

Replace CN1610 cluster switches with Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches

Cluster and storage switches

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Replace CN1610 cluster switches with Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches

You must be aware of certain configuration information, port connections, and cabling requirements when you replace CN1610 cluster switches with Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches.

- The following cluster switches are supported:
 - NetApp CN1610
 - Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V
- The cluster switches support the following node connections:
 - NetApp CN1610: ports 0/1 through 0/12 (10 GbE)
 - Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V: ports e1/1-30 (40/100 GbE)
- The cluster switches use the following inter-switch link (ISL) ports:
 - NetApp CN1610: ports 0/13 through 0/16 (10 GbE)
 - Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V: ports e1/31-32 (40/100 GbE)
- The Hardware Universe contains information about supported cabling to Nexus 3132Q-V switches:
 - Nodes with 10 GbE cluster connections require QSFP to SFP+ optical fiber breakout cables or QSFP to SFP+ copper breakout cables
 - Nodes with 40/100 GbE cluster connections require supported QSFP/QSFP28 optical modules with optical fiber cables or QSFP/QSFP28 copper direct-attach cables
- The appropriate ISL cabling is as follows:
 - Beginning: For CN1610 to CN1610 (SFP+ to SFP+), four SFP+ optical fiber or copper direct-attach cables
 - Interim: For CN1610 to Nexus 3132Q-V (QSFP to four SFP+ breakout), one QSFP to SFP+ optical fiber or copper breakout cable
 - Final: For Nexus 3132Q-V to Nexus 3132Q-V (QSFP28 to QSFP28), two QSFP28 optical fiber or copper direct-attach cables
- NetApp twinax cables are not compatible with Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V switches.

If your current CN1610 configuration uses NetApp twinax cables for cluster-node-to-switch connections or ISL connections and you want to continue using twinax in your environment, you need to procure Cisco twinax cables. Alternatively, you can use optical fiber cables for both the ISL connections and the cluster-node-to-switch connections.

 On Nexus 3132Q-V switches, you can operate QSFP/QSFP28 ports as either 40/100 Gb Ethernet or 4x 10 Gb Ethernet modes.

By default, there are 32 ports in the 40/100 Gb Ethernet mode. These 40 Gb Ethernet ports are numbered in a 2-tuple naming convention. For example, the second 40 Gb Ethernet port is numbered as 1/2. The process of changing the configuration from 40 Gb Ethernet to 10 Gb Ethernet is called *breakout* and the process of changing the configuration from 10 Gb Ethernet to 40 Gb Ethernet is called *breakin*. When you break out a 40/100 Gb Ethernet port into 10 Gb Ethernet ports, the resulting ports are numbered using a 3-tuple naming convention. For example, the breakout ports of the second 40 Gb Ethernet port are numbered as 1/2/1, 1/2/2, 1/2/3, and 1/2/4.

On the left side of Nexus 3132Q-V switches is a set of four SFP+ ports multiplexed to the first QSFP port.

By default, the reference configuration file (RCF) is structured to use the first QSFP port.

You can make four SFP+ ports active instead of a QSFP port for Nexus 3132Q-V switches by using the hardware profile front portmode sfp-plus command. Similarly, you can reset Nexus 3132Q-V switches to use a QSFP port instead of four SFP+ ports by using the hardware profile front portmode qsfp command.



When you use the first four SFP+ ports, it will disable the first 40GbE QSFP port.

• You must have configured some of the ports on Nexus 3132Q-V switches to run at 10 GbE or 40/100 GbE.

You can break out the first six ports into 4x 10 GbE mode by using the interface breakout module 1 port 1-6 map 10g-4x command. Similarly, you can regroup the first six QSFP+ ports from breakout configuration by using the no interface breakout module 1 port 1-6 map 10g-4x command.

- You must have done the planning, migration, and read the required documentation on 10 GbE and 40/100 GbE connectivity from nodes to Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches.
- The ONTAP and NX-OS versions that are supported in this procedure are listed on the Cisco Ethernet Switches page.
- The ONTAP and FASTPATH versions that are supported in this procedure are listed on the NetApp CN1601 and CN1610 Switches page.

How to replace CN1610 cluster switches with Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches

To replace the existing CN1610 cluster switches in a cluster with Cisco Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches, you must perform a specific sequence of tasks.

About this task

The examples in this procedure use four nodes: Two nodes use four 10 GbE cluster interconnect ports: e0a, e0b, e0c, and e0d. The other two nodes use two 40/100 GbE cluster interconnect fiber cables: e4a and e4e. The Hardware Universe has information about the cluster fiber cables on your platforms.

