



## **Boot media**

### **Install and maintain**

NetApp  
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# Boot media

## Boot media replacement workflow - ASA A1K

Get started with replacing the boot media in your ASA A1K storage system by reviewing the replacement requirements, shutting down the controller, replacing the boot media, restoring the image on the boot media, and verifying the system functionality.

1

### Review the boot media requirements

Review the requirements for boot media replacement.

2

### Shut down the controller

Shut down the controller in your storage system when you need to replace the boot media.

3

### Replace the boot media

Remove the failed boot media from the System Management module and install the replacement boot media.

4

### Restore the image on the boot media

Restore the ONTAP image from the partner controller.

5

### Return the failed part to NetApp

Return the failed part to NetApp, as described in the RMA instructions shipped with the kit.

## Requirements to replace the boot media - ASA A1K

Before replacing the boot media in your ASA A1K system, ensure you meet the necessary requirements for a successful replacement. This includes verifying that you have the correct replacement boot media, confirming the cluster ports on the impaired controller are working properly, and determining whether Onboard Key Manager (OKM) or External Key Manager (EKM) is enabled.

Review the following requirements.

- You must replace the failed boot media with a replacement boot media you received from NetApp.
- The cluster ports are used to communicate between the two controllers during the automated boot recovery process. Make sure that the cluster ports on the impaired controller are working properly.
- For OKM, you need the cluster-wide passphrase and also the backup data.
- For EKM, you need copies of the following files from the partner node:
  - `/cfcard/kmip/servers.cfg`

- /cfcard/kmip/certs/client.crt
- /cfcard/kmip/certs/client.key
- /cfcard/kmip/certs/CA.pem
- Understand the controller terminology used in this procedure:
  - The *impaired controller* is the controller on which you are performing maintenance.
  - The *healthy controller* is the HA partner of the impaired controller.

### What's next

After you've reviewed the boot media requirements, you [shut down the controller](#).

## Shut down the controller to replace the boot media - ASA A1K

Shut down the impaired controller in your ASA A1K storage system to prevent data loss and ensure system stability when replacing the boot media.

To shut down the impaired controller, you must determine the status of the controller and, if necessary, take over the controller so that the healthy controller continues to serve data from the impaired controller storage.

### About this task

- If you have a SAN system, you must have checked event messages (`cluster kernel-service show`) for the impaired controller SCSI blade. The `cluster kernel-service show` command (from priv advanced mode) displays the node name, [quorum status](#) of that node, availability status of that node, and operational status of that node.

Each SCSI-blade process should be in quorum with the other nodes in the cluster. Any issues must be resolved before you proceed with the replacement.

- If you have a cluster with more than two nodes, it must be in quorum. If the cluster is not in quorum or a healthy controller shows false for eligibility and health, you must correct the issue before shutting down the impaired controller; see [Synchronize a node with the cluster](#).

### Steps

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

```
system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message MAINT=<# of hours>h
```

The following AutoSupport message suppresses automatic case creation for two hours:

```
cluster1:> system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message MAINT=2h
```

2. Disable automatic giveback:

- a. Enter the following command from the console of the healthy controller:

```
storage failover modify -node impaired_node_name -auto-giveback false
```

- b. Enter `y` when you see the prompt *Do you want to disable auto-giveback?*

3. Take the impaired controller to the LOADER prompt:

If the impaired controller is displaying...	Then...
The LOADER prompt	Go to the next step.
Waiting for giveback...	Press Ctrl-C, and then respond <code>y</code> when prompted.
System prompt or password prompt	<p>Take over or halt the impaired controller from the healthy controller:</p> <pre>storage failover takeover -ofnode impaired_node_name -halt true</pre> <p>The <code>-halt true</code> parameter brings you to the LOADER prompt.</p>

### What's next

After you shut down the impaired controller, you [replace the boot media](#).

## Replace the boot media - ASA A1K

The boot media in your ASA A1K system stores essential firmware and configuration data. The replacement process involves removing the System Management module, removing the impaired boot media, installing the replacement boot media in the System Management module, and then reinstalling the System Management module.

The boot media is located inside the System Management module and is accessed by removing the module from the system.

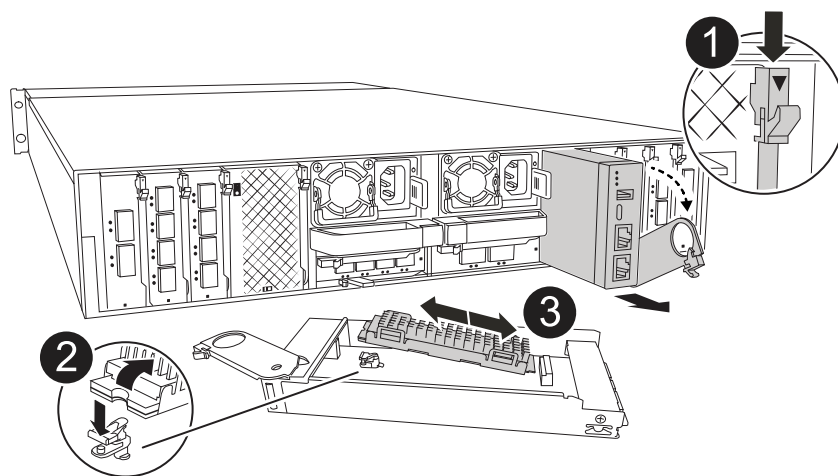
### Steps

1. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
2. Unplug the power supply cables from the PSUs.



