



# Maintain

## Install and maintain

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# Maintain

## Boot media

### Overview of boot media replacement - AFF A320

The boot media stores a primary and secondary set of system (boot image) files that the system uses when it boots. Depending on your network configuration, you can perform either a nondisruptive or disruptive replacement.

You must have a USB flash drive, formatted to FAT32, with the appropriate amount of storage to hold the `image_xxx.tgz` file.

You also must copy the `image_xxx.tgz` file to the USB flash drive for later use in this procedure.

- The nondisruptive and disruptive methods for replacing a boot media both require you to restore the `var` file system:
  - For nondisruptive replacement, the HA pair must be connected to a network to restore the `var` file system.
  - For disruptive replacement, you do not need a network connection to restore the `var` file system, but the process requires two reboots.
- You must replace the failed component with a replacement FRU component you received from your provider.
- It is important that you apply the commands in these steps on the correct node:
  - The *impaired* node is the node on which you are performing maintenance.
  - The *healthy node* is the HA partner of the impaired node.

### Check onboard encryption keys - AFF A320

Prior to shutting down the impaired controller and checking the status of the onboard encryption keys, you must check the status of the impaired controller, disable automatic giveback, and check the version of ONTAP that is running.

If you have a cluster with more than two nodes, it must be in quorum. If the cluster is not in quorum or a healthy controller shows false for eligibility and health, you must correct the issue before shutting down the impaired controller; see the [NetApp Encryption overview with the CLI](#).

#### Steps

1. Check the status of the impaired controller:
  - If the impaired controller is at the login prompt, log in as `admin`.
  - If the impaired controller is at the `LOADER` prompt and is part of HA configuration, log in as `admin` on the healthy controller.
  - If the impaired controller is in a standalone configuration and at `LOADER` prompt, contact [mysupport.netapp.com](https://mysupport.netapp.com).
2. If AutoSupport is enabled, suppress automatic case creation by invoking an AutoSupport message:  
`system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message`

MAINT=number\_of\_hours\_downh

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

3. Check the version of ONTAP the system is running on the impaired controller if up, or on the partner controller if the impaired controller is down, using the `version -v` command:
  - If `<Ino-DARE>` or `<1Ono-DARE>` is displayed in the command output, the system does not support NVE, proceed to shut down the controller.
  - If `<Ino-DARE>` is not displayed in the command output, and the system is running ONTAP 9.6 or later, go to go to the next section.

### Check NVE or NSE on systems running ONTAP 9.6 and later

Before shutting down the impaired controller, you need to verify whether the system has either NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) or NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE) enabled. If so, you need to verify the configuration.

1. Verify whether NVE is in use for any volumes in the cluster: `volume show -is-encrypted true`

If any volumes are listed in the output, NVE is configured and you need to verify the NVE configuration. If no volumes are listed, check whether NSE is configured and in use.

2. Verify whether NSE is configured and in use: `storage encryption disk show`
  - If the command output lists the drive details with Mode & Key ID information, NSE is configured and you need to verify the NSE configuration and in use.
  - If no disks are shown, NSE is not configured.
  - If NVE and NSE are not configured, no drives are protected with NSE keys, it's safe to shut down the impaired controller.

### Verify NVE configuration


1. Display the key IDs of the authentication keys that are stored on the key management servers: `security key-manager key-query`



After the ONTAP 9.6 release, you may have additional key manager types. The types are KMIP, AKV, and GCP. The process for confirming these types is the same as confirming external or onboard key manager types.

- If the Key Manager type displays `external` and the Restored column displays `yes`, it's safe to shut down the impaired controller.
  - If the Key Manager type displays `onboard` and the Restored column displays `yes`, you need to complete some additional steps.
  - If the Key Manager type displays `external` and the Restored column displays anything other than `yes`, you need to complete some additional steps.
  - If the Key Manager type displays `onboard` and the Restored column displays anything other than `yes`, you need to complete some additional steps.
2. If the Key Manager type displays `onboard` and the Restored column displays `yes`, manually back up

the OKM information:

- a. Go to advanced privilege mode and enter `y` when prompted to continue: `set -priv advanced`
  - b. Enter the command to display the key management information: `security key-manager onboard show-backup`
  - c. Copy the contents of the backup information to a separate file or your log file. You'll need it in disaster scenarios where you might need to manually recover OKM.
  - d. Return to admin mode: `set -priv admin`
  - e. Shut down the impaired controller.
3. If the Key Manager type displays `external` and the Restored column displays anything other than `yes`:
- a. Restore the external key management authentication keys to all nodes in the cluster: `security key-manager external restore`
- If the command fails, contact NetApp Support.
- [mysupport.netapp.com](https://mysupport.netapp.com)
- b. Verify that the Restored column equals `yes` for all authentication keys: `security key-manager key-query`
  - c. Shut down the impaired controller.
4. If the Key Manager type displays `onboard` and the Restored column displays anything other than `yes`:
- a. Enter the onboard security key-manager sync command: `security key-manager onboard sync`
- 
- Enter the customer's onboard key management passphrase at the prompt. If the passphrase cannot be provided, contact NetApp Support. [mysupport.netapp.com](https://mysupport.netapp.com)
- b. Verify the Restored column shows `yes` for all authentication keys: `security key-manager key-query`
  - c. Verify that the Key Manager type shows `onboard`, and then manually back up the OKM information.
  - d. Go to advanced privilege mode and enter `y` when prompted to continue: `set -priv advanced`
  - e. Enter the command to display the key management backup information: `security key-manager onboard show-backup`
  - f. Copy the contents of the backup information to a separate file or your log file. You'll need it in disaster scenarios where you might need to manually recover OKM.
  - g. Return to admin mode: `set -priv admin`
  - h. You can safely shut down the controller.

#### Verify NSE configuration

1. Display the key IDs of the authentication keys that are stored on the key management servers: `security key-manager key-query -key-type NSE-AK`



After the ONTAP 9.6 release, you may have additional key manager types. The types are KMIP, AKV, and GCP. The process for confirming these types is the same as confirming external or onboard key manager types.

- If the Key Manager type displays `external` and the Restored column displays `yes`, it's safe to shut down the impaired controller.
  - If the Key Manager type displays `onboard` and the Restored column displays `yes`, you need to complete some additional steps.
  - If the Key Manager type displays `external` and the Restored column displays anything other than `yes`, you need to complete some additional steps.
  - If the Key Manager type displays `external` and the Restored column displays anything other than `yes`, you need to complete some additional steps.
2. If the Key Manager type displays `onboard` and the Restored column displays `yes`, manually back up the OKM information:
    - a. Go to advanced privilege mode and enter `y` when prompted to continue: `set -priv advanced`
    - b. Enter the command to display the key management information: `security key-manager onboard show-backup`
    - c. Copy the contents of the backup information to a separate file or your log file. You'll need it in disaster scenarios where you might need to manually recover OKM.
    - d. Return to admin mode: `set -priv admin`
    - e. You can safely shut down the controller.
  3. If the Key Manager type displays `external` and the Restored column displays anything other than `yes`:
    - a. Enter the onboard security key-manager sync command: `security key-manager external sync`  
  
If the command fails, contact NetApp Support.  
  
[mysupport.netapp.com](https://mysupport.netapp.com)
    - b. Verify that the Restored column equals `yes` for all authentication keys: `security key-manager key-query`
    - c. You can safely shut down the controller.
  4. If the Key Manager type displays `onboard` and the Restored column displays anything other than `yes`:
    - a. Enter the onboard security key-manager sync command: `security key-manager onboard sync`  
  
Enter the customer's onboard key management passphrase at the prompt. If the passphrase cannot be provided, contact NetApp Support.  
  
[mysupport.netapp.com](https://mysupport.netapp.com)
    - b. Verify the Restored column shows `yes` for all authentication keys: `security key-manager key-query`
    - c. Verify that the Key Manager type shows `onboard`, and then manually back up the OKM information.

- d. Go to advanced privilege mode and enter `y` when prompted to continue: `set -priv advanced`
- e. Enter the command to display the key management backup information: `security key-manager onboard show-backup`
- f. Copy the contents of the backup information to a separate file or your log file. You'll need it in disaster scenarios where you might need to manually recover OKM.
- g. Return to admin mode: `set -priv admin`
- h. You can safely shut down the controller.

## Shut down the node - AFF A320

After completing the NVE or NSE tasks, you need to complete the shutdown of the impaired node. Shut down or take over the impaired controller using the appropriate procedure for your configuration.

### Option 1: Most systems

After completing the NVE or NSE tasks, you need to complete the shutdown of the impaired controller.

#### Steps

- a. Take the impaired controller to the LOADER prompt:

If the impaired controller displays...	Then...
The LOADER prompt	Go to Remove controller module.
Waiting for giveback...	Press Ctrl-C, and then respond <code>y</code> when prompted.
System prompt or password prompt (enter system password)	<p>Take over or halt the impaired controller from the healthy controller:  <code>storage failover takeover -ofnode  impaired_node_name</code></p> <p>When the impaired controller shows Waiting for giveback..., press Ctrl-C, and then respond <code>y</code>.</p>

- b. From the LOADER prompt, enter: `printenv` to capture all boot environmental variables. Save the output to your log file.



This command may not work if the boot device is corrupted or non-functional.

### Option 2: System is in a MetroCluster



Do not use this procedure if your system is in a two-node MetroCluster configuration.

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

- If you have a cluster with more than two nodes, it must be in quorum. If the cluster is not in quorum or a healthy controller shows false for eligibility and health, you must correct the issue before shutting down the impaired controller; see the [Administration overview with the CLI](#).
- If you have a MetroCluster configuration, you must have confirmed that the MetroCluster Configuration State is configured and that the nodes are in an enabled and normal state (`metrocluster node show`).

## Steps

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

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

The following AutoSupport message suppresses automatic case creation for two hours: `cluster1:*>`

```
system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message MAINT=2h
```

2. Disable automatic giveback from the console of the healthy controller: `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback false`
3. Take the impaired controller to the LOADER prompt:

If the impaired controller is displaying...	Then...
The LOADER prompt	Go to Remove controller module.
Waiting for giveback...	Press Ctrl-C, and then respond <code>y</code> when prompted.
System prompt or password prompt (enter system password)	<p>Take over or halt the impaired controller from the healthy controller:</p> <pre>storage failover takeover -ofnode impaired_node_name</pre> <p>When the impaired controller shows Waiting for giveback..., press Ctrl-C, and then respond <code>y</code>.</p>

## Replace the boot media - AFF A320

To replace the boot media, you must remove the impaired controller module, install the replacement boot media, and transfer the boot image to a USB flash drive.

### Step 1: Remove the controller module

To access components inside the controller module, you must remove the controller module from the chassis.

1. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
2. Unplug the controller module power supply from the power source.
3. Loosen the hook and loop strap binding the cables to the cable management device, and then unplug the system cables and SFPs (if needed) from the controller module, keeping track of where the cables were connected.





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

4. Remove and set aside the cable management devices from the left and right sides of the controller module.
5. Remove the controller module from the chassis:



- a. Insert your forefinger into the latching mechanism on either side of the controller module.
- b. Press down on the orange tab on top of the latching mechanism until it clears the latching pin on the chassis.

The latching mechanism hook should be nearly vertical and should be clear of the chassis pin.

- c. Gently pull the controller module a few inches toward you so that you can grasp the controller module sides.
- d. Using both hands, gently pull the controller module out of the chassis and set it on a flat, stable surface.

## Step 2: Replace the boot media

You must locate the boot media in the controller module, and then follow the directions to replace it.

1. Open the air duct and locate the boot media using the following illustration or the FRU map on the controller module:
2. Locate and remove the boot media from the controller module:



- a. Press the blue button at the end of the boot media until the lip on the boot media clears the blue button.
- b. Rotate the boot media up and gently pull the boot media out of the socket.

1. Check the boot media to make sure that it is seated squarely and completely in the socket.

If necessary, remove the boot media and reseal it into the socket.

3. Lock the boot media in place:

- a. Rotate the boot media down toward the motherboard.
- b. Placing a finger at the end of the boot media by the blue button, push down on the boot media end to engage the blue locking button.
- c. While pushing down on the boot media, lift the blue locking button to lock the boot media in place.

4. Close the air duct.

### Step 3: Transfer the boot image to the boot media using a USB flash drive

The replacement boot media that you installed does not have a boot image, so you need to transfer a boot image using a USB flash drive.

- You must have a USB flash drive, formatted to MBR/FAT32, with at least 4GB capacity
- A copy of the same image version of ONTAP as what the impaired controller was running. You can download the appropriate image from the Downloads section on the NetApp Support Site
  - If NVE is enabled, download the image with NetApp Volume Encryption, as indicated in the download button.
  - If NVE is not enabled, download the image without NetApp Volume Encryption, as indicated in the download button.
- If your system is an HA pair, you must have a network connection.

- If your system is a stand-alone system you do not need a network connection, but you must perform an additional reboot when restoring the var file system.

1. Download and copy the appropriate service image from the NetApp Support Site to the USB flash drive.
  - a. Download the service image to your work space on your laptop.
  - b. Unzip the service image.



If you are extracting the contents using Windows, do not use winzip to extract the netboot image. Use another extraction tool, such as 7-Zip or WinRAR.

There are two folders in the unzipped service image file:

- boot
  - efi
- c. Copy the efi folder to the top directory on the USB flash drive.

The USB flash drive should have the efi folder and the same Service Image (BIOS) version of what the impaired controller is running.

- d. Remove the USB flash drive from your laptop.
2. If you have not already done so, close the air duct.
  3. Align the end of the controller module with the opening in the chassis, and then gently push the controller module halfway into the system.
  4. Reinstall the cable management device and recable the system, as needed.

When recabling, remember to reinstall the media converters (SFPs or QSFPs) if they were removed.

5. Plug the power cable into the power supply and reinstall the power cable retainer.
6. Insert the USB flash drive into the USB slot on the controller module.

Make sure that you install the USB flash drive in the slot labeled for USB devices, and not in the USB console port.

7. Complete the reinstallation of the controller module:
  - a. Make sure the latch arms are locked in the extended position.
  - b. Using the latch arms, push the controller module into the chassis bay until it stops.



Do not push down on the latching mechanism at the top of the latch arms. Doing so will raise the locking mechanism and prohibit sliding the controller module into the chassis.

- c. Press down and hold the orange tabs on top of the latching mechanism.
- d. Gently push the controller module into the chassis bay until it is flush with the edges of the chassis.



The latching mechanism arms slide into the chassis.