The examples in this procedure use the following switch and node nomenclature:

- The command outputs might vary depending on different releases of ONTAP software.
- The CN1610 switches to be replaced are CL1 and CL2.
- The Nexus 3132Q-V switches to replace the CN1610 switches are C1 and C2.
- n1_clus1 is the first cluster logical interface (LIF) that is connected to cluster switch 1 (CL1 or C1) for node n1.
- n1 clus2 is the first cluster LIF that is connected to cluster switch 2 (CL2 or C2) for node n1.
- n1_clus3 is the second LIF that is connected to cluster switch 2 (CL2 or C2) for node n1.
- n1_clus4 is the second LIF that is connected to cluster switch 1 (CL1 or C1) for node n1. The nodes are n1, n2, n3, and n4.
- The number of 10 GbE and 40/100 GbE ports are defined in the reference configuration files (RCFs) available on the Cisco® Cluster Network Switch Reference Configuration File Download page.

This procedure covers the following scenario:

- The cluster starts with two nodes connected to two CN1610 cluster switches.
- Cluster switch CL2 to be replaced by C2 (Steps 2 22)
 - Traffic on all cluster ports and LIFs on all nodes connected to CL2 are migrated onto the first cluster ports and LIFs connected to CL1.
 - Disconnect cabling from all cluster ports on all nodes connected to CL2, and then use supported breakout cabling to reconnect the ports to new cluster switch C2.
 - Disconnect cabling between ISL ports CL1 and CL2, and then use supported breakout cabling to reconnect the ports from CL1 to C2.
 - Traffic on all cluster ports and LIFs connected to C2 on all nodes is reverted.
- Cluster switch CL1 to be replaced by C1 (Steps 23 43)
 - Traffic on all cluster ports and LIFs on all nodes connected to CL1 are migrated onto the second cluster ports and LIFs connected to C2.
 - Disconnect cabling from all cluster ports on all nodes connected to CL1, and then use supported breakout cabling to reconnect the ports to new cluster switch C1.
 - Disconnect cabling between ISL ports CL1 and C2, and then use supported breakout cabling to reconnect the ports from C1 to C2.
 - Traffic on all migrated cluster ports and LIFs connected to C1 on all nodes is reverted.



The procedure requires the use of both ONTAP commands and Cisco Nexus 3000 Series Switches commands; ONTAP commands are used unless otherwise indicated.

Steps

1. If AutoSupport is enabled on this cluster, suppress automatic case creation by invoking an AutoSupport message:

```
system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all - message MAINT=xh
```

x is the duration of the maintenance window in hours.



The AutoSupport message notifies technical support of this maintenance task so that automatic case creation is suppressed during the maintenance window.

2. Display information about the devices in your configuration: network device-discovery show

The following example displays how many cluster interconnect interfaces have been configured in each node for each cluster interconnect switch:

	Local	Discovered		
Node	Port	Device	Interface	Platform
n1	 /cdp			
	e0a	CL1	0/1	CN1610
	e0b	CL2	0/1	CN1610
	e0c	CL2	0/2	CN1610
	e0d	CL1	0/2	CN1610
n2	/cdp			
	e0a	CL1	0/3	CN1610
	e0b	CL2	0/3	CN1610
	e0c	CL2	0/4	CN1610
	e0d	CL1	0/4	CN1610

- 3. Determine the administrative or operational status for each cluster interface.
 - a. Display the cluster network port attributes: network port show

The following example displays the network port attributes on a system:

cluste		work port sl port show)	how -r	ole cl	uster		
Node:	n1						
		Broadcast			Speed (Mbps)		
Port Status	-	Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Open	Status	Health
e0a	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	-
e0b	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	-
e0c	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	-
e0d	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	-
Node:	n2						
		Broadcast			Speed (Mbps)	Health	Ignore
Port	IPspace	Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Open	Status	Health
Status	5						
e0a	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	_	_
		cluster	up	9000		_	_
		cluster	_	9000			_
	cluster		_	9000		_	_
	cluster		up	9000	auto/10000	-	-

b. Display information about the logical interfaces: network interface show

The following example displays the general information about all of the LIFs on your system:

<pre>cluster::*> network interface show -role cluster</pre>									
	Logical	Status	Network	Current		Is			
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node	Port	Home			
Cluster									
	n1_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.1/24	n1	e0a	true			
	n1_clus2 up/up 10.10.0.2/24 n1 e0b true								
	n1_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.3/24	n1	e0c	true			
	n1_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.4/24	n1	e0d	true			
	n2_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.5/24	n2	e0a	true			
	n2_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.6/24	n2	e0b	true			
	n2_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.7/24	n2	e0c	true			
n2_clus4 up/up 10.10.0.8/24 n2 e0d true									
8 entrie	8 entries were displayed.								

