



What should I do after my upgrade?

ONTAP 9

NetApp
May 08, 2021

This PDF was generated from https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap/upgrade/task_verify_cluster_after_upgrade.html on May 08, 2021. Always check docs.netapp.com for the latest.

Table of Contents

- What to do after upgrading 1
 - Post-upgrade cluster verification 1
 - Verfiy all LIFS are on home ports after upgrade 3
 - Post upgrade checks for special configurations..... 5
 - When you need to update the Disk Qualification Package 13

What to do after upgrading

After upgrading your ONTAP software, there are several tasks you should perform to verify your cluster readiness.

Post-upgrade cluster verification

After you upgrade you should verify your cluster version, cluster health, and storage health.

Verify cluster version

After all of the HA pairs have been upgraded, you must use the version command to verify that all of the nodes are running the target release.

The cluster version is the lowest version of ONTAP running on any node in the cluster. If the cluster version is not the target ONTAP release, you can upgrade your cluster.

1. Verify that the cluster version is the target ONTAP release: `version`
2. If the cluster version is not the target ONTAP release, you can verify the upgrade status of all nodes: `system node upgrade-revert show`

Verify cluster health

After you upgrade a cluster, you should verify that the nodes are healthy and eligible to participate in the cluster, and that the cluster is in quorum.

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

```
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`
3. Enter `y` to continue.
4. 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	<code>cluster ring show -unitname mgmt</code>
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.
```

1. If you are operating in a SAN environment, verify that each node is in a SAN quorum: `event log show -messageName scsiblade.*`

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

```
cluster1::*> event log show -messageName 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 ...
```

2. Return to the admin privilege level: `set -privilege admin`

Related information

[System administration](#)

Verify storage health

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

1. Verify disk status:

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

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`

If any inconsistent volumes are returned, you must contact NetApp Support before you precede with the upgrade.

Related information

[Disk and aggregate management](#)

Verfiy all LIFS are on home ports after upgrade

During a reboot, some LIFs might have been migrated to their assigned failover ports. After you upgrade a 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.

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
```

	Logical	Status	Network	Current	
Current Is					
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node	Port
Home					
vs0					
true	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
false	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

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`

```
cluster1::> network interface modify {-role data} -status-admin up
```

8 entries were modified.

3. Revert LIFs to their home ports: `network interface revert *`

This command reverts all LIFs back to their home ports.

```
cluster1::> network interface revert *
8 entries were acted on.
```

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
Current Is
Vserver   Logical   Status   Network   Current
Home      Interface Admin/Oper Address/Mask Node      Port
-----
vs0
true      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.
```

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

Ask yourself...	If your answer is yes, then do this...
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

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

```

Current Is	Logical	Status	Network	Current	
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`

If any inconsistent volumes are returned, you must contact NetApp Support before you precede with the upgrade.

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 vserver_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.

When you need to update the Disk Qualification Package

The Disk Qualification Package (DQP) adds full support for newly qualified drives. Before you update drive firmware or add new drive types or sizes to a cluster, you must update the DQP. A best practice is to also update the DQP regularly; for example, every quarter or semi-annually.

You need to download and install the DQP in the following situations:

- Whenever you add a new drive type or size to the node

For example, if you already have 1-TB drives and add 2-TB drives, you need to check for the latest DQP update.

- Whenever you update the disk firmware
- Whenever newer disk firmware or DQP files are available
- Whenever you upgrade to a new version of ONTAP.

The DQP is not updated as part of an ONTAP upgrade.

Related information

[NetApp Downloads: Disk Qualification Package](#)

[NetApp Downloads: Disk Drive Firmware](#)

Copyright Information

Copyright © 2021 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.

RESTRICTED RIGHTS LEGEND: Use, duplication, or disclosure by the government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (c)(1)(ii) of the Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software clause at DFARS 252.277-7103 (October 1988) and FAR 52-227-19 (June 1987).

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.