



Using "system controller replace" Commands to Upgrade Controller Hardware Running ONTAP 9.8

ONTAP Systems

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Use aggregate relocation to upgrade controller hardware

Use aggregate relocation to upgrade controller hardware

During the procedure, you upgrade the original controller hardware with the replacement controller hardware, relocating the ownership of non-root aggregates. You migrate aggregates multiple times from node to node to ensure that at least one node is serving data from the aggregates throughout the upgrade procedure. You also migrate data logical interfaces (LIFs) and assign the network ports on the new controller to the interface groups as you proceed.



In this document, the original nodes are called *node1* and *node2*, and the new nodes are called *node3* and *node4*. During the described procedure, *node1* is replaced by *node3*, and *node2* is replaced by *node4*.

The terms *node1*, *node2*, *node3*, and *node4* are used only to distinguish between the original and new nodes. When following the procedure, you must substitute the real names of your original and new nodes. However, in reality, the names of the nodes do not change: *node3* has the name *node1*, and *node4* has the name *node2* after the controller hardware is upgraded.

This document uses the term *systems with FlexArray Virtualization Software* to refer to systems that belong to these new platforms. It uses the term V-Series system to refer to the separate hardware systems that can attach to storage arrays

Important:

- This procedure is complex and assumes that you have advanced ONTAP administration skills. You also should read and understand the [Guidelines for upgrading controllers with ARL](#) and the [Overview of the ARL upgrade](#) sections before beginning the upgrade.
- This procedure assumes that the replacement controller hardware is new and has not been used. The steps required to prepare used controllers with the `wipeconfig` command are not included in this procedure. You must contact technical support if the replacement controller hardware was previously used, especially if the controllers were running Data ONTAP in 7- Mode.
- You can use this procedure to upgrade the controller hardware in clusters with more than two nodes; however, you need to perform the procedure separately for each high-availability (HA) pair in the cluster.
- This procedure applies to FAS systems, V-Series systems, AFF systems, and systems with FlexArray Virtualization Software. FAS systems released after ONTAP 9.5 can attach to storage arrays if the required license is installed. The existing V-Series systems are supported in ONTAP 9.5. See the V-Series Support Matrix at [Hardware Universe](#) for information about the storage array and V-Series models.
- This procedure applies to systems running 4-node NetApp MetroCluster configuration or higher. Since MetroCluster configuration sites can be at two physically different locations, the automated controller upgrade must be carried out individually at each MetroCluster site for an HA pair.
- If you are upgrading from an AFF A320 system, you can use volume moves to upgrade controller hardware or contact technical support. If you are willing to do volume moves, see the [Controller Hardware Upgrade Express Guide](#).

Automating the controller upgrade process

During a controller upgrade, the controller is replaced with another controller running a newer or more powerful platform. Earlier versions of this guide contained instructions for a nondisruptive controller update process that was comprised of entirely manual steps. This guide provides the steps for the new automated procedure which utilizes automatic network port reachability checks to further simplify the controller upgrade experience.

The manual process was lengthy and complex but in this simplified procedure you can implement a controller update using aggregate relocation, allowing for more efficient nondisruptive upgrades for HA pairs. There are significantly fewer manual steps, especially around validation, collection of information, and post checks.

Decide whether to use the aggregate relocation guide

This guide describes how to upgrade the storage controllers in an HA pair with new controllers while keeping all the existing data and disks. This is a complex procedure that should be used only by experienced administrators.

You should use this guide under the following circumstances:

- You are running ONTAP 9.8.
- You do not want to add the new controllers as a new HA pair to the cluster and migrate the data using volume moves.
- You are experienced in administering ONTAP and are comfortable with the risks of working in the diagnostic privilege mode.
- If you are upgrading a MetroCluster configuration, it is a 4-node or higher FC configuration, and all nodes are running ONTAP 9.8.

For upgrading MetroCluster IP configurations, refer to the [MetroCluster Upgrade, Transition, and Expansion Guide](#).



You can use NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE) and NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) with this procedure.

The following table shows the supported model matrix for the controller upgrade.

Old controller	Replacement controller
FAS8020, FAS8040, FAS8060, FAS8080	FAS8200, FAS8300, FAS8700, FAS9000
AFF8020, AFF8040, AFF8060, AFF8080	AFF A300, AFF A400, AFF A700, AFF A800*
FAS8200	FAS8700, FAS9000, FAS8300
AFF A300	AFF A700, AFF A800*, AFF A400



If your controller upgrade model combination is not in the above table, contact technical support.

- For the additional steps needed for A800 systems, go to the step that references A800 in section [Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node3, step 23](#), or [Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node4, step 23](#).

If you prefer a different method of upgrading the controller hardware and are willing to do volume moves, use the [Controller Hardware Upgrade Express Guide](#) instead. See the [ONTAP 9 Documentation Center](#) to access ONTAP 9 product documentation.

Required tools and documentation

You must have specific tools to install the new hardware, and you need to reference other documents during the upgrade process. You also need to record information essential to completing the controller upgrade; a worksheet is provided to record information.

You need the following tools to perform the upgrade:

- Grounding strap
- #2 Phillips screwdriver

Document	Contents
ONTAP 9 Software Setup Guide	Describes how to set up and configure NetApp systems
ONTAP 9 System Administration Reference	Describes how to administer ONTAP systems, shows you how to use the CLI interface, how to access the cluster, how to manage nodes, and much more
ONTAP 9 Upgrade and Revert/Downgrade Guide	Contains instructions for downloading and upgrading ONTAP
ONTAP 9 Disks and Aggregates Power Guide	Describes how to manage ONTAP physical storage, shows you how to create, expand, and manage aggregates, how to work with Flash Pool aggregates, how to manage disks, and how to manage RAID policies
ONTAP 9 Logical Storage Management Guide	Describes how to efficiently manage your logical storage resources, using volumes, FlexClone volumes, files and LUNs, FlexCache volumes, deduplication, compression, qtrees, and quotas
Installation and Setup Instructions for the model of the new nodes	Contains instructions for installing and cabling the new system
FlexArray Virtualization Installation Requirements and Reference Guide	Contains cabling instructions and other information for FlexArray Virtualization systems
Hardware Universe	Contains information about system LEDs and system messages to aid troubleshooting
The appropriate disk shelf guide	Contains instructions for installing and monitoring disk shelves and replacing disk shelf devices
ONTAP 9 SAN Administration Guide	Describes how to configure and manage iSCSI and FC protocols for SAN environments
ONTAP 9 SAN Configuration Guide	Contains information about FC and iSCSI topologies and wiring schemes

The NetApp Support Site also contains documentation about network interface cards (NICs) and other hardware that you might use with your system. It also contains the [Hardware Universe](#), which provides information about the hardware that the new system supports. See the [ONTAP 9 Documentation Center](#) to access ONTAP 9 product documentation.

Guidelines for upgrading controllers with ARL

To understand whether you can use ARL to upgrade a pair of controllers running ONTAP 9.8 depends on the platform and the configuration of both the original and replacement controllers.

Supported upgrades for ARL

When you upgrade a pair of nodes using this ARL procedure for ONTAP 9.8, you must verify that ARL can be performed on the original and replacement controllers.

You should check the size of all defined aggregates and number of disks supported by the original system. You must then compare the aggregate sizes and number of disks supported to the aggregate size and number of disks supported by the new system. This information is available in the [Hardware Universe](#). The aggregate size and the number of disks supported by the new system must be equal to or greater than the aggregate size and number of disks supported by the original system.

You should validate in the cluster mixing rules whether new nodes can become part of the cluster with the existing nodes when the original controller is replaced. For more information about cluster mixing rules, see the [Hardware Universe](#).



If you are upgrading a system that supports internal drives (for example an FAS2700 or AFF A250) but does NOT have internal drives, use the procedure in *Using Aggregate Relocation to Manually Upgrade Controller Hardware*.

Controller upgrade using ARL is supported on systems configured with SnapLock Enterprise and SnapLock Compliance volumes.

Two-node switchless clusters

If you are upgrading nodes in a two-node switchless cluster, you can leave the nodes in the switchless cluster while performing the upgrade. You do not need to convert them to a switched cluster.

Upgrades not supported for ARL

You cannot perform the following upgrades:

- To replacement controllers that do not support the disk shelves connected to the original controllers

See the [Hardware Universe](#) for disk-support information.

- To entry level controllers with internal drives, for example: an FAS 2500.

If you want to upgrade entry level controllers with internal drives, see the procedure *Upgrading a pair of nodes running clustered Data ONTAP by moving volumes* in the [Controller Hardware Upgrade Express Guide](#).

Troubleshooting

If any problems occur while upgrading the controllers, you can refer to the [Troubleshooting](#) section at the end of the procedure for more information and possible solutions.

If you do not find a solution to the problem you encountered, you should contact technical support.

Verify the health of the MetroCluster configuration

Before starting an upgrade on a Fabric MetroCluster configuration, you must check the health of the MetroCluster configuration to verify proper operation.

Steps

1. Verify that the MetroCluster components are healthy by using the following command:

```
metrocluster check run
```

```
metrocluster_siteA::*> metrocluster check run
```

The operation runs in the background.

2. After the `metrocluster check run` operation completes, view the results by using the following command:

```
metrocluster check show
```

After approximately five minutes, the following results are displayed:

```
metrocluster_siteA::*> metrocluster check show
Last Checked On: 4/7/2019 21:15:05
Component          Result
-----
nodes              ok
lifs               ok
config-replication ok
aggregates         warning
clusters           ok
connections        not-applicable
volumes            ok
7 entries were displayed.
```

3. Check the status of the running MetroCluster check operation by using the following command:

```
metrocluster operation history show -job-id 38
```

4. Verify that there are no health alerts by using the following command:

```
system health alert show
```

Check for MetroCluster configuration errors

You can use the Config Advisor tool available from the NetApp Support Site to check for common configuration errors.

About this task

Config Advisor is a configuration validation and health check tool. You can deploy it at both secure sites and non-secure sites for data collection and system analysis.



Support for Config Advisor is limited, and available only online.

1. Download the [Active IQ Config Advisor](#) tool.
2. Run Active IQ Config Advisor, reviewing the output and following its recommendations to address any issues.

Verify switchover, healing, and switchback

You should verify the switchover, healing, and switchback operations of the MetroCluster configuration.

Use the procedures for negotiated switchover, healing, and switchback that are mentioned in the [MetroCluster Management and Disaster Recovery Guide](#).

Overview of the ARL upgrade

Before you upgrade the nodes using ARL, you should understand how the procedure works. In this document, the procedure is broken down into several stages.

During the procedure, you upgrade the original controller hardware with the replacement controller hardware, one controller at a time, taking advantage of the HA pair configuration to relocate the ownership of non-root aggregates. All non-root aggregates must undergo two relocations to reach their final destination, which is the correct upgraded node.

Each aggregate has a home owner and current owner. The home owner is the actual owner of the aggregate, and the current owner is the temporary owner.

Stage	Steps
Stage 1: Prepare for upgrade	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Run prechecks to verify that the operation can be performed.2. Correct aggregate ownership if a precheck fails.3. Enter the cluster-base license keys.4. Get an IP address for storage encryption.5. Manage authentication using a KMIP server.6. Manage storage encryption using an onboard key manager (OKM).7. Quiesce the SnapMirror relationships (optional). <p>Aggregate ownership at the end of Stage 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Node1 is the home owner and current owner of the node1 aggregates.• Node2 is the home owner and current owner of the node2 aggregates.
Stage 2: Relocate and retire node1	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Relocate non-root aggregates from node1 to node2.2. Relocate non-SAN data LIFs owned by node1 to node2.3. Relocate failed or vetoed aggregates.4. Retire node1.5. Prepare for netbooting (optional). <p>Aggregate ownership at the end of Stage 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Node2 is the current owner of node1 aggregates.• Node2 is the home owner and current owner of node2 aggregates.

Stage	Steps
Stage 3: Install and boot node3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install and boot node3. 2. Set the FC or (converged network adapter) CNA configuration. 3. Configure the FC ports. 4. Check and configure the UTA/UTA2 ports. 5. Verify node3 is successfully installed. 6. Restore node3 network configuration. 7. Move non-SAN data LIFs owned by node 1 from node2 to node3. 8. Relocate non-root aggregates owned by node1 from node2 to node3. <p>Aggregate ownership at the end of Stage 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Node3 is the home owner and current owner of node1 aggregates. • Node2 is the home owner and current owner of node2 aggregates.
Stage 4: Relocate and retire node2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relocate non-root aggregates from node2 to node3. 2. Relocate non-SAN data LIFs owned by node2 to node 3. 3. Retire node2. <p>Aggregate ownership at the end of Stage 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Node3 is the home owner and current owner of aggregates that originally belonged to node1. • Node2 is the home owner of node2 aggregates. • Node3 is the current owner of node2 aggregates.
Stage 5: Install and boot node4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install and boot node4. 2. Set the FC or CNA configuration on node4. 3. Configure the FC ports. 4. Check and configure the UTA/UTA2 ports. 5. Verify node4 is successfully installed. 6. Restore node4 network configuration 7. Relocate non-SAN data LIFs owned by node2 from node3 to node4 and verify the SAN LIFs on node4. <p>Aggregate ownership at the end of Stage 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Node3 is the home owner and current owner of the aggregates that originally belonged to node1. • Node4 is the home owner and current owner of aggregates that originally belonged to node2.

Stage	Steps
Stage 6: Complete the upgrade	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="626 157 1101 191">1. Verify the system is set up correctly.<li data-bbox="626 210 1357 243">2. Set up Storage Encryption on the new controller module.<li data-bbox="626 262 1425 296">3. Set up NetApp Volume Encryption on the new control module.<li data-bbox="626 315 1036 348">4. Decommission the old system.<li data-bbox="626 367 1284 401">5. Resume NetApp SnapMirror operations, if needed.

Upgrade the node pair

To upgrade the node pair, you need to prepare the original nodes and then perform a series of steps on both the original and new nodes. You can then decommission the original nodes.

Stage 1 Prepare for upgrade

Stage 1. Prepare for upgrade

During Stage 1, you must prepare the nodes for the upgrade and run a series of prechecks. You might need to rekey disks for Storage Encryption. You must also prepare to netboot the new controllers.

Steps

1. [Prepare the nodes for upgrade](#)
2. [Get an IP address of an external key management server for storage encryption](#)

Prepare the nodes for upgrade

You must perform the following steps to prepare the nodes for upgrade.

Steps

1. Begin the controller replacement process by entering the following command in the ONTAP command line:

```
system controller replace start -nodes <node_names>
```



This command can only be executed at the advanced privilege level: `set -privilege advanced`

You will see the following output:

Warning:

1. Current ONTAP version is 9.8

Before starting controller replacement operation, ensure that the new controllers are running the version 9.8

2. Verify that NVMEM or NVRAM batteries of the new nodes are charged, and charge them if they are not. You need to physically check the new nodes to see if the NVMEM or NVRAM batteries are charged. You can check the battery status either by connecting to a serial console or using SSH, logging into the Service Processor (SP) or Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) for your system, and use the system sensors to see if the battery has a sufficient charge.

Attention: Do not try to clear the NVRAM contents. If there is a need to clear the contents of NVRAM, contact NetApp technical support.

3. If a controller was previously part of a different cluster, run wipeconfig before using it as the replacement controller.

Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y

2. Press **y**, you will see the following output:

Controller replacement operation: Prechecks in progress.

Controller replacement operation has been paused for user intervention.

The system runs the following prechecks; record the output of each precheck for use later in the procedure:

Precheck	Description
Cluster Health Check	Checks all the nodes in the cluster to confirm they are healthy.
MCC Cluster Check	Checks if the system is a MetroCluster configuration. The operation automatically detects if it is a MetroCluster configuration or not and performs the specific prechecks and verification checks. Only 4-node MetroCluster FC configuration is supported. In the case of 2-node MetroCluster configuration and 4-node MetroCluster IP configuration, the check fails. If the MetroCluster configuration is in switched over state, the check fails.
Aggregate Relocation Status Check	Checks whether an aggregate relocation is already in progress. If another aggregate relocation is in progress, the check fails.
Model Name Check	Checks whether the controller models are supported for this procedure. If the models are not supported, the task fails.