C. Display information about the discovered cluster switches : system cluster-switch show

The following example displays the cluster switches that are known to the cluster, along with their management IP addresses:

Switch	Type	Address	Model
 CL1	cluster-network	10.10.1.101	CN1610
Serial Number: 01234567			
Is Monitored: true			
Reason:			
Software Version: 1.2.0.7			
Version Source: ISDP			
CL2	cluster-network	10.10.1.102	CN1610
Serial Number: 01234568			
Is Monitored: true			
Reason:			
Software Version: 1.2.0.7			
Version Source: ISDP			

4. Set the -auto-revert parameter to false on cluster LIFs clus1 and clus4 on both nodes: network interface modify

```
cluster::*> network interface modify -vserver node1 -lif clus1 -auto
-revert false
cluster::*> network interface modify -vserver node1 -lif clus4 -auto
-revert false
cluster::*> network interface modify -vserver node2 -lif clus1 -auto
-revert false
cluster::*> network interface modify -vserver node2 -lif clus4 -auto
-revert false
```

5. Verify that the appropriate RCF and image are installed on the new 3132Q-V switches as necessary for your requirements, and make any essential site customizations, such as users and passwords, network addresses, and so on.

You must prepare both switches at this time. If you need to upgrade the RCF and image, follow these steps:

- a. See the Cisco Ethernet Switches page on NetApp Support Site.
- b. Note your switch and the required software versions in the table on that page.
- c. Download the appropriate version of the RCF.
- d. Click **CONTINUE** on the **Description** page, accept the license agreement, and then follow the instructions on the **Download** page to download the RCF.
- e. Download the appropriate version of the image software.

Cisco® Cluster and Management Network Switch Reference Configuration File Download

6. Migrate the LIFs associated with the second CN1610 switch to be replaced: network interface migrate



You must migrate the cluster LIFs from a connection to the node, either through the service processor or node management interface, which owns the cluster LIF being migrated.

The following example shows n1 and n2, but LIF migration must be done on all the nodes:

```
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver Cluster -lif n1_clus2
-destination-node n1 -destination-port e0a
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver Cluster -lif n1_clus3
-destination-node n1 -destination-port e0d
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver Cluster -lif n2_clus2
-destination-node n2 -destination-port e0a
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver Cluster -lif n2_clus3
-destination-node n2 -destination-port e0d
```

7. Verify the cluster's health: network interface show

The following example shows the result of the previous network interface migrate command:

```
cluster::*> network interface show -role cluster
     (network interface show)
      Logical
                                  Current Current Is
              Status Network
Vserver Interface Admin/Oper Address/Mask
                                   Node
                                          Port
                                                 Home
Cluster
      n1 clus1 up/up
                       10.10.0.1/24
                                          e0a
                                   n1
                                                true
      n1 clus2 up/up
                       10.10.0.2/24
                                   n1
                                         e0a
                                                 false
      n1 clus3 up/up
                      10.10.0.3/24
                                         e0d
                                   n1
                                                false
      n1 clus4 up/up
                       10.10.0.4/24
                                         e0d
                                   n1
                                                true
      n2 clus1 up/up
                       10.10.0.5/24
                                   n2
                                         e0a
                                                true
      n2_clus2 up/up
                       10.10.0.6/24
                                   n2
                                         e0a
                                                 false
      n2 clus3 up/up
                      10.10.0.7/24
                                         e0d
                                   n2
                                                 false
      n2 clus4 up/up
                       10.10.0.8/24
                                         e0d
                                   n2
                                                 true
8 entries were displayed.
```

8. Shut down the cluster interconnect ports that are physically connected to switch CL2: network port modify

The following commands shut down the specified ports on n1 and n2, but the ports must be shut down on all nodes:

```
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e0b -up-admin false
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e0c -up-admin false
cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e0b -up-admin false
cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e0c -up-admin false
```

9. Ping the remote cluster interfaces, and then perform a remote procedure call server check: cluster ping-cluster

The following example shows how to ping the remote cluster interfaces:

```
cluster::*> cluster ping-cluster -node n1
Host is n1
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster n1 clus1 n1
                    e0a 10.10.0.1
Cluster n1 clus2 n1
                        e0b
                               10.10.0.2
Cluster n1 clus3 n1
                        e0c 10.10.0.3
Cluster n1 clus4 n1
                        e0d
                               10.10.0.4
Cluster n2 clus1 n2
                      e0a - 10.10.0.6
                        e0a 10.10.0.5
Cluster n2 clus2 n2
Cluster n2 clus3 n2
                        e0c
                               10.10.0.7
Cluster n2 clus4 n2
                        e0d
                                10.10.0.8
Local = 10.10.0.1 10.10.0.2 10.10.0.3 10.10.0.4
Remote = 10.10.0.5 10.10.0.6 10.10.0.7 10.10.0.8
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:
Basic connectivity succeeds on 16 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Detected 1500 byte MTU on 16 path(s):
    Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.5
   Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.6
   Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.7
    Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.8
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.5
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.6
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.7
   Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.8
   Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.5
   Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.6
   Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.7
   Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.8
   Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.5
    Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.6
    Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.7
    Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.8
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 16 path(s)
RPC status:
4 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
4 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)
```