The controller module begins to boot as soon as it is fully seated in the chassis.

- e. Release the latches to lock the controller module into place.
- f. If you have not already done so, reinstall the cable management device.

8. Interrupt the boot process by pressing Ctrl-C to stop at the LOADER prompt.

If you miss this message, press Ctrl-C, select the option to boot to Maintenance mode, and then halt the node to boot to LOADER.

9. From the LOADER prompt, boot the recovery image from the USB flash drive: `boot_recovery`

The image is downloaded from the USB flash drive.

10. When prompted, either enter the name of the image or accept the default image displayed inside the brackets on your screen.

11. After the image is installed, start the restoration process:

- a. Record the IP address of the impaired node that is displayed on the screen.
- b. Press `y` when prompted to restore the backup configuration.
- c. Press `y` when prompted to overwrite `/etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa_key`.

12. From the partner node in advanced privilege level, start the configuration synchronization using the IP address recorded in the previous step: `system node restore-backup -node local -target -address impaired_node_IP_address`

13. If the restore is successful, press `y` on the impaired node when prompted to use the restored copy?.

14. Press `y` when you see confirm backup procedure was successful, and then press `y` when prompted to reboot the node.

15. Verify that the environmental variables are set as expected.

- a. Take the node to the LOADER prompt.

From the ONTAP prompt, you can issue the command `system node halt -skip-lif-migration-before-shutdown true -ignore-quorum-warnings true -inhibit-takeover true`.

- b. Check the environment variable settings with the `printenv` command.
- c. If an environment variable is not set as expected, modify it with the `setenv environment-variable-name changed-value` command.
- d. Save your changes using the `savenv` command.
- e. Reboot the node.

16. With the rebooted impaired node displaying the `Waiting for giveback...` message, perform a giveback from the healthy node:

If your system is in...	Then...
An HA pair	<p data-bbox="652 157 1484 233">After the impaired node is displaying the <code>Waiting for giveback...</code> message, perform a giveback from the healthy node:</p> <p data-bbox="652 262 1484 338">a. From the healthy node: <code>storage failover giveback -ofnode partner_node_name</code></p> <p data-bbox="652 367 1484 443">The impaired node takes back its storage, finishes booting, and then reboots and is again taken over by the healthy node.</p> <div data-bbox="732 472 1382 548">  <p data-bbox="849 485 1382 548">If the giveback is vetoed, you can consider overriding the vetoes.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="703 590 1281 625"><a href="#">ONTAP 9 High-Availability Configuration Guide</a></p> <p data-bbox="652 655 1484 730">b. Monitor the progress of the giveback operation by using the <code>storage failover show-giveback</code> command.</p> <p data-bbox="652 739 1484 848">c. After the giveback operation is complete, confirm that the HA pair is healthy and that takeover is possible by using the <code>storage failover show</code> command.</p> <p data-bbox="652 856 1484 932">d. Restore automatic giveback if you disabled it using the <code>storage failover modify</code> command.</p>

17. Exit advanced privilege level on the healthy node.

## Boot the recovery image - AFF A320

You must boot the ONTAP image from the USB drive, restore the file system, and verify the environmental variables.

1. From the LOADER prompt, boot the recovery image from the USB flash drive: `boot_recovery`

The image is downloaded from the USB flash drive.

2. When prompted, either enter the name of the image or accept the default image displayed inside the brackets on your screen.
3. Restore the var file system:

If your system has...	Then...
A network connection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Press <b>y</b> when prompted to restore the backup configuration.</li> <li>Set the healthy node to advanced privilege level: <code>set -privilege advanced</code></li> <li>Run the restore backup command: <code>system node restore-backup -node local -target-address impaired_node_IP_address</code></li> <li>Return the node to admin level: <code>set -privilege admin</code></li> <li>Press <b>y</b> when prompted to use the restored configuration.</li> <li>Press <b>y</b> when prompted to reboot the node.</li> </ol>
No network connection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Press <b>n</b> when prompted to restore the backup configuration.</li> <li>Reboot the system when prompted by the system.</li> <li>Select the <b>Update flash from backup config</b> (sync flash) option from the displayed menu.</li> </ol> <p>If you are prompted to continue with the update, press <b>y</b>.</p>

If your system has...	Then...
No network connection and is in a MetroCluster IP configuration	<p>a. Press <b>n</b> when prompted to restore the backup configuration.</p> <p>b. Reboot the system when prompted by the system.</p> <p>c. Wait for the iSCSI storage connections to connect.</p> <p>You can proceed after you see the following messages:</p> <div data-bbox="672 394 1489 1257" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre> date-and-time [node- name:iscsi.session.stateChanged:notice]: iSCSI session state is changed to Connected for the target iSCSI-target (type: dr_auxiliary, address: ip-address). date-and-time [node- name:iscsi.session.stateChanged:notice]: iSCSI session state is changed to Connected for the target iSCSI-target (type: dr_partner, address: ip-address). date-and-time [node- name:iscsi.session.stateChanged:notice]: iSCSI session state is changed to Connected for the target iSCSI-target (type: dr_auxiliary, address: ip-address). date-and-time [node- name:iscsi.session.stateChanged:notice]: iSCSI session state is changed to Connected for the target iSCSI-target (type: dr_partner, address: ip-address).</pre> </div> <p>d. Select the <b>Update flash from backup config</b> (sync flash) option from the displayed menu.</p> <p>If you are prompted to continue with the update, press <b>y</b>.</p>

4. Ensure that the environmental variables are set as expected:
  - a. Take the node to the LOADER prompt.
  - b. Check the environment variable settings with the `printenv` command.
  - c. If an environment variable is not set as expected, modify it with the `setenv environment_variable_name changed_value` command.
  - d. Save your changes using the `savenv` command.
5. The next depends on your system configuration:
  - If your system has onboard keymanager, NSE or NVE configured, go to [Post boot media replacement steps for OKM, NSE, and NVE](#)

- If your system does not have onboard keymanager, NSE or NVE configured, complete the steps in this section.

6. From the LOADER prompt, enter the `boot_ontap` command.

If you see...	Then...
The login prompt	Go to the next Step.
Waiting for giveback...	a. Log into the partner node. b. Confirm the target node is ready for giveback with the <code>storage failover show</code> command.

7. Connect the console cable to the partner node.

8. Give back the node using the `storage failover giveback -fromnode local` command

9. At the cluster prompt, check the logical interfaces with the `net int -is-home false` command.

If any interfaces are listed as "false", revert those interfaces back to their home port using the `net int revert` command.

10. Move the console cable to the repaired node and run the `version -v` command to check the ONTAP versions.

11. Restore automatic giveback if you disabled it by using the `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback true` command.

## Restore OKM, NSE, and NVE as needed - AFF A320

Once environment variables are checked, you must complete steps specific to systems that have Onboard Key Manager (OKM), NetApp Storage Encryption (NSE) or NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) enabled.

- Determine which section you should use to restore your OKM, NSE, or NVE configurations: If NSE or NVE are enabled along with Onboard Key Manager you must restore settings you captured at the beginning of this procedure.
  - If NSE or NVE are enabled and Onboard Key Manager is enabled, go to [Restore NVE or NSE when Onboard Key Manager is enabled](#).
  - If NSE or NVE are enabled for ONTAP 9.6, go to [Restore NSE/NVE on systems running ONTAP 9.6 and later](#).

### Restore NVE or NSE when Onboard Key Manager is enabled

#### Steps

- Connect the console cable to the target controller.
- Use the `boot_ontap` command at the LOADER prompt to boot the controller.
- Check the console output:



If the console displays...	Then...
The LOADER prompt	Boot the controller to the boot menu: <code>boot_ontap menu</code>
Waiting for giveback....	a. Enter <code>Ctrl-C</code> at the prompt b. At the message: Do you wish to halt this node rather than wait [y/n]? , enter: <code>y</code> c. At the LOADER prompt, enter the <code>boot_ontap menu</code> command.

- At the Boot Menu, enter the hidden command, `recover_onboard_keymanager` and reply `y` at the prompt
- Enter the passphrase for the onboard key manager you obtained from the customer at the beginning of this procedure.
- When prompted to enter the backup data, paste the backup data you captured at the beginning of this procedure, when asked. Paste the output of `security key-manager backup show` OR `security key-manager onboard show-backup` command



The data is output from either `security key-manager backup show` or `security key-manager onboard show-backup` command.

Example of backup data:

```
-----BEGIN BACKUP-----
TmV0QXBwIEtleSBCbG9iAAEAAAAEAAAAcAEAAAAAADuD+byAAAAACEAAAAAAAAA
QAAAAAAAAABvOIH0AAAAAMh7qDLRyH1DBz12piVdy9ATSFMT0C0TIYFss4PDjTaV
dzRYkLd1PhQLxAWJwOlyqSr8qY1SEBgm1IWgE5DLRqkiAAAAAAAAACgAAAAAAAA
3WTh7gAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAIAAAAAAAgAZJEIWvdeHr5RCAvHGclo+wAAAAAAAA
lgAAAAAAAAAoAAAAAAAAAEOTcR0AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAAJAGr3tJA/
LRzUQRHwv+1aWvAAAAAAAAAACQAAAAAAAAAgAAAAAAAAACdhTcvAAAAAJ1PXeBf
ml4NBsSyV1B4jc4A7cvWEFY6ILG6hc6tbKLAHZuvfQ4rlbYAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA...
H4nPQM0nrDRYRa9SCv8AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAA
-----END BACKUP-----
```

- At the Boot Menu select the option for Normal Boot.  
  
The system boots to Waiting for giveback... prompt.
- Move the console cable to the partner controller and login as "admin".
- Confirm the target controller is ready for giveback with the `storage failover show` command.
- Giveback only the CFO aggregates with the `storage failover giveback -fromnode local -only-cfo-aggregates true` command.

- If the command fails because of a failed disk, physically disengage the failed disk, but leave the disk in the slot until a replacement is received.
- If the command fails because of an open CIFS sessions, check with customer how to close out CIFS sessions.



Terminating CIFS can cause loss of data.

- If the command fails because the partner "not ready", wait 5 minutes for the NVMEMs to synchronize.
- If the command fails because of an NDMP, SnapMirror, or SnapVault process, disable the process. See the appropriate Documentation Center for more information.

11. Once the giveback completes, check the failover and giveback status with the `storage failover show` and ``storage failover show-giveback`` commands.

Only the CFO aggregates (root aggregate and CFO style data aggregates) will be shown.

12. Move the console cable to the target controller.

- a. If you are running ONTAP 9.6 or later, run the security key-manager onboard sync:
- b. Run the `security key-manager onboard sync` command and then enter the passphrase when prompted.
- c. Enter the `security key-manager key query` command to see a detailed view of all keys stored in the onboard key manager and verify that the `Restored` column = `yes/true` for all authentication keys.



If the `Restored` column = anything other than `yes/true`, contact Customer Support.

- d. Wait 10 minutes for the key to synchronize across the cluster.

13. Move the console cable to the partner controller.

14. Give back the target controller using the `storage failover giveback -fromnode local` command.

15. Check the giveback status, 3 minutes after it reports complete, using the `storage failover show` command.

If giveback is not complete after 20 minutes, contact Customer Support.

16. At the clustershell prompt, enter the `net int show -is-home false` command to list the logical interfaces that are not on their home controller and port.

If any interfaces are listed as `false`, revert those interfaces back to their home port using the `net int revert` command.

17. Move the console cable to the target controller and run the `version -v` command to check the ONTAP versions.

18. Restore automatic giveback if you disabled it by using the `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback true` command.

## Restore NSE/NVE on systems running ONTAP 9.6 and later

### Steps

1. Connect the console cable to the target controller.
2. Use the `boot_ontap` command at the LOADER prompt to boot the controller.
3. Check the console output:

If the console displays...	Then...
The login prompt	Go to Step 7.
Waiting for giveback...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Log into the partner controller.</li><li>b. Confirm the target controller is ready for giveback with the <code>storage failover show</code> command.</li></ol>

4. Move the console cable to the partner controller and give back the target controller storage using the `storage failover giveback -fromnode local -only-cfo-aggregates true local` command.
  - If the command fails because of a failed disk, physically disengage the failed disk, but leave the disk in the slot until a replacement is received.
  - If the command fails because of an open CIFS sessions, check with customer how to close out CIFS sessions.



Terminating CIFS can cause loss of data.

- If the command fails because the partner "not ready", wait 5 minutes for the NVMEMs to synchronize.
  - If the command fails because of an NDMP, SnapMirror, or SnapVault process, disable the process. See the appropriate Documentation Center for more information.
5. Wait 3 minutes and check the failover status with the `storage failover show` command.
  6. At the clustershell prompt, enter the `net int show -is-home false` command to list the logical interfaces that are not on their home controller and port.

If any interfaces are listed as `false`, revert those interfaces back to their home port using the `net int revert` command.

7. Move the console cable to the target controller and run the `version -v` command to check the ONTAP versions.
8. Restore automatic giveback if you disabled it by using the `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback true` command.
9. Use the `storage encryption disk show` at the clustershell prompt, to review the output.
10. Use the `security key-manager key query` command to display the key IDs of the authentication keys that are stored on the key management servers.
  - If the `Restored` column = `yes/true`, you are done and can proceed to complete the replacement process.

- If the `Key Manager type = external` and the `Restored` column = anything other than `yes/true`, use the `security key-manager external restore` command to restore the key IDs of the authentication keys.



If the command fails, contact Customer Support.

- If the `Key Manager type = onboard` and the `Restored` column = anything other than `yes/true`, use the `security key-manager onboard sync` command to re-sync the Key Manager type.

Use the `security key-manager key query` command to verify that the `Restored` column = `yes/true` for all authentication keys.

11. Connect the console cable to the partner controller.
12. Give back the controller using the `storage failover giveback -fromnode local` command.
13. Restore automatic giveback if you disabled it by using the `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback true` command.

## Return the failed part to NetApp - AFF A320

Return the failed part to NetApp, as described in the RMA instructions shipped with the kit. See the [Part Return & Replacements](#) page for further information.

# Chassis

## Overview of chassis replacement - AFF A320

To replace the chassis, you must move the fans and controller modules from the impaired chassis to the new chassis of the same model as the impaired chassis.