Precheck	Description
Cluster Quorum Check	Checks that the nodes being replaced are in quorum. If the nodes are not in quorum, the task fails.
Image Version Check	Checks that the nodes being replaced run the same version of ONTAP. If the ONTAP image versions are different, the task fails. The new nodes must have the same version of ONTAP 9.8 installed on them that is installed on the original nodes. If the new nodes have a different version of ONTAP installed, you need to netboot the new controllers after you install them. See the ONTAP 9 Upgrade and Revert/Downgrade Guide for instructions to upgrade ONTAP.
HA Status Check	Checks if both the nodes being replaced are in a high- availability (HA) pair configuration. If storage failover is not enabled for the controllers, the task fails.
Aggregate Status Check	If the nodes being replaced own aggregates for which they are not the home owner, the task fails. The nodes should not own any non-local aggregates.
Disk Status Check	If any nodes being replaced have missing or failed disks, the task fails. If any disks are missing, see the ONTAP 9 Disks and Aggregates Power Guide , the ONTAP 9 Logical Storage Management Guide , and the ONTAP 9 High-Availability Configuration Guide in the ONTAP 9 Documentation Center to configure storage for the HA pair.
Data LIF Status Check	Checks if any of the nodes being replaced have non- local data LIFs. The nodes should not contain any data LIFs for which they are not the home owner. If one of the nodes contains non-local data LIFs, the task fails.
Cluster LIF Status	Checks whether the cluster LIFs are up for both nodes. If the cluster LIFs are down, the task fails.
ASUP Status Check	If ASUP notifications are not configured, the task fails. You must enable ASUP before beginning the controller replacement procedure.
CPU Utilization Check	Checks if the CPU utilization is more than 50% for any of the nodes being replaced. If the CPU usage is more than 50% for a considerable period of time, the task fails.
Aggregate Reconstruction Check	Checks if reconstruction is occurring on any data aggregates. If aggregate reconstruction is in progress, the task fails.
Node Affinity Job Check	Checks if any node affinity jobs are running. If node affinity jobs are running, the check fails.

- After the controller replacement operation is started and the prechecks are completed, the operation pauses allowing you to collect output information that you might need later when configuring node3.
- Run the below set of commands as directed by the controller replacement procedure on the system console.

You must run and save the output of the following commands individually:

- vservers services name-service dns show
- network interface show -curr-node <nodename> -role <cluster,intercluster,node-mgmt,cluster-mgmt,data>
- network port show -node <node_name> -type physical
- service-processor show -node * -instance
- network fcp adapter show -node <node_name>
- network port ifgrp show
- system node show -instance -node <node_name>
- run -node <node_name> sysconfig
- storage aggregate show -node <node_name>
- volume show -node <node_name>
- storage array config show -switch <switch_name>
- system license show -owner <node_name>
- storage encryption disk show
- security key-manager backup show
- security key-manager external show
- security key-manager external show-status
- reachability show -detail



If NetApp Volume Encryption using Onboard Key Manager (OKM) is in use, keep the key-manager passphrase ready to complete the key manager resync later in the procedure.

Correct aggregate ownership if an ARL precheck fails

If the Aggregate Status Check fails, you must return aggregates owned by the partner node to the home owner node and initiate the precheck process again.

Steps

1. Return the aggregates currently owned by the partner node to the home owner node by using the following command:

```
storage aggregate relocation start -node <source_node> -destination  
<destination-node> - aggregate-list *
```

2. Verify that neither node1 nor node2 still owns aggregates for which it is the current owner (but not the home owner) by using the following command:

```
storage aggregate show -nodes <node_name> -is-home false -fields owner-  
<name>,home- name,state
```

The following example shows the output of the command when a node is both the current owner and home owner of aggregates:

```
cluster::> storage aggregate show -nodes node1 -is-home true -fields
owner-name,home-name,state
aggregate    home-name  owner-name  state
aggr1        node1        node1        online
aggr2        node1        node1        online
aggr3        node1        node1        online
aggr4        node1        node1        online
4 entries were displayed.
```

After you finish

You must restart the controller replacement process by using the following command:

```
system controller replace start -nodes <node_names>
```

License

When you set up a cluster, the setup wizard prompts you to enter the cluster-base license key. However, some features require additional licenses, which are issued as packages that include one or more features. Each node in the cluster must have its own key for each feature to be used in the cluster.

If you do not have new license keys, currently licensed features in the cluster are available to the new controller. However, using unlicensed features on the controller might put you out of compliance with your license agreement, so you should install the new license key or keys for the new controller after the upgrade is complete.

You can obtain new 2-character license keys for ONTAP 9.8 on the [NetApp Support Site](#). The keys are available in the *My Support* section under *Software licenses*. If the site does not have the license keys you need, you can contact your NetApp sales representative.

For detailed information about licensing, see the [System Administration Reference](#) in the [ONTAP 9 Documentation Center](#).

Get an IP address of an external key management server for storage encryption

After upgrading, you must immediately configure Storage Encryption and establish a cluster-wide authentication key to replace the previous node-level authentication keys.

Steps

1. Install the necessary client and server secure sockets layer (SSL) certificates required to communicate with key management servers by using the following command:

```
security certificate install
```

2. Configure Storage Encryption on all nodes by using the following command on each node:

```
security key-manager setup
```

3. Add the IP address for each key management server by using the following command:

```
security key-manager add
```

4. Verify that the same key management servers are configured and available on all nodes in the cluster by using the following command:

```
security key-manager show -status
```

5. Create a new cluster-wide authentication key by using the following command:

```
security key-manager create-key
```

6. Make a note of the new authentication key ID.

7. Rekey all self-encrypting drives with the new authentication key by using the following command:

```
storage encryption disk modify -disk * -data-key-id <authentication_key_id>
```

Manage authentication using KMIP servers

With ONTAP 9.8, you can use Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) servers to manage authentication keys.

Steps

1. Add a new controller by using the following command:

```
security key-manager setup -node <new_controller_name>
```

2. Add the key manager by using the following command:

```
security key-manager -add <key_management_server_ip_address>
```

3. Verify that the key management servers are configured and available to all nodes in the cluster by using the following command:

```
security key-manager show -status
```

4. Restore the authentication keys from all linked key management servers to the new node by using the following command:

```
security key-manager restore -node <new_controller_name>
```

5. Rekey all self-encrypting disks with the new authentication key by using the following command:

```
storage encryption disk modify -disk * [-data-key-id nonMSID AK]
```

6. If you use the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS), rekey all self-encrypting disks with the new authentication key by using the following command:

```
storage encryption disk* modify -disk * [-fips-key-id nonMSID AK]
```

Manage storage encryption using Onboard Key Manager

You can use the OKM to manage encryption keys. If you plan to use OKM, you must record the passphrase and backup material before beginning the upgrade.

Steps

1. Save the passphrase to a secure location.
2. Create a backup for recovery purposes. Run the following command and save the output:

```
key-manager onboard show-backup
```

Quiesce the SnapMirror relationships (optional)

Before you proceed with the replacement steps, you must confirm that all the SnapMirror relationships are quiesced. When a SnapMirror relationship is quiesced, it remains quiesced across reboots and failovers.

Steps

1. Verify the SnapMirror relationship status on the destination cluster by using the following command:

```
snapmirror show
```



If the status is **Transferring**, you must abort those transfers by using the following command: `snapmirror abort -destination-vserver <vserver name>`

The abort fails if the SnapMirror relationship is not in the **Transferring** state.

2. Quiesce all relationships between the cluster by using the following command:

```
snapmirror quiesce -destination-vserver <vserver name>
```

Stage 2 Relocate and retiring node1

Stage 2. Relocate and retire node1

During Stage 2, you relocate the node1 aggregates and LIFs to node2, record node1 information, and then retire node1. This process is largely automated; the operation pauses to allow you to check its status. You must manually resume the operation.

Steps

1. [Relocate non-root aggregates and NAS data LIFs owned by node1 to node2](#)
2. [Retire node1](#)
3. [Prepare for netboot](#)

Relocate non-root aggregates and NAS data LIFs owned by node1 to node2

Before you can replace node1 with node3, you must move the non-root aggregates and NAS data LIFs from node1 to node2 before eventually moving node1's resources to node3.

Before you begin

The operation should already be paused when you begin the task; you must manually resume the operation.

About this task

After the aggregates and LIFs are migrated, the operation is paused for verification purposes. At this stage, you must verify whether or not all the non-root aggregates and non-SAN data LIFs are migrated to node3.



The home owner for the aggregates and LIFs are not modified; only the current -owner is modified.

Steps

1. Resume the aggregate relocation and NAS data LIF move operations by using the following command:

```
system controller replace resume
```

All the non-root aggregates and NAS data LIFs are migrated from node1 to node2.

The operation pauses to allow you to verify whether all node1 non-root aggregates and non-SAN data LIFs have been migrated to node2.

2. Check the status of the aggregate relocation and NAS data LIF move operations by using the following command:

```
system controller replace show-details
```

3. With the operation still paused, verify that all the non-root aggregates are online for their state on node2 by using the following command:


```
storage aggregate show -node <node2> -state online -root false
```

The following example shows that the non-root aggregates on node2 are online:

```
cluster::> storage aggregate show -node node2 state online -root false
```

Aggregate	Size	Available	Used%	State	#Vols	Nodes	RAID	Status
aggr_1	744.9GB	744.8GB	0%	online	5	node2	raid_dp	normal
aggr_2	825.0GB	825.0GB	0%	online	1	node2	raid_dp	normal

2 entries were displayed.

If the aggregates have gone offline or become foreign on node2, bring them online by using the following command on node2, once for each aggregate:

```
storage aggregate online -aggregate <aggr_name>
```

4. Verify that all the volumes are online on node2 by using the following command on node2 and examining its output:

```
volume show -node <node2> -state offline
```

If any volumes are offline on node2, bring them online by using the following command on node2, once for each volume:

```
volume online -vserver <vserver-name> -volume <volume-name>
```

The `<vserver-name>` to use with this command is found in the output of the previous volume show command.

5. If any LIFs are down, set the administrative status of the LIFs to `up` by using the following command, once for each LIF:

```
network interface modify -vserver <vserver_name> - lif <LIF_name> -home-node <nodename> - status-admin up
```

Relocate failed or vetoed aggregates

If any aggregates fail to relocate or are vetoed, you must manually relocate the aggregates, or if necessary, override either the vetoes or destination checks.

About this task

The relocation operation will have paused due to the error.

Steps

1. Check the event management system (EMS) logs to determine why the aggregate failed to relocate or was vetoed.
2. Relocate any failed or vetoed aggregates by using the following command:

```
storage aggregate relocation start -node <node1> -destination <node2>
```

```
aggregate-list <aggr_name> -ndo-controller-upgrade true
```

3. When prompted, enter `y`.
4. You can force relocation by using one of the following methods:

Option	Description
Overriding veto checks	Use the following command: <pre>storage aggregate relocation start -node node1 -destination node2 -aggregate-list <aggr_list> -ndo -controller-upgrade true -override-vetoes true</pre>
Overriding destination checks	Use the following command: <pre>storage aggregate relocation start -node node1 -destination node2 -aggregate-list <aggr_list> -ndo -controller-upgrade true -override-vetoes true -override-destination-checks true</pre>

Retire node1

To retire node1, you resume the automated operation to disable the HA pair with node2 and shut node1 down properly. You must later remove node1 from the rack or chassis.

Steps

1. Resume the operation by using the following command:

```
system controller replace resume
```

2. Verify that node1 has been halted by using the following command:

```
system controller replace show-details
```

After you finish

You can decommission node1 after the upgrade is completed. See [Decommission the old system](#).

Prepare for netboot

After you physically rack node3 and node4 later in the procedure, you might need to netboot them. The term `netboot` means you are booting from an ONTAP image stored on a remote server. When preparing for netboot, you must put a copy of the ONTAP 9 boot image onto a web server that the system can access.

Before you begin

- Verify that you can access a HTTP server with the system.
- You need to download the necessary system files for your platform and the correct version of ONTAP from the NetApp Support Site at mysupport.netapp.com.

About this task

You must netboot the new controllers if they do not have the same version of ONTAP 9 installed on them that is

installed on the original controllers. After you install each new controller, you boot the system from the ONTAP 9 image stored on the web server. You can then download the correct files to the boot media device for subsequent system boots.

Steps

- 1. Access the NetApp Support Site to download the files used for performing the netboot of the system.
- 2. Download the appropriate ONTAP software from the software download section of the NetApp Support Site and store the `<ontap_version>_image.tgz` file on a web-accessible directory.
- 3. Change to the web-accessible directory and verify that the files you need are available.

For...	Then...
FAS/AFF8000 series systems	<p>Extract the contents of the <code><ontap_version>_image.tgz</code> file to the target directory by using the following command:</p> <pre>tar -zxvf <ontap_version>_image.tgz</pre> <p>Note: If you are extracting the contents on Windows, use 7-Zip or WinRAR to extract the netboot image.</p> <p>Your directory listing should contain a netboot folder with a kernel file:</p> <pre>netboot/kernel</pre>
All other systems	<p>Your directory listing should contain the following file:</p> <pre><ontap_version>_image.tgz</pre> <p>Note: You do not need to extract the contents of the <code><ontap_version>_image.tgz</code> file.</p>

You will use the information in the directories in [Stage 3](#).

Stage 3 Install and boot node3

Stage 3. Install and boot node3

During Stage 3, you install and boot node3, check that the cluster and node-management ports from node1 come online on node3 and verify the node3 installation. Non-SAN data LIFs and non-root aggregates belonging to node1 are moved from node2 to node3.

Steps

1. [Install and boot node3](#)
2. [Set the FC or UTA/UTA2 configuration on node3](#)
3. [Verify the node3 installation](#)
4. [Restore key-manager configuration on node3](#)
5. [Move non-root aggregates and NAS data LIFs owned by node1 from node2 to node3](#)

Install and boot node3

You must install node3 in the rack, transfer node1's connections to node3, boot node3, and install ONTAP. You must then reassign any of node1's spare disks, any disks belonging to the root volume, and any non-root aggregates that were not relocated to node2 earlier in the process, as outlined in this section.

About this task

The relocation operation is paused at the beginning of this stage. This process is largely automated; the operation pauses to allow you to check its status. You must manually resume the operation. In addition, you must verify the SAN LIFs have successfully moved to node3.

You need to netboot node3 if it does not have the same version of ONTAP 9 that is installed on node1. After you install node3, boot it from the ONTAP 9 image stored on the web server. You can then download the correct files to the boot media device for subsequent system boots, by following the instructions in [Prepare for netboot](#).

Important:

- If you are upgrading a V-Series system connected to storage arrays or a system with FlexArray Virtualization software that is connected to storage arrays, you need to complete [Step 1](#) through [Step 21](#), then leave this section and follow instructions in the [Configure FC ports on node3](#) and [Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node3](#) sections as needed, entering commands in Maintenance mode. You must then return to this section and resume with [Step 23](#).
- If you are upgrading a system with storage disks, you need to complete this entire section and then go to the [Configure FC ports on node3](#) and [Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node3](#) sections, entering commands at the cluster prompt.

Steps

1. Make sure that you have rack space for node3.

If node1 and node2 were in separate chassis, you can put node3 in the same rack location as node1. However, if node1 was in the same chassis with node2, then you need to put node3 into its own rack space, preferably close to the location of node1.

2. Install node3 in the rack, following the **Installation and Setup Instructions** for your node model.



If you are upgrading to a system with both nodes in the same chassis, install node4 in the chassis as well as node3. If you do not, when you boot node3, the node will behave as if it were in a dual-chassis configuration, and when you boot node4, the interconnect between the nodes will not come up.

