# Using Oracle Linux 8.2 with NetApp ONTAP

## ONTAP SAN Host

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August 11, 2020

This PDF was generated from https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/ontap-sanhost/hu_ol_82.html on August 19, 2020.
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# Using Oracle Linux 8.2 with NetApp ONTAP

## Installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the NetApp Support Site in a 64-bit .rpm file.

Installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities is strongly recommended, but not mandatory. The utilities do not change any settings on your Linux host. The utilities improve management and assist NetApp customer support in gathering information about your configuration.

*Before you begin*

If you have a version of Linux Unified Host Utilities currently installed you should upgrade it or, you should remove it and use the following steps to install the latest version.

1. Download the 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the NetApp Support Site to your host.
2. Use the following command to install the software package:

   ```
   rpm -ivh netapp_linux_unified_host_utilities-7-1.x86_64
   ```

## SAN Toolkit

The toolkit is installed automatically when you install the NetApp Host Utilities package. This kit provides the `sanlun` utility, which helps you manage LUNs and HBAs. The `sanlun` command returns information about the LUNs mapped to your host, multipathing, and information necessary to create initiator groups.

*Example*

In the following example, the `sanlun lun show command` returns LUN information.

```
# sanlun lun show all
controller(7mode/E-Series)/            device     host               lun
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)   lun-pathname  filename   adapter  protocol  size    Product
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
data_vserver          /vol/vol1/lun1   /dev/sdb   host16   FCP       120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver          /vol/vol1/lun1   /dev/sdc   host15   FCP       120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver          /vol/vol2/lun2   /dev/sdd   host16   FCP       120.0g  cDOT
data_vserver          /vol/vol2/lun2   /dev/sde   host15   FCP       120.0g  cDOT
```

# SAN Booting

*Before you begin*

If you decide to use SAN booting, it must be supported by your configuration. You can use the NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool to verify that your OS, HBA, HBA firmware and the HBA boot BIOS, and ONTAP version are supported.

1. Map the SAN boot LUN to the host.
2. Verify multiple paths are available.

   Remember, multiple paths will only be available after the host OS is up and running on the paths.

3. Enable SAN booting in the server BIOS for the ports to which the SAN boot LUN is mapped.

   For information on how to enable the HBA BIOS, see your vendor-specific documentation.

4. Reboot the host to verify the boot is successful.

# Multipathing

For Oracle Linux (OL) 8.2 the /etc/multipath.conf file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. OL 8.2 is compiled with all settings required to recognize and correctly manage ONTAP LUNs.

You can use the `multipath -ll` command to verify the settings for your ONTAP LUNs.

The following sections provide sample multipath output for a LUN mapped non-ASA personas.

## Non-ASA Configuration

For non-ASA configuration there should be two groups of paths with different priorities. The paths with the higher priorities are Active/Optimized, meaning they are serviced by the controller where the aggregate is located. The paths with the lower priorities are active but are non-optimized because they are served from a different controller. The non-optimized paths are only used when no optimized paths are available.

*Example*

The following example displays the correct output for an ONTAP LUN with two Active/Optimized paths and two Active/non-Optimized paths:

```
# multipath -ll
3600a098038303634722b4d59646c4436 dm-28 NETAPP,LUN C-Mode
size=80G features='3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50' hwhandler='1 alua' wp=rw
|-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=50 status=active
| |- 16:0:6:35 sdwb 69:624 active ready running
| |- 16:0:5:35 sdun 66:752 active ready running
`-+- policy='service-time 0' prio=10 status=enabled
|- 15:0:0:35 sdaj 66:48 active ready running
|- 15:0:1:35 sdbx 68:176 active ready running
```

*Note*

Do not use an excessive number of paths to a single LUN. No more than 4 paths should be required. More than 8 paths might cause path issues during storage failures.

