



# **Boot media - automated recovery**

Install and maintain

NetApp  
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# Boot media - automated recovery

## Overview of automated boot media recovery - ASA A70 and ASA A90

You can replace a failed boot media through the automated boot media recovery (BMR) option.

Automated boot media recovery uses the boot image from the partner node and automatically runs the appropriate boot menu option to install the boot image on the replacement boot media.

## Boot media replacement workflow - ASA A70 and ASA A90

Follow these workflow steps to replace your boot media.

1

### Review the boot media requirements

To replace the boot media, you must meet certain requirements.

2

### Shut down the impaired controller

Shut down or take over the impaired controller so that the healthy controller continues to serve data from the impaired controller storage.

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 (automated boot recovery)

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 and considerations - ASA A70 and ASA A90

Before replacing the boot media, make sure to review the following requirements.

- You must replace the failed component with a replacement FRU component you received from NetApp.
- It is important that you apply the commands in these steps on the correct controller:
  - The *impaired* controller is the controller on which you are performing maintenance.
  - The *healthy* controller is the HA partner of the impaired controller.

- There must be no faulty cluster ports on the impaired controller.

## Shut down the controller - ASA A70 and ASA A90

You need to complete the shutdown of the impaired controller. Shut down or take over the impaired controller.

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 from the console of the healthy controller: `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback false`



When you see *Do you want to disable auto-giveback?*, enter *y*.

3. Take the impaired controller to the LOADER prompt:

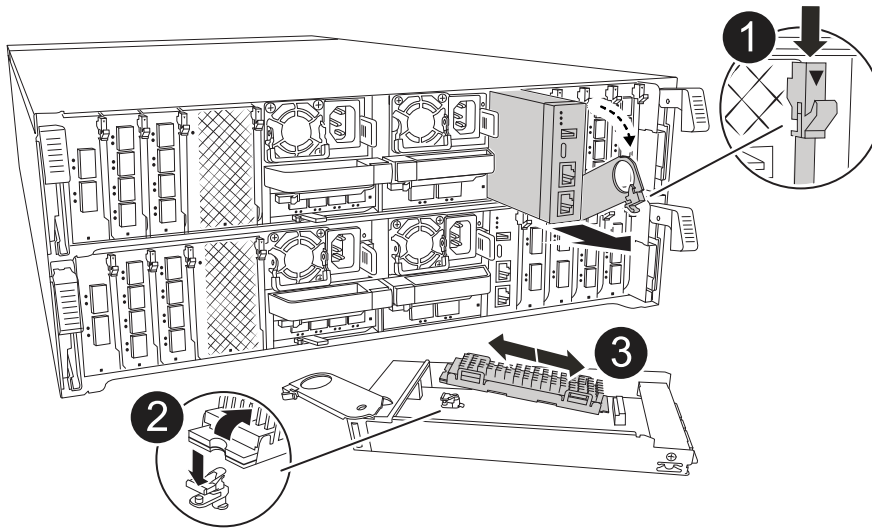
If the impaired controller is displaying...	Then...
The LOADER prompt	Go to the next step.
Waiting for giveback...	Press Ctrl-C, and then respond <i>y</i> when prompted.
System prompt or password prompt	Take over or halt the impaired controller from the healthy controller: <pre>storage failover takeover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

# Replace the boot media - ASA A70 and ASA A90

To replace the boot media, you must remove the System Management module from the back of the system, remove the impaired boot media, and install the replacement boot media in the System Management module.