3. Cable node3, moving the connections from node1 to node3.

Cable the following connections, using the **Installation and Setup Instructions** or the [FlexArray Virtualization Installation Requirements and Reference](#) for the node3 platform, the appropriate disk shelf guide, and the [ONTAP 9 High-Availability Configuration Guide](#):

- Console (remote management port)
- Cluster ports
- Data ports
- Cluster and node management ports
- Storage
- SAN configurations: iSCSI Ethernet and FC switch ports



You might not need to move the interconnect card or the cluster interconnect cable connection from node1 to node3 because most platform models have a unique interconnect card model.

For the MetroCluster configuration, you need to move the FC-VI cable connections from node1 to node3. If the new host does not have an FC-VI card, you might need to move the FC-VI card.

4. Turn on the power to node3, and then interrupt the boot process by pressing Ctrl-C at the console terminal to access the boot environment prompt.

If you are upgrading to a system with both nodes in the same chassis, node4 also reboots. However, you can disregard the node4 boot until later.



When you boot node3, you might see the following warning message:

```
WARNING: The battery is unfit to retain data during a power outage. This
is likely because the battery is discharged but could be due to other
temporary conditions.
```

```
When the battery is ready, the boot process will complete and services
will be engaged.
```

```
To override this delay, press 'c' followed by 'Enter'
```

5. If you see the warning message in [Step 4](#), take the following actions:
 - a. Check for any console messages that might indicate a problem other than a low NVRAM battery, and, if necessary, take any required corrective action.
 - b. Allow the battery to charge and the boot process to complete.



Do not override the delay; failure to allow the battery to charge could result in a loss of data. See [Prepare for netboot](#).

- Configure the netboot connection by choosing one of the following actions.



You should use the management port and IP as the netboot connection. Do not use a data LIF IP or a data outage might occur while the upgrade is being performed.

If Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is...	Then...
Running	Configure the connection automatically by using the following command at the boot environment prompt: <code>ifconfig e0M -auto</code>
Not running	Manually configure the connection by using the following command at the boot environment prompt: <code>ifconfig e0M -addr=<filer_addr> -mask=<netmask> -gw=<gateway> - dns=<dns_addr> domain=<dns_domain></code> <filer_addr> is the IP address of the storage system. <netmask> is the network mask of the storage system. <gateway> is the gateway for the storage system. <dns_addr> is the IP address of a name server on your network. This parameter is optional. <dns_domain> is the Domain Name Service (DNS) domain name. This parameter is optional. Note: Other parameters might be necessary for your interface. Enter <code>help ifconfig</code> at the firmware prompt for details.

- Perform netboot on node3:

For...	Then...
FAS/AFF8000 series systems	<code>netboot http://<web_server_ip/path_to_web-accessible_directory>/netboot/kernel</code>
All other systems	<code>netboot http://<web_server_ip/path_to_web-accessible_directory>/<ontap_version>_image.tgz</code>

The `<path_to_the_web-accessible_directory>` should lead to where you downloaded the `<ontap_version>_image.tgz` in the section [Prepare for netboot](#).



Do not interrupt the boot.

8. From the boot menu, select option (7) `Install new software first`.

This menu option downloads and installs the new ONTAP image to the boot device.



Disregard the following message: `This procedure is not supported for Non-Disruptive Upgrade on an HA pair`. The note applies to nondisruptive upgrades of ONTAP, and not upgrades of controllers.

Always use netboot to update the new node to the desired image. If you use another method to install the image on the new controller, the wrong image might install. This issue applies to all ONTAP releases.

9. If you are prompted to continue the procedure, enter `y`, and when prompted for the package, enter the URL:

```
http://<web_server_ip/path_to_web-  
accessible_directory>/<ontap_version>_image.tgz
```

10. Complete the following substeps to reboot the controller module:

- a. Enter `n` to skip the backup recovery when you see the following prompt:

```
Do you want to restore the backup configuration now? {y|n}
```

- b. Enter `y` to reboot when you see the following prompt:

```
The node must be rebooted to start using the newly installed software. Do  
you want to reboot now? {y|n}
```

The controller module reboots but stops at the boot menu because the boot device was reformatted, and the configuration data needs to be restored.

11. Select maintenance mode `5` from the boot menu and enter `y` when you are prompted to continue with the boot.
12. Verify that the controller and chassis are configured as `ha` by using the following command:

```
ha-config show
```

The following example shows the output of the `ha-config show` command:

```
Chassis HA configuration: ha  
Controller HA configuration: ha
```



System records in a PROM whether they are in an HA pair or stand-alone configuration. The state must be the same on all components within the stand-alone system or HA pair.

13. If the controller and chassis are not configured as `ha`, use the following commands to correct the configuration:

```
ha-config modify controller
```

```
ha ha-config modify chassis ha
```

If you have a MetroCluster configuration, use the following commands to modify the controller and chassis:

```
ha-config modify controller mcc
```

```
ha-config modify chassis mcc
```

14. Exit maintenance mode by using the following command:

```
halt
```

Interrupt the autoboot by pressing Ctrl-C at the boot environment prompt.

15. On node2, check the system date, time, and time zone by using the following command:

```
date
```

16. On node3, check the date by using the following command at the boot environment prompt:

```
show date
```

17. If necessary, set the date on node3 by using the following command:

```
set date <mm/dd/yyyy>
```

18. On node3, check the time by using the following command at the boot environment prompt:

```
show time
```

19. If necessary, set the time on node3 by using the following command:

```
set time <hh:mm:ss>
```

20. If necessary, set the partner system ID on node3 by using the following command:

```
setenv partner-sysid <node2_sysid>
```

- a. Save the settings:

```
saveenv
```

21. On the new node, in boot loader, the `partner-sysid` parameter needs to be set. For node3, `partner-sysid` needs to be that of node2. Verify the `partner-sysid` for node3 by using the following command:

```
printenv partner-sysid
```

22. Take one of the following actions:

If your system...	Description
Has disks and no back-end storage	Go to Step 23

If your system...	Description
Is a V-Series system or a system with FlexArray Virtualization software connected to storage arrays	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Go to section Setting the FC or UTA/UTA2 configuration on node3 and complete the subsections in this section. 2. Return to this section and complete the remaining steps, beginning with Step 23. <p>Important: You must reconfigure FC onboard ports, CNA onboard ports, and CNA cards before you boot ONTAP on the V-Series or system with FlexArray Virtualization software.</p>

23. Add the FC initiator ports of the new node to the switch zones.

If your system has a tape SAN, then you need zoning for the initiators. If required, modify the onboard ports to initiator by referring to the [Configuring FC ports on node3](#). See your storage array and zoning documentation for further instructions on zoning.

24. Add the FC initiator ports to the storage array as new hosts, mapping the array LUNs to the new hosts.

See your storage array and zoning documentation for instructions.

25. Modify the worldwide port name (WWPN) values in the host or volume groups associated with array LUNs on the storage array.

Installing a new controller module changes the WWPN values associated with each onboard FC port.

26. If your configuration uses switch-based zoning, adjust the zoning to reflect the new WWPN values.
27. If NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE) is in use on this configuration, the `setenv bootarg.storageencryption.support` command must be set to `true`, and the `kmip.init.maxwait` variable needs to be set to `off` to avoid a boot loop after the node1 configuration is loaded:

```
setenv bootarg.storageencryption.support true

setenv kmip.init.maxwait off
```

28. Boot node into boot menu by using the following command:

```
boot_ontap menu
```

If you do not have FC or UTA/UTA2 configuration, execute [Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node 3, step 15](#) so that node3 can recognize node1's disks.

29. For a MetroCluster configuration, V-Series systems and systems with FlexArray Virtualization software connected to storage arrays, you must set and configure the FC or UTA/UTA2 ports on node3 to detect the disks attached to the node.
To complete this task, go to section [Set the FC or UTA/UTA2 configuration on node3](#).

Set the FC or UTA/UTA2 configuration on node3

If node3 has onboard FC ports, onboard unified target adapter (UTA/UTA2) ports, or a UTA/UTA2 card, you must configure the settings before completing the rest of the procedure.

About this task

You might need to complete the section [Configure FC ports on node3](#), the section [Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node3](#), or both sections.



NetApp marketing materials might use the term UTA2 to refer to CNA adapters and ports. However, the CLI uses the term CNA.

- If node3 does not have onboard FC ports, onboard UTA/UTA2 ports, or a UTA/UTA2 card, and you are upgrading a system with storage disks, you can skip to the [Verify the node 3 installation](#) section.
- However, if you have a V-Series system or a system with FlexArray Virtualization software with storage arrays, and node3 does not have onboard FC ports, onboard UTA/UTA ports, or a UTA/UTA2 card, return to the section [Install and boot node3](#) and resume the section at step 23 .

Choices

- [Configure FC ports on node3](#)
- [Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node3](#)

Configure FC ports on node3

If node3 has FC ports, either onboard or on an FC adapter, you must set port configurations on the node before you bring it into service because the ports are not preconfigured. If the ports are not configured, you might experience a disruption in service.

Before you begin

You must have the values of the FC port settings from node1 that you saved in the section [Prepare the nodes for upgrade](#).

About this task

You can skip this section if your system does not have FC configurations. If your system has onboard UTA/UTA2 ports or a UTA/UTA2 card, you configure them in [Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node3](#).

Important: If your system has storage disks, enter the commands in this section at the cluster prompt. If you have a 'V-Series system' or have FlexArray Virtualization Software and are connected to storage arrays, enter commands in this section in Maintenance mode.

Steps

1. Compare the FC settings on node3 with the settings that you captured earlier from node1.
2. Take one of the following actions:

If the system that you are upgrading...	Then...
Has storage disks	<p>In maintenance mode (option 5 at boot menu), modify the FC ports on node3 as needed by using one of the following commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To program target ports: <pre>ucadmin modify -m fc -t target <adapter></pre> To program initiator ports: <pre>ucadmin modify -m fc -t initiator <adapter></pre> <p>-t is the FC4 type: target or initiator.</p>
Is a V-Series system or has FlexArray Virtualization Software and is connected to storage arrays	<p>In maintenance mode (option 5 at boot menu), modify the FC ports on node3 as needed by using the following command: <pre>ucadmin modify -m fc -t initiator -f <adapter_port_name></pre> <p>-t is the FC4 type, target or initiator. Note: The FC ports must be programmed as initiators.</p> </p>

3. Take one of the following actions:

If the system that you are upgrading...	Then...
Has storage disks	<p>Verify the new settings by using the following command and examining the output: <pre>ucadmin show</pre> </p>
Is a V-Series system or has FlexArray Virtualization Software and is connected to storage arrays	<p>Verify the new settings by using the following command and examining the output: <pre>ucadmin show</pre> </p>

4. Exit Maintenance mode by using the following command:

```
halt
```

5. Boot the system from loader prompt by using the following command:

```
boot_ontap menu
```

6. After you enter the command, wait until the system stops at the boot environment prompt.

7. Select option 5 from the boot menu for maintenance mode.

8. Take one of the following actions:

If the system that you are upgrading...	Then...
Has storage disks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If node3 has a UTA/UTA2 card or UTA/UTA2 onboard ports, go to the section Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node3. • If node3 does not have a UTA/UTA2 card or UTA/UTA2 onboard ports, skip the section Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node3 and go to the section Verify the node3 installation.
Is a V-Series system or has FlexArray Virtualization Software and is connected to storage arrays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If node3 has a UTA/UTA2 card or UTA/UTA2 onboard ports, go to the section Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node3. • If node3 does not have a UTA/UTA2 card or UTA/UTA2 onboard ports, skip the section Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node3 and return to Install and boot node3 and resume the section at Step 23.

Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node3

If node3 has onboard UTA/UTA2 ports or a UTA/UTA2 card, you must check the configuration of the ports and possibly reconfigure them, depending on how you want to use the upgraded system.

Before you begin

You must have the correct SFP+ modules for the UTA/UTA2 ports.

About this task

If you want to use a Unified Target Adapter (UTA/UTA2) port for FC, you must first verify how the port is configured.



NetApp marketing materials might use the term UTA2 to refer to CNA adapters and ports. However, the CLI uses the term CNA.

You can use the `ucadmin show` command to verify the current port configuration:

```
*> ucadmin show
Adapter Current Mode Current Type Pending Mode Pending Type Admin Status
0e      fc      target      -      initiator      offline
0f      fc      target      -      initiator      offline
0g      fc      target      -      initiator      offline
0h      fc      target      -      initiator      offline
1a      fc      target      -      -              online
1b      fc      target      -      -              online
6 entries were displayed.
```

UTA/UTA2 ports can be configured into native FC mode or UTA/UTA2 mode. FC mode supports FC initiator and FC target; UTA/UTA2 mode allows concurrent NIC and FCoE traffic sharing the same 10 GbE SFP+ interface and supports FC targets.

UTA/UTA2 ports might be found on an adapter or on the controller, and have the following configurations, but you should check the configuration of the UTA/UTA2 ports on the node3 and change it, if necessary:

- UTA/UTA2 cards ordered when the controller is ordered are configured before shipment to have the personality you request.
- UTA/UTA2 cards ordered separately from the controller are shipped with the default FC target personality.
- Onboard UTA/UTA2 ports on new controllers are configured before shipment to have the personality you request.

Attention: If your system has storage disks, you enter the commands in this section at the cluster prompt unless directed to enter Maintenance mode. If you have a V- Series system or have FlexArray Virtualization Software and are connected to storage arrays, you enter commands in this section at the Maintenance mode prompt. You must be in Maintenance mode to configure UTA/UTA2 ports.

Steps

1. Check how the ports are currently configured by entering the following command on node3:

If the system...	Then...
Has storage disks	No action required.
Is a V-Series system or has FlexArray Virtualization Software and is connected to storage arrays	<code>ucadmin show</code>

The system displays output similar to the following examples:

```
*> ucadmin show
Adapter Current Mode Current Type Pending Mode Pending Type Admin Status
0e      fc      initiator      -      -      online
0f      fc      initiator      -      -      online
0g      cna      target      -      -      online
0h      cna      target      -      -      online
0e      fc      initiator      -      -      online
0f      fc      initiator      -      -      online
0g      cna      target      -      -      online
0h      cna      target      -      -      online
*>
```

2. If the current SFP+ module does not match the desired use, replace it with the correct SFP+ module.

Contact your NetApp representative to obtain the correct SFP+ module.

3. Examine the output of the `ucadmin show` command and determine whether the UTA/UTA2 ports have the personality you want.
4. Take one of the following actions:

If the UTA/UTA2 ports...	Then...
Do not have the personality that you want	Go to Step 5 .
Have the personality that you want	Skip Step 5 through Step 12 and go to Step 13 .

5. Take one of the following actions:

If you are configuring...	Then...
Ports on a UTA/UTA2 card	Go to Step 7
Onboard UTA/UTA2 ports	Skip Step 7 and go to Step 8 .

6. If the adapter is in initiator mode, and if the UTA/UTA2 port is online, take the UTA/UTA2 port offline by using the following command:

```
storage disable adapter <adapter_name>
```

Adapters in target mode are automatically offline in Maintenance mode.

7. If the current configuration does not match the desired use, change the configuration as needed by using the following command:

```
ucadmin modify -m fc|cna -t initiator|target <adapter_name>
```

- `-m` is the personality mode, `fc` or `cna`.
- `-t` is the FC4 type, `target` or `initiator`.



You must use FC initiator for tape drives, FlexArray Virtualization systems, and MetroCluster configurations. You must use the FC target for SAN clients.

