



What to do after an ONTAP revert

ONTAP 9

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What to do after an ONTAP revert

Verify cluster and storage health after an ONTAP revert

After you revert an ONTAP cluster, you should verify that the nodes are healthy and eligible to participate in the cluster, and that the cluster is in quorum. You should also verify the status of your disks, aggregates, and volumes.

Verify cluster health

Steps

1. Verify that the nodes in the cluster are online and are eligible to participate in the cluster:

```
cluster show
```

In this example, the cluster is healthy and all nodes are eligible to participate in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> cluster show
Node                Health  Eligibility
-----
node0                true   true
node1                true   true
```

If any node is unhealthy or ineligible, check EMS logs for errors and take corrective action.

2. Set the privilege level to advanced:

```
set -privilege advanced
```

Enter `y` to continue.

3. Verify the configuration details for each RDB process.
 - The relational database epoch and database epochs should match for each node.
 - The per-ring quorum master should be the same for all nodes.

Note that each ring might have a different quorum master.

To display this RDB process...	Enter this command...
Management application	<pre>cluster ring show -unitname mgmt</pre>

To display this RDB process...	Enter this command...
Volume location database	<code>cluster ring show -unitname vldb</code>
Virtual-Interface manager	<code>cluster ring show -unitname vifmgr</code>
SAN management daemon	<code>cluster ring show -unitname bcomd</code>

This example shows the volume location database process:

```
cluster1::*> cluster ring show -unitname vldb
Node      UnitName Epoch      DB Epoch DB Trnxs Master      Online
-----
node0     vldb      154      154      14847   node0     master
node1     vldb      154      154      14847   node0     secondary
node2     vldb      154      154      14847   node0     secondary
node3     vldb      154      154      14847   node0     secondary
4 entries were displayed.
```

4. Return to the admin privilege level:

```
set -privilege admin
```

5. If you are operating in a SAN environment, verify that each node is in a SAN quorum:

```
event log show -severity informational -message-name scsiblade.*
```

The most recent scsiblade event message for each node should indicate that the scsi-blade is in quorum.

```
cluster1::*> event log show -severity informational -message-name
scsiblade.*
```

Time	Node	Severity	Event
MM/DD/YYYY TIME	node0	INFORMATIONAL	scsiblade.in.quorum: The scsi-blade ...
MM/DD/YYYY TIME	node1	INFORMATIONAL	scsiblade.in.quorum: The scsi-blade ...

Related information

[System administration](#)

Verify storage health

After you revert or downgrade a cluster, you should verify the status of your disks, aggregates, and volumes.

Steps

1. Verify disk status:

To check for...	Do this...
Broken disks	<p>a. Display any broken disks:</p> <pre>storage disk show -state broken</pre> <p>b. Remove or replace any broken disks.</p>
Disks undergoing maintenance or reconstruction	<p>a. Display any disks in maintenance, pending, or reconstructing states:</p> <pre>storage disk show -state maintenance pending reconstructing</pre> <p>b. Wait for the maintenance or reconstruction operation to finish before proceeding.</p>

2. Verify that all aggregates are online by displaying the state of physical and logical storage, including storage aggregates:

```
storage aggregate show -state !online
```

This command displays the aggregates that are *not* online. All aggregates must be online before and after performing a major upgrade or reversion.

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show -state !online
There are no entries matching your query.
```

3. Verify that all volumes are online by displaying any volumes that are *not* online:

```
volume show -state !online
```

All volumes must be online before and after performing a major upgrade or reversion.

```
cluster1::> volume show -state !online
There are no entries matching your query.
```

4. Verify that there are no inconsistent volumes:

```
volume show -is-inconsistent true
```

See the [NetApp Knowledge Base: Volume Showing WAFL Inconsistent](#) on how to address the inconsistent volumes.

Verify client access (SMB and NFS)

For the configured protocols, test access from SMB and NFS clients to verify that the cluster is accessible.

Related information

- [Disk and aggregate management](#)
- [storage disk show](#)

Enable automatic switchover for MetroCluster configurations after an ONTAP revert

After reverting an ONTAP MetroCluster configuration, you must enable automatic unplanned switchover to ensure that the MetroCluster configuration is fully operational.

Steps

1. Enable automatic unplanned switchover:

```
metrocluster modify -auto-switchover-failure-domain auso-on-cluster-disaster
```

2. Validate the MetroCluster configuration:

```
metrocluster check run
```

Enable and revert LIFs to home ports after an ONTAP revert

During a reboot, some LIFs might have been migrated to their assigned failover ports. After you revert an ONTAP cluster, you must enable and revert any LIFs that are not on their home ports.

