



Verify special configurations

ONTAP 9

NetApp
March 29, 2023

This PDF was generated from https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/upgrade/concept_special_configurations_post_checks.html on March 29, 2023. Always check docs.netapp.com for the latest.

Table of Contents

- Verify special configurations 1
 - Post upgrade checks for special configurations 1
 - Verifying your network configuration after upgrade 1
 - Verify networking and storage status for MetroCluster configurations 1
 - Verify the SAN configuration after an upgrade 4
 - Reconfiguring KMIP server connections after upgrading to ONTAP 9.3 or later 5
 - Relocating moved load-sharing mirror source volumes 5
 - Resuming SnapMirror operations 5
 - Setting the desired NT ACL permissions display level for NFS clients 6
 - Enforcing SHA-2 on administrator account passwords 7
 - Change in user accounts that can access the Service Processor 8
 - Remove EMS LIF service from network service policies 8

Verify special configurations

Post upgrade checks for special configurations

If your cluster is configured with any of the following features you might need to perform additional steps after you upgrade.

| Ask yourself... | If your answer is yes, then do this... |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Did I upgrade to ONTAP 9.8 or later from ONTAP 9.7 or earlier | Verify your network configuration Remove the EMS LIF service from network service policies that do not provide reachability to the EMS destination |
| Do I have a MetroCluster configuration? | Verify your networking and storage status |
| Do I have a SAN configuration? | Verify your SAN configuration |
| Am I using NetApp Storage Encryption and I upgraded to ONTAP 9.3 or later? | Reconfigure KMIP server connections |
| Do I have load-sharing mirrors? | Relocate moved load-sharing mirror source volumes |
| Am I using SnapMirror? | Resume SnapMirror operations |
| Did I upgrade from ONTAP 8.3.0? | Set the desired NT ACL permissions display level for NFS clients |
| Do I have administrator accounts created prior to ONTAP 9.0? | Enforce SHA-2 on administrator passwords |
| Do I have user accounts for Service Processor (SP) access created prior to ONTAP 9.9.1? | Verify the change in accounts that can access the Service Processor |

Verifying your network configuration after upgrade

ONTAP 9.8 and later automatically monitors layer 2 reachability. After you upgrade from ONTAP 9.7x or earlier to ONTAP 9.8 or later, you should verify that each .network port has reachability to its expected broadcast domain.

1. Verify each port has reachability to its expected domain:`network port reachability show -detail`

A reachability-status of ok indicates that the port has layer 2 reachability to its assigned domain.

Verify networking and storage status for MetroCluster configurations

After performing an update in a MetroCluster configuration, you should verify the status of the LIFs, aggregates, and volumes for each cluster.

1. Verify the LIF status: `network interface show`

In normal operation, LIFs for source SVMs must have an admin status of up and be located on their home nodes. LIFs for destination SVMs are not required to be up or located on their home nodes. In switchover, all LIFs have an admin status of up, but they do not need to be located on their home nodes.

```
cluster1::> network interface show
```

| | Logical | Status | Network | Current | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------|
| Current Is | | | | | |
| Vserver | Interface | Admin/Oper | Address/Mask | Node | Port |
| Home | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | |
| ----- | | | | | |
| Cluster | | | | | |
| | cluster1-a1_clus1 | up/up | 192.0.2.1/24 | cluster1-01 | e2a |
| true | | | | | |
| | cluster1-a1_clus2 | up/up | 192.0.2.2/24 | cluster1-01 | e2b |
| true | | | | | |
| cluster1-01 | | | | | |
| | clus_mgmt | up/up | 198.51.100.1/24 | cluster1-01 | e3a |
| true | | | | | |
| | cluster1-a1_inet4_intercluster1 | up/up | 198.51.100.2/24 | cluster1-01 | e3c |
| true | | | | | |
| | ... | | | | |

27 entries were displayed.

2. Verify the state of the aggregates: `storage aggregate show -state !online`

This command displays any aggregates that are *not* online. In normal operation, all aggregates located at the local site must be online. However, if the MetroCluster configuration is in switchover, root aggregates at the disaster recovery site are permitted to be offline.

