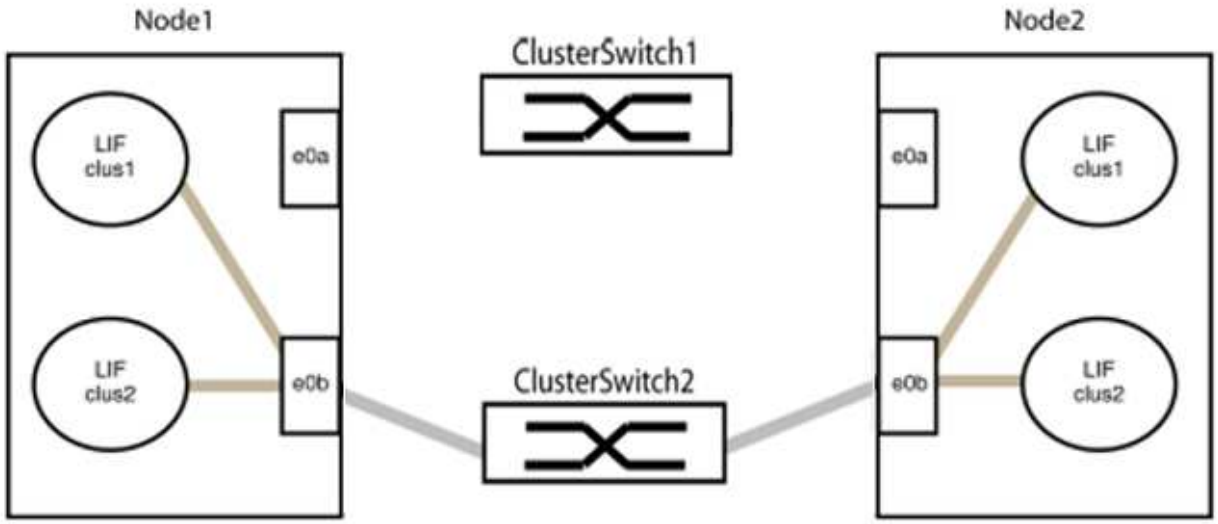
   All units must be either master or secondary.

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

   To avoid potential networking issues, you must disconnect the ports from group1 and reconnect them back-to-back as quickly as possible, for example, **in less than 20 seconds**.

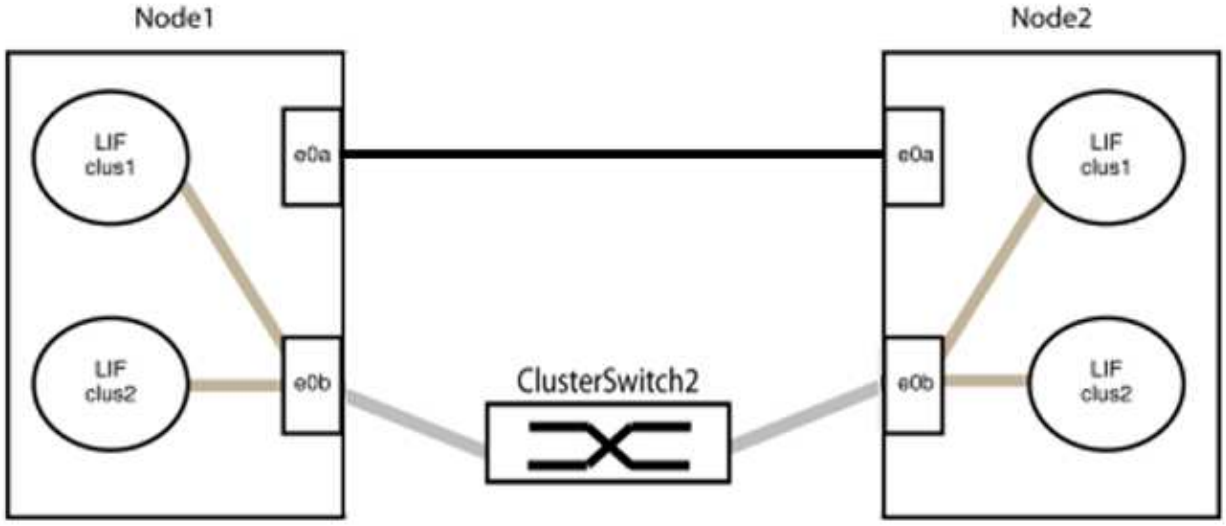
   a. Disconnect all the cables from the ports in group1 at the same time.