10. Shut down the ISL ports 13 through 16 on the active CN1610 switch CL1: shutdown

The following example shows how to shut down ISL ports 13 through 16 on the CN1610 switch CL1:

```
(CL1) # configure
(CL1) (Config) # interface 0/13-0/16
(CL1) (Interface 0/13-0/16) # shutdown
(CL1) (Interface 0/13-0/16) # exit
(CL1) (Config) # exit
(CL1) #
```

11. Build a temporary ISL between CL1 and C2:

The following example builds a temporary ISL between CL1 (ports 13-16) and C2 (ports e1/24/1-4):

```
C2# configure

C2(config)# interface port-channel 2

C2(config-if)# switchport mode trunk

C2(config-if)# spanning-tree port type network

C2(config-if)# mtu 9216

C2(config-if)# interface breakout module 1 port 24 map 10g-4x

C2(config)# interface e1/24/1-4

C2(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk

C2(config-if-range)# mtu 9216

C2(config-if-range)# channel-group 2 mode active

C2(config-if-range)# exit

C2(config-if)# exit
```

12. On all nodes, remove the cables that are attached to the CN1610 switch CL2.

With supported cabling, you must reconnect the disconnected ports on all of the nodes to the Nexus 3132Q-V switch C2.

13. Remove four ISL cables from ports 13 to 16 on the CN1610 switch CL1.

You must attach appropriate Cisco QSFP to SFP+ breakout cables connecting port 1/24 on the new Cisco 3132Q-V switch C2, to ports 13 to 16 on existing CN1610 switch CL1.



When reconnecting any cables to the new Cisco 3132Q-V switch, you must use either optical fiber or Cisco twinax cables.

14. To make the ISL dynamic, configure the ISL interface 3/1 on the active CN1610 switch to disable the static mode: no port-channel static

This configuration matches with the ISL configuration on the 3132Q-V switch C2 when the ISLs are brought up on both switches in step 11

The following example shows the configuration of the ISL interface 3/1 using the no port-channel static command to make the ISL dynamic:

```
(CL1) # configure
(CL1) (Config) # interface 3/1
(CL1) (Interface 3/1) # no port-channel static
(CL1) (Interface 3/1) # exit
(CL1) (Config) # exit
(CL1) #
```

15. Bring up ISLs 13 through 16 on the active CN1610 switch CL1.

The following example illustrates the process of bringing up ISL ports 13 through 16 on the port-channel interface 3/1:

```
(CL1) # configure

(CL1) (Config) # interface 0/13-0/16,3/1

(CL1) (Interface 0/13-0/16,3/1) # no shutdown

(CL1) (Interface 0/13-0/16,3/1) # exit

(CL1) (Config) # exit

(CL1) #
```

16. Verify that the ISLs are up on the CN1610 switch CL1: show port-channel

The "Link State" should be Up, "Type" should be Dynamic, and the "Port Active" column should be True for ports 0/13 to 0/16:

```
(CL1) # show port-channel 3/1
Channel Name..... ISL-LAG
Link State..... Up
Admin Mode..... Enabled
Type..... Dynamic
Load Balance Option..... 7
(Enhanced hashing mode)
Mbr
    Device/
             Port
                    Port
Ports Timeout
             Speed
                    Active
_____
0/13 actor/long
            10 Gb Full True
   partner/long
0/14 actor/long
            10 Gb Full True
   partner/long
0/15 actor/long
            10 Gb Full True
    partner/long
0/16
    actor/long
            10 Gb Full True
    partner/long
```

17. Verify that the ISLs are up on the 3132Q-V switch C2: show port-channel summary

Ports Eth1/24/1 through Eth1/24/4 should indicate (P), meaning that all four ISL ports are up in the port-channel. Eth1/31 and Eth1/32 should indicate (D) as they are not connected:

```
C2# show port-channel summary
Flags: D - Down P - Up in port-channel (members)
       I - Individual H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
       s - Suspended r - Module-removed
       S - Switched R - Routed
       U - Up (port-channel)
       M - Not in use. Min-links not met
Group Port-
              Type Protocol Member Ports
    Channel
1 Po1(SU) Eth LACP Eth1/31(D) Eth1/32(D)
    Po2 (SU)
              Eth LACP
                               Eth1/24/1(P) Eth1/24/2(P)
Eth1/24/3(P)
                                 Eth1/24/4(P)
```

18. Bring up all of the cluster interconnect ports that are connected to the 3132Q-V switch C2 on all of the nodes: network port modify

The following example shows how to bring up the cluster interconnect ports connected to the 3132Q-V switch C2:

```
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e0b -up-admin true cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e0c -up-admin true cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e0b -up-admin true cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e0c -up-admin true
```