8. Verify the settings by using the following command:

```
ucadmin show
```

9. Verify the settings by using one of the following commands:

If the system...	Then...
Has storage disks	<code>ucadmin show</code>
Is a V-Series system or has FlexArray Virtualization Software and is connected to storage arrays	<code>ucadmin show</code>

The output in the following examples shows that the FC4 type of adapter 1b is changing to `initiator` and that the mode of adapters 2a and 2b is changing to `cna`:

```
*> ucadmin show
Adapter Current Mode Current Type Pending Mode Pending Type Admin
Status
1a fc initiator - - online
1b fc target - initiator online
2a fc target cna - online
2b fc target cna - online
*>
```

10. Place any target ports online by entering one of the following commands, once for each port:

If the system...	Then...
Has storage disks	<code>network fcp adapter modify -node <node_name> -adapter<adapter_name> -state up</code>
Is a V-Series system or has FlexArray Virtualization Software and is connected to storage arrays	<code>fcp config <adapter_name> up</code>

11. Cable the port.
12. Take one of the following actions:

If the system...	Then...
Has storage disks	Go to Verify the node3 installation .
Is a V-Series system or has FlexArray Virtualization Software and is connected to storage arrays	Resume at Step 23 .

13. Exit Maintenance mode by using the following command:

```
halt
```

14. Boot node into boot menu by running `boot_ontap menu`. If you are upgrading to an A800, go to [Step 23](#).
15. On node3, go to the boot menu and using 22/7 and select the hidden option `boot_after_controller_replacement`. At the prompt, enter node1 to reassign the disks of node1 to node3, as per the following example.

```
LOADER-A> boot_ontap menu
.
<output truncated>
.
All rights reserved.
*****
*
* Press Ctrl-C for Boot Menu. *
*
```

.

<output truncated>

.

Please choose one of the following:

- (1) Normal Boot.
- (2) Boot without /etc/rc.
- (3) Change password.
- (4) Clean configuration and initialize all disks.
- (5) Maintenance mode boot.
- (6) Update flash from backup config.
- (7) Install new software first.
- (8) Reboot node.
- (9) Configure Advanced Drive Partitioning.
- (10) Set Onboard Key Manager recovery secrets.
- (11) Configure node for external key management.

Selection (1-11)? 22/7

- (22/7) Print this secret List
- (25/6) Force boot with multiple filesystem disks missing.
- (25/7) Boot w/ disk labels forced to clean.
- (29/7) Bypass media errors.
- (44/4a) Zero disks if needed and create new flexible root volume.
- (44/7) Assign all disks, Initialize all disks as SPARE, write DDR labels

.

<output truncated>

.

(wipeconfig) Clean all configuration on boot device

(boot_after_controller_replacement) Boot after controller upgrade

(boot_after_mcc_transition) Boot after MCC transition

(9a) Unpartition all disks and remove their ownership information.

(9b) Clean configuration and initialize node with partitioned disks.

(9c) Clean configuration and initialize node with whole disks.

(9d) Reboot the node.

(9e) Return to main boot menu.

The boot device has changed. System configuration information could be lost. Use option (6) to restore the system configuration, or option (4) to initialize all disks and setup a new system.

Normal Boot is prohibited.

Please choose one of the following:

- (1) Normal Boot.
- (2) Boot without /etc/rc.
- (3) Change password.

- (4) Clean configuration and initialize all disks.
- (5) Maintenance mode boot.
- (6) Update flash from backup config.
- (7) Install new software first.
- (8) Reboot node.
- (9) Configure Advanced Drive Partitioning.
- (10) Set Onboard Key Manager recovery secrets.
- (11) Configure node for external key management.

Selection (1-11)? boot_after_controller_replacement

This will replace all flash-based configuration with the last backup to disks. Are you sure you want to continue?: yes

.

<output truncated>

.

Controller Replacement: Provide name of the node you would like to replace:<nodename of the node being replaced>

Changing sysid of node node1 disks.

Fetches sanown old_owner_sysid = 536940063 and calculated old sys id = 536940063

Partner sysid = 4294967295, owner sysid = 536940063

.

<output truncated>

.

varfs_backup_restore: restore using /mroot/etc/varfs.tgz

varfs_backup_restore: attempting to restore /var/kmip to the boot device

varfs_backup_restore: failed to restore /var/kmip to the boot device

varfs_backup_restore: attempting to restore env file to the boot device

varfs_backup_restore: successfully restored env file to the boot device

wrote key file "/tmp/rndc.key"

varfs_backup_restore: timeout waiting for login

varfs_backup_restore: Rebooting to load the new varfs

Terminated

<node reboots>

System rebooting...

.

Restoring env file from boot media...

copy_env_file:scenario = head upgrade

Successfully restored env file from boot media...

Rebooting to load the restored env file...

.

System rebooting...

.

<output truncated>

.

WARNING: System ID mismatch. This usually occurs when replacing a boot device or NVRAM cards!

```
Override system ID? {y|n} y
```

```
.
```

```
Login:
```



In the above console output example, ONTAP will prompt you for the partner node name if the system uses Advanced Disk Partitioning (ADP) disks.

16. If the system goes into a reboot loop with the message `no disks found`, it indicates that the system has reset the FC or UTA/UTA2 ports back to the target mode and therefore is unable to see any disks. To resolve this continue with [Step 17](#) to [Step 22](#), or go to section [Verify the node3 installation](#).
17. Press Ctrl-C during autoboot to stop the node at the `LOADER>` prompt.
18. At the loader prompt, enter maintenance mode by using the following command:

```
boot_ontap maint
```

19. In maintenance mode, display all the previously set initiator ports that are now in target mode by using the following command:

```
ucadmin show
```

Change the ports back to initiator mode by using the following command:

```
ucadmin modify -m fc -t initiator -f <adapter name>
```

20. Verify that the ports have been changed to initiator mode by using the following command:

```
ucadmin show
```

21. Exit maintenance mode by using the following command:

```
halt
```

22. At the loader prompt boot up, by using the following command:

```
boot_ontap
```

Now, on booting, the node can detect all the disks that were previously assigned to it and can boot up as expected.

23. If you are upgrading from a system with external disks to a system that supports internal and external disks (AFF A800 systems, for example), set the node1 aggregate as the root aggregate to ensure node3 boots from the root aggregate of node1. To set the root aggregate, go to the boot menu and select option **5** to enter maintenance mode.



You must perform the following substeps in the exact order shown; failure to do so might cause an outage or even data loss.

The following procedure sets node3 to boot from the root aggregate of node1:

- a. Enter maintenance mode by using the following command:

```
boot_ontap maint
```

- b. Check the RAID, plex, and checksum information for the node1 aggregate by using the following command:

```
aggr status -r
```

- c. Check the status of the node1 aggregate by using the following command:

```
aggr status
```

- d. If necessary, bring the node1 aggregate online by using the following command:

```
aggr_online root_aggr_from_<node1>
```

- e. Prevent the node3 from booting from its original root aggregate by using the following command:

```
aggr offline <root_aggr_on_node3>
```

- f. Set the node1 root aggregate as the new root aggregate for node3 by using the following command:

```
aggr options aggr_from_<node1> root
```

- g. Verify that the root aggregate of node3 is offline and the root aggregate for the disks brought over from node1 is online and set to root by using the following command:

```
aggr status
```



Failing to perform the previous substep might cause node3 to boot from the internal root aggregate, or it might cause the system to assume a new cluster configuration exists or prompt you to identify one.

The following shows an example of the command output:

Aggr	State	Status	Options
aggr 0_nst_fas	8080_15	online	raid_dp, aggr root, nosnap=on fast zeroed, 64-bit
aggr	0	offline	raid_dp, aggr, diskroot fast zeroed, 64-bit

Verify the node3 installation

You must verify that the physical ports from node1 map correctly to the physical ports on node3. This will allow node3 to communicate with other nodes in the cluster and with the network after the upgrade.

About this task

Capture information about the ports on the new nodes from the [Hardware Universe](#). You will use the information later in this section.

Physical port layout might vary, depending on the model of the nodes. When the new node boots up, ONTAP will try to determine which ports should host cluster LIFs in order to automatically come into quorum.

If the physical ports on node1 do not map directly to the physical ports on node3, the subsequent section [Restore network configuration on node3](#) must be used to repair the network connectivity.

After you install and boot node3, you must verify that it is installed correctly. You must wait for node3 to join quorum and then resume the relocation operation.

At this point in the procedure, the operation will have paused as node3 joins quorum.

Steps

1. Verify that node3 has joined quorum by using the following command:

```
cluster show -node node3 -fields health
```

The output of the `health` field should be `true`.

2. Verify that node3 is part of the same cluster as node2 and that it is healthy by using the following command:

```
cluster show
```

3. Switch to advanced privilege mode by using the following command:

```
set advanced
```

4. Check the status of the controller replacement operation and verify that it is in a paused state and in the same state that it was in before node1 was halted to perform the physical tasks of installing new controllers and moving cables by using the following commands:

```
system controller replace show
```

```
system controller replace show-details
```

5. If you are working on a MetroCluster system, verify that the replaced controller is configured correctly for the MetroCluster configuration; the MetroCluster configuration should be in a healthy state. See [Verify the health of the MetroCluster configuration](#).

Reconfigure the intercluster LIFs on MetroCluster node node3, and check cluster peering to restore communication between the MetroCluster nodes before proceeding to Step 6.

Check the MetroCluster node status by using the following command:

```
metrocluster node show
```

6. Resume the controller replacement operation by using the following command.

```
system controller replace resume
```

7. Controller replacement will pause for intervention with the following message:

```
Cluster::*> system controller replace show
```

Node	Status	Error-Action
Node1(now node3)	Paused-for-intervention	Follow the instructions given in
Node2	None	Step Details

Step Details:

To complete the Network Reachability task, the ONTAP network configuration must be manually adjusted to match the new physical network configuration of the hardware. This includes:

1. Re-create the interface group, if needed, before restoring VLANs. For detailed commands and instructions, refer to the "Re-creating VLANs, ifgrps, and broadcast domains" section of the upgrade controller hardware guide for the ONTAP version running on the new controllers.
2. Run the command "cluster controller-replacement network displaced-vlans show" to check if any VLAN is displaced.
3. If any VLAN is displaced, run the command "cluster controller-replacement network displaced-vlans restore" to restore the VLAN on the desired port.

2 entries were displayed.



In this guide, the section *Re-creating VLANs, ifgrps, and broadcast domains* has been renamed *Restore network configuration on node3*.

8. With the controller replacement in a paused state, proceed to the next section of this document to restore network configuration on the node.

Restore network configuration on node3

After you confirm that node3 is in quorum and can communicate with node2, verify that node1's VLANs, interface groups, and broadcast domains are seen on node3. Also, verify that all node3 network ports are configured in their correct broadcast domains.

About this task

For more information on creating and re-creating VLANs, interface groups, and broadcast domains, see the [ONTAP 9 Network Management Guide](#).

Steps

1. List all the physical ports that are on upgraded node1 (referred to as node3) by using the following command:

```
network port show -node node3
```

All physical network ports, VLAN ports and interface group ports on the node are displayed. From this output, you can see any physical ports that have been moved into the **Cluster** broadcast domain by ONTAP. You can use this output to aid in deciding which ports should be used as interface group member ports, VLAN base ports or standalone physical ports for hosting LIFs.

2. List the broadcast domains on the cluster by using the following command:

```
broadcast-domain show
```

3. List network port reachability of all ports on node3 by using the following command:

```
network port reachability show
```

You should see output like the following example:

```
clusterA::*> reachability show -node node1_node3
(network port reachability show)
Node          Port          Expected Reachability  Reachability Status

node1_node3
              a0a          Default:Default        no-reachability
              a0a-822      Default:822            no-reachability
              a0a-823      Default:823            no-reachability
              e0M          Default:Mgmt            ok
              e0a          Cluster:Cluster        misconfigured-
reachability
              e0b          Cluster:Cluster        no-reachability
              e0c          Cluster:Cluster        no-reachability
              e0d          Cluster:Cluster        no-reachability
              e0e          Cluster:Cluster        ok
              e0e-822      -                      no-reachability
              e0e-823      -                      no-reachability
              e0f          Default:Default        no-reachability
              e0f-822      Default:822            no-reachability
              e0f-823      Default:823            no-reachability
              e0g          Default:Default        misconfigured-
reachability
              e0h          Default:Default        ok
              e0h-822      Default:822            ok
              e0h-823      Default:823            ok

18 entries were displayed.
```

In the above example, node1_node3 is just booted after controller replacement. Some ports do not have reachability to their expected broadcast domains and must be repaired.

4. Repair the reachability for each of the ports on node3 with a reachability status other than **ok**. Run the

following command, first on any physical ports, then on any VLAN ports, one at a time:

```
network port reachability repair -node <node_name> -port <port_name>
```

You should see output like the following sample:

```
Cluster ::> reachability repair -node node1_node3 -port e0h
```

```
Warning: Repairing port "node1_node3: e0h" may cause it to move into a
different broadcast domain, which can cause LIFs to be re-homed away
from the port. Are you sure you want to continue? {y|n}:
```

A warning message, as shown above, is expected for ports with a reachability status that might be different from the reachability status of the broadcast domain where it is currently located. Review the connectivity of the port and answer **y** or **n** as appropriate.

Verify that all physical ports have their expected reachability by using the following command:

```
network port reachability show
```

As the reachability repair is performed, ONTAP attempts to place the ports in the correct broadcast domains. However, if a port's reachability cannot be determined and does not belong to any of the existing broadcast domains, ONTAP will create new broadcast domains for these ports.

5. If interface group configuration does not match the new controller physical port layout, modify it by using the following steps.

- a. You must first remove physical ports that should be interface group member ports from their broadcast domain membership. You can do this by using the following command:

```
network port broadcast-domain remove-ports -broadcast-domain <broadcast-
domain_name> -ports <node_name:port_name>
```

- b. Add a member port to an interface group by using the following command:

```
network port ifgrp add-port -node <node_name> - ifgrp <ifgrp> -port
<port_name>
```

- c. The interface group is automatically added to the broadcast domain about a minute after the first member port is added.
- d. Verify that the interface group was added to the appropriate broadcast domain by using the following command:

```
network port reachability show -node <node_name> -port <ifgrp>
```

If the interface group's reachability status is not **ok**, assign it to the appropriate broadcast domain by using the following command:

```
network      port      broadcast-domain      add-ports      -broadcast-domain
<broadcast_domain_name> -ports <node:port>
```

6. Assign appropriate physical ports to the `Cluster` broadcast domain by using the following steps:
 - a. Determine which ports have reachability to the `Cluster` broadcast domain by using the following command:

```
network port reachability show -reachable-broadcast-domains Cluster:Cluster
```

- b. Repair any port with reachability to the `Cluster` broadcast domain, if its reachability status is not `ok` by using the following command:

```
network port reachability repair -node <node_name> -port <port_name>
```

7. Move the remaining physical ports into their correct broadcast domains by using one of the following commands:

```
network port reachability repair -node <node_name> -port <port_name>
```

```
network port broadcast-domain remove-port
```

```
network port broadcast-domain add-port
```

Verify that there are no unreachable or unexpected ports present. Check the reachability status for all physical ports by using the following command and examining the output to ensure the status is `ok`:

```
network port reachability show -detail
```

8. Restore any VLANs that might have become displaced by using the following steps:
 - a. List displaced VLANs by using the following command:

```
displaced- vlans show
```

Output like the following should display:

```
Cluster::~*> displaced-vlans show
(cluster controller-replacement network displaced-vlans show)
      Original
Node   Base Port   VLANs
Node1   a0a           822, 823
        e0e           822, 823
2 entries were displayed.
```

- b. Restore VLANs that were displaced from their previous base ports by using the following command:

```
displaced- vlans restore
```

The following is an example of restoring VLANs that have been displaced from interface group `a0a` back onto the same interface group:


```
Cluster::*> displaced-vlans restore -node node1_node3 -port a0a  
-destination-port a0a
```

The following is an example of restoring displaced VLANs on port e0e to e0h:

```
Cluster::*> displaced-vlans restore -node node1_node3 -port e0e  
-destination-port e0h
```

When a VLAN restore is successful, the displaced VLANs are created on the specified destination port. The VLAN restore fails if the destination port is a member of an interface group, or if the destination port is down.

Wait about one minute for newly restored VLANs to be placed into their appropriate broadcast domains.

