



# **Check protocol settings on the storage system**

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# Table of Contents

- Check protocol settings on the storage system ..... 1
  - Check the NFS TCP maximum transfer size ..... 1
  - Check the iSCSI TCP read/write size ..... 1
  - Check the CIFS multiplex settings ..... 2
  - Check the FC adapter port speed ..... 2

# Check protocol settings on the storage system

## Check the NFS TCP maximum transfer size

For NFS, you can check whether the TCP maximum transfer size for reads and writes might be causing a performance issue. If you think the size is slowing performance, you can increase it.

### What you'll need

- You must have cluster administrator privileges to perform this task.
- You must use advanced privilege level commands for this task.

### Steps

1. Change to the advanced privilege level:

```
set -privilege advanced
```

2. Check the TCP maximum transfer size:

```
vserver nfs show -vserver vserver_name -instance
```

3. If the TCP maximum transfer size is too small, increase the size:

```
vserver nfs modify -vserver vserver_name -tcp-max-xfer-size integer
```

4. Return to the administrative privilege level:

```
set -privilege admin
```

### Example

The following example changes the TCP maximum transfer size of SVM1 to 1048576:

```
cluster1::*> vserver nfs modify -vserver SVM1 -tcp-max-xfer-size 1048576
```

## Check the iSCSI TCP read/write size

For iSCSI, you can check the TCP read/write size to determine if the size setting is creating a performance issue. If the size is the source of an issue, you can correct it.

### What you'll need

Advanced privilege level commands are required for this task.

### Steps

1. Change to advanced privilege level:

```
set -privilege advanced
```

2. Check the TCP window size setting:

```
vserver iscsi show -vserver,er vserver_name -instance
```

3. Modify the TCP window size setting:

```
vserver iscsi modify -vserver vserver_name -tcp-window-size integer
```

4. Return to administrative privilege:

```
set -privilege admin
```

### Example

The following example changes the TCP window size of SVM1 to 131,400 bytes:

```
cluster1::*> vserver iscsi modify -vserver vs1 -tcp-window-size 131400
```

## Check the CIFS multiplex settings

If slow CIFS network performance causes a performance issue, you can modify the multiplex settings to improve and correct it.

### Steps

1. Check the CIFS multiplex setting:

```
vserver cifs options show -vserver -vserver_name -instance
```

2. Modify the CIFS multiplex setting:

```
vserver cifs options modify -vserver -vserver_name -max-mpx integer
```

### Example

The following example changes the maximum multiplex count on SVM1 to 255:

```
cluster1:::> vserver cifs options modify -vserver SVM1 -max-mpx 255
```

## Check the FC adapter port speed

The adapter target port speed should match the speed of the device to which it connects, to optimize performance. If the port is set to autonegotiation, it can take longer to reconnect after a takeover and giveback or other interruption.

### What you'll need

All LIFs that use this adapter as their home port must be offline.

### Steps

1. Take the adapter offline:

```
network fcp adapter modify -node nodename -adapter adapter -state down
```

2. Check the maximum speed of the port adapter:

```
fcp adapter show -instance
```

3. Change the port speed, if necessary:

```
network fcp adapter modify -node nodename -adapter adapter -speed  
{1|2|4|8|10|16|auto}
```

4. Bring the adapter online:

```
network fcp adapter modify -node nodename -adapter adapter -state up
```

5. Bring all the LIFs on the adapter online:

```
network interface modify -vserver * -lif * { -home-node node1 -home-port e0c }  
-status-admin up
```

### Example

The following example changes the port speed of adapter 0d on node1 to 2 Gbps:

```
cluster1::> network fcp adapter modify -node node1 -adapter 0d -speed 2
```

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