# NVMe/FC Host Configuration for Oracle Linux 7.8 with ONTAP

**ONTAP SAN Host** 

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## NVMe/FC Host Configuration for Oracle Linux 7.8 with ONTAP

### **Supportability**

NVMe/FC is supported on ONTAP 9.6 or later for Oracle Linux 7.8. OL 7.8 host can run both NVMe & SCSI traffic through the same fibre channel initiator adapter ports.

- Broadcom LPe32002 (32G)
- Broadcom LPe31002 (32G/16G)



See the Hardware Universe for a list of supported FC adapters and controllers. For the most current list of supported configurations see the NetApp Interoperability Matrix.

#### **Known limitations**

- All Interop FC-NVMe burts are tagged with the INTEROP\_FCNVME keyword, whereas Oracle Linux 7.8 InterOp burts also have the Oracle Linux\_8.1 keyword tagged to them.
- Native NVMe/FC auto-connect scripts are not available in the nvme-cli package. You can use the HBA vendor provided external auto-connect scripts.
- By default, round-robin load balancing is not enabled. You must write a udev rule to enable this functionality. Steps are provided in the section on Enabling NVMe/FC on OL 7.8.
- There is no sanlun support for FC-NVMe. Thus, no LUHU support for FC-NVMe on Oracle Linux 7.8. Instead, one may rely on the ONTAP command output available as part of the NetApp plug-in included in the native nyme-cli.



The NetApp plug-in in the native NVMe-cli is now enhanced to display ONTAP details as well, by utilizing the data in the vendor specific ONTAP log page. In addition, the Oracle Linux 7.8 initiator host can serve both FC-NVMe and FC-SCSI traffic through the same initiator adapter ports. For FC-SCSI, you can optionally configure dm-multipath as usual for SCSI LUNs resulting in mpath devices, whereas NVMe multipath may be used to configure FC-NVMe multipath namespace devices (for example, /dev/nvmeXnY') on the Oracle Linux 7.8 initiator host.

#### **Enabling NVMe on OL 7.8**

- 1. Ensure the default Oracle Linux FCP kernel is installed.
- 2. Reboot the host and verify that it boots into specified OL 7.8 kernel.

```
# uname -r
4.14.35-1902.9.2.el7uek
```

3. Upgrade to the nvme-cli-1.8.1-3.el7 package.

```
# rpm -qa|grep nvme-cli
nvme-cli-1.8.1-3.el7.x86_64
```

4. Add the string below as a separate udev rule at /lib/udev/rules.d/71-nvme-iopolicy-netapp-ONTAP.rules. This enables round-robin load balancing for NVMe multipath.

```
# Enable round-robin for NetApp ONTAP
ACTION==DaddD, SUBSYSTEM==Dnvme-subsystemD, ATTR{model}==DNetApp ONTAP ControllerD,
ATTR{iopolicy}=Dround-robin
```

5. On the OL 7.8 host, check the hostnqn string at /etc/nvme/hostnqn and verify that it matches the hostnqn string for the corresponding subsystem on the ONTAP array.

```
# cat /etc/nvme/hostnqn
nqn.2014-08.org.nvmexpress:uuid:75953f3b-77fe-4e03-bf3c-09d5a156fbcd
```

```
*> vserver nvme subsystem host show -vserver vs_nvme_10
Vserver Subsystem Host NQN
------
ol_157_nvme_ss_10_0
nqn.2014-08.org.nvmexpress:uuid:75953f3b-77fe-4e03-bf3c-09d5a156fbcd
```



If the hostnqn strings do not match, you should use the vserver modify command to update the hostnqn string on your corresponding ONTAP array subsystem to match to hostnqn string from /etc/nvme/hostnqn on the host.

6. Reboot the host.

#### **Configuring Oracle Linux 7.8 ANA Initiator**

1. First ensure you are running with the recommended kernel & nvme-cli versions:

```
# uname -r
5.4.17-2006.5.el7uek.x86_64
```

```
# rpm -qa|grep nvme-cli
nvme-cli-1.8.1-3.el7.x86_64
```



The native nvme-cli on Oracle Linux 7.8 does not include a udev rule to enable round-robin load balancing for NVMe Multipath (nor the auto-connect scripts). So you need to separately install this on the Oracle Linux 7.8 host.

2. Add the following udev rule at /lib/udev/rules.d:

```
# cat /lib/udev/rules.d/71-nvme-iopolicy-netapp-ONTAP.rules
# Enable round-robin for NetApp ONTAP
ACTION=="add", SUBSYSTEM=="nvme-subsystem", ATTR{model}=="NetApp ONTAP Controller",
ATTR{iopolicy}="round-robin"
```

3. Check the hostnqn string at /etc/nvme/hostnqn on the Oracle Linux 7.8 host and ensure that it properly matches with the hostnqn string for the corresponding subsystem on the ONTAP array. For example:

```
# cat /etc/nvme/hostnqn
nqn.2014-08.org.nvmexpress:uuid:75953f3b-77fe-4e03-bf3c-09d5a156fbcd
```

```
*> vserver nvme subsystem host show -vserver vs_nvme_10
Vserver Subsystem Host NQN
-----
Oracle Linux_141_nvme_ss_10_0
nqn.2014-08.org.nvmexpress:uuid:75953f3b-77fe-4e03-bf3c-09d5a156fbcd
```

### Configuring the Broadcom FC Adapter for NVMe/FC

1. Verify that you are using the supported adapter. For the most current list of supported adapters see the NetApp Interoperability Matrix.

```
# cat /sys/class/scsi_host/host*/modelname
LPe32002-M2
LPe32002-M2
```

```
# cat /sys/class/scsi_host/host*/modeldesc
Emulex LightPulse LPe32002-M2 2-Port 32Gb Fibre Channel Adapter
Emulex LightPulse LPe32002-M2 2-Port 32Gb Fibre Channel Adapter
```



The newer lpfc drivers (both inbox & outbox) already have lpfc\_enable\_fc4\_type default set to 3 i.e. one no longer needs to set this explicitly in the /etc/modprobe.d/lpfc.conf anymore, and recreate the initramfs.