- c. Create new VLAN ports as needed for VLAN ports that are not in the `displaced- vlans show` output but should be configured on other physical ports.
9. Delete any empty broadcast domains after all port repairs have been completed by using the following command:

```
broadcast-domain delete -broadcast-domain <broadcast_domain_name>
```

10. Verify port reachability by using the following command:

```
network port reachability show
```

When all ports are correctly configured and added to the correct broadcast domains, the `network port reachability show` command should report the reachability status as `ok` for all connected ports, and the status as `no-reachability` for ports with no physical connectivity. If any port reports a status other than these two, perform the reachability repair and add or remove ports from their broadcast domains as instructed in [Step 4](#).

11. Verify that all ports have been placed into broadcast domains by using the following command:

```
network port show
```

12. Verify that all ports in the broadcast domains have the correct maximum transmission unit (MTU) configured by using the following command:

```
network port broadcast-domain show
```

13. Restore LIF home ports, specifying the Vserver(s) and LIF(s) home ports, if any, that need to be restored by using the following steps:

- a. List any LIFs that are displaced by using the following command:

```
displaced-interface show
```

- b. Restore LIF home nodes and home ports by using the following command:

```
displaced-interface    restore-home-node    -node    <node_name>    -vserver  
<vserver_name> - lif-name <LIF_name>
```

14. Verify that all LIFs have a home port and are administratively up by using the following command:

```
network interface show -fields home- port,status-admin
```

Restore key-manager configuration on node3

If you are using NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) to encrypt volumes on the system you are upgrading, the encryption configuration must be synchronized to the new nodes. Encrypted volumes are taken offline when ARL is complete for node1 aggregates from node2 to node3.

About this task

Synchronize the encryption configuration to the new nodes by performing the following steps:

Steps

1. Synchronize the encryption configuration for OKM by using the following command at the cluster prompt:

```
security key-manager onboard sync
```

2. Enter the cluster-wide passphrase for the OKM.

Move non-root aggregates and NAS data LIFs owned by node1 from node2 to node3

After you verify network configuration on node3 and before you relocate aggregates from node2 to node3, you must verify that the NAS data LIFs belonging to node1 that are currently on node2 are relocated from node2 to node3. You must also verify that the SAN LIFs exist on node3.

About this task

Remote LIFs handle traffic to SAN LUNs during the upgrade procedure. Moving SAN LIFs is not necessary for cluster or service health during the upgrade. SAN LIFs are not moved unless they need to be mapped to new ports. You will verify that the LIFs are healthy and located on appropriate ports after you bring node3 online.

Steps

1. Resume the relocation operation by using the following command:

```
system controller replace resume
```

The system performs the following tasks:

- Cluster quorum check
- System ID check
- Image version check
- Target platform check

- Network reachability check

The operation pauses at this stage in the network reachability check.

2. Resume the relocation operation by using the following command:

```
system controller replace resume
```

3. The system performs the following checks:

- Cluster health check
- Cluster LIF status check

After performing these checks, the system relocates the non-root aggregates and NAS data LIFs owned by node1 to the new controller, node3.

The controller replacement operation pauses after the resource relocation is complete.

4. Check the status of the aggregate relocation and NAS data LIF move operations by using the following command:

```
system controller replace show-details
```

If the controller replacement procedure is paused, check and correct the error, if any, and then issue `resume` to continue the operation.

5. If necessary, restore and revert any displaced LIFs. List any displaced LIFs by using the following command:

```
cluster controller-replacement network displaced-interface show
```

If any LIFs are displaced, restore the home node back to node3 by using the following command:

```
cluster controller-replacement network displaced-interface restore-home-node
```

6. Resume the operation to prompt the system to perform the required post-checks by using the following command:

```
system controller replace resume
```

The system performs the following post-checks:

- Cluster quorum check
- Cluster health check
- Aggregates reconstruction check
- Aggregate status check
- Disk status check
- Cluster LIF status check
- Volume check

Stage 4 Relocate and retiring node2

Stage 4. Relocate and retire node2

During Stage 4, all non-root aggregates are relocated from node2 to node3; the non-SAN data LIFs owned by node2 are moved to node3. You must record the necessary node2 information and then retire node2.

Steps

1. [Relocate non-root aggregates and NAS data LIFs from node2 to node3](#)
2. [Retire node2](#)

Relocate non-root aggregates and NAS data LIFs from node2 to node3

Before you can replace node2 with node4, you must relocate the non-root aggregates that are owned by node2 to node3.

Before you begin

After the post-checks are completed from the previous stage, the resource release for node2 starts automatically. The non-root aggregates and non-SAN data LIFs are migrated from node2 to node3.

About this task

Remote LIFs handle traffic to SAN LUNs during the upgrade procedure. Moving SAN LIFs is not necessary for cluster or service health during the upgrade.

After the aggregates and LIFs are migrated, the operation is paused for verification purposes. At this stage, you must verify whether or not all the non-root aggregates and non-SAN data LIFs are migrated to node3.



The home owner for the aggregates and LIFs are not modified; only the current owner is modified.

Steps

1. Verify that all the non-root aggregates are online and their state on node3 by using the following command:

```
storage aggregate show -node node3 -state online -root false
```

The following example shows that the non-root aggregates on node2 are online:

```
cluster::> storage aggregate show -node node3 state online -root false
```

Aggregate	Size	Available	Used%	State	#Vols	Nodes
RAID	Status					
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
aggr_1	744.9GB	744.8GB	0%	online	5	node2
raid_dp	normal					
aggr_2	825.0GB	825.0GB	0%	online	1	node2
raid_dp	normal					

2 entries were displayed.

If the aggregates have gone offline or become foreign on node3, bring them online by using the following command on node3, once for each aggregate:

```
storage aggregate online -aggregate <aggr_name>
```

2. Verify that all the volumes are online on node3 by using the following command on node3 and examining its output:

```
volume show -node node3 -state offline
```

If any volumes are offline on node3, bring them online by using the following command on node3, once for each volume:

```
volume online -vserver <vserver-name> -volume <volume-name>
```

The `<vserver-name>` to use with this command is found in the output of the previous `volume show` command.

3. Verify that the LIFs have been moved to the correct ports and have a status of `up`. If any LIFs are down, set the administrative status of the LIFs to `up` by entering the following command, once for each LIF:

```
network interface modify -vserver <vserver_name> - lif <LIF_name> -home-node <nodename> - status-admin up
```

4. If the ports currently hosting data LIFs will not exist on the new hardware, remove them from the broadcast domain by using the following command:

```
network port broadcast-domain remove-ports
```

5. Verify that there are no data LIFs remaining on node2 by using the following command and examining the output:

```
network interface show - curr-node <node2> -role data
```

Retire node2

To retire node2, you need to shut node2 down properly and remove it from the rack or

chassis.

Steps

1. Resume the operation by using the following command:

```
system controller replace resume
```

The node halts automatically.

After you finish

You can decommission node2 after the upgrade is completed. See [Decommission the old system](#).

Stage 5 Install and boot node4

Stage 5. Install and boot node4

During Stage 5, you install and boot node4, map the cluster and node-management ports from node2 to node4, and verify the node4 installation. You also move the NAS data LIFs owned by node2 from node3 to node4 and relocate node2's aggregates from node3 to node4.

Steps

1. [Install and boot node4](#)
2. [Set the FC or UTA/UTA2 configuration on node4](#)
3. [Verify the node4 installation](#)
4. [Restore key-manager configuration on node4](#)
5. [Move non-root aggregates and NAS data LIFs owned by node2 from node3 to node4](#)

Install and boot node4

You must install node4 in the rack, transfer node2's connections to node4, boot node4, and install ONTAP. You must then reassign any of node2's spare disks, any disks belonging to the root volume, and any non-root aggregates that were not relocated to node3 earlier in the process, as outlined in this section.

About this task

The relocation operation is paused at the beginning of this stage. This process is mostly automated; the operation pauses to allow you to check its status. You must manually resume the operation.

You need to netboot node4 if it does not have the same version of ONTAP 9 that is installed on node2. After you install node4, boot it from the ONTAP 9 image stored on the web server. You can then download the correct files to the boot media device for subsequent system boots, by following the instructions in [Prepare for netboot](#).

Important:

- If you are upgrading a V-Series system connected to storage arrays or a system with FlexArray Virtualization software that is connected to storage arrays, you must complete [Step 1](#) through [Step 21](#), then leave this section and follow instructions to [Configure FC ports on node4](#) and to [Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node4](#), entering commands in Maintenance mode. You must then return to this section and resume with [Step 23](#).
- However, if you are upgrading a system with storage disks, you must complete this entire section and then proceed to [Set the FC or UTA/UTA2 configuration on node4](#), entering commands at the cluster prompt.

Steps

1. Make sure that node4 has sufficient rack space.

If node4 is in a separate chassis from node2, you can put node4 in the same location as node3. If node2 and node4 are in the same chassis, then node4 is already in its appropriate rack location.

2. Install node4 in the rack, following the instructions in the *Installation and Setup Instructions* for the node model.
3. Cable node4, moving the connections from node2 to node4.

Cable the following connections, using the instructions in the *Installation and Setup Instructions* or the [FlexArray Virtualization Installation Requirements and Reference](#) for the node4 platform, the appropriate disk shelf guide, and the [ONTAP 9 High-Availability Configuration Guide](#):

- Console (remote management port)
- Cluster ports
- Data ports
- Cluster and node management ports
- Storage
- SAN configurations: iSCSI Ethernet and FC switch ports



You might not need to move the interconnect card/FC-VI card or interconnect/FC-VI cable connection from node2 to node4 because most platform models have unique interconnect card models.

For the MetroCluster configuration, you must move the FC-VI cable connections from node2 to node4. If the new host does not have an FC-VI card, you might need to move the FC-VI card.

4. Turn on the power to node4, and then interrupt the boot process by pressing Ctrl-C at the console terminal to access the boot environment prompt.



When you boot node4, you might see the following warning message:

```
WARNING: The battery is unfit to retain data during a power outage. This
is likely
        because the battery is discharged but could be due to other
temporary
        conditions.  When the battery is ready, the boot process will
complete
        and services will be engaged. To override this delay, press 'c'
followed
        by 'Enter'
```

5. If you see the warning message in Step 4, take the following actions:
 - a. Check for any console messages that might indicate a problem other than a low NVRAM battery, and, if necessary, take any required corrective action.
 - b. Allow the battery to charge and the boot process to complete.



ATTENTION: Do not override the delay; failure to allow the battery to charge could result in a loss of data.

Refer to [Prepare for netboot](#).

6. Configure the netboot connection by choosing one of the following actions.



You should use the management port and IP as the netboot connection. Do not use a data LIF IP or a data outage might occur while the upgrade is being performed.

If Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is...	Then...
Running	Configure the connection automatically by using the following command at the boot environment prompt: <code>ifconfig e0M -auto</code>
Not running	Manually configure the connection by entering the following command at the boot environment prompt: <code>ifconfig e0M -addr=<filer_addr> -mask=<netmask> -gw=<gateway> -dns=<dns_addr> domain=<dns_domain></code> <filer_addr> is the IP address of the storage system. <netmask> is the network mask of the storage system. <gateway> is the gateway for the storage system. <dns_addr> is the IP address of a name server on your network. This parameter is optional. <dns_domain> is the DNS domain name. This parameter is optional. Note: Other parameters might be necessary for your interface. Enter <code>help ifconfig</code> at the firmware prompt for details.

7. Perform netboot on node4:

For...	Then...
FAS/AFF8000 series systems	<code>netboot</code> <code>http://<web_server_ip/path_to_web-accessible_directory>/netboot/kernel</code>
All other systems	<code>netboot</code> <code>http://<web_server_ip/path_to_web-accessible_directory>/<ontap_version>_image.tgz</code>

The `<path_to_the_web-accessible_directory>` should lead to where you downloaded the `<ontap_version>_image.tgz` in Step 1 in the section [Prepare for netboot](#).



Do not interrupt the boot.

8. From the boot menu, select option `(7) Install new software first`.

This menu option downloads and installs the new ONTAP image to the boot device.



Disregard the following message: `This procedure is not supported for Non-Disruptive Upgrade on an HA pair`. The note applies to nondisruptive upgrades of ONTAP, and not upgrades of controllers.

Always use netboot to update the new node to the desired image. If you use another method to install the image on the new controller, the wrong image might install. This issue applies to all ONTAP releases.

9. If you are prompted to continue the procedure, enter `y`, and when prompted for the package, enter the URL:

```
http://<web_server_ip/path_to_web-  
accessible_directory>/<ontap_version>_image.tgz
```

10. Complete the following substeps to reboot the controller module:

- a. Enter `n` to skip the backup recovery when you see the following prompt:

```
Do you want to restore the backup configuration now? {y|n}
```

- b. Reboot by entering `y` when you see the following prompt:

```
The node must be rebooted to start using the newly installed  
software. Do you want to reboot now? {y|n}
```

The controller module reboots but stops at the boot menu because the boot device was reformatted, and the configuration data needs to be restored.

11. Select maintenance mode `5` from the boot menu and enter `y` when you are prompted to continue with the boot.
12. Verify that the controller and chassis are configured as HA by using the following command:

```
ha-config show
```

The following example shows the output of the `ha-config show` command:

```
Chassis HA configuration: ha  
Controller HA configuration: ha
```



System records in a PROM whether they are in an HA pair or stand-alone configuration. The state must be the same on all components within the stand-alone system or HA pair.

13. If the controller and chassis are not configured as HA, use the following commands to correct the configuration:

```
ha-config modify controller
```

```
ha ha-config modify chassis ha
```

If you have a MetroCluster configuration, use the following commands to modify the controller and chassis:

```
ha-config modify controller mcc
```

```
ha-config modify chassis mcc
```

14. Exit maintenance mode by using the following command:

```
halt
```

Interrupt the autoboot by pressing Ctrl-C at the boot environment prompt.

15. On node3, check the system date, time, and time zone by using the following command:

```
date
```

16. On node4, check the date by using the following command at the boot environment prompt:

```
show date
```

17. If necessary, set the date on node4 by using the following command:

```
set date <mm/dd/yyyy>
```

18. On node4, check the time by using the following command at the boot environment prompt:

```
show time
```

19. If necessary, set the time on node4 by using the following command:

```
set time <hh:mm:ss>
```

20. If necessary, set the partner system ID on node4 by using the following command:

```
setenv partner- sysid <node2_sysid>
```

- a. Save the settings:

```
saveenv
```

21. On the new node, in boot loader, the `partner- sysid` parameter must be set. For node4, `partner- sysid` must be that of node3. Verify the `partner- sysid` for node3 by using the following command:

```
printenv partner- sysid
```

22. Take one of the following actions:

If your system...	Then...
Has disks and no back-end storage	Go to Step 23 .

If your system...	Then...
Is a V-Series system or a system with FlexArray Virtualization software connected to storage arrays	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Go to section Set the FC or UTA/UTA2 configuration on node4 and complete the subsections in this section. 2. Return to this section and complete the remaining steps, beginning with Step 23. <p>Important: You must reconfigure FC onboard ports, CNA onboard ports, and CNA cards before you boot ONTAP on the V-Series or system with FlexArray Virtualization software.</p>

23. Add the FC initiator ports of the new node to the switch zones.

If your system has a tape SAN, then you need zoning for the initiators. If required, modify the onboard ports to initiator by referring to the [Configure FC ports on node4](#). See your storage array and zoning documentation for further instructions on zoning.

24. Add the FC initiator ports to the storage array as new hosts, mapping the array LUNs to the new hosts.

See your storage array and zoning documentation for instructions.

25. Modify the worldwide port name (WWPN) values in the host or volume groups associated with array LUNs on the storage array.

Installing a new controller module changes the WWPN values associated with each onboard FC port.

