



Chassis

ONTAP Systems

NetApp
October 26, 2021

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Chassis

Replace the chassis - AFF A220 and FAS2700

To replace the chassis, you must move the power supplies, hard drives, and controller module or modules from the impaired chassis to the new chassis, and swap out the impaired chassis from the equipment rack or system cabinet with the new chassis of the same model as the impaired chassis.

All other components in the system must be functioning properly; if not, you must contact technical support.

- You can use this procedure with all versions of ONTAP supported by your system.
- This procedure is written with the assumption that you are moving all drives and controller module or modules to the new chassis, and that the chassis is a new component from NetApp.
- This procedure is disruptive. For a two-node cluster, you will have a complete service outage and a partial outage in a multi-node cluster.

Shut down the controllers - AFF A220 and FAS2700

Option 1: Most configurations

You must shut down the node or nodes in the chassis prior to moving them to the new chassis.

About this task

- If you have a cluster with more than two nodes, it must be in quorum. If the cluster is not in quorum or a healthy node shows `false` for eligibility and health, you must correct the issue before shutting down the impaired node.

[ONTAP 9 System Administration Reference](#)

- If AutoSupport is enabled, suppress automatic case creation by invoking an AutoSupport message:
`system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message MAINT=number_of_hours_downh`

The following AutoSupport message suppresses automatic case creation for two hours: `cluster1:*> system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message MAINT=2h`

Steps

1. If your system has two controller modules, disable the HA pair.

If your system is running clustered ONTAP with...	Then...
Two nodes in the cluster	<code>cluster ha modify -configured false storage failover modify -node node0 -enabled false</code>

If your system is running clustered ONTAP with...	Then...
More than two nodes in the cluster	<code>storage failover modify -node node0 -enabled false</code>

2. Halt the node, pressing `y` when you are prompted to confirm the halt: `system node halt -node node_name`

The confirmation message looks like the following:

```
Warning: Rebooting or halting node
"node_name" in an HA-enabled cluster may result in client disruption or
data access
failure. To ensure continuity of service, use the "storage
failover takeover" command. Are you sure you want to halt node
"node_name"? {y|n}:
```



You must perform a clean system shutdown before replacing the chassis to avoid losing unwritten data in the nonvolatile memory (NVMEM). If the NVMEM LED is flashing, there is content in the NVMEM that has not been saved to disk. You need to reboot the node and start from the beginning of this procedure. If repeated attempts to cleanly shut down the node fail, be aware that you might lose any data that was not saved to disk.

3. Where applicable, halt the second node to avoid a possible quorum error message in an HA pair configuration: `system node halt -node second_node_name -ignore-quorum-warnings true`

Option 2: Controller is in a two-node MetroCluster configuration

To shut down the impaired node, you must determine the status of the node and, if necessary, switch over the node so that the healthy node continues to serve data from the impaired node storage.

About this task

- If you are using NetApp Storage Encryption, you must have reset the MSID using the instructions in the "Returning SEDs to unprotected mode" section of the *ONTAP 9 NetApp Encryption Power Guide*.

[ONTAP 9 NetApp Encryption Power Guide](#)

- You must leave the power supplies turned on at the end of this procedure to provide power to the healthy node.

Steps

1. Check the MetroCluster status to determine whether the impaired node has automatically switched over to the healthy node: `metrocluster show`
2. Depending on whether an automatic switchover has occurred, proceed according to the following table:

If the impaired node...	Then...
Has automatically switched over	Proceed to the next step.
Has not automatically switched over	Perform a planned switchover operation from the healthy node: <code>metrocluster switchover</code>
Has not automatically switched over, you attempted switchover with the <code>metrocluster switchover</code> command, and the switchover was vetoed	Review the veto messages and, if possible, resolve the issue and try again. If you are unable to resolve the issue, contact technical support.