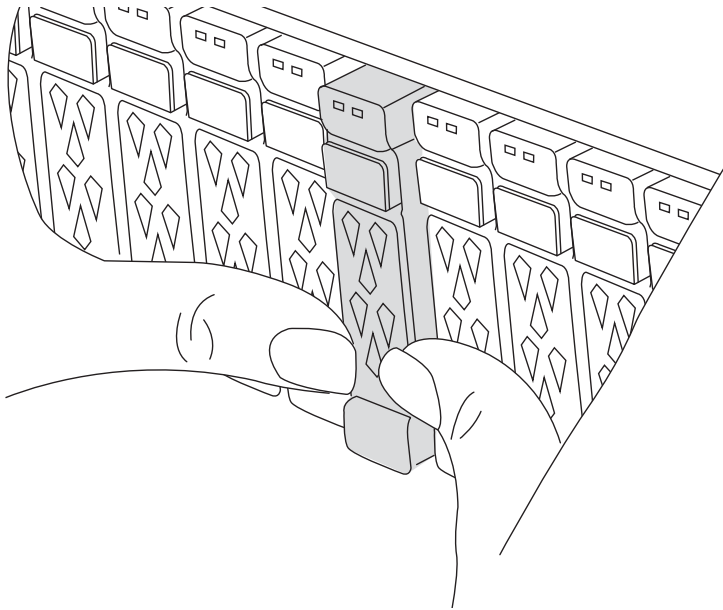
## Steps

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



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

1. On the front of the chassis, use your thumbs to firmly push each drive in until you feel a positive stop. This ensures that the drives are firmly seated against the chassis midplane.



2. Go to the rear of the chassis. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
3. Disconnect power to the controller module by pulling the controller module out about three inches:
  - a. Press down on both of the controller module locking latches, and then rotate both latches downward at the same time.
  - b. Pull the controller module about 3 inches out of the chassis to disengage power.
  - c. Remove any cables connected to the System Management module. Make sure to label where the cables were connected, so that you can connect them to the correct ports when you reinstall the module.
  - d. 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.
  - e. Depress the system management cam button. The cam lever moves away from the chassis.
  - f. Rotate the cam lever all the way down and remove the System Management module from the controller module.
  - g. 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:
  - 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. Rotate the cable management tray up to the closed position.
  - b. Recable the System Management module.
7. Reinstall the controller and reconnect power to the controller module:

- a. Firmly push the controller module into the chassis until it meets the midplane and is fully seated.

The locking latches rise when the controller module is fully seated.

- b. Rotate the locking latches upward into the locked position.

The controller begins to boot as soon as it is seated and power is restored.

8. Interrupt the boot process by pressing Ctrl-C to stop at the LOADER prompt.

## Automated boot recovery - ASA A70 and ASA A90

Restore the ONTAP image from the partner node when the boot media is corrupted.

### About this task

If a node's boot media is corrupted, the boot process will halt at the LOADER prompt and display boot error messages.

When you encounter these boot error messages, you need to restore the ONTAP image from the partner node.

### Show example of boot error messages

```
Can't find primary boot device u0a.0
Can't find backup boot device u0a.1
ACPI RSDP Found at 0x777fe014

Starting AUTOBOOT press Ctrl-C to abort...
Could not load fat://boot0/X86_64/freebsd/image1/kernel: Device not
found

ERROR: Error booting OS on: 'boot0' file:
fat://boot0/X86_64/Linux/image1/vmlinuz (boot0, fat)
ERROR: Error booting OS on: 'boot0' file:
fat://boot0/X86_64/freebsd/image1/kernel (boot0, fat)

Autoboot of PRIMARY image failed. Device not found (-6)
LOADER-A>
```

### Steps

1. From the LOADER prompt, enter the command:

```
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 recovery process as LOADER configures the local cluster ports and executes

netboot from the partner node.

When netboot is running, the `Starting BMR` message displays.

3. Depending on the encryption method, select the option that matches your single-node configuration:



## No Encryption

If no encryption is detected, the boot media recovery process continues without requiring key management.

Continue to monitor the recovery process as it restores the backup config, env file, mdb, and rdb from the partner node.

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

```
varfs_backup_restore: update checksum for varfs.tgz
varfs_backup_restore: restore using
/cfcard/x86_64/freebsd/oldvarfs.tgz
varfs_backup_restore: attempting to restore /var/kmip to the boot
device
varfs_backup_restore: failed to restore /var/kmip to the boot device
varfs_backup_restore: Rebooting to load the new varfs
.
Terminated
varfs_backup_restore: bootarg.abandon_varfs is set! Skipping /var
backup.
```

## Onboard Key Manager (OKM)

If Onboard Key Manager (OKM) is detected, the system displays the following prompt.