26. If your configuration uses switch-based zoning, adjust the zoning to reflect the new WWPN values.

27. If NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE) is in use on this configuration, the `setenv bootarg.storageencryption.support` command must be set to `true`, and the `kmip.init.maxwait` variable needs to be set to `off` to avoid a boot loop after the node1 configuration is loaded:

```
setenv bootarg.storageencryption.support true

setenv kmip.init.maxwait off
```

28. Boot node into boot menu by using the following command:

```
boot_ontap menu
```

If you do not have an FC or UTA/UTA2 configuration, execute [Step 15](#) so that node4 can recognize node2's disks.

29. For MetroCluster configuration, V-Series systems and systems with FlexArray Virtualization software connected to storage arrays you must set and configure the FC or UTA/UTA2 ports on node4 to detect the disks attached to the node.

To complete this task, go to section [Set the FC or UTA/UT2 configuration on node4](#).

Set the FC or UTA/UTA2 configuration on node4

If node4 has onboard FC ports, onboard unified target adapter (UTA/UTA2) ports, or a UTA/UTA2 card, you must configure the settings before completing the rest of the procedure.

About this task

You might need to complete [Configure FC ports on node4](#), the [Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node4](#), or both sections.



If node4 does not have onboard FC ports, onboard UTA/UTA2 ports, or a UTA/UTA2 card, and you are upgrading a system with storage disks, you can skip to [Verify the node4 installation](#). However, if you have a V-Series system or have FlexArray Virtualization Software and are connected to storage arrays, and node4 does not have onboard FC ports, onboard UTA/UTA2 ports, or a UTA/UTA2 card, you must return to the [Installing and booting node4](#) section and resume at Step 22. Make sure that node4 has sufficient rack space. If node4 is in a separate chassis from node2, you can put node4 in the same location as node3. If node2 and node4 are in the same chassis, then node4 is already in its appropriate rack location.

Choices

- [Configure FC ports on node4](#)
- [Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node4](#)

Configure FC ports on node4

If node4 has FC ports, either onboard or on an FC adapter, you must set port configurations on the node before you bring it into service because the ports are not preconfigured. If the ports are not configured, you might experience a disruption in service.

Before you begin

You must have the values of the FC port settings from node2 that you saved in the section [Prepare the nodes for upgrade](#).

About this task

You can skip this section if your system does not have FC configurations. If your system has onboard UTA/UTA2 ports or a UTA/UTA2 adapter, you configure them in [Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node4](#).

Important: If your system has storage disks, you must enter the commands in this section at the cluster prompt. If you have a V-Series system or a system with FlexArray Virtualization Software connected to storage arrays, you enter commands in this section in Maintenance mode.

Steps

1. Take one of the following actions:

If the system that you are upgrading...	Then...
Has storage disks	Use the following command: <code>system node hardware unified-connect show</code>

If the system that you are upgrading...	Then...
Is a V-Series system or has FlexArray Virtualization Software and is connected to storage arrays	Use the following command: <code>ucadmin show</code>

The system displays information about all FC and converged network adapters on the system.

2. Compare the FC settings on node4 with the settings that you captured earlier from node1.
3. Take one of the following actions:

If the system that you are upgrading...	Then...
Has storage disks	<p>Modify the FC ports on node4 as needed by using one of the following commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To program target ports: <code>ucadmin modify -m fc -t target <adapter></code> • To program initiator ports: <code>ucadmin modify -m fc -t initiator <adapter></code> <p><code>-t</code> is the FC4 type: target or initiator.</p>
Is a V-Series system or has FlexArray Virtualization Software and is connected to storage arrays	<p>Modify the FC ports on node4 as needed by using one of the following commands: <code>ucadmin modify -m fc -t initiator -f <adapter_port_name></code></p> <p><code>-t</code> is the FC4 type, target or initiator. Note: The FC ports must be programmed as initiators.</p>

4. Exit Maintenance mode by using the following command:

```
halt
```

5. Boot the system from loader prompt by using the following command:

```
boot_ontap menu
```

6. After you enter the command, wait until the system stops at the boot environment prompt.
7. Select option 5 from the boot menu for maintenance mode.
8. Take one of the following actions:

If the system that you are upgrading...	Then...
Has storage disks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skip this section and go to Verify the node4 installation if node4 does not have a UTA/UTA2 card or UTA/UTA2 onboard ports.

If the system that you are upgrading...	Then...
Is a V-Series system or has FlexArray Virtualization Software and is connected to storage arrays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go to Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node4 if node4 has a UTA/UTA2 card or UTA/UTA2 onboard ports. • Skip the section <i>Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node4</i> if node4 does not have a UTA/UTA2 card or UTA/UTA2 onboard ports, return to the section <i>Install and boot node4</i>, and resume at Step 23.

Check and configure UTA/UTA2 ports on node4

If node4 has onboard UTA/UTA2 ports or a UTA/UTA2A card, you must check the configuration of the ports and configure them, depending on how you want to use the upgraded system.

Before you begin

You must have the correct SFP+ modules for the UTA/UTA2 ports.

About this task

UTA/UTA2 ports can be configured into native FC mode or UTA/UTA2A mode. FC mode supports FC initiator and FC target; UTA/UTA2 mode allows concurrent NIC and FCoE traffic to share the same 10 GbE SFP+ interface and supports FC target.



NetApp marketing materials might use the term UTA2 to refer to CNA adapters and ports. However, the CLI uses the term CNA.

UTA/UTA2 ports might be on an adapter or on the controller with the following configurations:

- UTA/UTA2 cards ordered at the same time as the controller are configured before shipment to have the personality you requested.
- UTA/UTA2 cards ordered separately from the controller are shipped with the default FC target personality.
- Onboard UTA/UTA2 ports on new controllers are configured (before shipment) to have the personality you requested.

However, you should check the configuration of the UTA/UTA2 ports on node4 and change it, if necessary.

Attention: If your system has storage disks, you enter the commands in this section at the cluster prompt unless directed to enter Maintenance mode. If you have a MetroCluster FC system, V-Series system or a system with FlexArray Virtualization software that is connected to storage arrays, you must be in Maintenance mode to configure UTA/UTA2 ports.

Steps

1. Check how the ports are currently configured by using one of the following commands on node4:

If the system...	Then...
Has storage disks	<code>system node hardware unified-connect show</code>

If the system...	Then...
Is a V-Series system or has FlexArray Virtualization Software and is connected to storage arrays	<code>ucadmin show</code>

The system displays output similar to the following examples:

```
*> ucadmin show
```

Node	Adapter	Current Mode	Current Type	Pending Mode	Pending Type	Admin Status
f-a	0e	fc	initiator	-	-	online
f-a	0f	fc	initiator	-	-	online
f-a	0g	cna	target	-	-	online
f-a	0h	cna	target	-	-	online
f-a	0e	fc	initiator	-	-	online
f-a	0f	fc	initiator	-	-	online
f-a	0g	cna	target	-	-	online
f-a	0h	cna	target	-	-	online

```
*>
```

- If the current SFP+ module does not match the desired use, replace it with the correct SFP+ module.

Contact your NetApp representative to obtain the correct SFP+ module.

- Examine the output of the `ucadmin show` command and determine whether the UTA/UTA2 ports have the personality you want.
- Take one of the following actions:

If the CNA ports...	Then...
Do not have the personality that you want	Go to Step 5 .
Have the personality that you want	Skip Step 5 through Step 12 and go to Step 13 .

- Take one of the following actions:

If you are configuring...	Then...
Ports on a UTA/UTA2 card	Go to Step 7
Onboard UTA/UTA2 ports	Skip Step 7 and go to Step 8 .

- If the adapter is in initiator mode, and if the UTA/UTA2 port is online, take the UTA/UTA2 port offline by using the following command:

```
storage disable adapter <adapter_name>
```

Adapters in target mode are automatically offline in Maintenance mode.

- If the current configuration does not match the desired use, change the configuration as needed by using

the following command:

```
ucadmin modify -m fc|cna -t initiator|target <adapter_name>
```

- `-m` is the personality mode, FC or 10 GbE UTA.
- `-t` is the FC4 type, `target` or `initiator`.



You must use FC initiator for tape drives, FlexArray Virtualization systems, and MetroCluster configurations. You must use the FC target for SAN clients.

8. Verify the settings by using the following command:

```
ucadmin show
```

9. Verify the settings by using one of the following commands:

If the system...	Then...
Has storage disks	<code>ucadmin show</code>
Is a V-Series system or has FlexArray Virtualization Software and is connected to storage arrays	<code>ucadmin show</code>

The output in the following examples shows that the FC4 type of adapter 1b is changing to `initiator` and that the mode of adapters 2a and 2b is changing to `cna`:

```
*> ucadmin show
Node   Adapter  Current Mode  Current Type  Pending Mode  Pending Type
Admin Status
----  -
-----
f-a    1a        fc           initiator     -             -
online
f-a    1b        fc           target        -             initiator
online
f-a    2a        fc           target        cna           -
online
f-a    2b        fc           target        cna           -
online
4 entries were displayed.
*>
```

10. Place any target ports online by entering one of the following commands, once for each port:

If the system...	Then...
Has storage disks	<code>network fcp adapter modify -node <node_name> -adapter<adapter_name> -state up</code>

If the system...	Then...
Is a V-Series system or has FlexArray Virtualization Software and is connected to storage arrays	<code>fcv config <adapter_name> up</code>

11. Cable the port.

12. Take one of the following actions:

If the system...	Then...
Has storage disks	Go to Verify the node4 installation .
Is a V-Series system or has FlexArray Virtualization Software and is connected to storage arrays	Return to the Install and boot node3 and resume the section at Step 23.

13. Exit Maintenance mode by using the following command:

```
halt
```

14. Boot node into boot menu by using the following command:

```
boot_ontap menu.
```

If you are upgrading to an A800, go to [Step 23](#)

15. On node4, go to the boot menu and using 22/7 and select the hidden option `boot_after_controller_replacement`. At the prompt, enter node2 to reassign the disks of node2 to node4, as per the following example.

```
LOADER-A> boot_ontap menu
.
.
<output truncated>
.
All rights reserved.
*****
*                                     *
* Press Ctrl-C for Boot Menu. *
*                                     *
*****
.
<output truncated>
.
Please choose one of the following:
(1) Normal Boot.
(2) Boot without /etc/rc.
(3) Change password.
(4) Clean configuration and initialize all disks.
(5) Maintenance mode boot.
(6) Update flash from backup config.
```

- (7) Install new software first.
- (8) Reboot node.
- (9) Configure Advanced Drive Partitioning.
- (10) Set Onboard Key Manager recovery secrets.
- (11) Configure node for external key management.

Selection (1-11)? 22/7

- (22/7) Print this secret List
- (25/6) Force boot with multiple filesystem disks missing.
- (25/7) Boot w/ disk labels forced to clean.
- (29/7) Bypass media errors.
- (44/4a) Zero disks if needed and create new flexible root volume.
- (44/7) Assign all disks, Initialize all disks as SPARE, write DDR labels

.
.

<output truncated>

.
.

- (wipeconfig) Clean all configuration on boot device
- (boot_after_controller_replacement) Boot after controller upgrade
- (boot_after_mcc_transition) Boot after MCC transition
- (9a) Unpartition all disks and remove their ownership information.
- (9b) Clean configuration and initialize node with partitioned disks.
- (9c) Clean configuration and initialize node with whole disks.
- (9d) Reboot the node.
- (9e) Return to main boot menu.

The boot device has changed. System configuration information could be lost. Use option (6) to restore the system configuration, or option (4) to initialize all disks and setup a new system.

Normal Boot is prohibited.

Please choose one of the following:

- (1) Normal Boot.
- (2) Boot without /etc/rc.
- (3) Change password.
- (4) Clean configuration and initialize all disks.
- (5) Maintenance mode boot.
- (6) Update flash from backup config.
- (7) Install new software first.
- (8) Reboot node.

```
(9) Configure Advanced Drive Partitioning.
(10) Set Onboard Key Manager recovery secrets.
(11) Configure node for external key management.
Selection (1-11)? boot_after_controller_replacement
This will replace all flash-based configuration with the last backup to
disks. Are you sure
you want to continue?: yes
.
.
<output truncated>
.
.
Controller Replacement: Provide name of the node you would like to
replace:
<nodename of the node being replaced>
Changing sysid of node node2 disks.
Fetched sanown old_owner_sysid = 536940063 and calculated old sys id =
536940063
Partner sysid = 4294967295, owner sysid = 536940063
.
.
<output truncated>
.
.
varfs_backup_restore: restore using /mroot/etc/varfs.tgz
varfs_backup_restore: attempting to restore /var/kmip to the boot device
varfs_backup_restore: failed to restore /var/kmip to the boot device
varfs_backup_restore: attempting to restore env file to the boot device
varfs_backup_restore: successfully restored env file to the boot device
wrote
    key file "/tmp/rndc.key"
varfs_backup_restore: timeout waiting for login
varfs_backup_restore: Rebooting to load the new varfs
Terminated
<node reboots>
System rebooting...
.
.
Restoring env file from boot media...
copy_env_file:scenario = head upgrade
Successfully restored env file from boot media...
Rebooting to load the restored env file...
.
System rebooting...
.
.
```

```
.  
<output truncated>  
.   
.   
.   
.   
WARNING: System ID mismatch. This usually occurs when replacing a  
boot device or NVRAM cards!  
Override system ID? {y|n} y  
.   
.   
.   
.   
Login:
```



In the above console output example, ONTAP will prompt you for the partner node name if the system uses Advanced Disk Partitioning (ADP) disks.

16. If the system goes into a reboot loop with the message `no disks found`, it indicates that the system has reset the FC or UTA/UTA2 ports back to the target mode and therefore is unable to see any disks. To resolve this, continue with [Step 17](#) to [Step 22](#) or go to section [Verify the node4 installation](#).

17. Press Ctrl-C during autoboot to stop the node at the `LOADER>` prompt.

18. At the loader prompt, enter maintenance mode by using the following command:

```
boot_ontap maint
```

19. In maintenance mode, display all the previously set initiator ports that are now in target mode by using the following command:

```
ucadmin show
```

Change the ports back to initiator mode by using the following command:

```
ucadmin modify -m fc -t initiator -f <adapter name>
```

20. Verify that the ports have been changed to initiator mode by using the following command:

```
ucadmin show
```

21. Exit maintenance mode by using the following command:

```
halt
```

22. At the loader prompt boot up by using the following command:

```
boot_ontap
```

Now, on booting, the node can detect all the disks that were previously assigned to it and can boot up as expected.

23. If you are upgrading from a system with external disks to a system that supports internal and external disks (AFF A800 systems, for example), set the node2 aggregate as the root aggregate to ensure node4 boots from the root aggregate of node2. To set the root aggregate, go to the boot menu and select option 5 to enter maintenance mode.



You must perform the following substeps in the exact order shown; failure to do so might cause an outage or even data loss.

The following procedure sets node4 to boot from the root aggregate of node2:

- a. Enter maintenance mode by using the following command:

```
boot_ontap maint
```

- b. Check the RAID, plex, and checksum information for the node2 aggregate by using the following command:

```
aggr status -r
```

- c. Check the status of the node2 aggregate by using the following command:

```
aggr status
```

- d. If necessary, bring the node2 aggregate online by using the following command:

```
aggr_online root_aggr_from_<node2>
```

- e. Prevent the node4 from booting from its original root aggregate by using the following command:

```
aggr offline <root_aggr_on_node4>
```

- f. Set the node2 root aggregate as the new root aggregate for node4 by using the following command:

```
aggr options aggr_from_<node2> root
```

- g. Verify that the root aggregate of node4 is offline and the root aggregate for the disks brought over from node2 is online and set to root by using the following command:

```
aggr status
```



Failing to perform the previous substep might cause node4 to boot from the internal root aggregate, or it might cause the system to assume a new cluster configuration exists or prompt you to identify one.