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

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

## Shut down the controllers - AFF A320

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

### About this task

- If you have a cluster with more than two controllers, it must be in quorum. If the cluster is not in quorum or a healthy controller shows `false` for eligibility and health, you must correct the issue before shutting down the impaired controller; see the [Administration overview with the CLI](#).
- If AutoSupport is enabled, suppress automatic case creation by invoking an AutoSupport message:  
`system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message`

```
MAINT=number_of_hours_downh
```

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

## Steps

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

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

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

The confirmation message looks like the following:

```
Warning: This operation will cause controller "node-name" to be marked
as unhealthy. Unhealthy nodes do not participate in quorum voting. If
the controller goes out of service and one more controller goes out of
service there will be a data serving failure for the entire cluster.
This will cause a client disruption. Use "cluster show" to verify
cluster state. If possible bring other nodes online to improve the
resiliency of this cluster.
```

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



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

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

Answer `y` when prompted.

## Replace hardware - AFF A320

Move the fans, hard drives, and controller module or modules from the impaired chassis to the new chassis, and swap out the impaired chassis from the equipment rack or system cabinet with the new chassis of the same model as the impaired chassis.

### Step 1: Remove the controller modules

To replace the chassis, you must remove the controller modules from the old chassis.

1. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
2. Release the power cable retainers, and then unplug the cables from the power supplies.
3. Loosen the hook and loop strap binding the cables to the cable management device, and then unplug the system cables and SFPs (if needed) from the controller module, keeping track of where the cables were connected.

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

4. Remove and set aside the cable management devices from the left and right sides of the controller module.
5. Remove the controller module from the chassis:

- a. Insert your forefinger into the latching mechanism on either side of the controller module.
- b. Press down on the orange tab on top of the latching mechanism until it clears the latching pin on the chassis.

The latching mechanism hook should be nearly vertical and should be clear of the chassis pin.

- c. Gently pull the controller module a few inches toward you so that you can grasp the controller module sides.
  - d. Using both hands, gently pull the controller module out of the chassis and set it on a flat, stable surface.
6. Repeat these steps for the other controller module in the chassis.

### Step 2: Move the fans

To move the fan modules to the replacement chassis when replacing the chassis, you must perform a specific sequence of tasks.

1. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
2. Remove the bezel (if necessary) with two hands, by grasping the openings on each side of the bezel, and then pulling it toward you until the bezel releases from the ball studs on the chassis frame.
3. Press down the release latch on the fan module cam handle, and then rotate the cam handle downward.

The fan module moves a little bit away from the chassis.

4. Pull the fan module straight out from the chassis, making sure that you support it with your free hand so that it does not swing out of the chassis.



The fan modules are short. Always support the bottom of the fan module with your free hand so that it does not suddenly drop free from the chassis and injure you.

5. Set the fan module aside.
6. Repeat the preceding steps for any remaining fan modules.
7. Insert the fan module into the replacement chassis by aligning it with the opening, and then sliding it into the chassis.
8. Push firmly on the fan module cam handle so that it is seated all the way into the chassis.

The cam handle raises slightly when the fan module is completely seated.

9. Swing the cam handle up to its closed position, making sure that the cam handle release latch clicks into the locked position.

The fan LED should be green after the fan is seated and has spun up to operational speed.

10. Repeat these steps for the remaining fan modules.

### **Step 3: Replace a chassis from within the equipment rack or system cabinet**

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

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

### **Step 4: Install the controller modules**

After you install the controller modules into the new chassis, you need to boot it to a state where you can run the diagnostic test.

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

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



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

2. Recable the console to the controller module, and then reconnect the management port.
3. Plug the power cables into the power supplies and reinstall the power cable retainers.

4. Complete the reinstallation of the controller module:
  - a. Make sure the latch arms are locked in the extended position.
  - b. Using the latch arms, push the controller module into the chassis bay until it stops.
  - c. Press down and hold the orange tabs on top of the latching mechanism.
  - d. Gently push the controller module into the chassis bay until it is flush with the edges of the chassis.



The latching mechanism arms slide into the chassis.

The controller module begins to boot as soon as it is fully seated in the chassis.

- e. Release the latches to lock the controller module into place.
  - f. Recable the power supply.
  - g. If you have not already done so, reinstall the cable management device.
  - h. Interrupt the normal boot process by pressing `Ctrl-C`.
5. Repeat the preceding steps to install the second controller into the new chassis.

## Complete the restoration and replacement process - AFF A320

You must verify the HA state of the chassis, run diagnostics, and return the failed part to NetApp, as described in the RMA instructions shipped with the kit.

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

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

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

The HA state should be the same for all components.

2. If the displayed system state for the chassis does not match your system configuration:
  - a. Set the HA state for the chassis: `ha-config modify chassis HA-state`

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

- `ha`
- `mcc`
- `mccip`
- `non-ha`

- b. Confirm that the setting has changed: `ha-config show`
3. If you have not already done so, recable the rest of your system.
4. Reinstall the bezel on the front of the system.



## Step 2: Run diagnostics

After you have replaced a component in your system, you should run diagnostic tests on that component.

Your system must be at the LOADER prompt to start diagnostics.

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

1. If the node to be serviced is not at the LOADER prompt, reboot the node: `system node halt -node node_name`

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

2. At the LOADER prompt, access the special drivers specifically designed for system-level diagnostics to function properly: `boot_diags`
3. Select **Scan System** from the displayed menu to enable running the diagnostics tests.
4. Select **Test system** from the displayed menu to run diagnostics tests.
5. Select the test or series of tests from the various sub-menus.
6. Proceed based on the result of the preceding step:
  - If the test failed, correct the failure, and then rerun the test.
  - If the test reported no failures, select Reboot from the menu to reboot the system.

## Step 3: Return the failed part to NetApp

Return the failed part to NetApp, as described in the RMA instructions shipped with the kit. See the [Part Return & Replacements](#) page for further information.

# Controller module

## Overview of controller module replacement - AFF A320

You must review the prerequisites for the replacement procedure and select the correct one for your version of the ONTAP operating system.

- All drive shelves must be working properly.
- The healthy controller must be able to take over the controller that is being replaced (referred to in this procedure as the “impaired controller”).
- If your system is in a MetroCluster configuration, you must review the section [Choosing the correct recovery procedure](#) to determine whether you should use this procedure.

If this is the procedure you should use, note that the controller replacement procedure for a controller in a four or eight node MetroCluster configuration is the same as that in an HA pair. No MetroCluster-specific steps are required because the failure is restricted to an HA pair and storage failover commands can be used to provide nondisruptive operation during the replacement.

- You must replace the failed component with a replacement FRU component you received from your provider.
- You must be replacing a controller module with a controller module of the same model type. You cannot upgrade your system by just replacing the controller module.

- You cannot change any drives or drive shelves as part of this procedure.
- In this procedure, the boot device is moved from the impaired controller to the *replacement* controller so that the *replacement* controller will boot up in the same version of ONTAP as the old controller module.
- It is important that you apply the commands in these steps on the correct systems:
  - The *impaired* controller is the controller that is being replaced.
  - The *replacement* controller is the new controller that is replacing the impaired controller.
  - The *healthy* controller is the surviving controller.
- You must always capture the controller's console output to a text file.

This provides you a record of the procedure so that you can troubleshoot any issues that you might encounter during the replacement process.

## Shut down the impaired controller - AFF A320

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

### About this task

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

[ONTAP 9 NetApp Encryption Power Guide](#)

- If you have a SAN system, you must have checked event messages (`event log show`) for impaired controller SCSI blade.

Each SCSI-blade process should be in quorum with the other nodes in the cluster. Any issues must be resolved before you proceed with the replacement.

- If you have a cluster with more than two nodes, it must be in quorum. If the cluster is not in quorum or a healthy controller shows false for eligibility and health, you must correct the issue before shutting down the impaired controller; see the [Administration overview with the CLI](#).
- If you have a MetroCluster configuration, you must have confirmed that the MetroCluster Configuration State is configured and that the nodes are in an enabled and normal state (`metrocluster node show`).

### Steps

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

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

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

2. Disable automatic giveback from the console of the healthy controller: `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback false`



When you see *Do you want to disable auto-giveback?*, enter `y`.

3. Take the impaired controller to the LOADER prompt:

If the impaired controller is displaying...	Then...
The LOADER prompt	Go to Remove controller module.
Waiting for giveback...	Press Ctrl-C, and then respond <i>y</i> when prompted.
System prompt or password prompt (enter system password)	<p>Take over or halt the impaired controller from the healthy controller:</p> <pre>storage failover takeover -ofnode impaired_node_name</pre> <p>When the impaired controller shows Waiting for giveback..., press Ctrl-C, and then respond <i>y</i>.</p>

## Replace the controller module hardware - AFF A320

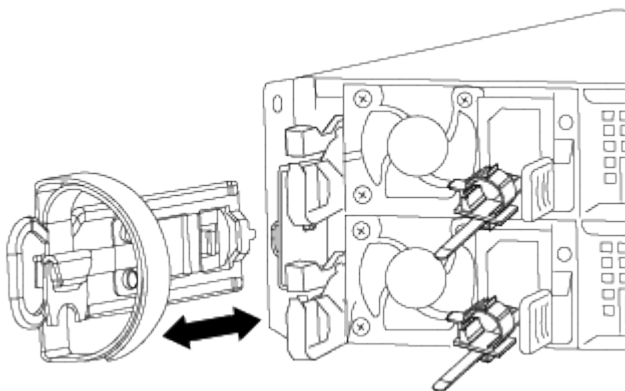
To replace the controller module hardware, you must remove the impaired controller, move FRU components to the replacement controller module, install the replacement controller module in the chassis, and then boot the system to Maintenance mode.

### Step 1: Remove the controller module

To access components inside the controller module, you must remove the controller module from the chassis.

You can use the following images or the written steps to remove the controller module from the chassis.

The following image shows removing the cables and cable management arms from the impaired controller module:



The following image shows removing the impaired controller module from the chassis:



1. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
2. Unplug the controller module power supply from the power source.
3. Loosen the hook and loop strap binding the cables to the cable management device, and then unplug the system cables and SFPs (if needed) from the controller module, keeping track of where the cables were connected.

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

4. Remove and set aside the cable management devices from the left and right sides of the controller module.
5. Remove the controller module from the chassis:
  - a. Insert your forefinger into the latching mechanism on either side of the controller module.
  - b. Press down on the orange tab on top of the latching mechanism until it clears the latching pin on the chassis.

The latching mechanism hook should be nearly vertical and should be clear of the chassis pin.

- c. Gently pull the controller module a few inches toward you so that you can grasp the controller module sides.
- d. Using both hands, gently pull the controller module out of the chassis and set it on a flat, stable surface.

## Step 2: Move the power supplies

You must move the power supply from the impaired controller module to the replacement controller module when you replace a controller module.

1. Rotate the cam handle such that it can be used to pull power supply out of the controller module while pressing the blue locking tab.



The power supply is short. Always use two hands to support it when removing it from the controller module so that it does not suddenly swing free from the controller module and injure you.

2. Move the power supply to the new controller module, and then install it.
3. Using both hands, support and align the edges of the power supply with the opening in the controller module, and then gently push the power supply into the controller module until the locking tab clicks into place.

The power supplies will only properly engage with the internal connector and lock in place one way.

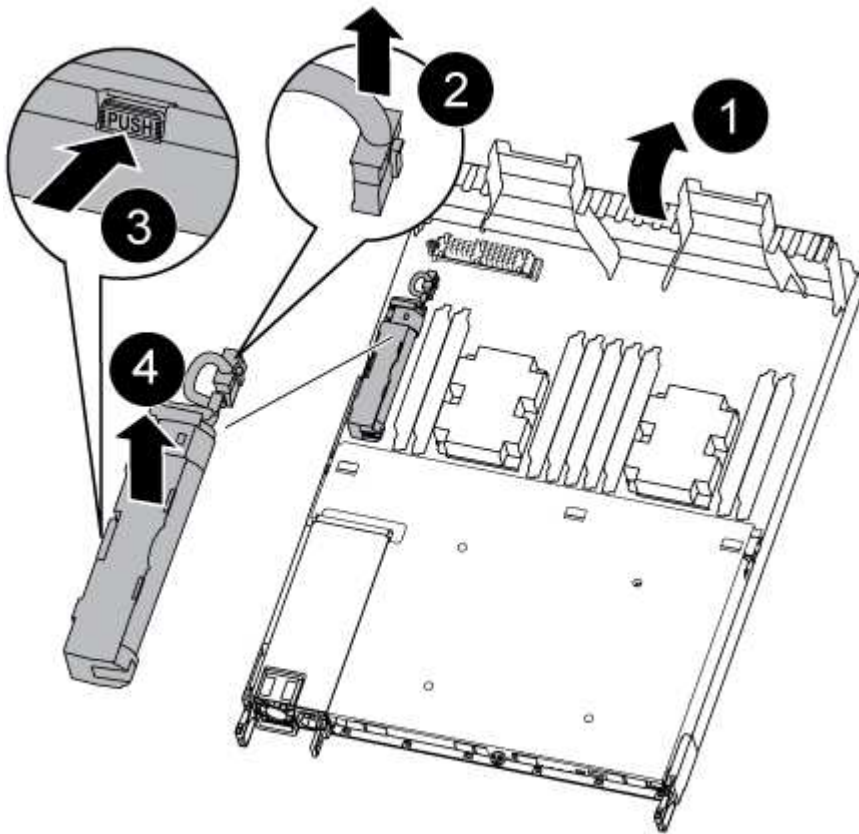


To avoid damaging the internal connector, do not use excessive force when sliding the power supply into the system.

### Step 3: Move the NVDIMM battery

To move the NVDIMM battery from the impaired controller module to the replacement controller module, you must perform a specific sequence of steps.

You can use the following illustration or the written steps to move the NVDIMM battery from the impaired controller module to the replacement controller module.



1. Locate the NVDIMM battery in the controller module.
2. Locate the battery plug and squeeze the clip on the face of the battery plug to release the plug from the socket, and then unplug the battery cable from the socket.
3. Grasp the battery and press the blue locking tab marked PUSH, and then lift the battery out of the holder and controller module.
4. Move the battery to the replacement controller module.
5. Align the battery module with the opening for the battery, and then gently push the battery into slot until it locks into place.



Do not plug the battery cable back into the motherboard until instructed to do so.

#### Step 4: Move the boot media

You must locate the boot media, and then follow the directions to remove it from the impaired controller module and insert it into the replacement controller module.

You can use the following illustration or the written steps to move the boot media from the impaired controller module to the replacement controller module.