```
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. From the Bootmenu Option prompt, enter `y` to confirm you want to use the bootmedia recovery option.
- b. Enter the passphrase for onboard key manager when prompted, and enter the passphrase again to confirm.

### Show example of passphrase prompts

```
Enter the passphrase for onboard key management:
Enter the passphrase again to confirm:
Enter the backup data:
TmV0QXBwIEtleSBCbG9iAAECAAAEAAAAcAEAAAAAAAAA3yR6UAAAAACEAAAAAAAA
AA
QAAAAAAAAACJz1u2AAAAAPX84XY5AU0p4Jcb9t8wiwOZoqyJPJ4L6/j5FHJ9yj
/w
RVDO1sZB1E4HO79/zYc82nBwtiHaSPWCbkCrMWuQQDsiAAAAAAAAACgAAAAAAA
AA
3WTh7gAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAIAAAAAAAGAZJEIWvdeHr5RCavHGclo+wAAAAAAA
AA
IgAAAAAAAAoAAAAAAAAEOTcR0AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAJAGr3tJA/LR
zU
QRHwv+1aWvAAAAAAAAAACQAAAAAAAAAgAAAAAAAAABHVFpxAAAAAHUgdVq0EK
Np
.
.
.
.
```

- c. Continue to monitor the recovery process as it restores the backup config, env file, mdb, and rdb from the partner node.

When the recovery process is complete, the node will reboot. 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.wkeydb file.

Successfully recovered keymanager secrets.
```

### External Key Manager (EKM)

If EKM is configured, the system displays the following prompt.

```
Error when fetching key manager config from partner <IP>: 28

Has key manager been configured on this system? {y|n}
```

- a. Enter `y` if EKM has been configured.

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

You'll be prompted for the EKM settings that were initially used during setup.

b. Enter each EKM configuration setting when prompted.

c. Verify that the attributes for the Cluster UUID and the Keystore UUID are correct.

- On the partner node, retrieve the Cluster UUID using the following command.

```
cluster identity show
```

- On the partner node, retrieve the Keystore UUID using the following commands.

```
vserver show -type admin
```

```
key-manager keystore show -vserver <nodename>
```

- If the partner node is unavailable, use the Mroot-AK key to retrieve the UUID:

- For the Cluster UUID, enter the following command:

```
x-NETAPP-ClusterName: <cluster name>
```

- For the Keystore UUID, enter the following command:

```
x-NETAPP-KeyUsage: MROOT-AK
```

d. Enter the values for Keystore UUID and Cluster UUID when prompted.

e. Depending on whether the key is successfully restored, take one of the following actions:

- If the key is successfully restored, the recovery process continues and reboots the node. Proceed to step 4.
- If the key is not successfully restored, the system will halt and display error and warning messages. Rerun the recovery process.

### 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.

System cannot connect to key managers.

ERROR: kmip_init: halting this system with encrypted
mroot...

Terminated

Uptime: 11m32s

System halting...

LOADER-B>
```

4. When the node reboots, verify the boot media recovery was successful by confirming that the system is back online and operational.
5. Return the impaired controller to normal operation by giving back its storage:

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

6. If automatic giveback was disabled, reenable it:

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

7. If AutoSupport is enabled, restore automatic case creation:

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

## Return the failed part to NetApp - ASA A70 and ASA A90

Return the failed part to NetApp, as described in the RMA instructions shipped with the kit. See the [Part Return and Replacements](#) page for further information.

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