The following shows an example of the command output:

```

-----
Aggr State                               Status                               Options
aggr 0_nst_fas8080_15 online            raid_dp, aggr                     root, nosnap=on
                                         fast zeroed
                                         64-bit
aggr0 offline                           raid_dp, aggr                     diskroot
                                         fast zeroed`
                                         64-bit
-----

```

Verify the node4 installation

You must verify that the physical ports from node2 map correctly to the physical ports on node4. This will allow node4 to communicate with other nodes in the cluster and with the network after the upgrade.

About this task

Capture information about the ports on the new nodes the [Hardware Universe](#). You will use the information later in this section.

Physical port layout might vary, depending on the model of the nodes. When the new node boots up, ONTAP will try to determine which ports should host cluster LIFs in order to automatically come into quorum.

If the physical ports on node2 do not map directly to the physical ports on node4, the subsequent section [Restore network configuration on node4](#) must be used to repair network connectivity.

After you install and boot node4, you must verify that it is installed correctly. You must wait for node4 to join quorum and then resume the relocation operation.

At this point in the procedure, the operation will have paused as node4 joins quorum.

Steps

1. Verify that node4 has joined quorum by using the following command:

```
cluster show -node node4 -fields health
```

The output of the `health` field should be `true`.

2. Verify that node4 is part of the same cluster as node3 and that it is healthy by using the following command:

```
cluster show
```

3. Switch to advanced privilege mode by using the following command:

```
set advanced
```

4. Check the status of the controller replacement operation and verify that it is in a paused state and in the same state it was in before node2 was halted to perform the physical tasks of installing new controllers and

moving cables by using the following commands:

```
system controller replace show
```

```
system controller replace show-details
```

5. If you are working on a MetroCluster system, verify that the replaced controller is configured correctly for the MetroCluster configuration; the MetroCluster configuration should be in a healthy state. Refer to [Verify the health of the MetroCluster configuration](#).

Reconfigure the intercluster LIFs on MetroCluster node node4, and check cluster peering to restore communication between the MetroCluster nodes before proceeding to Step 6.

Check the MetroCluster node status by using the following command:

```
metrocluster node show
```

6. Resume the controller replacement operation by using the following command.

```
system controller replace resume
```

7. Controller replacement will pause for intervention with the following message:


```

Cluster::*> system controller replace show
Node                Status                Error-Action
-----
Node2(now node4)    Paused-for-intervention                Follow the instructions
given in                                                    Step Details
Node2
Step Details:
-----
To complete the Network Reachability task, the ONTAP network
configuration must be
manually adjusted to match the new physical network configuration of the
hardware.
This includes:
1. Re-create the interface group, if needed, before restoring VLANs. For
detailed
commands and instructions, refer to the "Re-creating VLANs, ifgrps, and
broadcast
domains" section of the upgrade controller hardware guide for the ONTAP
version
running on the new controllers.
2. Run the command "cluster controller-replacement network displaced-
vans show"
to check if any VLAN is displaced.
3. If any VLAN is displaced, run the command "cluster controller-
replacement
network displaced-vans restore" to restore the VLAN on the desired
port.
2 entries were displayed.

```



In this guide, section *Re-creating VLANs, ifgrps, and broadcast domains* has been renamed *Restoring network configuration on node4*.

8. With the controller replacement in a paused state, proceed to the next section of this document to restore network configuration on the node.

Restore network configuration on node4

After you confirm that node4 is in quorum and can communicate with node3, verify that node2's VLANs, interface groups and broadcast domains are seen on node4. Also, verify that all node4 network ports are configured in their correct broadcast domains.

About this task

For more information on creating and re-creating VLANs, interface groups, and broadcast domains, see the

Steps

1. List all the physical ports that are on upgraded node2 (referred to as node4) by using the following command:

```
network port show -node node4
```

All physical network ports, VLAN ports and interface group ports on the node are displayed. From this output you can see any physical ports that have been moved into the **Cluster** broadcast domain by ONTAP. You can use this output to aid in deciding which ports should be used as interface group member ports, VLAN base ports or standalone physical ports for hosting LIFs.

2. List the broadcast domains on the cluster by using the following command:

```
broadcast-domain show
```

3. List network port reachability of all ports on node4 by using the following command:

```
network port reachability show
```

The output from the command looks similar to the following example:

```
clusterA::*> reachability show -node node2_node4
(network port reachability show)
```

Node	Port	Expected Reachability	Reachability Status

node2_node4			
	a0a	Default:Default	no-reachability
	a0a-822	Default:822	no-reachability
	a0a-823	Default:823	no-reachability
	e0M	Default:Mgmt	ok
	e0a	Cluster:Cluster	misconfigured-
reachability	e0b	Cluster:Cluster	no-reachability
	e0c	Cluster:Cluster	no-reachability
	e0d	Cluster:Cluster	no-reachability
	e0e	Cluster:Cluster	ok
	e0e-822	-	no-reachability
	e0e-823	-	no-reachability
	e0f	Default:Default	no-reachability
	e0f-822	Default:822	no-reachability
	e0f-823	Default:823	no-reachability
	e0g	Default:Default	misconfigured-
reachability	e0h	Default:Default	ok
	e0h-822	Default:822	ok
	e0h-823	Default:823	ok

18 entries were displayed.

In the above example, node2_node4 is just booted after controller replacement. It has several ports that have no reachability and are pending a reachability scan.

- Repair the reachability for each of the ports on node4 with a reachability status other than `ok`. Run the following command, first on any physical ports, then on any VLAN ports, one at a time:

```
network port reachability repair -node <node_name> -port <port_name>
```

The output looks like the following example:

```
Cluster ::> reachability repair -node node2_node4 -port e0h
```

```
Warning: Repairing port "node2_node4: e0h" may cause it to move into a
different broadcast domain, which can cause LIFs to be re-homed away
from the port. Are you sure you want to continue? {y|n}:
```

A warning message, as shown above, is expected for ports with a reachability status that might be different from the reachability status of the broadcast domain where it is currently located.

Review the connectivity of the port and answer **y** or **n** as appropriate.

Verify that all physical ports have their expected reachability by using the following command:

```
network port reachability show
```

As the reachability repair is performed, ONTAP attempts to place the ports in the correct broadcast domains. However, if a port's reachability cannot be determined and does not belong to any of the existing broadcast domains, ONTAP will create new broadcast domains for these ports.

5. If interface group configuration does not match the new controller physical port layout, modify it by using the following steps.

- a. You must first remove physical ports that should be interface group member ports from their broadcast domain membership. You can do this by using the following command:

```
network      port      broadcast-domain      remove-ports      -broadcast-domain  
<broadcast_domain_name> -ports <node_name:port_name>
```

- b. Add a member port to an interface group by using the following command:

```
network port ifgrp add-port -node <node_name> - ifgrp <ifgrp> -port  
<port_name>
```

- c. The interface group is automatically added to the broadcast domain about a minute after the first member port is added.
 - d. Verify that the interface group was added to the appropriate broadcast domain by using the following command:

```
network port reachability show -node <node_name> -port <ifgrp>
```

If the interface group's reachability status is not **ok**, assign it to the appropriate broadcast domain by using the following command:

```
network      port      broadcast-domain      add-ports      -broadcast-domain  
<broadcast_domain_name> -ports <node:port>
```

6. Assign appropriate physical ports to the **Cluster** broadcast domain by using the following steps:

- a. Determine which ports have reachability to the **Cluster** broadcast domain by using the following command:

```
network port reachability show -reachable-broadcast-domains Cluster:Cluster
```

- b. Repair any port with reachability to the **Cluster** broadcast domain, if its reachability status is not **ok** by using the following command:

```
network port reachability repair -node <node_name> -port <port_name>
```

7. Move the remaining physical ports into their correct broadcast domains by using one of the following commands:

```
network port reachability repair -node <node_name> -port <port_name>
```

```
network port broadcast-domain remove-port
```

```
network port broadcast-domain add-port
```

Verify that there are no unreachable or unexpected ports present. Check the reachability status for all physical ports by using the following command and examining the output to ensure the status is **ok**:

```
network port reachability show -detail
```

8. Restore any VLANs that might have become displaced by using the following steps:

- a. List displaced VLANs by using the following command:

```
displaced- vlans show
```

Output like the following should display:

```
Cluster::*> displaced-vlans show
(cluster controller-replacement network displaced-vlans show)
      Original
Node      Base Port      VLANs
-----
Node1     a0a             822, 823
          e0e             822, 823
```

- b. Restore VLANs that were displaced from their previous base ports by using the following command:

```
displaced- vlans restore
```

The following is an example of restoring VLANs that have been displaced from interface group a0a back onto the same interface group:

```
Cluster::*> displaced-vlans restore -node node2_node4 -port a0a
-destination-port a0a
```

The following is an example of restoring displaced VLANs on port e0e to e0h:

```
Cluster::*> displaced-vlans restore -node node2_node4 -port e0e
-destination-port e0h
```

When a VLAN restore is successful, the displaced VLANs are created on the specified destination port. The VLAN restore fails if the destination port is a member of an interface group, or if the destination port is down.

Wait about one minute for newly restored VLANs to be placed into their appropriate broadcast

domains.

- c. Create new VLAN ports as needed for VLAN ports that are not in the `displaced- vlans show` output but should be configured on other physical ports.
9. Delete any empty broadcast domains after all port repairs have been completed by using the following command.

```
broadcast-domain delete -broadcast-domain <broadcast_domain_name>
```

10. Verify port reachability by using the following command:

```
network port reachability show
```

When all ports are correctly configured and added to the correct broadcast domains, the `network port reachability show` command should report the reachability status as `ok` for all connected ports, and the status as `no-reachability` for ports with no physical connectivity. If any ports report a status other than these two, perform the reachability repair and add or remove ports from their broadcast domains as instructed in [Step 4](#).

11. Verify that all ports have been placed into broadcast domains by using the following command:

```
network port show
```

12. Verify that all ports in the broadcast domains have the correct maximum transmission unit (MTU) configured by using the following command:

```
network port broadcast-domain show
```

13. Restore LIF home ports, specifying the Vserver(s) and LIF(s) home ports, if any, that need to be restored by using the following command:

- a. List any LIFs that are displaced by using the following command:

```
displaced-interface show
```

- b. Restore LIF home ports by using the following command:

```
displaced-interface      restore-home-node      -node      <node_name>      -vserver  
<vserver_name > - lif-name <LIF_name>
```

14. Verify that all LIFs have a home port and are administratively up by using the following command:

```
network interface show -fields home- port,status-admin
```

Restore key-manager configuration on node4

If you are using NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) to encrypt volumes on the system you are upgrading, the encryption configuration must be synchronized to the new nodes. Encrypted volumes are taken offline when ARL is complete for node1 aggregates from node2 to node4.

About this task

Synchronize the encryption configuration to the new nodes by performing the following steps:

Steps

1. Synchronize the encryption configuration for OKM by using the following command at the cluster prompt:

```
security key-manager onboard sync
```

2. Enter the cluster-wide passphrase for the OKM.

Move non-root aggregates and NAS data LIFs owned by node2 from node3 to node4

After you verify network configuration on node4 and before you relocate aggregates from node3 to node4, you must verify that the NAS data LIFs belonging to node2 that are currently on node3 are relocated from node3 to node4. You must also verify that the SAN LIFs exist on node4.

About this task

Remote LIFs handle traffic to SAN LUNs during the upgrade procedure. Moving SAN LIFs is not necessary for cluster or service health during the upgrade. SAN LIFs are not moved unless they need to be mapped to new ports. You will verify that the LIFs are healthy and located on appropriate ports after you bring node4 online.

Steps

1. Resume the relocation operation by using the following command:

```
system controller replace resume
```

The system performs the following tasks:

- Cluster quorum check
- System ID check
- Image version check
- Target platform check
- Network reachability check

The operation pauses at this stage in the network reachability check.

2. Resume the relocation operation by using the following command:

```
system controller replace resume
```

3. The system performs the following checks:

- Cluster health check
- Cluster LIF status check

After performing these checks, the system relocates the non-root aggregates and NAS data LIFs owned by node2 to the new controller, node4.

The controller replacement operation pauses after the resource relocation is complete.

4. Check the status of the aggregate relocation and NAS data LIF move operations by using the following

command:

```
system controller replace show-details
```

If the controller replacement procedure is paused, check and correct the error, if any, and then issue `resume` to continue the operation.

5. If necessary, restore and revert any displaced LIFs. List any displaced LIFs by using the following command:

```
cluster controller-replacement network displaced-interface show
```

If any LIFs are displaced, restore the home node back to node4 by using the following command:

```
cluster controller-replacement network displaced-interface restore-home-node
```

6. Resume the operation to prompt the system to perform the required post-checks by using the following command:

```
system controller replace resume
```

The system performs the following post-checks:

- Cluster quorum check
- Cluster health check
- Aggregates reconstruction check
- Aggregate status check
- Disk status check
- Cluster LIF status check
- Volume check

Stage 6 Complete the upgrade

Stage 6. Complete the upgrade

During stage 6, confirm that the new nodes are set up correctly. If one of the new nodes has a unified target adapter, you must restore any port configurations and you might need to change the use of the adapter. You should also set up Storage Encryption if the new nodes are encryption-enabled.

Steps

1. [Complete the upgrade for MetroCluster FC configuration](#)
2. [Ensure that the new controllers are set up correctly](#)
3. [Set up Storage Encryption on the new controller module](#)
4. [Set up NetApp Volume Encryption on the new controller module](#)
5. [Decommission the old system](#)
6. [Resume SnapMirror operations](#)

Complete the upgrade for MetroCluster FC configuration

For a MetroCluster FC configuration, you must replace the disaster recovery/failover site nodes as soon as possible. Mismatch in controller models within a MetroCluster configuration is not supported because controller model mismatch causes disaster recovery mirroring to go offline. Use the command `-skip- metrocluster-check true` option to bypass MetroCluster checks when you are replacing nodes at a second site.

Ensure that the new controllers are set up correctly

To ensure correct setup, you must enable the HA pair. You must also verify that node3 and node4 can access each other's storage and that neither owns data LIFs belonging to other nodes on the cluster. In addition, you must ensure that node3 owns node1's aggregates and that node4 owns node2's aggregates, and that the volumes for both nodes are online.

Steps

1. After the post-checks of node2, the storage failover and cluster HA pair for the node2 cluster are enabled. When the operation is done, both nodes show as completed and the system performs some cleanup operations.
2. Verify that storage failover is enabled by entering using the following command:

```
storage failover show
```

The following example shows the output of the command when storage failover is enabled:

```
cluster::> storage failover show
```

		Takeover	
Node	Partner	Possible	State Description
-----	-----	-----	-----
node3	node4	true	Connected to node4
node4	node3	true	Connected to node3

- Verify that node3 and node4 belong to the same cluster by using the following command and examining the output:

```
cluster show
```

- Verify that node3 and node4 can access each other's storage by using the following command and examining the output:

```
storage failover show -fields local-missing- disks,partner-missing-disks
```

- Verify that neither node3 nor node4 owns data LIFs home-owned by other nodes in the cluster by using the following command and examining the output:

```
network interface show
```

If neither node3 or node4 owns data LIFs home-owned by other nodes in the cluster, revert the data LIFs to their home owner by using the following command:

```
network interface revert
```

- Verify that node3 owns the aggregates from node1 and that node4 owns the aggregates from node2 by using the following commands:

```
storage aggregate show -owner-name <node3>
```

```
storage aggregate show -owner-name <node4>
```

- Determine whether any volumes are offline by using the following commands:

```
volume show -node <node3> -state offline
```

```
volume show -node <node4> -state offline
```

- If any volumes are offline, compare them with the list of offline volumes that you captured in the section [Prepare the nodes for upgrade](#), and bring online any of the offline volumes, as required, by using the following command, once for each volume:

```
volume online -vserver <vserver-name> -volume <volume_name>
```

- Install new licenses for the new nodes by using the following command for each node:

```
system license add - license-code <license_code,license_code,license_code...>
```

The license-code parameter accepts a list of 28 upper-case alphabetic character keys. You can add one

license at a time, or you can add multiple licenses at once, separating each license key by a comma.