19. Revert all of the migrated cluster interconnect LIFs that are connected to C2 on all of the nodes: network interface revert

```
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver cluster -lif n1_clus2
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver cluster -lif n1_clus3
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver cluster -lif n2_clus2
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver cluster -lif n2_clus3
```

20. Verify that all of the cluster interconnect ports are reverted to their home ports: network interface

show

The following example shows that the LIFs on clus2 are reverted to their home ports, and shows that the LIFs are successfully reverted if the ports in the "Current Port" column have a status of true in the "Is Home" column. If the Is Home value is false, then the LIF is not reverted.

cluster::*> network interface show -role cluster (network interface show) Logical Status Network Current Current Is Interface Admin/Oper Address/Mask Cluster n1 clus1 up/up 10.10.0.1/24 e0a n1 true n1 clus2 up/up 10.10.0.2/24 n1 e0b true n1_clus3 up/up 10.10.0.3/24 n1 e0c true n1 clus4 up/up 10.10.0.4/24 n1 e0d true n2 clus1 up/up 10.10.0.5/24 n2 e0a true n2 clus2 up/up 10.10.0.6/24 n2 e0b true n2 clus3 up/up 10.10.0.7/24 n2 e0c true n2 clus4 up/up 10.10.0.8/24 n2 e0d true 8 entries were displayed.

21. Verify that all of the cluster ports are connected: network port show

The following example shows the result of the previous network port modify command, verifying that all of the cluster interconnects are up:

clust		work port show)	now -ro	le clu	ster		
Node:	n1						
		Broadcast			Speed (Mbps)	Health	Ignore
Port Statu	-	Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Open	Status	Health
							-
e0a	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	-
e0b	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	-
e0c	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	_
e0d	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	-
Node:	n2						
		Broadcast			Speed (Mbps)	Health	Ignore
Port	IPspace	Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Open	Status	Health
Statu	S						
							-
e0a	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	-
e0b	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	-
e0c	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	-
e0d	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	-
8 ent	ries were	displayed.					

22. Ping the remote cluster interfaces and then perform a remote procedure call server check: cluster ping-cluster

The following example shows how to ping the remote cluster interfaces:

```
cluster::*> cluster ping-cluster -node n1
Host is n1
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster n1 clus1 n1
                         e0a 10.10.0.1
Cluster n1 clus2 n1
                         e0b
                                10.10.0.2
Cluster n1 clus3 n1
                         e0c 10.10.0.3
Cluster n1 clus4 n1
                         e0d
                                10.10.0.4
Cluster n2 clus1 n2
                         e0a 10.10.0.5
Cluster n2 clus2 n2
                         e0b
                               10.10.0.6
Cluster n2 clus3 n2
                         e0c
                                10.10.0.7
Cluster n2 clus4 n2
                          e0d
                                 10.10.0.8
Local = 10.10.0.1 10.10.0.2 10.10.0.3 10.10.0.4
Remote = 10.10.0.5 10.10.0.6 10.10.0.7 10.10.0.8
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:
Basic connectivity succeeds on 16 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Detected 1500 byte MTU on 16 path(s):
    Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.5
    Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.6
    Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.7
    Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.8
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.5
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.6
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.7
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.8
    Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.5
    Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.6
    Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.7
    Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.8
    Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.5
    Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.6
    Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.7
    Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.8
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 16 path(s)
RPC status:
4 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
4 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)
```

23. On each node in the cluster, migrate the interfaces that are associated with the first CN1610 switch CL1, to be replaced: network interface migrate

The following example shows the ports or LIFs being migrated on nodes n1 and n2:

```
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver cluster -lif n1_clus1
-source-node n1
-destination-node n1 -destination-port e0b
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver cluster -lif n1_clus4
-source-node n1
-destination-node n1 -destination-port e0c
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver cluster -lif n2_clus1
-source-node n2
-destination-node n2 -destination-port e0b
cluster::*> network interface migrate -vserver cluster -lif n2_clus4
-source-node n2
-destination-node n2 -destination-port e0c
```

24. Verify the cluster status: network interface show

The following example shows that the required cluster LIFs have been migrated to the appropriate cluster ports hosted on cluster switch C2:

<pre>cluster::*> network interface show -role cluster</pre>										
	Logical	Status	Network	Current	Current	Is				
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node	Port	Home				
Cluster										
	n1_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.1/24	n1	e0b	false				
	n1_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.2/24	n1	e0b	true				
n1_clus3 up/up 10.10.0.3/24 n1 e0c true										
	n1_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.4/24	n1	e0c	false				
	n2_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.5/24	n2	e0b	false				
	n2_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.6/24	n2	e0b	true				
	n2_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.7/24	n2	e0c	true				
	n2_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.8/24	n2	e0c	false				
8 entries were displayed.										

