



Adapt existing NFS exports for trunking

ONTAP 9

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Table of Contents

Adapt existing NFS exports for trunking	1
Adapt single-path exports for ONTAP NFS trunking	1
Enable trunking on an ONTAP NFS server	1
Update your network for ONTAP NFS trunking	1
Modify ONTAP volume export policies	4
Remount ONTAP volumes or data shares for NFS trunking	4

Adapt existing NFS exports for trunking

Adapt single-path exports for ONTAP NFS trunking

You can adapt an existing single-path (non-trunked) NFSv4.1 export to use trunking.

Trunking-capable clients can take advantage of improved performance as soon as trunking is enabled on the server, provided the server and client prerequisites have been satisfied.

Adapting a single-path export for trunking allows you to maintain exported data sets in their existing volumes and SVMs. To do so, you must enable trunking on the NFS server, update networking and export configuration, and remount the exported share on the clients.

Enabling trunking has the effect of restarting the server. VMware clients must then remount the exported datastores; Linux clients must remount exported volumes with the `max_connect` option.

Enable trunking on an ONTAP NFS server

Trunking must be explicitly enabled on NFS servers. NFSv4.1 is enabled by default when NFS servers are created.

After enabling trunking, verify that the following services are configured as needed.

- [DNS](#)
- [LDAP](#)
- [Kerberos](#)

Steps

1. Enable trunking and ensure that NFSv4.1 is enabled:

```
vserver nfs create -vserver svm_name -v4.1 enabled -v4.1-trunking enabled
```

2. Verify that NFS is running: `vserver nfs status -vserver svm_name`

3. Verify that NFS is configured as desired:

```
vserver nfs show -vserver svm_name
```

Learn more about [NFS server configuration](#). ... If you are serving to Windows clients from this SVM, move the shares then delete the server. `vserver cifs show -vserver svm_name`

```
+ vserver cifs delete -vserver svm_name
```

Update your network for ONTAP NFS trunking

To take advantage of NFSv4.1 trunking, the LIFs in a trunking group must reside on the same node and have home ports on the same node. The LIFs should be configured in a failover group on the same node.

About this task

A one-to-one mapping of LIFs and NICs yields the greatest performance gain but is not required to enable trunking. Having at least two NICs installed can offer a performance benefit, but it is not required.

All LIFs in the trunking group should belong to the same failover group. Note that when the LIFs are configured in a failover group on the same node, a controller failover on that node can cause the LIFs to go offline. If the LIFs are not configured in a failover group on the same node and failover to another node, then trunking will no longer function.

You should adjust the trunking failover group any time you add or remove connections (and underlying NICs) from a failover group.

Before you begin

- You must know the port names associated with the NICs to create a failover group.
- The ports must all be on the same node.

Steps

1. Verify the names and status of the network ports you plan to use:

```
network port show
```

Learn more about `network port show` in the [ONTAP command reference](#).

2. Create a trunking failover group or modify an existing one for trunking:

```
network interface failover-groups create -vserver <svm_name> -failover-group <failover_group_name> -targets <ports_list>
```

```
network interface failover-groups modify -vserver <svm_name> -failover-group <failover_group_name> -targets <ports_list>
```



It is not a requirement to have a failover group, but it is strongly recommended.

- `<svm_name>` is the name of the SVM containing the NFS server.
- `<ports_list>` is the list of ports that will be added to the failover group.

Ports are added in the format `<node_name>:<port_number>`, for example, `node1:e0c`.

The following command creates failover group `fg3` for SVM `vs1` and adds three ports:

```
network interface failover-groups create -vserver vs1 -failover-group fg3 -targets cluster1-01:e0c,cluster1-01:e0d,cluster1-01:e0e
```

Learn more about [failover groups](#).

3. Create additional LIFs for members of the trunking group as needed:

```
network interface create -vserver <svm_name> -lif <lif_name> -home-node <node_name> -home-port <port_name> -address <IP_address> -netmask <IP_address> [-service-policy <policy>] [-auto-revert <true|false>]
```

- `-home-node` - the node to which the LIF returns when the network interface revert command is run on the LIF.

You can specify whether the LIF should automatically revert to the home-node and home-port with the `-auto-revert` option.