10. Remove all of the old licenses from the original nodes by using one of the following commands:

```
system license clean-up -unused -expired
```

```
system license delete -serial-number <node_serial_number> -package  
<licensable_package>
```

- Delete all expired licenses by using the following command:

```
system license clean-up -expired
```

- Delete all unused licenses by using the following command:

```
system license clean-up -unused
```

- Delete a specific license from a cluster by using the following commands on the nodes:

```
system license delete -serial-number <node1 serial number> -package *
```

```
system license delete -serial-number <node2 serial number> -package *
```

The following output is displayed:

```
Warning: The following licenses will be removed:  
<list of each installed package>  
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
```

Enter **y** to remove all of the packages.

11. Verify that the licenses are properly installed by using the following command and examining its output:

```
system license show
```

You might want to compare the output with the output that you captured in the [Prepare the nodes for upgrade](#).

12. If NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE) was in use on the configuration and you set the `setenv bootarg.storageencryption.support` command to `true` with the `<kmip.init.maxwait>` variable `off` (in Step 27), you need to reset the variable by using the following command:

```
set diag; systemshell -node <nodename> -command sudo kenv -u -p  
kmip.init.maxwait
```

13. Configure the SPs by using the following command on both nodes:

```
system service-processor network modify -node <node_name>
```

See the [System Administration Reference](#) for information about the SPs and the [ONTAP 9.8 Commands: Manual Page Reference](#) for detailed information about the `system service-processor network modify` command.

14. Take the following actions on one of the new nodes:

- a. Enter advanced privilege level by using the following command:

```
set -privilege advanced
```

- b. Enter the following command:

```
storage failover modify -node <node_name> - cifs- ndo-duration  
default|medium|low
```

- Enter **medium** if the system will have workloads in which 50% to 75% of the operations will be 4 KB or smaller.
- Enter **low** if the system will have workloads in which 75% to 100% of the operations will be 4 KB or smaller.

- c. Return to the admin level by using the following command:

```
set -privilege admin
```

- d. Reboot the system to ensure that the changes take effect.

15. If you want to set up a switchless cluster on the new nodes, follow the instructions in **Transitioning to a two-node switchless cluster** on the NetApp Support Site.

After you finish

If Storage Encryption is enabled on node3 and node4, complete the section [Set up Storage Encryption on the new controller module](#). Otherwise, complete the section [Decommission the old system](#).

Set up Storage Encryption on the new controller module

If the replaced controller or the HA partner of the new controller uses Storage Encryption, you must configure the new controller module for Storage Encryption, including installing SSL certificates and setting up key management servers.

About this task

This procedure includes steps that are performed on the new controller module. You must enter the command on the correct node.

Steps

1. Verify that the key management servers are still available, their status, and their authentication key information by using the following commands:

```
security key-manager show -status
```

```
security key-manager query
```

2. Add the key management servers listed in the previous step to the key management server list in the new controller.
 - a. Add the key management server by using the following command:

```
security key-manager -add <key_management_server_ip_address>
```

- b. Repeat the previous step for each listed key management server. You can link up to four key management servers.
- c. Verify that the key management servers were added successfully by using the following command:

```
security key-manager show
```

3. On the new controller module, run the key management setup wizard to set up and install the key management servers.

You must install the same key management servers that are installed on the existing controller module.

- a. Launch the key management server setup wizard on the new node by using the following command:

```
security key-manager setup -node <new_controller_name>
```

- b. Complete the steps in the wizard to configure key management servers.

4. Restore authentication keys from all linked key management servers to the new node by using the following command:

```
security key-manager restore -node <new_controller_name>
```

Set up NetApp Volume Encryption on the new controller module

If the replaced controller or the HA partner of the new controller uses NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE), you must configure the new controller module for NVE.

About this task

This procedure includes steps that are performed on the new controller module. You must enter the command on the correct node.

Steps

1. Verify that the key management servers are still available, their status, and their authentication key information:

For this ONTAP version...	Use this command...
ONTAP 9.6 and later	<pre>security key-manager key query -node node</pre>
ONTAP 9.5 and earlier	<pre>security key-manager key show</pre>

2. Add the key management servers listed in the previous step to the key management server list in the new controller:

- a. Add the key management server by using the following command:

```
security key-manager -add <key_management_server_ip_address>
```

- b. Repeat the previous step for each listed key management server. You can link up to four key management servers.

c. Verify the that the key management servers were added successfully by using the following command:

```
security key-manager show
```

3. On the new controller module, run the key management setup wizard to set up and install the key management servers.

You must install the same key management servers that are installed on the existing controller module.

a. Launch the key management server setup wizard on the new node by using the following command:

```
security key-manager setup -node <new_controller_name>
```

b. Complete the steps in the wizard to configure key management servers.

4. Restore authentication keys from all linked key management servers to the new node:

For...	Use this command...
External Key Manager (EKM)	<pre>security key-manager external restore</pre> This command needs the OKM passphrase
Onboard Key Manager (OKM)	<pre>security key-manager onboard sync</pre>

After you finish

Check if any volumes were taken offline because authentication keys were not available or external key management servers could not be reached. Bring those volumes back online by using the following command:

```
volume online
```

Decommission the old system

After upgrading, you can decommission the old system through the NetApp Support Site. Decommissioning the system tells NetApp that the system is no longer in operation and removes it from support databases.

Steps

1. Navigate to the [NetApp Support Site](#) and log in.
2. Select **Products > My Products** from the menu.
3. On the **View Installed Systems** page, choose which **Selection Criteria** you want to use to display information about your system.

You can choose one of the following to locate your system:

- Serial Number (located on the back of the unit)
- Serial Numbers for My Location

4. Click **Go!**

A table displays cluster information, including the serial numbers.

5. Locate the cluster in the table and select **Decommission this system** from the Product Tool Set drop-

down menu.

Resume SnapMirror operations

You can resume SnapMirror transfers that were quiesced before upgrade and resume the SnapMirror relationships. The updates are on schedule after the upgrade is completed.

Steps

1. Verify the SnapMirror status on the destination by using the following command:

```
snapmirror show
```

2. Resume the SnapMirror relationship by using the following command:

```
snapmirror resume -destination-vserver <vserver_name>
```

Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting

You might encounter a failure while upgrading the node pair. The node might crash, aggregates might not relocate, or LIFs might not migrate. The cause of the failure and its solution depend on when the failure occurred during the upgrade procedure.

Refer to the table describing the different phases of the procedure in the section [Overview of the ARL upgrade](#). Information about the failures that can occur is listed by the phase of the procedure.

Aggregate relocation failures

Aggregate relocation (ARL) might fail at different points during the upgrade.

Checking for aggregate relocation failure

During the procedure, ARL might fail in Stage 2, Stage 3, or Stage 5.

Steps

1. Enter the following command and examine its output:

```
storage aggregate relocation show
```

The `storage aggregate relocation show` command shows you which aggregates were successfully relocated and which ones were not, along with the causes of failure.

2. Check the console for any EMS messages.
3. Take one of the following actions:
 - Take the appropriate corrective action, depending on the output of the `storage aggregate relocation show` command and the output of the EMS message.
 - Force relocation of the aggregate or aggregates by using the `override-vetoes` option or the `override-destination-checks` option of the `storage aggregate relocation start` command.

For detailed information about the `storage aggregate relocation start`, `override-vetoes`, and `override-destination-checks` options, see the [ONTAP 9.8 Commands: Manual Page Reference](#).

Aggregates originally on node1 are owned by node4 after completion of the upgrade

At the end of the upgrade procedure, node3 should be the new home node of aggregates that originally had node1 as the home node. You can relocate them after the upgrade.

About this task

Aggregates might fail to relocate properly, that is, they have node1 as their home node instead of node3, under the following circumstances:

- During Stage 3, when aggregates are relocated from node2 to node3.

Some of the aggregates being relocated have node1 as their home node. For example, such an aggregate could be called `aggr_node_1`. If relocation of `aggr_node_1` fails during Stage 3, and relocation cannot be forced, then the aggregate is left behind on node2.

- After Stage 4, when node2 is replaced with node4.

When node2 is replaced, `aggr_node_1` will come online with node4 as its home node instead of node3.

You can fix the incorrect ownership problem after Stage 6, after you have enabled storage failover by completing the following steps:

Steps

1. Get a list of aggregates by using the following command:

```
storage aggregate show -nodes <node4> -is-home true
```

To identify aggregates that were not correctly relocated, refer to the list of aggregates with the home owner of node1 that you obtained in the section [Prepare the nodes for upgrade](#) and compare it with the output of the above command.

2. Compare the output of Step 1 with the output you captured for node1 in the section [Prepare the nodes for upgrade](#) and note any aggregates that were not correctly relocated.
3. Relocate the aggregates left behind on node4 by using the following command:

```
storage aggregate relocation start -node <node4> - aggr <aggr_node_1> -destination <node3>
```

Do not use the `-ndo-controller-upgrade` parameter during this relocation.

4. Verify that node3 is now the home owner of the aggregates by using the following command:

```
storage aggregate show -aggregate <aggr1,aggr2,aggr3...> -fields home-name
```

`<aggr1,aggr2,aggr3...>` is the list of aggregates that had node1 as the original home owner.

Aggregates that do not have node3 as home owner can be relocated to node3 using the same relocation command in Step 3.

Reboots, panics, or power cycles

The system might crash – reboot, panic or go through a power cycle – during different stages of the upgrade.

The solution to these problems depends on when they occur.

Reboots, panics, or power cycles during the pre-check phase

Node1 or node2 crashes before the pre-check phase with HA pair still enabled

If either node1 or node2 crashes before the pre-check phase, no aggregates have been relocated yet and the HA pair configuration is still enabled.

About this task

Takeover and giveback can proceed normally.

Steps

1. Check the console for EMS messages that the system might have issued and take the recommended corrective action.
2. Continue with the node-pair upgrade procedure.

Reboots, panics, or power cycles during first resource-release phase

Node1 crashes during the first resource-release phase with HA pair still enabled

Some or all aggregates have been relocated from node1 to node2, and HA pair is still enabled. Node2 takes over node1's root volume and any non-root aggregates that were not relocated.

About this task

Ownership of aggregates that were relocated look the same as the ownership of non-root aggregates that were taken over because the home owner has not changed.

When node1 enters the `waiting for giveback` state, node2 gives back all of the node1 non- root aggregates.

Steps

1. After node1 is booted up, all the non-root aggregates of node1 have moved back to node1. You must perform a manual aggregate relocation of the aggregates from node1 to node2 by using the following command:

```
storage aggregate relocation start -node node1 -destination node2 -aggregate -list * - ndocontroller-upgrade true
```
2. Continue with the node-pair upgrade procedure.

Node1 crashes during the first resource-release phase while HA pair is disabled

Node2 does not take over but it is still serving data from all non-root aggregates.

Steps

1. Bring up node1.
2. Continue with the node-pair upgrade procedure.

Node2 fails during the first resource-release phase with HA pair still enabled

Node1 has relocated some or all of its aggregates to node2. The HA pair is enabled.

About this task

Node1 takes over all of node2's aggregates as well as any of its own aggregates that it had relocated to node2.

When node2 boots up, the aggregate relocation is completed automatically.

Steps

1. Bring up node2.
2. Continue with the node-pair upgrade procedure.

Node2 crashes during the first resource-release phase and after HA pair is disabled

Node1 does not take over.

Steps

1. Bring up node2.

A client outage occurs for all aggregates while node2 is booting up.

2. Continue with rest of the node-pair upgrade procedure.

Reboots, panics, or power cycles during the first verification phase

Node2 crashes during the first verification phase with HA pair disabled

Node3 does not take over following a node2 crash as the HA pair is already disabled.

Steps

1. Bring up node2.

A client outage occurs for all aggregates while node2 is booting up.

2. Continue with the node-pair upgrade procedure.

Node3 crashes during the first verification phase with HA pair disabled

Node2 does not take over but it is still serving data from all non-root aggregates.

Steps

1. Bring up node3.
2. Continue with the node-pair upgrade procedure.

Reboots, panics, or power cycles during first resource-regain phase

Node2 crashes during the first resource-regain phase during aggregate relocation

Node2 has relocated some or all of its aggregates from node1 to node3. Node3 serves data from aggregates that were relocated. The HA pair is disabled and hence there is no takeover.

About this task

There is client outage for aggregates that were not relocated. On booting up node2, the aggregates of node1 are relocated to node3.

Steps

1. Bring up node2.

2. Continue with the node-pair upgrade procedure.

Node3 crashes during the first resource-regain phase during aggregate relocation

If node3 crashes while node2 is relocating aggregates to node3, the task continues after node3 boots up.

About this task

Node2 continues to serve remaining aggregates, but aggregates that were already relocated to node3 encounter client outage while node3 is booting up.

Steps

1. Bring up node3.
2. Continue with the controller upgrade.

Reboots, panics, or power cycles during post-check phase

Node2 or node3 crashes during the post-check phase

The HA pair is disabled hence this is no takeover. There is a client outage for aggregates belonging to the node that rebooted.

Steps

1. Bring up the node.
2. Continue with the node-pair upgrade procedure.

Reboots, panics, or power cycles during second resource-release phase

Node3 crashes during the second resource-release phase

If node3 crashes while node2 is relocating aggregates, the task continues after node3 boots up.

About this task

Node2 continues to serve remaining aggregates but aggregates that were already relocated to node3 and node3's own aggregates encounter client outages while node3 is booting.

Steps

1. Bring up node3.
2. Continue with the controller upgrade procedure.

Node2 crashes during the second resource-release phase

If node2 crashes during aggregate relocation, node2 is not taken over.

About this task

Node3 continues to serve the aggregates that have been relocated, but the aggregates owned by node2 encounter client outages.

Steps

1. Bring up node2.
2. Continue with the controller upgrade procedure.

Reboots, panics, or power cycles during the second verification phase

Node3 crashes during the second verification phase

If node3 crashes during this phase, takeover does not happen because the HA pair is already disabled.

About this task

There is a client outage for all aggregates until node3 reboots.

Steps

1. Bring up node3.
2. Continue with the node-pair upgrade procedure.

Node4 crashes during the second verification phase

If node4 crashes during this phase, takeover does not happen. Node3 serves data from the aggregates.

About this task

There is an outage for non-root aggregates that were already relocated until node4 reboots.

Steps

1. Bring up node4.
2. Continue with the node-pair upgrade procedure.

Issues that can arise in multiple stages of the procedure

Some issues can occur during different stages of the procedure.

Unexpected "storage failover show" command output

During the procedure, if the node that hosts all data aggregates panics or is rebooted accidentally, you might see unexpected output for the `storage failover show` command before and after the reboot, panic, or power cycle.

About this task

You might see unexpected output from the `storage failover show` command in Stage 2, Stage 3, Stage 4, or Stage 5.

The following example shows the expected output of the `storage failover show` command if there are no reboots or panics on the node that hosts all the data aggregates:

```
cluster::> storage failover show
```

Node	Partner	Takeover	
		Possible	State Description
node1	node2	false	Unknown
node2	node1	false	Node owns partner aggregates as part of the non-disruptive head upgrade procedure. Takeover is not possible: Storage failover is disabled.

The following example shows the output of the `storage failover show` command after a reboot or panic:

```
cluster::> storage failover show
```

Node	Partner	Takeover	
		Possible	State Description
node1	node2	-	Unknown
node2	node1	false	Waiting for node1, Partial giveback, Takeover is not possible: Storage failover is disabled

Although the output says that a node is in partial giveback and that storage failover is disabled, you can disregard this message.

Steps

No action is required; continue with the node-pair upgrade procedure.

LIF migration failure

After you migrate LIFs, they might not come online after migration in Stage 2, Stage 3, or Stage 5.

Steps

1. Verify that the port MTU size is the same as that of the source node.

For example, if the cluster port MTU size is 9000 on the source node, it should be 9000 on the destination node.

2. Check the physical connectivity of the network cable if the physical state of the port is `down`.

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