3. Resynchronize the data aggregates by running the `metrocluster heal -phase aggregates` command from the surviving cluster.

```
controller_A_1::> metrocluster heal -phase aggregates
[Job 130] Job succeeded: Heal Aggregates is successful.
```

If the healing is vetoed, you have the option of reissuing the `metrocluster heal` command with the `-override-vetoes` parameter. If you use this optional parameter, the system overrides any soft vetoes that prevent the healing operation.

4. Verify that the operation has been completed by using the `metrocluster operation show` command.

```
controller_A_1::> metrocluster operation show
Operation: heal-aggregates
State: successful
Start Time: 7/25/2016 18:45:55
End Time: 7/25/2016 18:45:56
Errors: -
```

5. Check the state of the aggregates by using the `storage aggregate show` command.

```
controller_A_1::> storage aggregate show
Aggregate      Size Available Used% State   #Vols  Nodes      RAID
Status
-----
...
aggr_b2        227.1GB   227.1GB    0% online      0 mcc1-a2
raid_dp, mirrored, normal...
```

6. Heal the root aggregates by using the `metrocluster heal -phase root-aggregates` command.

```
mccl1A::> metrocluster heal -phase root-aggregates
[Job 137] Job succeeded: Heal Root Aggregates is successful
```

If the healing is vetoed, you have the option of reissuing the `metrocluster heal` command with the `-override-vetoes` parameter. If you use this optional parameter, the system overrides any soft vetoes that prevent the healing operation.

7. Verify that the heal operation is complete by using the `metrocluster operation show` command on the destination cluster:

```
mccl1A::> metrocluster operation show
Operation: heal-root-aggregates
State: successful
Start Time: 7/29/2016 20:54:41
End Time: 7/29/2016 20:54:42
Errors: -
```

8. On the impaired controller module, disconnect the power supplies.

Move and replace hardware - AFF A220 and FAS2700

Step 1: Move a power supply

Moving out a power supply when replacing a chassis involves turning off, disconnecting, and removing the power supply from the old chassis and installing and connecting it on the replacement chassis.

1. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
2. Turn off the power supply and disconnect the power cables:
 - a. Turn off the power switch on the power supply.
 - b. Open the power cable retainer, and then unplug the power cable from the power supply.
 - c. Unplug the power cable from the power source.
3. Squeeze the latch on the power supply cam handle, and then open the cam handle to fully release the power supply from the mid plane.
4. Use the cam handle to slide the power supply out of the system.

CAUTION: When removing a power supply, always use two hands to support its weight.

5. Repeat the preceding steps for any remaining power supplies.
6. Using both hands, support and align the edges of the power supply with the opening in the system chassis, and then gently push the power supply into the chassis using the cam handle.

The power supplies are keyed and can only be installed one way.



Do not use excessive force when sliding the power supply into the system. You can damage the connector.

7. Close the cam handle so that the latch clicks into the locked position and the power supply is fully seated.
8. Reconnect the power cable and secure it to the power supply using the power cable locking mechanism.



Only connect the power cable to the power supply. Do not connect the power cable to a power source at this time.

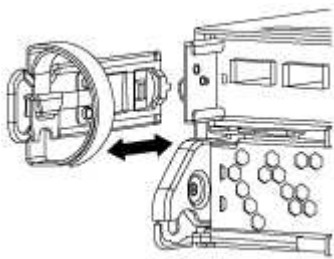
Step 2: Remove the controller module

Remove the controller module or modules from the old chassis.