The network interface revert command reverts a LIF that is not currently on its home port back to its home port, provided that the home port is operational. A LIF's home port is specified when the LIF is created; you can determine the home port for a LIF by using the network interface show command.

Steps

1. Display the status of all LIFs:

```
network interface show
```

This example displays the status of all LIFs for a storage virtual machine (SVM).

```
cluster1::> network interface show -vserver vs0
```

Current Is	Logical	Status	Network	Current	
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node	Port
Home					
vs0					
	data001	down/down	192.0.2.120/24	node0	e0e
true					
	data002	down/down	192.0.2.121/24	node0	e0f
true					
	data003	down/down	192.0.2.122/24	node0	e2a
true					
	data004	down/down	192.0.2.123/24	node0	e2b
true					
	data005	down/down	192.0.2.124/24	node0	e0e
false					
	data006	down/down	192.0.2.125/24	node0	e0f
false					
	data007	down/down	192.0.2.126/24	node0	e2a
false					
	data008	down/down	192.0.2.127/24	node0	e2b
false					

8 entries were displayed.

If any LIFs appear with a Status Admin status of down or with an Is home status of false, continue with the next step.

2. Enable the data LIFs:

```
network interface modify {-role data} -status-admin up
```

3. Revert LIFs to their home ports:

```
network interface revert *
```

4. Verify that all LIFs are in their home ports:

```
network interface show
```

This example shows that all LIFs for SVM vs0 are on their home ports.


```
cluster1::> network interface show -vserver vs0
```

	Logical	Status	Network	Current	
Current Is					
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node	Port
Home					
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
vs0					
	data001	up/up	192.0.2.120/24	node0	e0e
true					
	data002	up/up	192.0.2.121/24	node0	e0f
true					
	data003	up/up	192.0.2.122/24	node0	e2a
true					
	data004	up/up	192.0.2.123/24	node0	e2b
true					
	data005	up/up	192.0.2.124/24	node1	e0e
true					
	data006	up/up	192.0.2.125/24	node1	e0f
true					
	data007	up/up	192.0.2.126/24	node1	e2a
true					
	data008	up/up	192.0.2.127/24	node1	e2b
true					

8 entries were displayed.

Related information

- [network interface](#)

Enable snapshot policies after an ONTAP revert

After reverting to an earlier version of ONTAP, you must enable snapshot policies to start creating snapshots again.

You are reenabling the snapshot schedules that you disabled before you reverted to an earlier version of ONTAP.

Steps

1. Enable snapshot policies for all data SVMs:

```
volume snapshot policy modify -vserver * -enabled true
```

```
snapshot policy modify pg-rpo-hourly -enable true
```

2. For each node, enable the snapshot policy of the root volume:

```
run -node <node_name> vol options <volume_name> nosnap off
```

Verify IPv6 firewall entries after an ONTAP revert

A reversion from any version of ONTAP 9 might result in missing default IPv6 firewall entries for some services in firewall policies. You need to verify that the required firewall entries have been restored to your system.

Steps

1. Verify that all firewall policies are correct by comparing them to the default policies:

```
system services firewall policy show
```

The following example shows the default policies:

```
cluster1::*> system services firewall policy show
```

Policy	Service	Action	IP-List
-----	-----	-----	-----
cluster	dns	allow	0.0.0.0/0
	http	allow	0.0.0.0/0
	https	allow	0.0.0.0/0
	ndmp	allow	0.0.0.0/0
	ntp	allow	0.0.0.0/0
	rsh	allow	0.0.0.0/0
	snmp	allow	0.0.0.0/0
	ssh	allow	0.0.0.0/0
	telnet	allow	0.0.0.0/0
data	dns	allow	0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
	http	deny	0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
	https	deny	0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
	ndmp	allow	0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
	ntp	deny	0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
	rsh	deny	0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
.			
.			
.			

2. Manually add any missing default IPv6 firewall entries by creating a new firewall policy:

```
system services firewall policy create -policy <policy_name> -service  
ssh -action allow -ip-list <ip_list>
```

3. Apply the new policy to the LIF to allow access to a network service:

```
network interface modify -vserve <svm_name> -lif <lif_name> -firewall  
-policy <policy_name>
```

Verify user accounts that can access the Service Processor after reverting to ONTAP 9.8

In ONTAP 9.9.1 and later the `-role` parameter for user accounts is changed to `admin`. If you created user accounts on ONTAP 9.8 or earlier, upgraded to ONTAP 9.9.1 or later and then reverted back to ONTAP 9.8, the `-role` parameter is restored to its original value. You should verify that the modified values are acceptable.

During revert, if the role for an SP user has been deleted, the "rbac.spuser.role.notfound" EMS message will be logged.

For more information, see [Accounts that can access the SP](#).

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