25. Shut down the node ports that are connected to CL1 on all of the nodes: network port modify

The following example shows how to shut down the specified ports on nodes n1 and n2:

```
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e0a -up-admin false
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e0d -up-admin false
cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e0a -up-admin false
cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e0d -up-admin false
```

26. Shut down the ISL ports 24, 31, and 32 on the active 3132Q-V switch C2: shutdown

The following example shows how to shut down ISLs 24, 31, and 32 on the active 3132Q-V switch C2:

```
C2# configure
C2(config)# interface ethernet 1/24/1-4
C2(config-if-range)# shutdown
C2(config-if-range)# exit
C2(config)# interface ethernet 1/31-32
C2(config-if-range)# shutdown
C2(config-if-range)# exit
C2(config-if-range)# exit
C2(config)# exit
```

27. Remove the cables that are attached to the CN1610 switch CL1 on all of the nodes.

With supported cabling, you must reconnect the disconnected ports on all of the nodes to the Nexus 3132Q-V switch C1.

28. Remove the QSFP cables from Nexus 3132Q-V C2 port e1/24.

You must connect ports e1/31 and e1/32 on C1 to ports e1/31 and e1/32 on C2 using supported Cisco QSFP optical fiber or direct-attach cables.

29. Restore the configuration on port 24 and remove the temporary port-channel 2 on C2:

The following example copies the running-configuration file to the startup-configuration file:

30. Bring up ISL ports 31 and 32 on C2, the active 3132Q-V switch: no shutdown

The following example shows how to bring up ISLs 31 and 32 on the 3132Q-V switch C2:

31. Verify that the ISL connections are up on the 3132Q-V switch C2: show port-channel summary

Ports Eth1/31 and Eth1/32 should indicate (P), meaning that both the ISL ports are up in the port-channel.

```
C1# show port-channel summary

Flags: D - Down P - Up in port-channel (members)

I - Individual H - Hot-standby (LACP only)

s - Suspended r - Module-removed

S - Switched R - Routed

U - Up (port-channel)

M - Not in use. Min-links not met

-----

Group Port- Type Protocol Member Ports

Channel

-----

1 Pol(SU) Eth LACP Eth1/31(P) Eth1/32(P)
```

32. Bring up all of the cluster interconnect ports connected to the new 3132Q-V switch C1 on all of the nodes: network port modify

The following example shows how to bring up all of the cluster interconnect ports connected to the new 3132Q-V switch C1:

```
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e0a -up-admin true
cluster::*> network port modify -node n1 -port e0d -up-admin true
cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e0a -up-admin true
cluster::*> network port modify -node n2 -port e0d -up-admin true
```

33. Verify the status of the cluster node port: network port show

The following example verifies that all of the cluster interconnect ports on n1 and n2 on the new 3132Q-V switch C1 are up:

```
cluster::*> network port show -role cluster
     (network port show)
Node: n1
                            Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore
           Broadcast
Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health
Status
e0a cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000
e0b cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000
e0c cluster cluster
                   up 9000 auto/10000
e0d cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 -
Node: n2
           Broadcast
                            Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore
Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health
Status
_____
e0a cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000
e0b cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000
eOc cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000
e0d cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 -
8 entries were displayed.
```

34. Revert all of the migrated cluster interconnect LIFs that were originally connected to C1 on all of the nodes: network interface revert

The following example shows how to revert the migrated cluster LIFs to their home ports:

```
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver cluster -lif n1_clus1
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver cluster -lif n1_clus4
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver cluster -lif n2_clus1
cluster::*> network interface revert -vserver cluster -lif n2_clus4
```

35. Verify that the interface is now home: network interface show

The following example shows the status of cluster interconnect interfaces is up and Is home for n1 and n2:

	Logical	Status	Network	Current	Current	Is
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node	Port	Home
Cluster						
	n1_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.1/24	n1	e0a	true
	n1_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.2/24	n1	e0b	true
	n1_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.3/24	n1	e0c	true
	n1_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.4/24	n1	e0d	true
	n2_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.5/24	n2	e0a	true
	n2_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.6/24	n2	e0b	true
	n2_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.7/24	n2	e0c	true
	n2_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.8/24	n2	e0d	true

8 entries were displayed.