This example shows a cluster in normal operation:

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

This example shows a cluster in switchover, in which the root aggregates at the disaster recovery site are offline:

```
cluster1::> storage aggregate show -state !online
Aggregate      Size Available Used% State  #Vols  Nodes      RAID
Status
-----
-----
aggr0_b1
                0B          0B    0% offline    0 cluster2-01
raid_dp,
mirror
degraded
aggr0_b2
                0B          0B    0% offline    0 cluster2-02
raid_dp,
mirror
degraded
2 entries were displayed.
```

3. Verify the state of the volumes: `volume show -state !online`

This command displays any volumes that are *not* online.

If the MetroCluster configuration is in normal operation (it is not in switchover state), the output should show all volumes owned by the cluster's secondary SVMs (those with the SVM name appended with "-mc").

Those volumes come online only in the event of a switchover.

This example shows a cluster in normal operation, in which the volumes at the disaster recovery site are not online.

```
cluster1::> volume show -state !online
(volume show)
Vserver   Volume      Aggregate   State   Type   Size
Available Used%
-----
vs2-mc    vol1        aggr1_b1    -       RW     -
-         -
vs2-mc    root_vs2    aggr0_b1    -       RW     -
-         -
vs2-mc    vol2        aggr1_b1    -       RW     -
-         -
vs2-mc    vol3        aggr1_b1    -       RW     -
-         -
vs2-mc    vol4        aggr1_b1    -       RW     -
-         -
5 entries were displayed.
```

4. Verify that there are no inconsistent volumes: `volume show -is-inconsistent true`

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

Verify the SAN configuration after an upgrade

If you are upgrading in a SAN environment, then after the upgrade, you should verify that each initiator that was connected to a LIF before the upgrade has successfully reconnected to the LIF.

1. Verify that each initiator is connected to the correct LIF.

You should compare the list of initiators to the list you made during the upgrade preparation.

| For... | Enter... |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| iSCSI | <code>iscsi initiator show -fields igroup,initiator-name,tpgroup</code> |
| FC | <code>fcp initiator show -fields igroup,wwpn,lif</code> |

Reconfiguring KMIP server connections after upgrading to ONTAP 9.3 or later

After performing an upgrade to ONTAP 9.3 or later, you must reconfigure your external key management (KMIP) server connections.

1. Configure the key manager connectivity: `security key-manager setup`
2. Add your KMIP servers: `security key-manager add -address key_management_server_ip_address`
3. Verify that KMIP servers are connected: `security key-manager show -status`
4. Query the key servers: `security key-manager query`
5. Create a new authentication key and passphrase: `security key-manager create-key -prompt -for-key true`

The passphrase must have a minimum of 32 characters.

6. Query the new authentication key: `security key-manager query`
7. Assign the new authentication key to your self-encrypting disks (SEDs): `storage encryption disk modify -disk disk_ID -data-key-id key_ID`



Make sure you are using the new authentication key from your query.

8. If needed, assign a FIPS key to the SEDs: `storage encryption disk modify -disk disk_id -fips-key-id fips_authentication_key_id`

If your security setup requires you to use different keys for data authentication and FIPS 140-2 authentication, you should create a separate key for each. If that is not the case, you can use the same authentication key for FIPS compliance that you use for data access.

Relocating moved load-sharing mirror source volumes

After successfully completing a nondisruptive upgrade, you can move load-sharing mirror source volumes back to the locations they were in originally before the upgrade.

1. Identify the location to which you are moving the load-sharing mirror source volume by using the record you created before moving the load-sharing mirror source volume.
2. Move the load-sharing mirror source volume back to its original location by using the volume move start command.

Resuming SnapMirror operations

After completing a nondisruptive upgrade, you must resume any SnapMirror relationships that were suspended.

Existing SnapMirror relationships must have been suspended by using the `snapmirror quiesce` command, and the cluster must have been nondisruptively upgraded.

1. Resume transfers for each SnapMirror relationship that was previously quiesced: `snapmirror resume *`

This command resumes the transfers for all quiesced SnapMirror relationships.