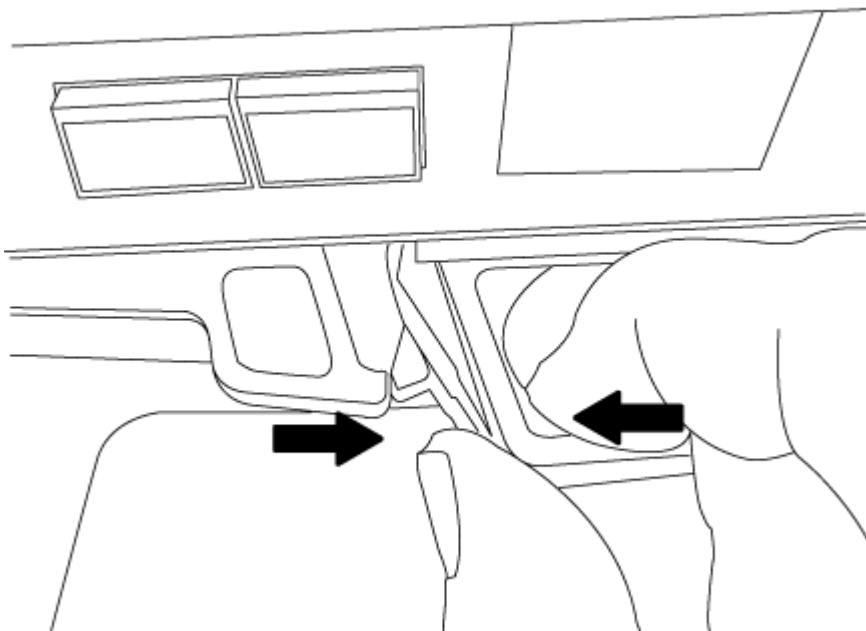
1. Loosen the hook and loop strap binding the cables to the cable management device, and then unplug the system cables and SFPs (if needed) from the controller module, keeping track of where the cables were connected.

Leave the cables in the cable management device so that when you reinstall the cable management device, the cables are organized.

2. Remove and set aside the cable management devices from the left and right sides of the controller module.



3. Squeeze the latch on the cam handle until it releases, open the cam handle fully to release the controller module from the midplane, and then, using two hands, pull the controller module out of the chassis.



4. Set the controller module aside in a safe place, and repeat these steps if you have another controller module in the chassis.

Step 3: Move drives to the new chassis

You need to move the drives from each bay opening in the old chassis to the same bay opening in the new chassis.

1. Gently remove the bezel from the front of the system.
2. Remove the drives:
 - a. Press the release button at the top of the carrier face below the LEDs.
 - b. Pull the cam handle to its fully open position to unseat the drive from the midplane, and then gently slide the drive out of the chassis.

The drive should disengage from the chassis, allowing it to slide free of the chassis.



When removing a drive, always use two hands to support its weight.



Drives are fragile. Handle them as little as possible to prevent damage to them.

3. Align the drive from the old chassis with the same bay opening in the new chassis.
4. Gently push the drive into the chassis as far as it will go.

The cam handle engages and begins to rotate upward.

5. Firmly push the drive the rest of the way into the chassis, and then lock the cam handle by pushing it up and against the drive holder.

Be sure to close the cam handle slowly so that it aligns correctly with the front of the drive carrier. It click when it is secure.

6. Repeat the process for the remaining drives in the system.

Step 4: Replace a chassis from within the equipment rack or system cabinet

You must remove the existing chassis from the equipment rack or system cabinet before you can install the replacement chassis.

1. Remove the screws from the chassis mount points.
2. With the help of two or three people, slide the old chassis off the rack rails in a system cabinet or L brackets in an equipment rack, and then set it aside.
3. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
4. Using two or three people, install the replacement chassis into the equipment rack or system cabinet by guiding the chassis onto the rack rails in a system cabinet or L brackets in an equipment rack.
5. Slide the chassis all the way into the equipment rack or system cabinet.
6. Secure the front of the chassis to the equipment rack or system cabinet, using the screws you removed from the old chassis.

7. If you have not already done so, install the bezel.

Step 5: Install the controller

After you install the controller module and any other components into the new chassis, boot it to a state where you can run the interconnect diagnostic test.

For HA pairs with two controller modules in the same chassis, the sequence in which you install the controller module is especially important because it attempts to reboot as soon as you completely seat it in the chassis.


1. Align the end of the controller module with the opening in the chassis, and then gently push the controller module halfway into the system.



Do not completely insert the controller module in the chassis until instructed to do so.