36. Ping the remote cluster interfaces and then perform a remote procedure call server check: cluster ping-cluster

The following example shows how to ping the remote cluster interfaces:

```
cluster::*> cluster ping-cluster -node n1
Host is n1
Getting addresses from network interface table...
Cluster n1 clus1 n1 e0a 10.10.0.1
Cluster n1 clus2 n1
                        e0b
                               10.10.0.2
Cluster n1_clus3 n1
                        e0c 10.10.0.3
Cluster n1 clus4 n1
                        e0d
                               10.10.0.4
Cluster n2 clus1 n2
                         e0a 10.10.0.5
Cluster n2 clus2 n2
                        e0b 10.10.0.6
Cluster n2 clus3 n2
                        e0c
                               10.10.0.7
Cluster n2 clus4 n2
                         e0d
                                10.10.0.8
Local = 10.10.0.1 10.10.0.2 10.10.0.3 10.10.0.4
Remote = 10.10.0.5 10.10.0.6 10.10.0.7 10.10.0.8
Cluster Vserver Id = 4294967293
Ping status:
Basic connectivity succeeds on 16 path(s)
Basic connectivity fails on 0 path(s)
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Detected 1500 byte MTU on 16 path(s):
    Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.5
   Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.6
    Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.7
    Local 10.10.0.1 to Remote 10.10.0.8
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.5
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.6
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.7
    Local 10.10.0.2 to Remote 10.10.0.8
    Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.5
   Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.6
    Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.7
    Local 10.10.0.3 to Remote 10.10.0.8
    Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.5
    Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.6
    Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.7
    Local 10.10.0.4 to Remote 10.10.0.8
Larger than PMTU communication succeeds on 16 path(s)
RPC status:
4 paths up, 0 paths down (tcp check)
4 paths up, 0 paths down (udp check)
```

- 37. Expand the cluster by adding nodes to the Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches.
- 38. Display the information about the devices in your configuration:

The following examples show nodes n3 and n4 with 40 GbE cluster ports connected to ports e1/7 and e1/8, respectively on both the Nexus 3132Q-V cluster switches, and both nodes have joined the cluster. The 40 GbE cluster interconnect ports used are e4a and e4e.

Node		Discovered Device	Interface	Platform
 n1	 /cdp			
	_	C1	Ethernet1/1/1	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e0b	C2	Ethernet1/1/1	
	e0c	C2	Ethernet1/1/2	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e0d	C1	Ethernet1/1/2	N3K-C3132Q-V
n2	/cdp			
	e0a	C1	Ethernet1/1/3	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e0b	C2	Ethernet1/1/3	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e0c	C2	Ethernet1/1/4	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e0d	C1	Ethernet1/1/4	N3K-C3132Q-V
13	/cdp			
	e4a	C1	Ethernet1/7	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e4e	C2	Ethernet1/7	N3K-C3132Q-V
14	/cdp			
	e4a	C1	Ethernet1/8	N3K-C3132Q-V
	e4e	C2	Ethernet1/8	N3K-C3132Q-V

[°] network device-discovery show

[°] network port show -role cluster

[°] network interface show -role cluster

[°] system cluster-switch show

Node: n1		(HECMOLY	port show)					
Port IPspace Domain	Node:	n1						
		_		Link	MTU			_
e0a cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 - - e0b cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 - - e0c cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 - - e0d cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 - - Node: n2 Broadcast Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status Health Ignore - - - - e0b cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 -								_
e0b cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 - - e0c cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 - - e0d cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 - - Node: n2 Broadcast Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status								
e0c cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 e0d cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 Node: n2 Broadcast Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status	e0a	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	_
### Realth Cluster Cluster up 9000 auto/10000 **Node: n2** **Broadcast** **Port IPspace** **Domain** **Link** **MTU** **Admin/Open** **Speed (Mbps)** **Health** **Ignore** **Port IPspace** **Domain** **Link** **Port Cluster** **Cluster** **Up 9000 auto/10000	e0b	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	_	_
Node: n2	e0c	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	_	_
Broadcast	e0d	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	-
Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status	Node:	n2						
Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status			Broadcast			Speed (Mbps)	Health	Ignore
Status ————————————————————————————————————	Port	IPspace	Domain	Link	MTU			_
e0a cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 e0b cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 e0c cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 e0d cluster end	Status	5						
e0a cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 e0b cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 e0c cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 e0d cluster end								-
e0b cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 e0c cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 e0d cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 Node: n3 Broadcast Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status								
e0c cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 e0d cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 Node: n3 Broadcast Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status	e0a	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	_	_
e0d cluster cluster up 9000 auto/10000 Node: n3 Broadcast Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status	e0b	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	_	_
Node: n3 Broadcast Broadcast Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status e4a cluster cluster up 9000 auto/40000 e4e cluster cluster up 9000 auto/40000 Node: n4 Broadcast Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status e4a cluster cluster up 9000 auto/40000	e0c	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	_	_
Broadcast	e0d	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/10000	-	-
Broadcast	Node:	n3						
Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status			Broadcast			Speed (Mbps)	Health	Ignore
Status	Port	IPspace		Link	MTU			_
e4a cluster cluster up 9000 auto/40000 Node: n4 Broadcast Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status	Status	_				-		
e4e cluster cluster up 9000 auto/40000 Node: n4 Broadcast Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status								_
e4e cluster cluster up 9000 auto/40000 Node: n4 Broadcast Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status								
Node: n4 Broadcast Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status	e4a	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/40000	-	-
Broadcast Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status	e4e	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/40000	-	-
Broadcast Speed (Mbps) Health Ignore Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status								
Port IPspace Domain Link MTU Admin/Open Status Health Status	Node:	n4						
Status			Broadcast			Speed (Mbps)	Health	Ignore
	Port	IPspace	Domain	Link	MTU	Admin/Open	Status	Health
	Status	3						
								_
• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
e4e cluster cluster up 9000 auto/40000	e4a			_			-	-
	e4e	cluster	cluster	up	9000	auto/40000	-	-