- `-home-port` is the physical or logical port to which the LIF returns when the network interface revert command is run on the LIF.
- You can specify an IP address with the `-address` and `-netmask` options.
- When you assign IP addresses manually (without using a subnet), you might need to configure a default route to a gateway if there are clients or domain controllers on a different IP subnet. The `network route create` command page contains information about creating a static route within an SVM. Learn more about `network route create` in the [ONTAP command reference](#).
- `-service-policy` - the service policy for the LIF. If no policy is specified, a default policy will be assigned automatically. Use the `network interface service-policy show` command to review available service policies.

Learn more about `network interface service-policy show` in the [ONTAP command reference](#).

- `-auto-revert` - specify whether a data LIF is automatically reverted to its home node under circumstances such as startup, changes to the status of the management database, or when the network connection is made. **The default setting is false**, but you can set it to true depending on network management policies in your environment.

Repeat this step for each additional LIF needed in the trunking group.

The following command creates `lif-A` for the SVM `vs1`, on port `e0c` of the node `cluster1_01`:

```
network interface create -vserver vs1 -lif lif-A -service-policy default-intercluster -home-node cluster1_01 -home-port e0c -address 192.0.2.0
```

Learn more about [LIF creation](#).

4. Verify that the LIFs were created:

```
network interface show
```

5. Verify that the configured IP address is reachable:

To verify an...	Use...
IPv4 address	<code>network ping</code>
IPv6 address	<code>network ping6</code>

Related information

- [network ping](#)
- [network interface](#)

Modify ONTAP volume export policies

To enable clients to take advantage of trunking for existing data shares, you might have to modify export policies and rules, and the volumes to which they are attached. There are different export requirements for Linux clients and VMware datastores.

Client export requirements:

- Linux clients must have a separate mount and a separate mount point for each trunking connection (that is, for each LIF).

If you are upgrading to ONTAP 9.14.1 and you have already exported a volume, you can continue to use that volume in a trunking group.

- VMware clients require only a single mount point for an exported volume, with multiple LIFs specified.

VMware clients require root access in the export policy.

Steps

1. Verify that an existing export policy is in place:

```
vserver export-policy show
```

2. Verify that the existing export policy rules are appropriate for the trunking configuration:

```
vserver export-policy rule show -policyname policy_name
```

In particular, verify that the `-clientmatch` parameter correctly identifies the trunking-capable Linux or VMware clients that will mount the export.

If adjustments are necessary, modify the rule using the `vserver export-policy rule modify` command or create a new rule:

```
vserver export-policy rule create -vserver svm_name -policyname policy_name -ruleindex integer -protocol nfs4 -clientmatch { text | "text, text, ..." } -rорule security_type -rwrule security_type -superuser security_type -anon user_ID
```

Learn more about [creating export rules](#).

3. Verify that existing exported volumes are online:

```
volume show -vserver svm_name
```

Remount ONTAP volumes or data shares for NFS trunking

To convert non-trunked client connections to trunked connections, existing mounts on Linux and VMware clients must be unmounted and remounted using information about LIFs.

Learn about [supported clients](#).



Unmounting VMware clients is disruptive for any VMs on the datastore. An alternative would be to create a new datastore enabled for trunking, and use **storage vmotion** to move your VMs from the old datastore to the new one. See your VMware documentation for details.

Linux client requirements

If you are using ONTAP 9.16.1 or later and Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 8.7 or later (for RHEL 8) or 9.2 or later (for RHEL 9) as your Linux client, only one mount point is required for the trunking group. Mount the exported volumes with this command, using the `trunkdiscovery` option:

```
mount <lif_ip>:<volume_name> </mount_path> -o trunkdiscovery,vers=4.1
```

Otherwise, a separate mount point is required for each connection in the trunking group. Mount the exported volumes with commands similar to the following, using the `max_connect` option:

```
mount <lif1_ip>:<volume_name> </mount_path1> -o vers=4.1,max_connect=16
```

```
mount <lif2_ip>:<volume_name> </mount_path2> -o vers=4.1,max_connect=16
```

The version (`vers`) value should be 4.1 or later.

The `max_connect` value corresponds to the number of connections in the trunking group.

VMware client requirements

A mount statement is required that includes an IP address for each connection in the trunking group.

Mount the exported datastore with a command similar to the following:

```
#esxcli storage nfs41 -H lif1_ip, lif2_ip -s /mnt/sh are1 -v nfs41share
```

The `-H` values should correspond to the connections in the trunking group.

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