# Recommended Settings

The Oracle Linux 8.2 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly for both ASA and non-ASA configuration.
The multipath.conf file must exist for the multipath daemon to start, but you can create an empty, zero-byte file using the command:
`touch /etc/multipath.conf`
The first time you create this file, you might need to enable and start the multipath services.

```
[root@jfs0 ~]#systemctl enable multipathd
[root@jfs0 ~]# systemctl start multipathd
```

There is no requirement to add anything directly to multipath.conf, unless you have devices that you do not want to be managed by multipath or you have existing settings that override defaults.
You can add the following syntax to the multipath.conf file to exclude the unwanted devices.

*Note*

Replace the <DevId> with the WWID string of the device you want to exclude. Use the following command to determine the WWID:

```
blacklist {
        wwid <DevId>
        devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st)[0-9]*"
        devnode "^hd[a-z]"
        devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

*Example*

In this example, sda is the local SCSI disk that we need to blacklist.

1. Run the following command to determine the WWID:

```
# /lib/udev/scsi_id -gud /dev/sda
360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
```

2. Add this WWID to the blacklist stanza in the /etc/multipath.conf:

```
blacklist {
     wwid   360030057024d0730239134810c0cb833
     devnode "^(ram|raw|loop|fd|md|dm-|sr|scd|st)[0-9]*"
     devnode "^hd[a-z]"
     devnode "^cciss.*"
}
```

You should always check your `/etc/multipath.conf` file for legacy settings, especially in the defaults section, that may be overriding default settings.
The table below shows the critical `multipathd` parameters for ONTAP LUNs and the required values. If a host is connected to LUNs from other vendors and any of these parameters are overridden, they will need to be corrected by later stanzas in `multipath.conf` that apply specifically to ONTAP LUNs. If this is not done, the ONTAP LUNs may not work as expected. These defaults should only be overridden in consultation with NetApp and/or OS vendor and only when the impact is fully understood.

| **Parameter** | **Setting** |
|---|---|
| detect_prio | yes |
| dev_loss_tmo | infinity |
| failback | immediate |
| fast_io_fail_tmo | 5 |
| features | 2 pg_init_retries 50 |
| flush_on_last_del | yes |
| hardware_handler | 0 |
| no_path_retry | queue |
| path_checker | tur |
| path_grouping_policy | group_by_prio |
| path_selector | service-time 0 |
| polling_interval | 5 |
| prio | ontap |

| Parameter | Setting |
| --- | --- |
| product | LUN.* |
| retain_attached_hw_handler | yes |
| rr_weight | uniform |
| user_friendly_names | no |
| vendor | NETAPP |

Example

The following example shows how to correct an overridden default. In this case, the `multipath.conf` file defines values for `path_checker` and `no_path_retry` that are not compatible with ONTAP LUNs. If they cannot be removed because of other SAN arrays still attached to the host, these parameters can be corrected specifically for ONTAP LUNs with a device stanza.

```
defaults {
 path_checker readsector0
 no_path_retry fail
 }
devices {
 device {
 vendor "NETAPP "
 product "LUN.*"
 no_path_retry queue
 path_checker tur
 }
}
```

# Known Problems and Limitations (No open BURTs)

There are no known issues for Oracle Linux 8.2.
For ASA Oracle Linux 8.2, see the table below.

| NetApp Bug ID | Title | Description | Bugzilla ID |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1328944 | I/O delays observed during storage failover with Emulex LPe16002(16G) host | I/O operations might fail to continue through existing active paths during storage failover operations on Oracle Linux 7.8 kernel (5.4.17-2011.1.2.el7uek.x86_64) with QLogic Lpe32002 32G HBA. If I/O progress stops due to failure in continuing through existing active paths during storage failover, the I/O operation might not resume causing an I/O delay. The I/O operation resumes only after the completion of the storage failover giveback operation. | 17319 |
| 1328943 | I/O delays observed during storage failover with Emulex LPe32002(32G) host | I/O operations might fail to continue through existing active paths during storage failover operations on Oracle Linux 7.8 kernel (5.4.17-2011.1.2.el8uek.x86_64) with QLogic Lpe32002 32G HBA. If I/O progress stops due to failure in continuing through existing active paths during storage failover, the I/O operation might not resume causing an I/O delay. The I/O operation resumes only after the completion of the storage failover giveback operation. | 17319 |

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