2. Verify that the SnapMirror operations have resumed: `snapmirror show`

```
cluster1::> snapmirror show
```

| Source | | Destination | Mirror | Relationship | Total | | |
|---------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|---------|-------|
| Last | | | | | | | |
| Path | Type | Path | State | Status | Progress | Healthy | |
| Updated | | | | | | | |
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| ----- | | | | | | | |
| cluster1-vs1:dp_src1 | | | | | | | |
| | DP | cluster1-vs2:dp_dst1 | | | | | |
| | | | Snapmirrored | | | | |
| | | | Idle | | - | true | - |
| cluster1-vs1:xdp_src1 | | | | | | | |
| | XDP | cluster1-vs2:xdp_dst1 | | | | | |
| | | | Snapmirrored | | | | |
| | | | Idle | | - | true | - |
| cluster1://cluster1-vs1/ls_src1 | | | | | | | |
| | LS | cluster1://cluster1-vs1/ls_mr1 | | | | | |
| | | | Snapmirrored | | | | |
| | | | Idle | | - | true | - |
| | | cluster1://cluster1-vs1/ls_mr2 | | | | | |
| | | | Snapmirrored | | | | |
| | | | Idle | | - | true | - |

4 entries were displayed.

For each SnapMirror relationship, verify that the Relationship Status is **Idle**. If the status is **Transferring**, wait for the SnapMirror transfer to complete, and then reenter the command to verify that the status has changed to **Idle**.

For each SnapMirror relationship that is configured to run on a schedule, you should verify that the first scheduled SnapMirror transfer completes successfully.

Setting the desired NT ACL permissions display level for NFS clients

After upgrading from ONTAP 8.3.0, the default handling for displaying NT ACL permissions to NFS clients has changed. You should check the setting and change it to the desired setting for your environment if necessary. This task does not apply if you are upgrading from ONTAP 8.3.1 or later.

In multiprotocol environments, ONTAP displays to NFS clients the permissions of NTFS security-style files and directories based on the access granted by the NT ACL to any user. In ONTAP 8.3.0, ONTAP by default displayed to NFS clients the permission based on the maximum access granted by the NT ACL. After upgrading, the default setting changes to display permissions based on the minimum access granted by the NT ACL. This change applies to new and existing storage virtual machines (SVMs).

1. Set the privilege level to advanced: `set -privilege advanced`
2. Check the setting for displaying NT ACL permissions for NFS clients: `vserver nfs show -vserver vserver_name -fields ntaccl-display-permissive-perms`

After upgrading from 8.3.0, the value for this new parameter is disabled, meaning ONTAP displays the minimum permissions.
3. If you prefer to display the maximum permissions, change the setting individually for each SVM as desired: `vserver nfs modify -vserver vserver_name -ntaccl-display-permissive-perms enabled`
4. Verify that the change took effect: `vserver nfs show -vserver vserver_name -fields ntaccl-display-permissive-perms`
5. Return to the admin privilege level: `set -privilege admin`

Enforcing SHA-2 on administrator account passwords

Administrator accounts created prior to ONTAP 9.0 continue to use MD5 passwords after the upgrade, until the passwords are manually changed. MD5 is less secure than SHA-2. Therefore, after upgrading, you should prompt users of MD5 accounts to change their passwords to use the default SHA-512 hash function.

The password hash functionality enables you to do the following:

- Display user accounts that match the specified hash function.
- Expire accounts that use a specified hash function (for example, MD5), forcing the users to change their passwords in their next login.
- Lock accounts whose passwords use the specified hash function.
- When reverting to a release earlier than ONTAP 9, reset the cluster administrator's own password for it to be compatible with the hash function (MD5) that is supported by the earlier release.

ONTAP accepts pre-hashed SHA-2 passwords only by using NetApp Manageability SDK (`security-login-create` and `security-login-modify-password`).

Manageability enhancements

1. Migrate the MD5 administrator accounts to the SHA-512 password hash function:
 - a. Expire all MD5 administrator accounts: `security login expire-password -vserver * -username * -hash-function md5`

Doing so forces MD5 account users to change their passwords upon next login.

- b. Ask users of MD5 accounts to log in through a console or SSH session.

The system detects that the accounts are expired and prompts users to change their passwords. SHA-512 is used by default for the changed passwords.

2. For MD5 accounts whose users do not log in to change their passwords within a period of time, force the account migration:
 - a. Lock accounts that still use the MD5 hash function (advanced privilege level):

```
security login expire-password -vserver * -username * -hash-function md5 -lock-after integer
```

After the number of days specified by `-lock-after`, users cannot access their MD5 accounts.
 - b. Unlock the accounts when the users are ready to change their passwords:

```
security login unlock -vserver vservice_name -username user_name
```
 - c. Have users log in to their accounts through a console or SSH session and change their passwords when the system prompts them to do so.