      In the following example, the cables are disconnected from port "e0a" on each node, and cluster traffic continues through the switch and port "e0b" on each node:



b. Cable the ports in group1 back-to-back.

In the following example, "e0a" on node1 is connected to "e0a" on node2:



9. The switchless cluster network option transitions from `false` to `true`. This might take up to 45 seconds. Confirm that the switchless option is set to `true`:

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

The following example shows that the switchless cluster is enabled:

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

10. Verify the connectivity of the remote cluster interfaces:

ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

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

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

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

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

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity show
                                  Source           Destination
Packet
Node   Date                       LIF              LIF
Loss
------ -------------------------- ---------------- ----------------
-----------
node1
       3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00   node1_clus2      node2-clus1
none
       3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00   node1_clus2      node2_clus2
none
node2
       3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00   node2_clus2      node1_clus1
none
       3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00   node2_clus2      node1_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 node2
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster node1_clus1 169.254.209.69 node1 e0a
Cluster node1_clus2 169.254.49.125 node1 e0b
Cluster node2_clus1 169.254.47.194 node2 e0a
Cluster node2_clus2 169.254.19.183 node2 e0b
Local = 169.254.47.194 169.254.19.183
Remote = 169.254.209.69 169.254.49.125
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:

Basic connectivity succeeds on 4 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)

Detected 9000 byte MTU on 4 path(s):
Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.209.69
Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.49.125
Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.209.69
Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.49.125
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 4 path(s)
RPC status:
2 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
2 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)
```

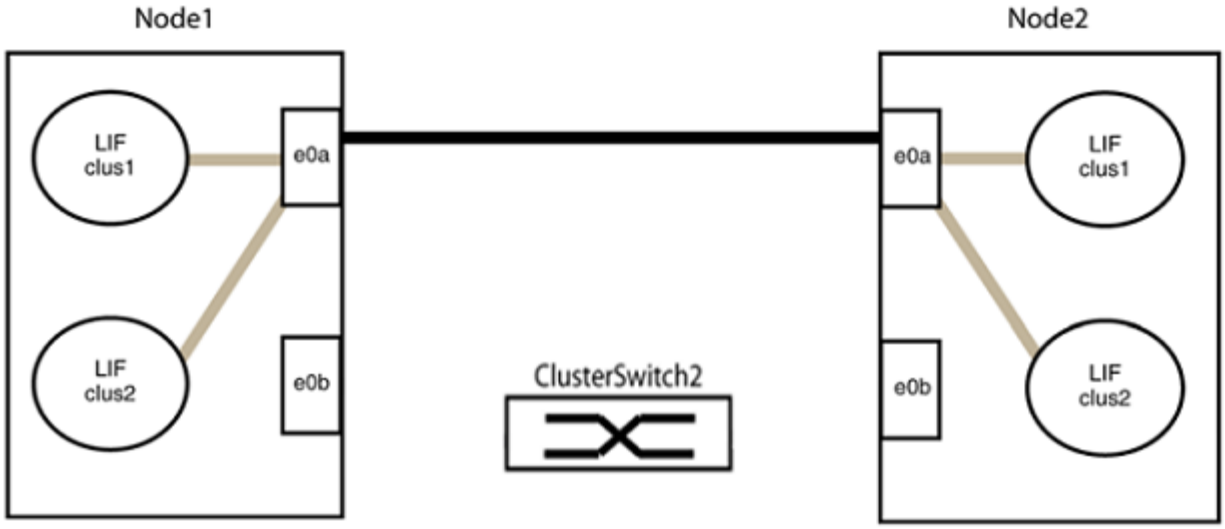
Before proceeding to the next step, you must wait at least two minutes to confirm a working back-to-back connection on group 1.

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

To avoid potential networking issues, you must disconnect the ports from group2 and reconnect them back-to-back as quickly as possible, for example, **in less than 20 seconds**.

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

In the following example, the cables are disconnected from port "e0b" on each node, and cluster traffic continues through the direct connection between the "e0a" ports:



b. Cable the ports in group2 back-to-back.

   In the following example, "e0a" on node1 is connected to "e0a" on node2 and "e0b" on node1 is connected to "e0b" on node2:

Step 3: Verify the configuration

1. Verify that the ports on both nodes are correctly connected:

   `network device-discovery show -port cluster_port`

Show example

The following example shows that cluster ports "e0a" and "e0b" are correctly connected to the corresponding port on the cluster partner:

```
cluster::> net device-discovery show -port e0a|e0b
  (network device-discovery show)
Node/      Local  Discovered
Protocol   Port   Device (LLDP: ChassisID)  Interface  Platform
---------- ------ ------------------------- ---------- ----------
node1/cdp
           e0a    node2                     e0a        AFF-A300
           e0b    node2                     e0b        AFF-A300
node1/lldp
           e0a    node2 (00:a0:98:da:16:44) e0a        -
           e0b    node2 (00:a0:98:da:16:44) e0b        -
node2/cdp
           e0a    node1                     e0a        AFF-A300
           e0b    node1                     e0b        AFF-A300
node2/lldp
           e0a    node1 (00:a0:98:da:87:49) e0a        -
           e0b    node1 (00:a0:98:da:87:49) e0b        -
8 entries were displayed.
```

2. Re-enable auto-revert for the cluster LIFs:

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

3. Verify that all LIFs are home. This might take a few seconds.

   `network interface show -vserver Cluster -lif` *`lif_name`*

Show example

The LIFs have been reverted if the “Is Home” column is `true`, as shown for `node1_clus2` and `node2_clus2` in the following example:

```
cluster::> network interface show -vserver Cluster -fields curr-
port,is-home
vserver  lif           curr-port is-home
-------- ------------- --------- -------
Cluster  node1_clus1   e0a       true
Cluster  node1_clus2   e0b       true
Cluster  node2_clus1   e0a       true
Cluster  node2_clus2   e0b       true
4 entries were displayed.
```

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

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

4. Check the cluster status of the nodes from the system console of either node:

   `cluster show`

   Show example

   The following example shows epsilon on both nodes to be `false`:

   ```
   Node  Health  Eligibility Epsilon
   ----- ------- ----------- --------
   node1 true    true        false
   node2 true    true        false
   2 entries were displayed.
   ```

5. Verify the connectivity of the remote cluster interfaces:

ONTAP 9.9.1 and later

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

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

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

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

```
cluster1::*> network interface check cluster-connectivity show
                                  Source           Destination
Packet
Node   Date                       LIF              LIF
Loss
------ -------------------------- ---------------- ----------------
-----------
node1
       3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00   node1_clus2      node2-clus1
none
       3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00   node1_clus2      node2_clus2
none
node2
       3/5/2022 19:21:18 -06:00   node2_clus2      node1_clus1
none
       3/5/2022 19:21:20 -06:00   node2_clus2      node1_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 node2
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster node1_clus1 169.254.209.69 node1 e0a
Cluster node1_clus2 169.254.49.125 node1 e0b
Cluster node2_clus1 169.254.47.194 node2 e0a
Cluster node2_clus2 169.254.19.183 node2 e0b
Local = 169.254.47.194 169.254.19.183
Remote = 169.254.209.69 169.254.49.125
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:

Basic connectivity succeeds on 4 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)

Detected 9000 byte MTU on 4 path(s):
Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.209.69
Local 169.254.47.194 to Remote 169.254.49.125
Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.209.69
Local 169.254.19.183 to Remote 169.254.49.125
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 4 path(s)
RPC status:
2 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
2 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)
```

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

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

   For more information, see NetApp KB Article 1010449: How to suppress automatic case creation during scheduled maintenance windows.

7. Change the privilege level back to admin:

   ```
   set -privilege admin
   ```

What's next?

After you've replaced your switches, you can configure switch health monitoring.

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