If your storage system has DC power supplies, disconnect the power cable block from the power supply units (PSUs).

3. Remove the System Management module:
  - a. Remove any cables connected to the System Management module. Make sure that you label where the cables were connected, so that you can connect them to the correct ports when you reinstall the module.
  - b. Rotate the cable management tray down by pulling the buttons on both sides on the inside of the cable management tray and then rotate the tray down.
  - c. Depress the System Management cam button.
  - d. Rotate the cam latch down as far as it will go.
  - e. Remove the System Management module from the enclosure by hooking your finger into the cam lever opening and pulling the module out of the enclosure.
  - f. Place the System Management module on an anti-static mat, so that the boot media is accessible.
4. Remove the boot media from the management module:



1	System Management module cam latch
2	Boot media locking button
3	Boot media

- a. Press the blue locking button.
- b. Rotate the boot media up, slide it out of the socket, and set it aside.
5. Install the replacement boot media into the System Management module:
  - a. Align the edges of the boot media with the socket housing, and then gently push it squarely into the socket.
  - b. Rotate the boot media down toward the locking button.
  - c. Push the locking button, rotate the boot media all the way down and then release the locking button.
6. Reinstall the System Management module:
  - a. Align the module with the edges of the enclosure slot opening.
  - b. Gently slide the module into the slot all the way into the enclosure, and then rotate the cam latch all the way up to lock the module in place.
7. Rotate the cable management tray up to the closed position.
  - a. Recable the System Management module.
8. Plug the power cables into the power supplies and reinstall the power cable retainer.

The controller begins to boot as soon as power is reconnected to the system.

### What's next

After physically replacing the impaired boot media, [restore the ONTAP image from the partner node](#).

## Restore the ONTAP image on the boot media - ASA A1K

After installing the new boot media device in your ASA A1K system, you can start the automated boot media recovery process to restore the configuration from the partner

node.

During the recovery process, the system checks whether encryption is enabled and determines the type of key encryption in use. If key encryption is enabled, the system guides you through the appropriate steps to restore it.

**Before you begin**

- Determine your key manager type:
  - Onboard Key Manager (OKM): Requires cluster-wide passphrase and backup data
  - External Key Manager (EKM): Requires the following files from the partner node:
    - /cfcard/kmip/servers.cfg
    - /cfcard/kmip/certs/client.crt
    - /cfcard/kmip/certs/client.key
    - /cfcard/kmip/certs/CA.pem

**Steps**

1. From the LOADER prompt, start the boot media recovery process:

```
boot_recovery -partner
```

The screen displays the following message:

```
Starting boot media recovery (BMR) process. Press Ctrl-C to abort...
```

2. Monitor the boot media install recovery process.

The process completes and displays the `Installation complete` message.

3. The system checks for encryption and displays one of the following messages:

If you see this message...	Do this...
key manager is not configured. Exiting.	Encryption is not installed on the system.  a. Wait for the login prompt to display. b. Log into the node and give back the storage:  <pre>storage failover giveback -ofnode     impaired_node_name</pre> c. Go to <a href="#">re-enabling automatic giveback</a> if it was disabled.
key manager is configured.	Encryption is installed. Go to <a href="#">restoring the key manager</a> .



If the system cannot identify the key manager configuration, it displays an error message and prompts you to confirm whether key manager is configured and which type (onboard or external). Answer the prompts to proceed.

4. Restore the key manager using the appropriate procedure for your configuration:



## Onboard Key Manager (OKM)

The system displays the following message and begins running BootMenu Option 10:

```
key manager is configured.  
Entering Bootmenu Option 10...  
  
This option must be used only in disaster recovery procedures. Are  
you sure? (y or n):
```

- a. Enter `y` at the prompt to confirm you want to start the OKM recovery process.
- b. Enter the passphrase for onboard key management when prompted.
- c. Enter the passphrase again when prompted to confirm.
- d. Enter the backup data for onboard key manager when prompted.

### Show example of passphrase and backup data prompts

```
Enter the passphrase for onboard key management:  
-----BEGIN PASSPHRASE-----  
<passphrase_value>  
-----END PASSPHRASE-----  
Enter the passphrase again to confirm:  
-----BEGIN PASSPHRASE-----  
<passphrase_value>  
-----END PASSPHRASE-----  
Enter the backup data:  
-----BEGIN BACKUP-----  
<passphrase_value>  
-----END BACKUP-----
```

- e. Monitor the recovery process as it restores the appropriate files from the partner node.