1. Open the air duct and locate the boot media using the following illustration or the FRU map on the controller module:
2. Locate and remove the boot media from the controller module:
  - a. Press the blue button at the end of the boot media until the lip on the boot media clears the blue button.
  - b. Rotate the boot media up and gently pull the boot media out of the socket.
3. Move the boot media to the new controller module, align the edges of the boot media with the socket housing, and then gently push it into the socket.
4. Check the boot media to make sure that it is seated squarely and completely in the socket.

If necessary, remove the boot media and reseal it into the socket.

5. Lock the boot media in place:
  - a. Rotate the boot media down toward the motherboard.
  - b. Placing a finger at the end of the boot media by the blue button, push down on the boot media end to engage the blue locking button.
  - c. While pushing down on the boot media, lift the blue locking button to lock the boot media in place.

#### Step 5: Move the DIMMs

You need to locate the DIMMs, and then move them from the impaired controller module to the replacement

controller module.


You must have the new controller module ready so that you can move the DIMMs directly from the impaired controller module to the corresponding slots in the replacement controller module.

You can use the following illustrations or the written steps to move the DIMMs from the impaired controller module to the replacement controller module.



1. Locate the DIMMs on your controller module.



1	Air duct
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• System DIMMs slots: 2,4, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, and 20</li> <li>• NVDIMM slot: 11</li> </ul> <div>  <p>The NVDIMM looks significantly different than system DIMMs.</p> </div>

2. Note the orientation of the DIMM in the socket so that you can insert the DIMM in the replacement controller module in the proper orientation.
3. Verify that the NVDIMM battery is not plugged into the new controller module.
4. Move the DIMMs from the impaired controller module to the replacement controller module:



Make sure that you install the each DIMM into the same slot it occupied in the impaired controller module.

- a. Eject the DIMM from its slot by slowly pushing apart the DIMM ejector tabs on either side of the DIMM, and then slide the DIMM out of the slot.



Carefully hold the DIMM by the edges to avoid pressure on the components on the DIMM circuit board.

- b. Locate the corresponding DIMM slot on the replacement controller module.



- c. Make sure that the DIMM ejector tabs on the DIMM socket are in the open position, and then insert the DIMM squarely into the socket.

The DIMMs fit tightly in the socket, but should go in easily. If not, realign the DIMM with the socket and reinsert it.

- d. Visually inspect the DIMM to verify that it is evenly aligned and fully inserted into the socket.
  - e. Repeat these substeps for the remaining DIMMs.
5. Plug the NVDIMM battery into the motherboard.

Make sure that the plug locks down onto the controller module.

### Step 6: Move the PCIe risers

You must move the PCIe risers, with the PCIe cards installed in them, from the impaired controller module to the replacement controller module.

You can use the following illustration or the written steps to move the PCIe risers from the impaired controller module to the replacement controller module.



1. Remove the cover over the PCIe risers by unscrewing the blue thumbscrew on the cover, slide the cover toward you, rotate the cover upward, lift it off the controller module, and then set it aside.
2. Remove the empty risers from the replacement controller module.
  - a. Place your forefinger into the hole on the left side of the riser module and grasp the riser with your thumb.
  - b. Lift the riser straight up and out of the bay, and then set it aside.

- c. Repeat these substeps for the second riser.
3. Move the PCIe risers from the impaired controller module to the same riser bays on the replacement controller module:
  - a. Remove a riser from the impaired controller module and move it to the replacement controller module.
  - b. Lower the riser straight into the bay, so that it is square with the bay and the pins of the riser slide into the guide holes at the rear of the bay.
  - c. Seat the riser into the motherboard socket straight down into the socket by applying even downward pressure along the edges of the riser until it seats.

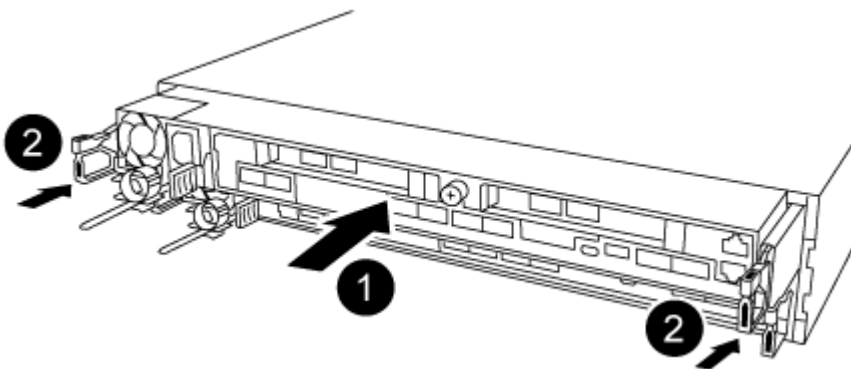
The riser should seat smoothly with little resistance. Reseat the riser in the bay if you encounter significant resistance seating the riser into the socket.

- d. Repeat these substeps for the second riser.
  - e. Reinstall the cover over the PCIe risers.

### Step 7: Install the controller module

After all of the components have been moved from the impaired controller module to the replacement controller module, you must install the replacement controller module into the chassis, and then boot it to Maintenance mode.

You can use the following illustration or the written steps to install the replacement controller module in the chassis.



1. If you have not already done so, close the air duct at the rear of the controller module and reinstall the cover over the PCIe cards.
2. Align the end of the controller module with the opening in the chassis, and then gently push the controller module halfway into the system.



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

3. Cable the management and console ports only, so that you can access the system to perform the tasks in the following sections.



You will connect the rest of the cables to the controller module later in this procedure.

4. Complete the reinstallation of the controller module:
  - a. Make sure the latch arms are locked in the extended position.

- b. Using the latch arms, push the controller module into the chassis bay until it stops.
- c. Press down and hold the orange tabs on top of the latching mechanism.
- d. Gently push the controller module into the chassis bay until it is flush with the edges of the chassis.



The latching mechanism arms slide into the chassis.

The controller module begins to boot as soon as it is fully seated in the chassis.

- e. Release the latches to lock the controller module into place.
- f. Recable the power supply.
- g. If you have not already done so, reinstall the cable management device.
- h. Interrupt the normal boot process by pressing `Ctrl-C`.

## Restore and verify the system configuration - AFF A320

After completing the hardware replacement and booting to Maintenance mode, you verify the low-level system configuration of the replacement controller and reconfigure system settings as necessary.

### Step 1: Set and verify the system time after replacing the controller module

You should check the time and date on the replacement controller module against the healthy controller module in an HA pair, or against a reliable time server in a stand-alone configuration. If the time and date do not match, you must reset them on the replacement controller module to prevent possible outages on clients due to time differences.

#### About this task

It is important that you apply the commands in the steps on the correct systems:

- The *replacement* node is the new node that replaced the impaired node as part of this procedure.
- The *healthy* node is the HA partner of the *replacement* node.

#### Steps

1. If the *replacement* node is not at the LOADER prompt, halt the system to the LOADER prompt.
2. On the *healthy* node, check the system time: `show date`

The date and time are given in GMT.

3. At the LOADER prompt, check the date and time on the *replacement* node: `show date`

The date and time are given in GMT.

4. If necessary, set the date in GMT on the replacement node: `set date mm/dd/yyyy`
5. If necessary, set the time in GMT on the replacement node: `set time hh:mm:ss`
6. At the LOADER prompt, confirm the date and time on the *replacement* node: `show date`

The date and time are given in GMT.

## Step 2: Verify and set the HA state of the controller module

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

1. In Maintenance mode from the new controller module, verify that all components display the same HA state: `ha-config show`

The HA state should be the same for all components.

2. If the displayed system state of the controller module does not match your system configuration, set the HA state for the controller module: `ha-config modify controller ha-state`

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

- `ha`
- `mcc`
- `mccip`
- `non-ha`

3. If the displayed system state of the controller module does not match your system configuration, set the HA state for the controller module: `ha-config modify controller ha-state`
4. Confirm that the setting has changed: `ha-config show`

## Step 3: Run diagnostics

After you have replaced a component in your system, you should run diagnostic tests on that component.

Your system must be at the LOADER prompt to start diagnostics.

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

1. If the controller to be serviced is not at the LOADER prompt, reboot the controller: `system node halt -node node_name`

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

2. At the LOADER prompt, access the special drivers specifically designed for system-level diagnostics to function properly: `boot_diags`
3. Select **Scan System** from the displayed menu to enable running the diagnostics tests.
4. Select **Test system** from the displayed menu to run diagnostics tests.
5. Select the test or series of tests from the various sub-menus.
6. Proceed based on the result of the preceding step:
  - If the test failed, correct the failure, and then rerun the test.
  - If the test reported no failures, select Reboot from the menu to reboot the system.



During the boot process, you might see the following prompts:

- A prompt warning of a system ID mismatch and asking to override the system ID.
- A prompt warning that when entering Maintenance mode in an HA configuration you must ensure that the healthy controller remains down. You can safely respond `y` to these prompts.

## Recable the system and reassign disks - AFF A320

Continue the replacement procedure by recabling the storage and confirming disk reassignment.

### Step 1: Recable the system

After running diagnostics, you must recable the controller module's storage and network connections.

#### Steps

1. Recable the system.
2. Verify that the cabling is correct by using [Active IQ Config Advisor](#).
  - a. Download and install Config Advisor.
  - b. Enter the information for the target system, and then click Collect Data.
  - c. Click the Cabling tab, and then examine the output. Make sure that all disk shelves are displayed and all disks appear in the output, correcting any cabling issues you find.
  - d. Check other cabling by clicking the appropriate tab, and then examining the output from Config Advisor.

### Step 2: Reassign disks

If the storage system is in an HA pair, the system ID of the new controller module is automatically assigned to the disks when the giveback occurs at the end of the procedure. You must confirm the system ID change when you boot the *replacement* controller and then verify that the change was implemented.

This procedure applies only to systems running ONTAP in an HA pair.

1. If the *replacement* controller is in Maintenance mode (showing the `*>` prompt, exit Maintenance mode and go to the LOADER prompt: `halt`
2. From the LOADER prompt on the *replacement* controller, boot the controller, entering `y` if you are prompted to override the system ID due to a system ID mismatch: `boot_ontap`
3. Wait until the `Waiting for giveback...` message is displayed on the *replacement* controller console and then, from the healthy controller, verify that the new partner system ID has been automatically assigned: `storage failover show`

In the command output, you should see a message that the system ID has changed on the impaired controller, showing the correct old and new IDs. In the following example, node2 has undergone replacement and has a new system ID of 151759706.

```
node1> `storage failover show`
```

Node	Partner	Takeover Possible	State Description
-----	-----	-----	
node1	node2	false	System ID changed on partner (Old: 151759706), In takeover node2 (HA mailboxes)
	node1	-	151759755, New: Waiting for giveback

4. From the healthy controller, verify that any coredumps are saved:

- a. Change to the advanced privilege level: `set -privilege advanced`

You can respond `y` when prompted to continue into advanced mode. The advanced mode prompt appears (`>`).

- b. Save any coredumps: `system node run -node local-node-name partner savecore`

- c. Wait for the `savecore` command to complete before issuing the giveback.

You can enter the following command to monitor the progress of the `savecore` command: `system node run -node local-node-name partner savecore -s`

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

5. Give back the controller:

- a. From the healthy controller, give back the replaced controller's storage: `storage failover giveback -ofnode replacement_node_name`

The *replacement* controller takes back its storage and completes booting.

If you are prompted to override the system ID due to a system ID mismatch, you should enter `y`.



If the giveback is vetoed, you can consider overriding the vetoes.

[Find the High-Availability Configuration content for your version of ONTAP 9](#)

- b. After the giveback has been completed, confirm that the HA pair is healthy and that takeover is possible: `storage failover show`

The output from the `storage failover show` command should not include the System ID changed on partner message.

6. Verify that the disks were assigned correctly: `storage disk show -ownership`

The disks belonging to the *replacement* controller should show the new system ID. In the following example, the disks owned by node1 now show the new system ID, 1873775277:

```
node1> `storage disk show -ownership`
```

Disk Reserver	Aggregate Pool	Home	Owner	DR	Home	Home ID	Owner ID	DR	Home ID
1.0.0	aggr0_1	node1	node1	-		1873775277	1873775277	-	
1873775277	Pool10								
1.0.1	aggr0_1	node1	node1			1873775277	1873775277	-	
1873775277	Pool10								
.									
.									
.									

7. Verify that the expected volumes are present for each controller: `vol show -node node-name`
8. If you disabled automatic takeover on reboot, enable it from the healthy controller: `storage failover modify -node replacement-node-name -onreboot true`

## Complete system restoration - AFF A320

To restore your system to full operation, you must restore the NetApp Storage Encryption configuration (if necessary), and install licenses for the new controller, and return the failed part to NetApp, as described in the RMA instructions shipped with the kit.

### Step 1: Install licenses for the replacement controller in ONTAP

You must install new licenses for the *replacement* node if the impaired node was using ONTAP features that require a standard (node-locked) license. For features with standard licenses, each node in the cluster should have its own key for the feature.

#### About this task

Until you install license keys, features requiring standard licenses continue to be available to the *replacement* node. However, if the impaired node was the only node in the cluster with a license for the feature, no configuration changes to the feature are allowed. Also, using unlicensed features on the node might put you out of compliance with your license agreement, so you should install the replacement license key or keys on the *replacement* node as soon as possible.

#### Before you begin

The licenses keys must be in the 28-character format.

You have a 90-day grace period in which to install the license keys. After the grace period, all old licenses are invalidated. After a valid license key is installed, you have 24 hours to install all of the keys before the grace period ends.

#### Steps

1. If you need new license keys, obtain replacement license keys on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in the My Support section under Software licenses.



The new license keys that you require are automatically generated and sent to the email address on file. If you fail to receive the email with the license keys within 30 days, you should contact technical support.

2. Install each license key: `system license add -license-code license-key, license-key...`
3. Remove the old licenses, if desired:
  - a. Check for unused licenses: `license clean-up -unused -simulate`
  - b. If the list looks correct, remove the unused licenses: `license clean-up -unused`

## Step 2: Restore Storage and Volume Encryption functionality

After replacing the controller module or NVRAM module for a storage system that you previously configured to use Storage or Volume Encryption, you must perform additional steps to provide uninterrupted Encryption functionality. You can skip this task on storage systems that do not have Storage or Volume Encryption enabled.

### Steps

1. Restore Storage or Volume Encryption functionality by using the appropriate procedure in [NetApp Encryption overview with the CLI](#).
2. Use one of the following procedures, depending on whether you are using onboard or external key management:
  - [Restore onboard key management encryption keys](#)
  - [Restore external key management encryption keys](#)

## Step 3: Verify LIFs and registering the serial number

Before returning the *replacement* node to service, you should verify that the LIFs are on their home ports, and register the serial number of the *replacement* node if AutoSupport is enabled, and reset automatic giveback.

