Move NAS data LIFs owned by node2 to node3

AFF and FAS Controller Upgrade

NetApp
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After you relocate the aggregates from node2 to node3, you need to move the NAS data LIFs owned by node2 to node3.

About this task

Remote LIFs handle traffic to SAN LUNs during the upgrade procedure. Moving SAN LIFs is not necessary for cluster or service health during the upgrade. SAN LIFs are not moved unless they need to be mapped to new ports. You must verify that the LIFs are healthy and located on the appropriate ports after you move the LIFs from node3 to node4 and bring node4 online.

Steps

1. List all the NAS data LIFs owned by node2 by entering the following command on either node and capturing the output:

   ```
   network interface show -data-protocol nfs|cifs -home-node <node2>
   ```

   The following example shows the command output for node2:

   ```
   cluster::> network interface show -data-protocol nfs|cifs -home-node
   node2
                Logical     Status      Network             Current
   Current  Is
    Vserver     Interface   Admin/Oper  Address/Mask        Node     Port
   Home
    -----------  ----------  ----------  ------------------  -------
   -------  ----
    vs0
                a0a         up/down     10.63.0.53/24       node2    a0a
   true
                data1       up/up       10.63.0.50/18       node2    e0c
   true
                rads1       up/up       10.63.0.51/18       node2    e1a
   true
                rads2       up/down     10.63.0.52/24       node2    e1b
   true
    vs1
                lif1        up/up       172.17.176.120/24   node2    e0c
   true
                lif2        up/up       172.17.176.121/24   node2    e1a
   true
   ```

2. Take one of the following actions:

If node2…	Then…
Has interface groups or VLANs configured	Go to Step 3.
Does not have interface groups or VLANs configured	Skip Step 3 and go to Step 4.

3. Take the following steps to migrate NAS data LIFs hosted on interface groups and VLANs on node2:

   a. Migrate any data LIFs hosted on an interface group on node2 to a port on node3 that is capable of hosting LIFs on the same network by entering the following command, once for each LIF:

   ```
   network interface migrate -vserver <Vserver_name> -lif <LIF_name>
   -destination-node <node3> -destination-port <netport|ifgrp>
   ```

   b. Modify the home port and home node of the LIFs in Substep a to the port and node currently hosting the LIFs by entering the following command, once for each node:

   ```
   network interface modify -vserver <Vserver_name> -lif <LIF_name> -home-node
   <node3> -homeport <netport|ifgrp>
   ```

   c. Migrate any LIFs hosted on VLANs on node2 to a port on node3 that is capable of hosting LIFs on the same network as that of the VLANs by entering the following command, once for each LIF:

   ```
   network interface migrate -vserver <Vserver_name> -lif <LIF_name>
   -destination-node <node3> -destination-port <netport|ifgrp>
   ```

   d. Modify the home port and home node of the LIFs in Substep c to the port and node currently hosting the LIFs by entering the following command, once for each LIF:

   ```
   network interface modify -vserver <Vserver_name> -lif <LIF_name> -home-node
   <node3> -homeport <netport|ifgrp>
   ```

4. Take one of the following actions:

If the cluster is configured for…	Then…
NAS	Complete Step 5 through Step 8.
SAN	Skip Step 5 through Step 8 and then complete Step 9.
Both NAS and SAN	Complete Step 5 through Step 9.

5. If you have data ports that are not the same on your platforms, add the ports to the broadcast domain:

```
network port broadcast-domain add-ports -ipspace <IPspace_name> -broadcast
-domain mgmt -ports <node:port>
```

The following example adds port "e0a" on node "6280-1" and port "e0i" on node "8060-1" to broadcast domain "mgmt" in the IPspace "Default":

```
cluster::> network port broadcast-domain add-ports -ipspace Default
           -broadcast-domain mgmt -ports 6280-1:e0a, 8060-1:e0i
```

6. Migrate each NAS data LIF to node3 by entering the following command, once for each LIF:

   ```
   network interface migrate -vserver <Vserver_name> -lif <LIF_name> -destination
   -node <node3> -destination-port <netport|ifgrp>
   ```

7. Verify that NAS LIFs have been moved to the correct ports and that the LIFs have the status of up by entering the following command on either node and examining the output:

   ```
   network interface show -curr-node <node3> -data-protocol cifs|nfs
   ```

8. If any LIFs are down, set the administrative status of the LIFs to "up" by entering the following command, once for each LIF:

   ```
   network interface modify -vserver <Vserver_name> -lif <LIF_name> -status-admin
   up
   ```

9. If you have interface groups or VLANs configured, complete the following substeps:
   a. Remove the VLANs from the interface groups:

      ```
      network port vlan delete -node <node_name> -port <ifgrp> -vlan-id <VLAN_ID>
      ```

   b. Enter the following command and examine its output to determine if there are any interface groups configured on the node:

      ```
      network port ifgrp show -node <node_name> -ifgrp <ifgrp_name> -instance
      ```

      The system displays interface group information for the node, as shown in the following example:

      ```
      cluster::> network port ifgrp show -node node2 -ifgrp a0a -instance
                      Node: node2
       Interface Group Name: a0a
      Distribution Function: ip
              Create Policy: multimode_lacp
                MAC Address: MAC_address
          ort Participation: partial
              Network Ports: e2c, e2d
                   Up Ports: e2c
                 Down Ports: e2d
      ```

   c. If any interface groups are configured on the node, record the names of the interface groups and the ports assigned to them and then delete the ports by entering the following command, once for each port:

      ```
      network port ifgrp remove-port -node <node_name> -ifgrp <ifgrp_name> -port
      <port_name>
      ```