Change in user accounts that can access the Service Processor

If you created user accounts in ONTAP 9.8 and earlier releases that can access the Service Processor (SP) with a non-admin role and you upgrade to ONTAP 9.9.1 or later, any non-admin value in the `-role` parameter is modified to `admin`.

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

Remove EMS LIF service from network service policies

If you have Event Management System (EMS) messages set up before you upgrade from ONTAP 9.7 or earlier to ONTAP 9.8 or later, after the upgrade, your EMS messages might not be delivered.

During the upgrade, `management-ems`, which is the EMS LIF service, is added to all existing service policies. This allows EMS messages to be sent from any of the LIFs associated with any of the service policies. If the selected LIF does not have reachability to the event notification destination, the message is not delivered.

To prevent this, after the upgrade, you should remove the EMS LIF service from the network service policies that do not provide reachability to the destination.

Steps

1. Identify the LIFs and associated network service policies through which EMS messages can be sent:

```
network interface show -fields service-policy -services management-ems
```

| vserver | lif | service-policy |
|-----------|---------------|----------------------|
| cluster-1 | cluster_mgmt | |
| | | default-management |
| cluster-1 | node1-mgmt | |
| | | default-management |
| cluster-1 | node2-mgmt | |
| | | default-management |
| cluster-1 | inter_cluster | |
| | | default-intercluster |

4 entries were displayed.

2. Check each LIF for connectivity to the EMS destination:

```
network ping -lif lif_name -vserver svm_name -destination destination_address
```

Perform this on each node.

Examples

```
cluster-1::> network ping -lif node1-mgmt -vserver cluster-1
-destination 10.10.10.10
10.10.10.10 is alive

cluster-1::> network ping -lif inter_cluster -vserver cluster-1
-destination 10.10.10.10
no answer from 10.10.10.10
```

3. Enter advanced privilege level:

```
set advanced
```

4. For the LIFs that do not have reachability, remove the management-ems LIF service from the corresponding service policies:

```
network interface service-policy remove-service -vserver svm_name -policy
service_policy_name -service management-ems
```

5. Verify that the management-ems LIF is now only associated with the LIFs that provide reachability to the EMS destination:

```
network interface show -fields service-policy -services management-ems
```

Related Links

[LIFs and service policies in ONTAP 9.6 and later](#)

Copyright information

Copyright © 2023 NetApp, Inc. All Rights Reserved. Printed in the U.S. No part of this document covered by copyright may be reproduced in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or storage in an electronic retrieval system—without prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Software derived from copyrighted NetApp material is subject to the following license and disclaimer:

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY NETAPP “AS IS” AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL NETAPP BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

NetApp reserves the right to change any products described herein at any time, and without notice. NetApp assumes no responsibility or liability arising from the use of products described herein, except as expressly agreed to in writing by NetApp. The use or purchase of this product does not convey a license under any patent rights, trademark rights, or any other intellectual property rights of NetApp.

The product described in this manual may be protected by one or more U.S. patents, foreign patents, or pending applications.

LIMITED RIGHTS LEGEND: Use, duplication, or disclosure by the government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (b)(3) of the Rights in Technical Data -Noncommercial Items at DFARS 252.227-7013 (FEB 2014) and FAR 52.227-19 (DEC 2007).

Data contained herein pertains to a commercial product and/or commercial service (as defined in FAR 2.101) and is proprietary to NetApp, Inc. All NetApp technical data and computer software provided under this Agreement is commercial in nature and developed solely at private expense. The U.S. Government has a non-exclusive, non-transferrable, nonsublicensable, worldwide, limited irrevocable license to use the Data only in connection with and in support of the U.S. Government contract under which the Data was delivered. Except as provided herein, the Data may not be used, disclosed, reproduced, modified, performed, or displayed without the prior written approval of NetApp, Inc. United States Government license rights for the Department of Defense are limited to those rights identified in DFARS clause 252.227-7015(b) (FEB 2014).

Trademark information

NETAPP, the NETAPP logo, and the marks listed at <http://www.netapp.com/TM> are trademarks of NetApp, Inc. Other company and product names may be trademarks of their respective owners.