### Steps

1. Verify that the logical interfaces are reporting to their home server and ports: `network interface show -is-home false`  
  
If any LIFs are listed as false, revert them to their home ports: `network interface revert`
2. Register the system serial number with NetApp Support.
  - If AutoSupport is enabled, send an AutoSupport message to register the serial number.
  - If AutoSupport is not enabled, call [NetApp Support](#) to register the serial number.
3. If automatic giveback was disabled, reenable it: `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback true`

## Step 4: Return the failed part to NetApp

Return the failed part to NetApp, as described in the RMA instructions shipped with the kit. See the [Part Return & Replacements](#) page for further information.



# Replace a DIMM - AFF A320

You must replace a DIMM in the controller module when your system registers an increasing number of correctable error correction codes (ECC); failure to do so causes a system panic.

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

You must replace the failed component with a replacement FRU component you received from your provider.

## Step 1: Shut down the controller

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

### About this task

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

[ONTAP 9 NetApp Encryption Power Guide](#)

- If you have a SAN system, you must have checked event messages (`event log show`) for impaired controller SCSI blade.

Each SCSI-blade process should be in quorum with the other nodes in the cluster. Any issues must be resolved before you proceed with the replacement.

- If you have a cluster with more than two nodes, it must be in quorum. If the cluster is not in quorum or a healthy controller shows false for eligibility and health, you must correct the issue before shutting down the impaired controller; see the [Administration overview with the CLI](#).
- If you have a MetroCluster configuration, you must have confirmed that the MetroCluster Configuration State is configured and that the nodes are in an enabled and normal state (`metrocluster node show`).

### Steps

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

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

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

2. Disable automatic giveback from the console of the healthy controller: `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback false`



When you see *Do you want to disable auto-giveback?*, enter *y*.

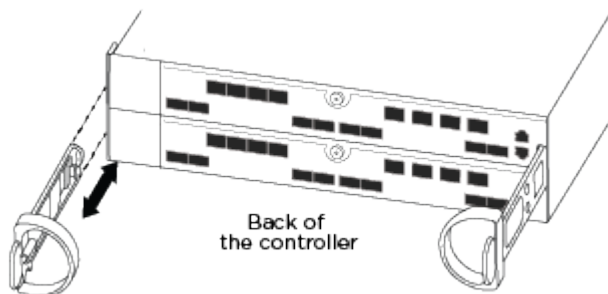
3. Take the impaired controller to the LOADER prompt:

If the impaired controller is displaying...	Then...
The LOADER prompt	Go to Remove controller module.
Waiting for giveback...	Press Ctrl-C, and then respond <i>y</i> when prompted.
System prompt or password prompt (enter system password)	<p>Take over or halt the impaired controller from the healthy controller:</p> <pre>storage failover takeover -ofnode impaired_node_name</pre> <p>When the impaired controller shows Waiting for giveback..., press Ctrl-C, and then respond <i>y</i>.</p>

## Step 2: Remove the controller module

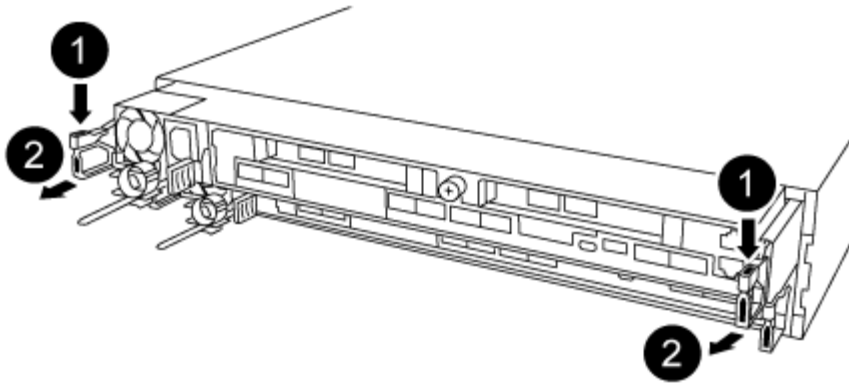
To access components inside the controller module, you must remove the controller module from the chassis.

1. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
2. Unplug the controller module power supply from the power source.
3. Loosen the hook and loop strap binding the cables to the cable management device, and then unplug the system cables and SFPs (if needed) from the controller module, keeping track of where the cables were connected.



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

4. Remove and set aside the cable management devices from the left and right sides of the controller module.
5. Remove the controller module from the chassis:



- a. Insert your forefinger into the latching mechanism on either side of the controller module.
- b. Press down on the orange tab on top of the latching mechanism until it clears the latching pin on the chassis.

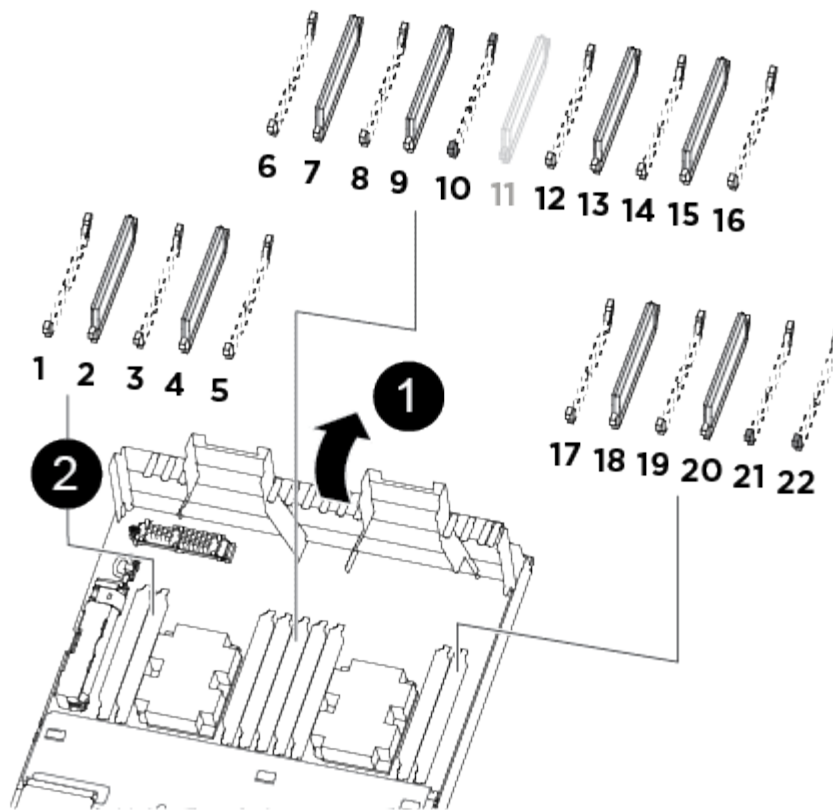
The latching mechanism hook should be nearly vertical and should be clear of the chassis pin.

- c. Gently pull the controller module a few inches toward you so that you can grasp the controller module sides.
- d. Using both hands, gently pull the controller module out of the chassis and set it on a flat, stable surface.

### Step 3: Replace system DIMMs

Replacing a system DIMM involves identifying the target DIMM through the associated error message, locating the target DIMM using the FRU map on the air duct or the lit LED on the motherboard, and then replacing the DIMM.

1. Rotate the air duct to the open position.
2. Locate the DIMMs on your controller module.



1	Air duct
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• System DIMMs slots: 2,4, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, and 20</li> <li>• NVDIMM slot: 11</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="922 1220 976 1276" style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>i</i> </div> <div data-bbox="1036 1220 1432 1283" style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> The NVDIMM looks significantly different than system DIMMs. </div>

- Note the orientation of the DIMM in the socket so that you can insert the replacement DIMM in the proper orientation.
- Eject the DIMM from its socket by slowly pushing apart the two DIMM ejector tabs on either side of the DIMM, and then slide the DIMM out of the socket.



Carefully hold the DIMM by the edges to avoid pressure on the components on the DIMM circuit board.

- Remove the replacement DIMM from the antistatic shipping bag, hold the DIMM by the corners, and align it to the slot.

The notch among the pins on the DIMM should line up with the tab in the socket.

- Make sure that the DIMM ejector tabs on the connector are in the open position, and then insert the DIMM squarely into the slot.

The DIMM fits tightly in the slot, but should go in easily. If not, realign the DIMM with the slot and reinsert it.



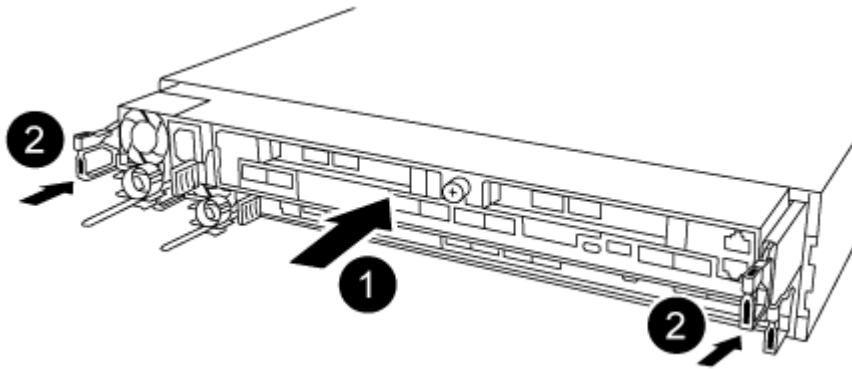
Visually inspect the DIMM to verify that it is evenly aligned and fully inserted into the slot.

7. Push carefully, but firmly, on the top edge of the DIMM until the ejector tabs snap into place over the notches at the ends of the DIMM.
8. Close the air duct.

## Step 4: Install the controller module

After you have replaced the component in the controller module, you must reinstall the controller module into the chassis, and then boot it to Maintenance mode.

1. If you have not already done so, close the air duct at the rear of the controller module and reinstall the cover over the PCIe cards.
2. Align the end of the controller module with the opening in the chassis, and then gently push the controller module halfway into the system.



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

3. Cable the management and console ports only, so that you can access the system to perform the tasks in the following sections.



You will connect the rest of the cables to the controller module later in this procedure.

4. Complete the reinstallation of the controller module:
  - a. Make sure the latch arms are locked in the extended position.
  - b. Using the latch arms, push the controller module into the chassis bay until it stops.
  - c. Press down and hold the orange tabs on top of the latching mechanism.
  - d. Gently push the controller module into the chassis bay until it is flush with the edges of the chassis.



The latching mechanism arms slide into the chassis.

The controller module begins to boot as soon as it is fully seated in the chassis.

- e. Release the latches to lock the controller module into place.

- f. Recable the power supply.
- g. If you have not already done so, reinstall the cable management device.
- h. Interrupt the normal boot process by pressing `Ctrl-C`.

## Step 5: Run diagnostics

After you have replaced a system DIMM in your system, you should run diagnostic tests on that component.

Your system must be at the LOADER prompt to start diagnostics.

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

1. If the controller to be serviced is not at the LOADER prompt, reboot the controller: `system node halt -node node_name`

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

2. At the LOADER prompt, access the special drivers specifically designed for system-level diagnostics to function properly: `boot_diags`
3. Select **Scan System** from the displayed menu to enable running the diagnostics tests.
4. Select **Stress-Test system** from the displayed menu.
5. Select an option from the displayed sub-menu and run the test.
6. Proceed based on the result of the preceding step:
  - If the test failed, correct the failure, and then rerun the test.
  - If the test reported no failures, select Reboot from the menu to reboot the system.

## Step 6: Restore the controller module to operation after running diagnostics

After completing diagnostics, you must recable the system, give back the controller module, and then reenabling automatic giveback.

1. Recable the system, as needed.

If you removed the media converters (QSFPs or SFPs), remember to reinstall them if you are using fiber optic cables.

2. Return the controller to normal operation by giving back its storage: `storage failover giveback -ofnode impaired_node_name`
3. If automatic giveback was disabled, reenabling it: `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback true`

## Step 7: Return the failed part to NetApp

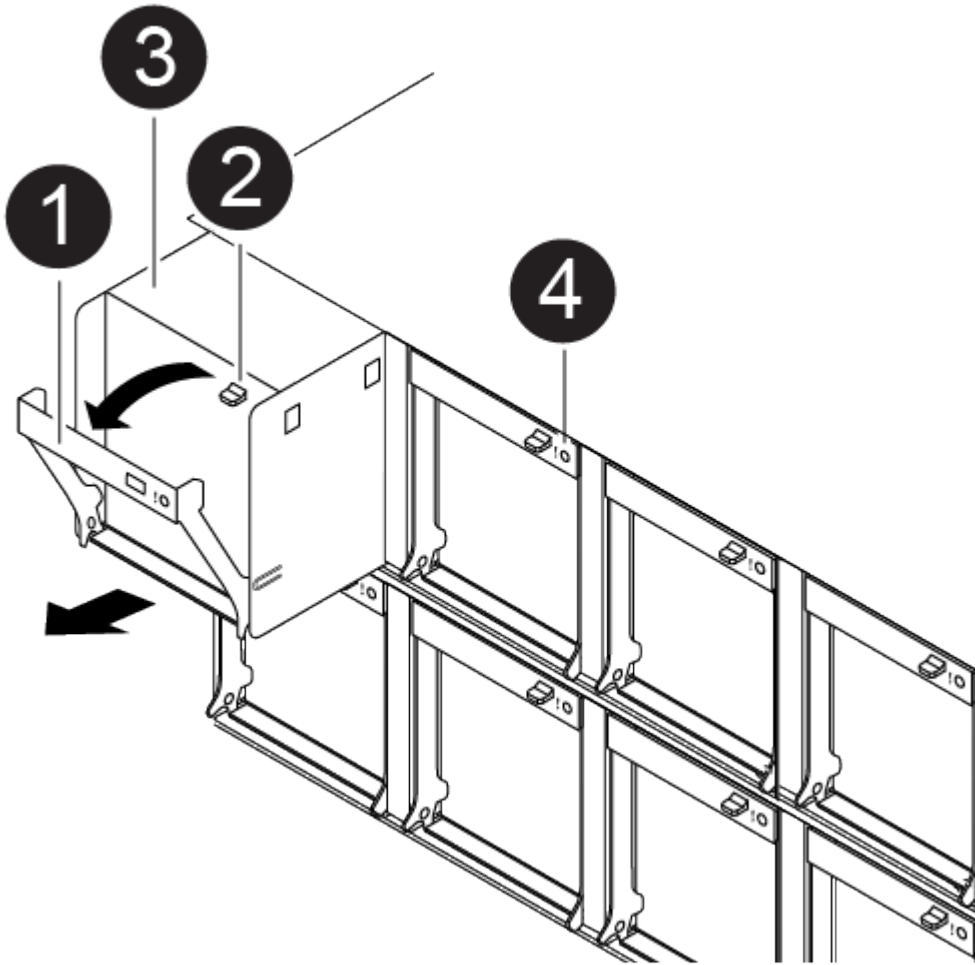
Return the failed part to NetApp, as described in the RMA instructions shipped with the kit. See the [Part Return & Replacements](#) page for further information.