2. Recable the console to the controller module, and then reconnect the management port.
3. Repeat the preceding steps if there is a second controller to install in the new chassis.
4. Complete the installation of the controller module:

If your system is in...	Then perform these steps...
An HA pair	<div><div><div><div></div><div>Do not use excessive force when sliding the controller module into the chassis to avoid damaging the connectors.</div></div></div><div><div>a. With the cam handle in the open position, firmly push the controller module in until it meets the midplane and is fully seated, and then close the cam handle to the locked position.</div><div>b. If you have not already done so, reinstall the cable management device.</div><div>c. Bind the cables to the cable management device with the hook and loop strap.</div><div>d. Repeat the preceding steps for the second controller module in the new chassis.</div></div></div>

If your system is in...	Then perform these steps...
A stand-alone configuration	<p>a. With the cam handle in the open position, firmly push the controller module in until it meets the midplane and is fully seated, and then close the cam handle to the locked position.</p> <div>  <p>Do not use excessive force when sliding the controller module into the chassis to avoid damaging the connectors.</p> </div> <p>b. If you have not already done so, reinstall the cable management device.</p> <p>c. Bind the cables to the cable management device with the hook and loop strap.</p> <p>d. Reinstall the blanking panel and then go to the next step.</p>

5. Connect the power supplies to different power sources, and then turn them on.

6. Boot each node to Maintenance mode:

- a. As each node starts the booting, press `Ctrl-C` to interrupt the boot process when you see the message `Press Ctrl-C for Boot Menu`.



If you miss the prompt and the controller modules boot to ONTAP, enter `halt`, and then at the `LOADER` prompt enter `boot_ontap`, press `Ctrl-C` when prompted, and then repeat this step.

- b. From the boot menu, select the option for Maintenance mode.

Restoring and verifying the configuration - AFF A220 and FAS2700

Step 1: Verify and set the HA state of the chassis

You must verify the HA state of the chassis, and, if necessary, update the state to match your system configuration.

1. In Maintenance mode, from either controller module, display the HA state of the local controller module and chassis: `ha-config show`

The HA state should be the same for all components.

2. If the displayed system state for the chassis does not match your system configuration:

- a. Set the HA state for the chassis: `ha-config modify chassis HA-state`

The value for HA-state can be one of the following:

- `ha`
- `mcc`

- `mcc-2n`

- `non-ha`

b. Confirm that the setting has changed: `ha-config show`

3. If you have not already done so, recable the rest of your system.

4. The next step depends on your system configuration.

If your system is in...	Then...
A stand-alone configuration	a. Exit Maintenance mode: <code>halt</code> b. Go to "Completing the replacement process."
An HA pair with a second controller module	Exit Maintenance mode: <code>halt</code> The LOADER prompt appears.

Step 2: Run system-level diagnostics

After installing a new chassis, you should run interconnect diagnostics.

Your system must be at the LOADER prompt to start System Level Diagnostics.

All commands in the diagnostic procedures are issued from the node where the component is being replaced.

1. If the node to be serviced is not at the LOADER prompt, perform the following steps:

a. Select the Maintenance mode option from the displayed menu.

b. After the node boots to Maintenance mode, halt the node: `halt`

After you issue the command, you should wait until the system stops at the LOADER prompt.



During the boot process, you can safely respond `y` to prompts:

2. Repeat the previous step on the second node if you are in an HA configuration.



Both controllers must be in Maintenance mode to run the interconnect test.

3. At the LOADER prompt, access the special drivers specifically designed for system-level diagnostics to function properly: `boot_diags`

During the boot process, you can safely respond `y` to the prompts until the Maintenance mode prompt (`*>`) appears.

4. Enable the interconnect diagnostics tests from the Maintenance mode prompt: `sldiag device modify -dev interconnect -sel enable`

The interconnect tests are disabled by default and must be enabled to run separately.


5. Run the interconnect diagnostics test from the Maintenance mode prompt: `sldiag device run -dev interconnect`

You only need to run the interconnect test from one controller.