	Logical	Status	Network	Current	Current	Is
Vserver	Interface	Admin/Oper	Address/Mask	Node	Port	Home
Cluster						
	n1_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.1/24	n1	e0a	true
	n1_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.2/24	n1	e0b	true
	n1_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.3/24	n1	e0c	true
	n1_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.4/24	n1	e0d	true
	n2_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.5/24	n2	e0a	true
	n2_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.6/24	n2	e0b	true
	n2_clus3	up/up	10.10.0.7/24	n2	e0c	true
	n2_clus4	up/up	10.10.0.8/24	n2	e0d	true
	n3_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.9/24	n3	e4a	true
	n3_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.10/24	n3	e4e	true
	n4_clus1	up/up	10.10.0.11/24	n4	e4a	true
	n4_clus2	up/up	10.10.0.12/24	n4	e4e	true

```
cluster::> system cluster-switch show
                           Type
                                          Address Model
                          cluster-network 10.10.1.103 NX3132V
C1
    Serial Number: FOX000001
     Is Monitored: true
           Reason:
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software,
Version
                   7.0(3) I4(1)
   Version Source: CDP
C2
                          cluster-network 10.10.1.104 NX3132V
    Serial Number: FOX000002
     Is Monitored: true
           Reason:
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software,
Version
                   7.0(3) I4(1)
   Version Source: CDP
CL1
                          cluster-network 10.10.1.101 CN1610
    Serial Number: 01234567
     Is Monitored: true
           Reason:
  Software Version: 1.2.0.7
   Version Source: ISDP
CL2
                           cluster-network 10.10.1.102 CN1610
    Serial Number: 01234568
     Is Monitored: true
           Reason:
  Software Version: 1.2.0.7
   Version Source: ISDP
4 entries were displayed.
```

39. Remove the replaced CN1610 switches if they are not automatically removed: system cluster-switch delete

The following example shows how to remove the CN1610 switches:

```
cluster::> system cluster-switch delete -device CL1
cluster::> system cluster-switch delete -device CL2
```

40. Configure clusters clus1 and clus4 to -auto-revert on each node and confirm:

```
cluster::*> network interface modify -vserver node1 -lif clus1 -auto
-revert true
cluster::*> network interface modify -vserver node1 -lif clus4 -auto
-revert true
cluster::*> network interface modify -vserver node2 -lif clus1 -auto
-revert true
cluster::*> network interface modify -vserver node2 -lif clus4 -auto
-revert true
```

41. Verify that the proper cluster switches are monitored: system cluster-switch show

```
cluster::> system cluster-switch show
Switch
                           Type
                                             Address
                                                               Model
C1
                           cluster-network 10.10.1.103 NX3132V
     Serial Number: FOX000001
      Is Monitored: true
           Reason:
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software,
Version
                   7.0(3)I4(1)
    Version Source: CDP
C2
                           cluster-network 10.10.1.104 NX3132V
     Serial Number: FOX000002
      Is Monitored: true
           Reason:
  Software Version: Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software,
Version
                   7.0(3)I4(1)
    Version Source: CDP
2 entries were displayed.
```

42. Enable the cluster switch health monitor log collection feature for collecting switch-related log files:

system cluster-switch log setup-password
system cluster-switch log enable-collection

```
cluster::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password
Enter the switch name: <return>
The switch name entered is not recognized.
Choose from the following list:
C1
C2
cluster::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password
Enter the switch name: C1
RSA key fingerprint is e5:8b:c6:dc:e2:18:18:09:36:63:d9:63:dd:03:d9:cc
Do you want to continue? {y|n}::[n] y
Enter the password: <enter switch password>
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>
cluster::*> system cluster-switch log setup-password
Enter the switch name: C2
RSA key fingerprint is 57:49:86:a1:b9:80:6a:61:9a:86:8e:3c:e3:b7:1f:b1
Do you want to continue? {y|n}:: [n] y
Enter the password: <enter switch password>
Enter the password again: <enter switch password>
cluster::*> system cluster-switch log enable-collection
Do you want to enable cluster log collection for all nodes in the
cluster?
{y|n}: [n] y
Enabling cluster switch log collection.
cluster::*>
```

(i)

If any of these commands return an error, contact NetApp support.

43. If you suppressed automatic case creation, reenable it by invoking an AutoSupport message: system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message MAINT=END

Related information

NetApp CN1601 and CN1610 description page

Cisco Ethernet Switch description page

Hardware Universe

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