## Hot-swap a fan module - AFF A320

To swap out a fan module without interrupting service, you must perform a specific sequence of tasks.



You must replace the fan module within two minutes of removing it from the chassis. System airflow is disrupted and the controller module or modules shut down after two minutes to avoid overheating.



1. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
2. Remove the bezel (if necessary) with two hands, by grasping the openings on each side of the bezel, and then pulling it toward you until the bezel releases from the ball studs on the chassis frame.
3. Identify the fan module that you must replace by checking the console error messages and looking at the Attention LED on each fan module.
4. Press down the release latch on the fan module cam handle, and then rotate the cam handle downward.

The fan module moves a little bit away from the chassis.

5. Pull the fan module straight out from the chassis, making sure that you support it with your free hand so that it does not swing out of the chassis.



The fan modules are short. Always support the bottom of the fan module with your free hand so that it does not suddenly drop free from the chassis and injure you.

6. Set the fan module aside.
7. Insert the replacement fan module into the chassis by aligning it with the opening, and then sliding it into the chassis.
8. Push firmly on the fan module cam handle so that it is seated all the way into the chassis.

The cam handle raises slightly when the fan module is completely seated.

9. Swing the cam handle up to its closed position, making sure that the cam handle release latch clicks into the locked position.

The Attention LED should not be lit after the fan is seated and has spun up to operational speed.

10. Align the bezel with the ball studs, and then gently push the bezel onto the ball studs.

## Replace an NVDIMM - AFF A320

You must replace the NVDIMM in the controller module when your system registers that the flash lifetime is almost at an end or that the identified NVDIMM is not healthy in general; failure to do so causes a system panic.

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

You must replace the failed component with a replacement FRU component you received from your provider.

### Step 1: Shut down the impaired controller

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

#### About this task

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

#### [ONTAP 9 NetApp Encryption Power Guide](#)

- If you have a SAN system, you must have checked event messages (`event log show`) for impaired controller SCSI blade.

Each SCSI-blade process should be in quorum with the other nodes in the cluster. Any issues must be resolved before you proceed with the replacement.

- If you have a cluster with more than two nodes, it must be in quorum. If the cluster is not in quorum or a healthy controller shows false for eligibility and health, you must correct the issue before shutting down the impaired controller; see the [Administration overview with the CLI](#).
- If you have a MetroCluster configuration, you must have confirmed that the MetroCluster Configuration State is configured and that the nodes are in an enabled and normal state (`metrocluster node show`).



## Steps

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

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

The following AutoSupport message suppresses automatic case creation for two hours: `cluster1:*>`

```
system node autosupport invoke -node * -type all -message MAINT=2h
```

2. Disable automatic giveback from the console of the healthy controller: `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback false`



When you see *Do you want to disable auto-giveback?*, enter `y`.

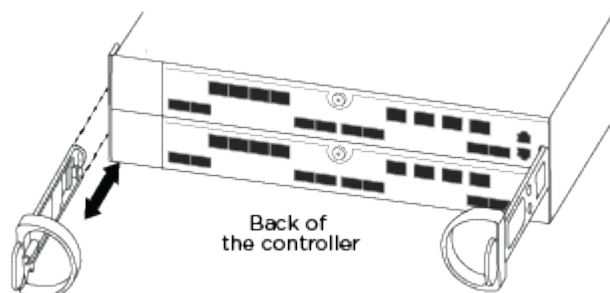
3. Take the impaired controller to the LOADER prompt:

If the impaired controller is displaying...	Then...
The LOADER prompt	Go to Remove controller module.
Waiting for giveback...	Press Ctrl-C, and then respond <code>y</code> when prompted.
System prompt or password prompt (enter system password)	<p>Take over or halt the impaired controller from the healthy controller: <code>storage failover takeover -ofnode impaired_node_name</code></p> <p>When the impaired controller shows Waiting for giveback..., press Ctrl-C, and then respond <code>y</code>.</p>

## Step 2: Remove the controller module

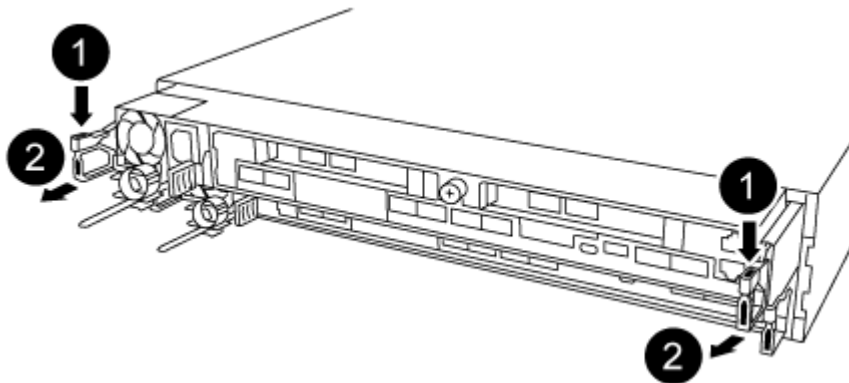
To access components inside the controller module, you must remove the controller module from the chassis.

1. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
2. Unplug the controller module power supply from the power source.
3. Loosen the hook and loop strap binding the cables to the cable management device, and then unplug the system cables and SFPs (if needed) from the controller module, keeping track of where the cables were connected.



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

4. Remove and set aside the cable management devices from the left and right sides of the controller module.
5. Remove the controller module from the chassis:



- a. Insert your forefinger into the latching mechanism on either side of the controller module.
- b. Press down on the orange tab on top of the latching mechanism until it clears the latching pin on the chassis.

The latching mechanism hook should be nearly vertical and should be clear of the chassis pin.

- a. Gently pull the controller module a few inches toward you so that you can grasp the controller module sides.
- b. Using both hands, gently pull the controller module out of the chassis and set it on a flat, stable surface.

### Step 3: Replace the NVDIMM

To replace the NVDIMM, you must locate it in the controller module using the NVDIMM map label on top of the air duct or locating it using the LED next to the NVDIMM, and then replace it following the specific sequence of steps.



The NVDIMM LED blinks while destaging contents when you halt the system. After the destage is complete, the LED turns off.



1. Open the air duct and then locate the NVDIMM in slot 11 on your controller module.



The NVDIMM looks significantly different than system DIMMs.

2. Note the orientation of the NVDIMM in the socket so that you can insert the NVDIMM in the replacement controller module in the proper orientation.
3. Eject the NVDIMM from its slot by slowly pushing apart the two NVDIMM ejector tabs on either side of the NVDIMM, and then slide the NVDIMM out of the socket and set it aside.



Carefully hold the NVDIMM by the edges to avoid pressure on the components on the NVDIMM circuit board.

4. Remove the replacement NVDIMM from the antistatic shipping bag, hold the NVDIMM by the corners, and then align it to the slot.

The notch among the pins on the NVDIMM should line up with the tab in the socket.

5. Locate the slot where you are installing the NVDIMM.
6. Insert the NVDIMM squarely into the slot.

The NVDIMM fits tightly in the slot, but should go in easily. If not, realign the NVDIMM with the slot and reinsert it.



Visually inspect the NVDIMM to verify that it is evenly aligned and fully inserted into the slot.

7. Push carefully, but firmly, on the top edge of the NVDIMM until the ejector tabs snap into place over the notches at the ends of the NVDIMM.
8. Close the air duct.

## Step 4: Install the controller module

After you have replaced the component in the controller module, you must reinstall the controller module into the chassis, and then boot it to Maintenance mode.

1. If you have not already done so, close the air duct at the rear of the controller module and reinstall the cover over the PCIe cards.
2. Align the end of the controller module with the opening in the chassis, and then gently push the controller module halfway into the system.



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

3. Cable the management and console ports only, so that you can access the system to perform the tasks in the following sections.



You will connect the rest of the cables to the controller module later in this procedure.

4. Complete the reinstallation of the controller module:
  - a. Make sure the latch arms are locked in the extended position.
  - b. Using the latch arms, push the controller module into the chassis bay until it stops.
  - c. Press down and hold the orange tabs on top of the latching mechanism.
  - d. Gently push the controller module into the chassis bay until it is flush with the edges of the chassis.



The latching mechanism arms slide into the chassis.

The controller module begins to boot as soon as it is fully seated in the chassis.

- e. Release the latches to lock the controller module into place.
- f. Recable the power supply.
- g. If you have not already done so, reinstall the cable management device.
- h. Interrupt the normal boot process by pressing `Ctrl-C`.

## Step 5: Run diagnostics

After you have replaced the NVDIMM in your system, you should run diagnostic tests on that component.

Your system must be at the `LOADER` prompt to start diagnostics.

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

1. If the controller to be serviced is not at the LOADER prompt, reboot the controller: `system node halt -node node_name`

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

2. At the LOADER prompt, access the special drivers specifically designed for system-level diagnostics to function properly: `boot_diags`
3. Select **Scan System** from the displayed menu to enable running the diagnostics tests.
4. Select **Test Memory** from the displayed menu.
5. Select **NVDIMM Test** from the displayed menu.
6. Proceed based on the result of the preceding step:
  - If the test failed, correct the failure, and then rerun the test.
  - If the test reported no failures, select Reboot from the menu to reboot the system.

## Step 6: Restore the controller module to operation after running diagnostics

After completing diagnostics, you must recable the system, give back the controller module, and then reenale automatic giveback.

1. Recable the system, as needed.

If you removed the media converters (QSFPs or SFPs), remember to reinstall them if you are using fiber optic cables.

2. Return the controller to normal operation by giving back its storage: `storage failover giveback -ofnode impaired_node_name`
3. If automatic giveback was disabled, reenale it: `storage failover modify -node local -auto -giveback true`

## Step 7: Return the failed part to NetApp

Return the failed part to NetApp, as described in the RMA instructions shipped with the kit. See the [Part Return & Replacements](#) page for further information.

## Replace the NVDIMM battery - AFF A320

To replace the NVDIMM battery, you must remove the controller module, remove the battery, replace the battery, and then reinstall the controller module.

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

### Step 1: Shut down the controller

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

About this task

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

ONTAP 9 NetApp Encryption Power Guide

- If you have a SAN system, you must have checked event messages (`event log show`) for impaired controller SCSI blade.

Each SCSI-blade process should be in quorum with the other nodes in the cluster. Any issues must be resolved before you proceed with the replacement.

- If you have a cluster with more than two nodes, it must be in quorum. If the cluster is not in quorum or a healthy controller shows false for eligibility and health, you must correct the issue before shutting down the impaired controller; see the [Administration overview with the CLI](#).
- If you have a MetroCluster configuration, you must have confirmed that the MetroCluster Configuration State is configured and that the nodes are in an enabled and normal state (`metrocluster node show`).

Steps

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

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

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

2. Disable automatic giveback from the console of the healthy controller: `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback false`



When you see *Do you want to disable auto-giveback?*, enter *y*.

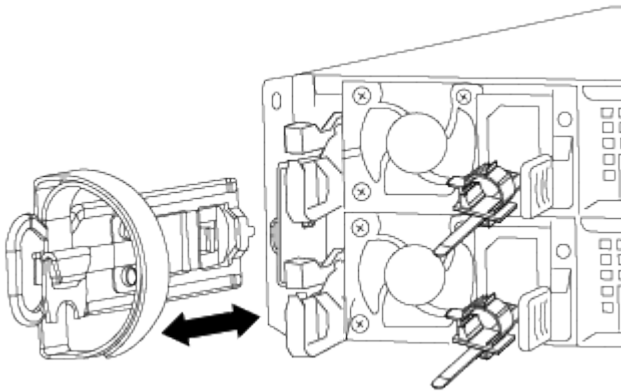
3. Take the impaired controller to the LOADER prompt:

If the impaired controller is displaying...	Then...
The LOADER prompt	Go to Remove controller module.
Waiting for giveback...	Press Ctrl-C, and then respond <i>y</i> when prompted.
System prompt or password prompt (enter system password)	Take over or halt the impaired controller from the healthy controller: <code>storage failover takeover -ofnode impaired_node_name</code>  When the impaired controller shows Waiting for giveback..., press Ctrl-C, and then respond <i>y</i> .

## Step 2: Remove the controller module

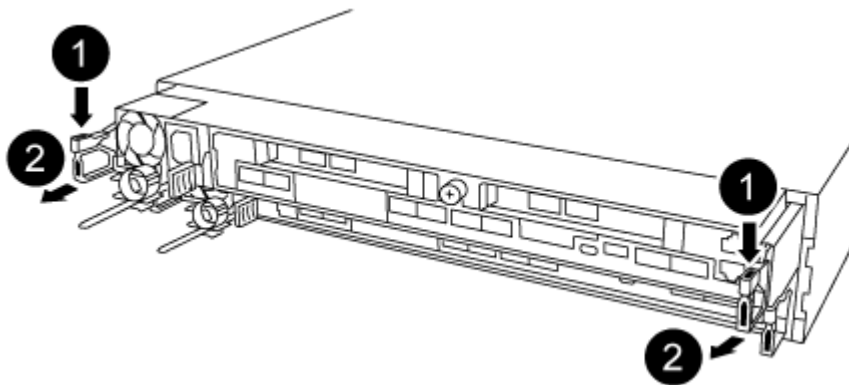
To access components inside the controller module, you must remove the controller module from the chassis.

1. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
2. Unplug the controller module power supply from the power source.
3. Loosen the hook and loop strap binding the cables to the cable management device, and then unplug the system cables and SFPs (if needed) from the controller module, keeping track of where the cables were connected.