6. Verify that no hardware problems resulted from the replacement of the chassis: `sldiag device status -dev interconnect -long -state failed`

System-level diagnostics returns you to the prompt if there are no test failures, or lists the full status of failures resulting from testing the component.

7. Proceed based on the result of the preceding step.

If the system-level diagnostics tests...	Then...
Were completed without any failures	<div><div>a. Clear the status logs: <code>sldiag device clearstatus</code></div><div>b. Verify that the log was cleared: <code>sldiag device status</code></div><div>The following default response is displayed:</div><div><div>SLDIAG: No log messages are present.</div></div><div>c. Exit Maintenance mode on both controllers: <code>halt</code></div><div>The system displays the LOADER prompt.</div><div><div> You must exit Maintenance mode on both controllers before proceeding any further.</div></div><div>d. Enter the following command on both controllers at the LOADER prompt: <code>bye</code></div><div>e. Return the node to normal operation:</div></div>
If your system is running ONTAP...	Then...
With two nodes in the cluster	Issue these commands: <code>node::> cluster ha modify -configured true`node::> storage failover modify -node node0 -enabled true</code>
With more than two nodes in the cluster	Issue this command: <code>node::> storage failover modify -node node0 -enabled true</code>
In a two-node MetroCluster configuration	Proceed to the next step. The MetroCluster switchback procedure is done in the next task in the replacement process.
In a stand-alone configuration	<div>You have no further steps in this particular task.</div> <div>You have completed system-level diagnostics.</div>

If your system is running ONTAP...	Then...
Resulted in some test failures	<p>Determine the cause of the problem.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Exit Maintenance mode: <code>halt</code> Perform a clean shutdown, and then disconnect the power supplies. Verify that you have observed all of the considerations identified for running system-level diagnostics, that cables are securely connected, and that hardware components are properly installed in the storage system. Reconnect the power supplies, and then power on the storage system. Rerun the system-level diagnostics test.

Step 3: Switch back aggregates in a two-node MetroCluster configuration

After you have completed the FRU replacement in a two-node MetroCluster configuration, you can perform the MetroCluster switchback operation. This returns the configuration to its normal operating state, with the sync-source storage virtual machines (SVMs) on the formerly impaired site now active and serving data from the local disk pools.

This task only applies to two-node MetroCluster configurations.

Steps

1. Verify that all nodes are in the enabled state: `metrocluster node show`

```
cluster_B::> metrocluster node show
```

DR Group	Cluster	Node	Configuration State	DR Mirroring Mode
1	cluster_A	controller_A_1	configured	enabled heal roots
completed	cluster_B	controller_B_1	configured	enabled waiting for
switchback recovery				

2 entries were displayed.

2. Verify that resynchronization is complete on all SVMs: `metrocluster vserver show`
3. Verify that any automatic LIF migrations being performed by the healing operations were completed

successfully: metrocluster check lif show

4. Perform the switchback by using the `metrocluster switchback` command from any node in the surviving cluster.
5. Verify that the switchback operation has completed: `metrocluster show`

The switchback operation is still running when a cluster is in the `waiting-for-switchback` state:

```
cluster_B::> metrocluster show
Cluster              Configuration State      Mode
-----
Local: cluster_B configured      switchover
Remote: cluster_A configured    waiting-for-switchback
```

The switchback operation is complete when the clusters are in the `normal` state.:

```
cluster_B::> metrocluster show
Cluster              Configuration State      Mode
-----
Local: cluster_B configured      normal
Remote: cluster_A configured    normal
```

If a switchback is taking a long time to finish, you can check on the status of in-progress baselines by using the `metrocluster config-replication resync-status show` command.

6. Reestablish any SnapMirror or SnapVault configurations.

Step 4: Return the failed part to NetApp

After you replace the part, you can return the failed part to NetApp, as described in the RMA instructions shipped with the kit. Contact technical support at [NetApp Support](#), 888-463-8277 (North America), 00-800-44-638277 (Europe), or +800-800-80-800 (Asia/Pacific) if you need the RMA number or additional help with the replacement procedure.

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