When the recovery process is complete, the node reboots. The following messages indicate a successful recovery:

```
Trying to recover keymanager secrets....  
Setting recovery material for the onboard key manager  
Recovery secrets set successfully  
Trying to delete any existing km_onboard.keydb file.  
  
Successfully recovered keymanager secrets.
```

- f. After the node reboots, verify that the system is back online and operational.

- g. Return the impaired controller to normal operation by giving back its storage:

```
storage failover giveback -ofnode impaired_node_name
```

- h. After the partner node is fully up and serving data, synchronize the OKM keys across the cluster:

```
security key-manager onboard sync
```

Go to [re-enabling automatic giveback](#) if it was disabled.

### External Key Manager (EKM)

The system displays the following message and begins running BootMenu Option 11:

```
key manager is configured.  
Entering Bootmenu Option 11...
```

- a. Enter the EKM configuration settings when prompted:

- i. Enter the client certificate contents from the `/cfcard/kmip/certs/client.crt` file:

#### Show example of client certificate contents

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----  
<certificate_value>  
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

- ii. Enter the client key file contents from the `/cfcard/kmip/certs/client.key` file:

#### Show example of client key file contents

```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----  
<key_value>  
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

- iii. Enter the KMIP server CA(s) file contents from the `/cfcard/kmip/certs/CA.pem` file:

#### Show example of KMIP server file contents

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----  
<KMIP_certificate_CA_value>  
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

- iv. Enter the server configuration file contents from the `/cfcard/kmip/servers.cfg` file:

**Show example of server configuration file contents**

```
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:5696.host=xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:5696.port=5696
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:5696.trusted_file=/cfcard/kmip/certs/CA.pem
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:5696.protocol=KMIP1_4
1xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:5696.timeout=25
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:5696.nbio=1
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:5696.cert_file=/cfcard/kmip/certs/client.crt
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:5696.key_file=/cfcard/kmip/certs/client.key
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:5696.ciphers="TLSv1.2:kRSA:!CAMELLIA:!IDEA:
!RC2:!RC4:!SEED:!eNULL:!aNULL"
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:5696.verify=true
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:5696.netapp_keystore_uuid=<id_value>
```

- v. If prompted, enter the ONTAP Cluster UUID from the partner node. You can check the cluster UUID from the partner node using the `cluster identify show` command.

**Show example of ONTAP Cluster UUID prompt**

```
Notice: bootarg.mgwd.cluster_uuid is not set or is empty.
Do you know the ONTAP Cluster UUID? {y/n} y
Enter the ONTAP Cluster UUID: <cluster_uuid_value>

System is ready to utilize external key manager(s).
```

- vi. If prompted, enter the temporary network interface and settings for the node:

- The IP address for the port
- The netmask for the port
- The IP address of the default gateway

### Show example of temporary network setting prompts

```
In order to recover key information, a temporary network
interface needs to be
configured.
```

```
Select the network port you want to use (for example,
'e0a')
e0M
```

```
Enter the IP address for port : xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
Enter the netmask for port : xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
Enter IP address of default gateway: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
Trying to recover keys from key servers....
[discover_versions]
[status=SUCCESS reason= message=]
```

#### b. Verify the key restoration status:

- If you see `kmip2_client: Successfully imported the keys from external key server: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:5696` in the output, the EKM configuration has been successfully restored. The process restores the appropriate files from the partner node and reboots the node. Proceed to the next step.
- If the key is not successfully restored, the system halts and displays error and warning messages. Rerun the recovery process from the LOADER prompt: `boot_recovery -partner`

### Show example of key recovery error and warning messages

```
ERROR: kmip_init: halting this system with encrypted
mroot...
WARNING: kmip_init: authentication keys might not be
available.
*****
*                      A T T E N T I O N                      *
*                                                                *
*          System cannot connect to key managers.              *
*                                                                *
*****
ERROR: kmip_init: halting this system with encrypted
mroot...
.
Terminated

Uptime: 11m32s
System halting...

LOADER-B>
```

- c. After the node reboots, verify that the system is back online and operational.
- d. Return the controller to normal operation by giving back its storage:

```
storage failover giveback -ofnode impaired_node_name
```

Go to [re-enabling automatic giveback](#) if it was disabled.

- 5. If automatic giveback was disabled, reenable it:

```
storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback true
```

- 6. If AutoSupport is enabled, restore automatic case creation:

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

### What's next

After you've restored the ONTAP image and the node is up and serving data, you [return the failed part to NetApp](#).

## Return the failed part to NetApp - ASA A1K

If a component in your ASA A1K system fails, return the failed part to NetApp. See the

[Part Return and Replacements](#) page for further information.

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