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

4. Remove and set aside the cable management devices from the left and right sides of the controller module.
5. Remove the controller module from the chassis:



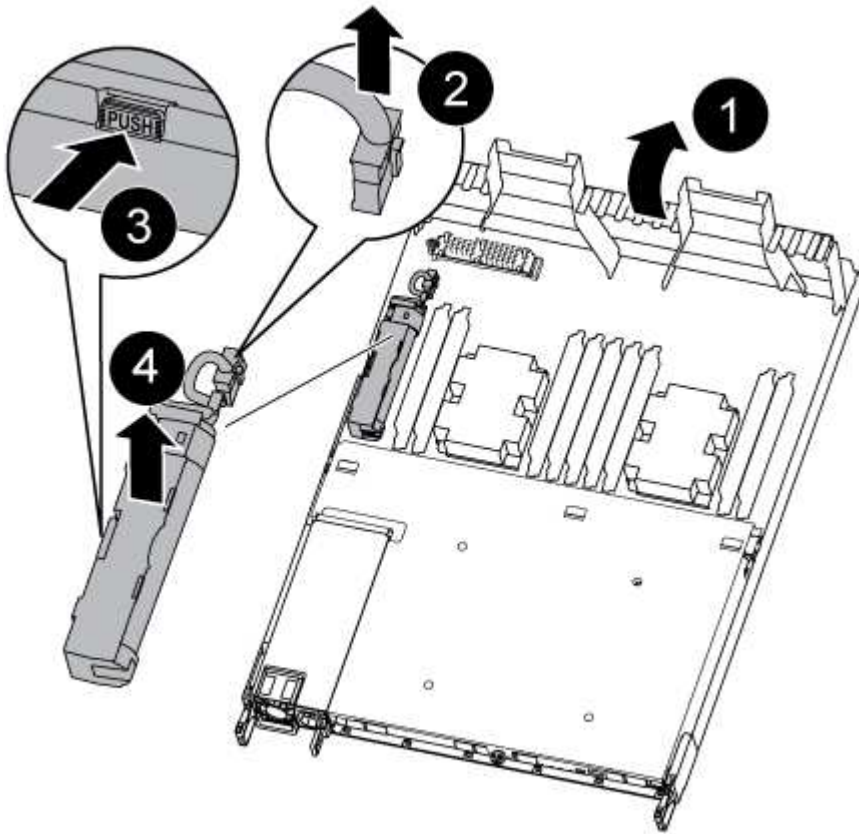
- a. Insert your forefinger into the latching mechanism on either side of the controller module.
- b. Press down on the orange tab on top of the latching mechanism until it clears the latching pin on the chassis.

The latching mechanism hook should be nearly vertical and should be clear of the chassis pin.

- a. Gently pull the controller module a few inches toward you so that you can grasp the controller module sides.
- b. Using both hands, gently pull the controller module out of the chassis and set it on a flat, stable surface.

### Step 3: Replace the NVDIMM battery

To replace the NVDIMM battery, you must remove the failed battery from the controller module and install the replacement battery into the controller module.



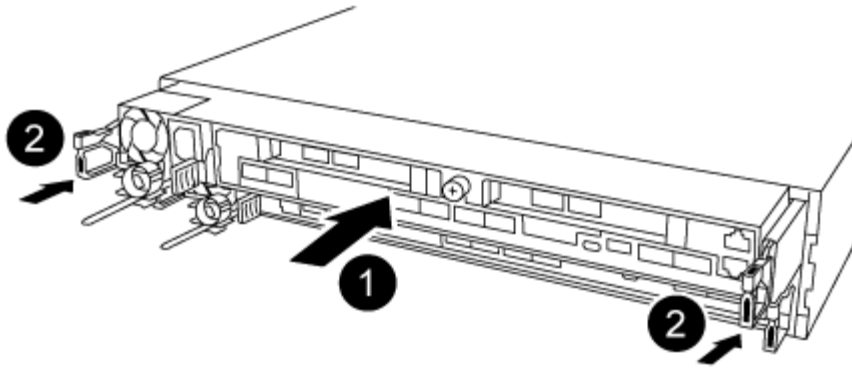
1. Open the air duct and locate the NVDIMM battery.
2. Locate the battery plug and squeeze the clip on the face of the battery plug to release the plug from the socket, and then unplug the battery cable from the socket.
3. Grasp the battery and press the blue locking tab marked PUSH, and then lift the battery out of the holder and controller module.
4. Remove the replacement battery from its package.
5. Align the battery module with the opening for the battery, and then gently push the battery into slot until it locks into place.
6. Plug the battery plug back into the controller module, and then close the air duct.

### Step 4: Install the controller module

After you have replaced the component in the controller module, you must reinstall the controller module into the chassis, and then boot it to Maintenance mode.

1. If you have not already done so, close the air duct at the rear of the controller module and reinstall the cover over the PCIe cards.
2. Align the end of the controller module with the opening in the chassis, and then gently push the controller module halfway into the system.





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

3. Cable the management and console ports only, so that you can access the system to perform the tasks in the following sections.



You will connect the rest of the cables to the controller module later in this procedure.

4. Complete the reinstallation of the controller module:
  - a. Make sure the latch arms are locked in the extended position.
  - b. Using the latch arms, push the controller module into the chassis bay until it stops.
  - c. Press down and hold the orange tabs on top of the latching mechanism.
  - d. Gently push the controller module into the chassis bay until it is flush with the edges of the chassis.



The latching mechanism arms slide into the chassis.

The controller module begins to boot as soon as it is fully seated in the chassis.

- e. Release the latches to lock the controller module into place.
- f. Recable the power supply.
- g. If you have not already done so, reinstall the cable management device.
- h. Interrupt the normal boot process by pressing `Ctrl-C`.

## Step 5: Run diagnostics

After you have replaced a component in your system, you should run diagnostic tests on that component.

Your system must be at the `LOADER` prompt to start diagnostics.

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

1. If the controller to be serviced is not at the `LOADER` prompt, reboot the controller: `system node halt -node node_name`

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

2. At the LOADER prompt, access the special drivers specifically designed for system-level diagnostics to function properly: `boot_diags`
3. Select **Scan System** from the displayed menu to enable running the diagnostics tests.
4. Select **Test system** from the displayed menu to run diagnostics tests.
5. Proceed based on the result of the preceding step:
  - If the scan show problems, correct the issue, and then rerun the scan.
  - If the scan reported no failures, select Reboot from the menu to reboot the system.

## Step 6: Restore the controller module to operation after running diagnostics

After completing diagnostics, you must recable the system, give back the controller module, and then reenables automatic giveback.

1. Recable the system, as needed.

If you removed the media converters (QSFPs or SFPs), remember to reinstall them if you are using fiber optic cables.

2. Return the controller to normal operation by giving back its storage: `storage failover giveback -ofnode impaired_node_name`
3. If automatic giveback was disabled, reenables it: `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback true`

## Step 7: Return the failed part to NetApp

Return the failed part to NetApp, as described in the RMA instructions shipped with the kit. See the [Part Return & Replacements](#) page for further information.

## Replace a PCIe card - AFF A320

To replace a PCIe card, you must disconnect the cables from the cards, remove the SFP and QSFP modules from the cards before removing the riser, reinstall the riser, and then reinstall the SFP and QSFP modules before cabling the cards.

- You can use this procedure with all versions of ONTAP supported by your system
- All other components in the system must be functioning properly; if not, you must contact technical support.

### Step 1: Shut down the impaired controller

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

#### About this task

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

[ONTAP 9 NetApp Encryption Power Guide](#)

- If you have a SAN system, you must have checked event messages (`event log show`) for impaired controller SCSI blade.

Each SCSI-blade process should be in quorum with the other nodes in the cluster. Any issues must be resolved before you proceed with the replacement.

- If you have a cluster with more than two nodes, it must be in quorum. If the cluster is not in quorum or a healthy controller shows false for eligibility and health, you must correct the issue before shutting down the impaired controller; see the [Administration overview with the CLI](#).
- If you have a MetroCluster configuration, you must have confirmed that the MetroCluster Configuration State is configured and that the nodes are in an enabled and normal state (`metrocluster node show`).

## Steps

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

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

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

2. Disable automatic giveback from the console of the healthy controller: `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback false`



When you see *Do you want to disable auto-giveback?*, enter *y*.

3. Take the impaired controller to the LOADER prompt:

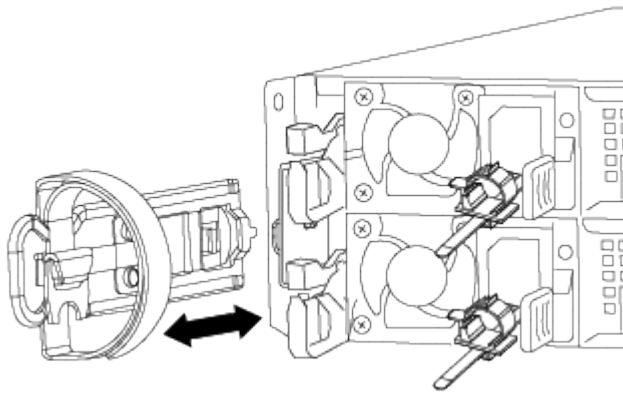
If the impaired controller is displaying...	Then...
The LOADER prompt	Go to Remove controller module.
Waiting for giveback...	Press Ctrl-C, and then respond <i>y</i> when prompted.
System prompt or password prompt (enter system password)	<p>Take over or halt the impaired controller from the healthy controller:  <code>storage failover takeover -ofnode  impaired_node_name</code></p> <p>When the impaired controller shows Waiting for giveback..., press Ctrl-C, and then respond <i>y</i>.</p>

## Step 2: Remove the controller module

To access components inside the controller module, you must remove the controller module from the chassis.

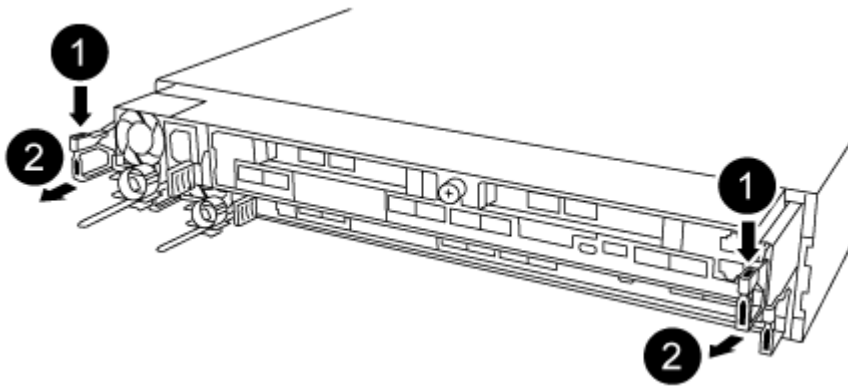
1. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
2. Unplug the controller module power supply from the power source.

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



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

4. Remove and set aside the cable management devices from the left and right sides of the controller module.
5. Remove the controller module from the chassis:



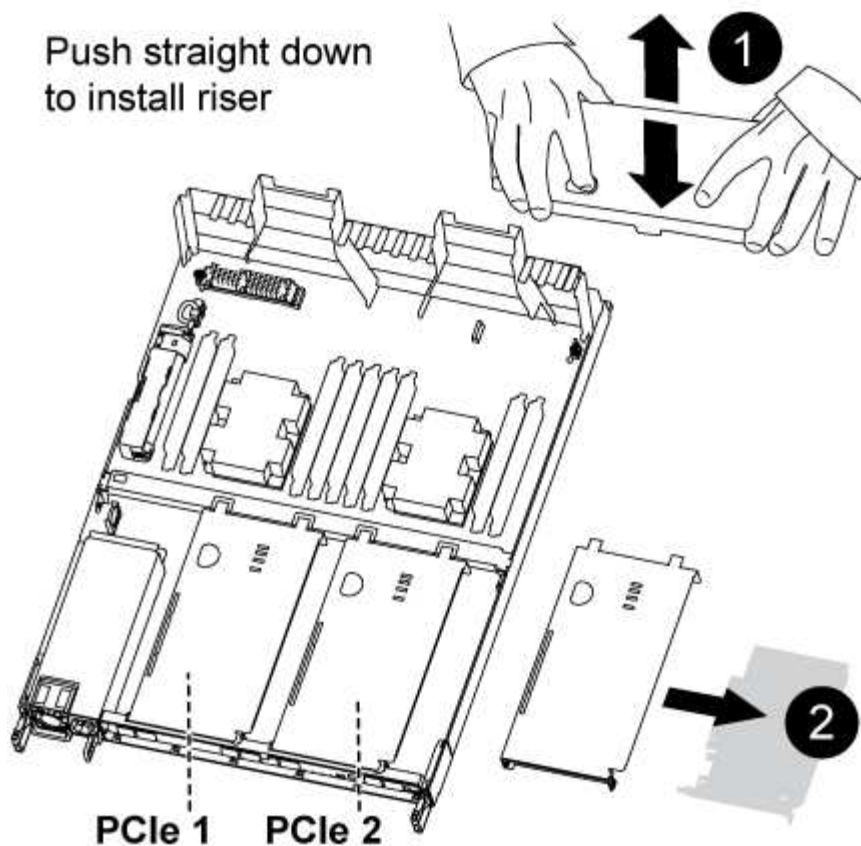
- a. Insert your forefinger into the latching mechanism on either side of the controller module.
- b. Press down on the orange tab on top of the latching mechanism until it clears the latching pin on the chassis.

The latching mechanism hook should be nearly vertical and should be clear of the chassis pin.

- a. Gently pull the controller module a few inches toward you so that you can grasp the controller module sides.
- b. Using both hands, gently pull the controller module out of the chassis and set it on a flat, stable surface.

### Step 3: Replace a PCIe card

You must remove the PCIe riser containing the failed PCIe card from the controller module, remove the failed PCIe card from the riser, install the replacement PCIe card in the riser, and then reinstall the riser into the controller module.



1. Remove the cover over the PCIe risers by unscrewing the blue thumbscrew on the cover, slide the cover toward you, rotate the cover upward, lift it off the controller module, and then set it aside.
2. Remove the riser with the failed PCIe card:
  - a. Remove any SFP or QSFP modules that might be in the PCIe cards.
  - b. Place your forefinger into the hole on the left side of the riser module and grasp the riser with your thumb.
  - c. Lift the riser straight out of the socket and set it aside.
3. Replace the card in the riser:
  - a. Place the riser on a stable surface, and then turn the riser so that you can access the PCIe card.
  - b. Place your thumbs just below the bottom edge of the PCIe card on either side of the socket, and then gently push up to release the card from the socket.
  - c. Slide the card out of the riser and set it aside.
  - d. Align the replacement card bezel with the edge of the riser and the outside edge of the card with the alignment guide on the left side of the riser.
  - e. Gently slide the card until the card connector aligns with the riser socket, and then gently push the card down into the socket.
4. Reinstall the riser in the controller module:
  - a. Align the riser over the opening so that the front edges of the riser are directly over the openings on the riser bay.
  - b. Aligning the back edge of the riser so that the pins on the underside of the riser are over the holes in the sheet metal at the back riser bay.
  - c. Apply even downward pressure to seat the riser straight down into the socket on the controller module.