1. NVMe support in lpfc is already enabled by default:

```
# cat /sys/module/lpfc/parameters/lpfc_enable_fc4_type
3
```

2. Next, install the recommended lpfc auto-connect scripts:

```
# rpm -ivh nvmefc-connect-12.4.65.0-1.noarch.rpm
```

3. After running the above commands, reboot the host and verify that the recommended lpfc outbox driver & auto-connect scripts are installed after bootup:

```
# cat /sys/module/lpfc/version
0:12.6.0.3
# rpm -qa | grep nvmefc
nvmefc-connect-12.4.65.0-1.noarch
```

4. Verify that the initiator ports are up and running:

```
# cat /sys/class/fc_host/host*/port_name
0x10000090fae0ec61
0x10000090fae0ec62

# cat /sys/class/fc_host/host*/port_state
Online
Online
```

4. Verify that the FC-NVMe initiator ports are enabled and able to see the target ports, and all are up & running. In this example, only 1 initiator port is enabled and connected with two target LIFs as seen in the below output:

```
# cat /sys/class/scsi_host/host*/nvme_info
NVME Initiator Enabled
XRI Dist lpfc0 Total 6144 NVME 2947 SCSI 2947 ELS 250
NVME LPORT lpfc0 WWPN x10000090fae0ec61 WWNN x20000090fae0ec61 DID x012000 ONLINE
NVME RPORT WWPN x202d00a098c80f09 WWNN x202c00a098c80f09 DID x010201 TARGET DISCSRVC
ONLINE
NVME RPORT WWPN x203100a098c80f09 WWNN x202c00a098c80f09 DID x010601 TARGET DISCSRVC
ONLINE
NVME Statistics
LS: Xmt 000000000e Cmpl 00000000e Abort 00000000
LS XMIT: Err 00000000 CMPL: xb 00000000 Err 00000000
abort 00000000 noxri 00000000 nondlp 00000000 gdepth 00000000 wgerr 00000000 err
00000000
FCP CMPL: xb 00000000 Err 00000000
NVME Initiator Enabled
XRI Dist lpfc1 Total 6144 NVME 2947 SCSI 2947 ELS 250
NVME LPORT lpfc1 WWPN x10000090fae0ec62 WWNN x20000090fae0ec62 DID x012400 ONLINE
```

#### Validating NVMe/FC

1. Verify the following NVMe/FC settings.

```
# cat /sys/module/nvme_core/parameters/multipath
Y

# cat /sys/class/nvme-subsystem/nvme-subsys*/model
NetApp ONTAP Controller
NetApp ONTAP Controller
# cat /sys/class/nvme-subsystem/nvme-subsys*/iopolicy
```

2. Verify that the namespaces are created.

round-robin round-robin

```
# nvme list
Node SN Model Namespace Usage Format FW Rev
-----/dev/nvme0n1 80BADBKnB/JvAAAAAAAC NetApp ONTAP Controller 1 53.69 GB / 53.69 GB 4 KiB
+ 0 B FFFFFFFF
```

3. Verify the status of the ANA paths.

4. Verify the NetApp plug-in for ONTAP devices.

```
# nvme netapp ontapdevices -o column
Device Vserver Namespace Path
                                            NSID
                                                  UUID Size
/dev/nvme0n1 vs_nvme_10
                             /vol/rhel_141_vol_10_0/ol_157_ns_10_0
55baf453-f629-4a18-9364-b6aee3f50dad
                                      53.69GB
# nvme netapp ontapdevices -o json
{
   "ONTAPdevices" : [
       Device" : "/dev/nvme0n1",
        "Vserver": "vs_nvme_10",
        "Namespace Path": "/vol/rhel 141 vol 10 0/ol 157 ns 10 0",
        "NSID" : 1,
        "UUID" : "55baf453-f629-4a18-9364-b6aee3f50dad",
        "Size": "53.69GB",
        "LBA_Data_Size" : 4096,
        "Namespace_Size" : 13107200
   }
]
```

### **Enabling 1MB I/O Size for Broadcom NVMe/FC**

The lpfc\_sg\_seg\_cnt parameter must be set to 256 in order for the host to issue 1MB size I/O.

1. Set the lpfc\_sg\_seg\_cnt parameter to 256.

```
# cat /etc/modprobe.d/lpfc.conf
options lpfc lpfc_sg_seg_cnt=256
```

- 2. Run a dracut -f command, and reboot the host.
- 3. Verify that lpfc sq seq cnt is 256.

```
# cat /sys/module/lpfc/parameters/lpfc_sg_seg_cnt
256
```

## **LPFC Verbose Logging**

1. You can set the lpfc\_log\_verbose driver setting to any of the following values to log NVMe/FC events.

```
#define LOG_NVME 0x00100000 /* NVME general events. */
#define LOG_NVME_DISC 0x00200000 /* NVME Discovery/Connect events. */
#define LOG_NVME_ABTS 0x00400000 /* NVME ABTS events. */
#define LOG_NVME_IOERR 0x00800000 /* NVME IO Error events. */
```

- 2. After setting any of these values, run dracut-f and reboot host.
- 3. After rebooting, verify the settings.

```
# cat /etc/modprobe.d/lpfc.conf
lpfc_enable_fc4_type=3 lpfc_log_verbose=0xf00083
# cat /sys/module/lpfc/parameters/lpfc_log_verbose
15728771
```

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