- d. Reinstall the PCIe riser cover on the controller module.

## Sep 4: Install the controller module

After you have replaced the component in the controller module, you must reinstall the controller module into the chassis, and then boot it to Maintenance mode.

1. If you have not already done so, close the air duct at the rear of the controller module and reinstall the cover over the PCIe cards.
2. Align the end of the controller module with the opening in the chassis, and then gently push the controller module halfway into the system.



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

3. Cable the management and console ports only, so that you can access the system to perform the tasks in the following sections.



You will connect the rest of the cables to the controller module later in this procedure.

4. Complete the reinstallation of the controller module:
  - a. Make sure the latch arms are locked in the extended position.
  - b. Using the latch arms, push the controller module into the chassis bay until it stops.
  - c. Press down and hold the orange tabs on top of the latching mechanism.
  - d. Gently push the controller module into the chassis bay until it is flush with the edges of the chassis.



The latching mechanism arms slide into the chassis.

The controller module begins to boot as soon as it is fully seated in the chassis.

- e. Release the latches to lock the controller module into place.
- f. Recable the power supply.
- g. If you have not already done so, reinstall the cable management device.
- h. Interrupt the normal boot process by pressing `Ctrl-C`.

## Step 5: Restore the controller module to operation

After completing diagnostics, you must recable the system, give back the controller module, and then reenable automatic giveback.

1. Recable the system, as needed.

If you removed the media converters (QSFPs or SFPs), remember to reinstall them if you are using fiber optic cables.

2. Return the controller to normal operation by giving back its storage: `storage failover giveback -ofnode impaired_node_name`
3. If automatic giveback was disabled, reenable it: `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback true`

## Step 6: Return the failed part to NetApp

Return the failed part to NetApp, as described in the RMA instructions shipped with the kit. See the [Part Return & Replacements](#) page for further information.

## Replace a power supply - AFF A320

Replacing a power supply (PSU) involves disconnecting the target PSU from the power source, unplugging the power cable, removing the old PSU and installing the replacement PSU, and then reconnecting the replacement PSU to the power source.

- The power supplies are redundant and hot-swappable.
- This procedure is written for replacing one power supply at a time.



It is a best practice to replace the power supply within two minutes of removing it from the chassis. The system continues to function, but ONTAP sends messages to the console about the degraded power supply until the power supply is replaced.

- Power supplies are auto-ranging.



**Figure 1. Steps**

1. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
2. Identify the power supply you want to replace, based on console error messages or through the LEDs on the power supplies.
3. Disconnect the power supply:
  - a. Open the power cable retainer, and then unplug the power cable from the power supply.
  - b. Unplug the power cable from the power source.
4. Remove the power supply:
  - a. Rotate the cam handle so that it can be used to pull the power supply out of the chassis.
  - b. Press the blue locking tab to release the power supply from the chassis.
  - c. Using both hands, pull the power supply out of the chassis, and then set it aside.
5. Using both hands, support and align the edges of the power supply with the opening in the controller module, and then gently push the power supply into the controller module until the locking tab clicks into place.

The power supplies will only properly engage with the internal connector and lock in place one way.



To avoid damaging the internal connector, do not use excessive force when sliding the power supply into the system.

6. Rotate the cam handle so that it is flush against the power supply.
7. Reconnect the power supply cabling:
  - a. Reconnect the power cable to the power supply and the power source.
  - b. Secure the power cable to the power supply using the power cable retainer.

Once power is restored to the power supply, the status LED should be green.

8. Return the failed part to NetApp, as described in the RMA instructions shipped with the kit. See the [Part Return & Replacements](#) page for further information.



# Replace the real-time clock battery - AFF A320

You replace the real-time clock (RTC) battery in the controller module so that your system's services and applications that depend on accurate time synchronization continue to function.

- You can use this procedure with all versions of ONTAP supported by your system
- All other components in the system must be functioning properly; if not, you must contact technical support.

## Step 1: Shut down the controller

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

### About this task

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

#### [ONTAP 9 NetApp Encryption Power Guide](#)

- If you have a SAN system, you must have checked event messages (`event log show`) for impaired controller SCSI blade.

Each SCSI-blade process should be in quorum with the other nodes in the cluster. Any issues must be resolved before you proceed with the replacement.

- If you have a cluster with more than two nodes, it must be in quorum. If the cluster is not in quorum or a healthy controller shows false for eligibility and health, you must correct the issue before shutting down the impaired controller; see the [Administration overview with the CLI](#).
- If you have a MetroCluster configuration, you must have confirmed that the MetroCluster Configuration State is configured and that the nodes are in an enabled and normal state (`metrocluster node show`).

### Steps

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

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

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

2. Disable automatic giveback from the console of the healthy controller: `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback false`



When you see *Do you want to disable auto-giveback?*, enter `y`.

3. Take the impaired controller to the LOADER prompt:

If the impaired controller is displaying...	Then...
The LOADER prompt	Go to Remove controller module.
Waiting for giveback...	Press Ctrl-C, and then respond <code>y</code> when prompted.
System prompt or password prompt (enter system password)	<p>Take over or halt the impaired controller from the healthy controller:</p> <pre>storage failover takeover -ofnode impaired_node_name</pre> <p>When the impaired controller shows Waiting for giveback..., press Ctrl-C, and then respond <code>y</code>.</p>

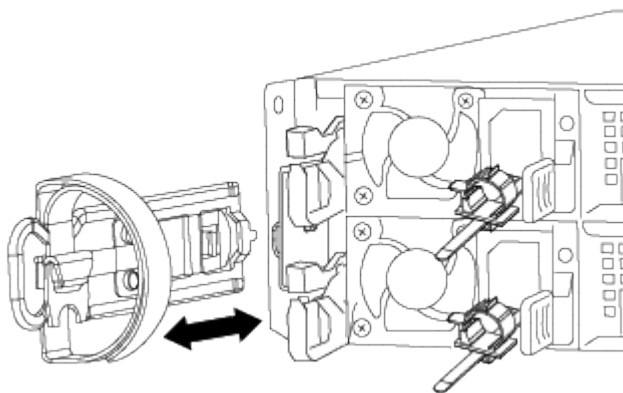
## Step 2: Replace the RTC battery

You need to locate the RTC battery inside the controller module, and then follow the specific sequence of steps.

## Step 3: Remove the controller module

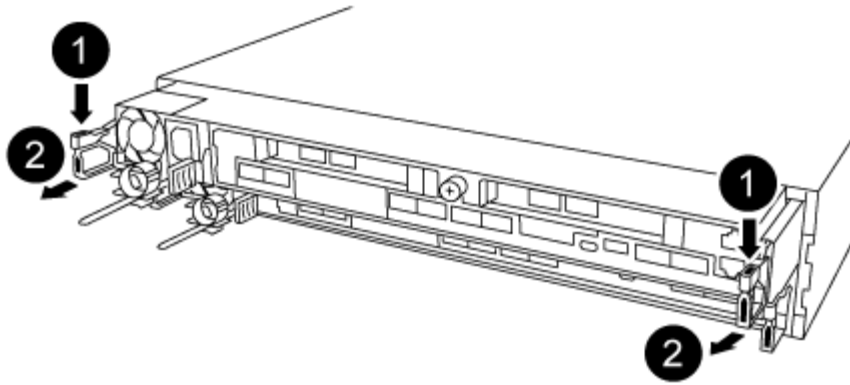
To access components inside the controller module, you must remove the controller module from the chassis.

1. If you are not already grounded, properly ground yourself.
2. Unplug the controller module power supply from the power source.
3. Loosen the hook and loop strap binding the cables to the cable management device, and then unplug the system cables and SFPs (if needed) from the controller module, keeping track of where the cables were connected.



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

4. Remove and set aside the cable management devices from the left and right sides of the controller module.
5. Remove the controller module from the chassis:

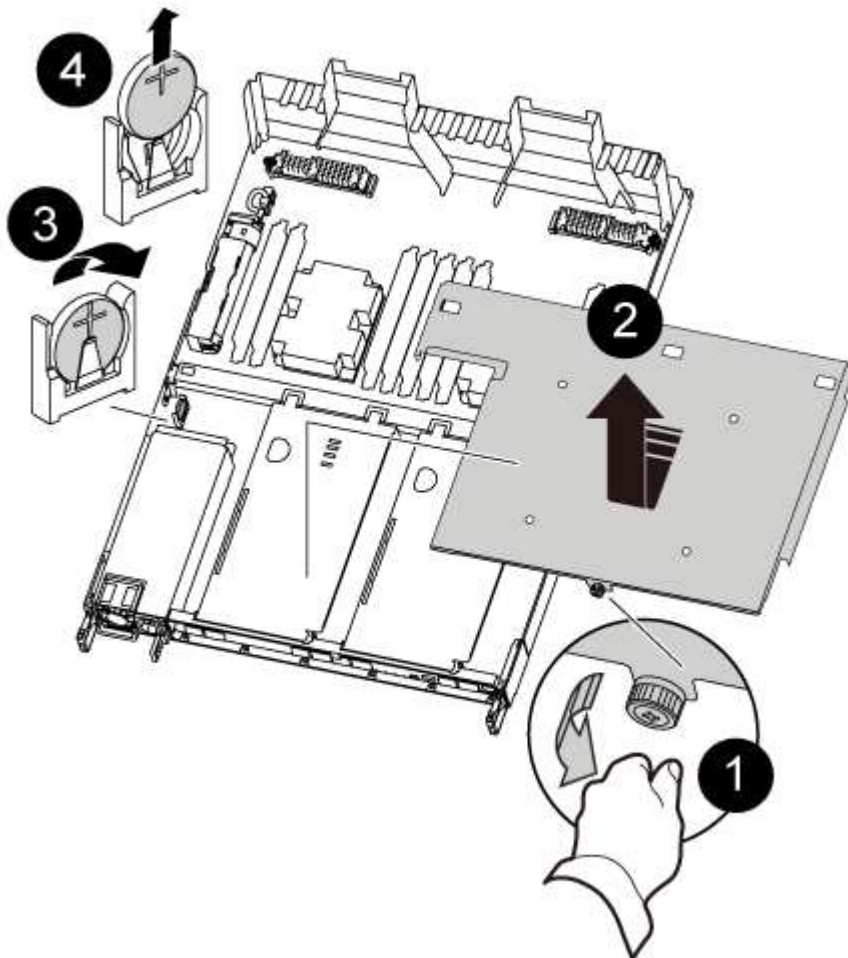


- a. Insert your forefinger into the latching mechanism on either side of the controller module.
- b. Press down on the orange tab on top of the latching mechanism until it clears the latching pin on the chassis.

The latching mechanism hook should be nearly vertical and should be clear of the chassis pin.

- a. Gently pull the controller module a few inches toward you so that you can grasp the controller module sides.
- b. Using both hands, gently pull the controller module out of the chassis and set it on a flat, stable surface.

#### Step 4: Replace the RTC battery



1. Remove the PCIe cover.
  - a. Unscrew the blue thumbscrew located above the onboard ports at the back of the controller module.
  - b. Slide the cover toward you and rotate the cover upward.
  - c. Remove the cover and set it aside.
2. Locate, remove, and then replace the RTC battery:
  - a. Using the FRU map, locate the RTC battery on the controller module.
  - b. Gently push the battery away from the holder, rotate it away from the holder, and then lift it out of the holder.



Note the polarity of the battery as you remove it from the holder. The battery is marked with a plus sign and must be positioned in the holder correctly. A plus sign near the holder tells you how the battery should be positioned.

  - c. Remove the replacement battery from the antistatic shipping bag.
  - d. Note the polarity of the RTC battery, and then insert it into the holder by tilting the battery at an angle and pushing down.
3. Visually inspect the battery to make sure that it is completely installed into the holder and that the polarity is correct.
4. Reinstall the PCIe cover on the controller module.

## Step 5: Reinstall the controller module and setting time/date after RTC battery replacement

After you replace a component within the controller module, you must reinstall the controller module in the system chassis, reset the time and date on the controller, and then boot it.

1. If you have not already done so, close the air duct or controller module cover.
2. Align the end of the controller module with the opening in the chassis, and then gently push the controller module halfway into the system.

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

3. Recable the system, as needed.

If you removed the media converters (QSFPs or SFPs), remember to reinstall them if you are using fiber optic cables.

4. If the power supplies were unplugged, plug them back in and reinstall the power cable retainers.
5. Complete the reinstallation of the controller module:
  - a. Make sure the latch arms are locked in the extended position.
  - b. Using the latch arms, push the controller module into the chassis bay until it stops.



Do not push down on the latching mechanism at the top of the latch arms. Doing so will raise the locking mechanism and prohibit sliding the controller module into the chassis.

- c. Press down and hold the orange tabs on top of the latching mechanism.
- d. Gently push the controller module into the chassis bay until it is flush with the edges of the chassis.



The latching mechanism arms slide into the chassis.

The controller module begins to boot as soon as it is fully seated in the chassis.

- e. Release the latches to lock the controller module into place.
  - f. If you have not already done so, reinstall the cable management device.
  - g. Halt the controller at the LOADER prompt.
6. Reset the time and date on the controller:
- a. Check the date and time on the healthy controller with the `show date` command.
  - b. At the LOADER prompt on the target controller, check the time and date.
  - c. If necessary, modify the date with the `set date mm/dd/yyyy` command.
  - d. If necessary, set the time, in GMT, using the `set time hh:mm:ss` command.
  - e. Confirm the date and time on the target controller.
7. At the LOADER prompt, enter `bye` to reinitialize the PCIe cards and other components and let the controller reboot.
8. Return the controller to normal operation by giving back its storage: `storage failover giveback -ofnode impaired_node_name`
9. If automatic giveback was disabled, reenable it: `storage failover modify -node local -auto-giveback true`

## Step 6: Return the failed part to NetApp

Return the failed part to NetApp, as described in the RMA instructions shipped with the kit. See the [Part Return & Replacements](#) page for further information.

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