



Using Oracle Linux 7.8 with NetApp ONTAP

ONTAP SAN Host

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Installing the Linux Unified Host Utilities

The NetApp Linux Unified Host Utilities software package is available on the [NetApp Support Site](#) in a 32-bit and 64-bit .rpm file. If you do not know which file is right for your configuration, use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to verify which one you need.

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 32-bit or 64-bit Linux Unified Host Utilities software package from the [NetApp Support Site](#) 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)/
vserver(cDOT/FlashRay)  lun-pathname  device      host      lun
                        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) 7.8 the `/etc/multipath.conf` file must exist, but you do not need to make specific changes to the file. OL 7.8 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='4 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
```



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 7.8 OS is compiled to recognize ONTAP LUNs and automatically set all configuration parameters correctly.

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.



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	"3 queue_if_no_path pg_init_retries 50"
flush_on_last_del	"yes"
hardware_handler	"0"
path_checker	"tur"
path_grouping_policy	"group_by_prio"
path_selector	"service-time 0"
polling_interval	5
prio	"ontap"
product	LUN.*
retain_attached_hw_handler	yes

Parameter	Setting
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 `detect_prio` 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
    detect_prio no
}
devices {
    device {
        vendor "NETAPP "
        product "LUN.*"
        path_checker tur
        detect_prio yes
    }
}
```

Known Problems and Limitations

NetApp Bug ID	Title	Description	Bugzilla ID
1311575	IO delays observed due to Read/Write operations failed to switch through secondary paths during storage failover with Qlogic QLE2672(16G)	I/O operations might fail to resume through secondary paths during storage failover operations on Oracle Linux 7.7 kernel (5.4.17-2011.0.7.el7uek.x86_6) with QLogic QLE2672 16G HBA. If I/O progress stops due to blocked primary paths during storage failover, the I/O operation might not resume through secondary paths causing an I/O delay. The I/O operation resumes only after primary paths come online after the completion of the storage failover giveback operation.	17171

NetApp Bug ID	Title	Description	Bugzilla ID
1311576	IO delays observed due to Read/Write operation failing to switch through secondary paths during storage failover with Emulex LPe16002(16G)	I/O operations might fail to resume through secondary paths during storage failover operations on Oracle Linux 7.7 kernel (5.4.17-2011.0.7.el7uek.x86_6) with Emulex LPe16002 16G HBA. If I/O progress stops due to blocked primary paths during storage failover, the I/O operation might not resume through secondary paths causing an I/O delay. The I/O operation resumes only after primary paths come online after the completion of the storage failover giveback operation.	17172

NetApp Bug ID	Title	Description	Bugzilla ID
1246134	IO delays observed and reports are moving to blocked, NOT PRESENT state during storage failover with Emulex LPe16002(16G)	During storage failover operations on the Oracle Linux 7.6 with the UEK5U2 kernel running with an Emulex LPe16002B-M6 16G Fibre Channel (FC) host bus adapter (HBA), I/O progress might stop due to reports getting blocked. The storage failover operation reports change from "online" state to "blocked" state, causing a delay in read and write operations. After the operation is completed successfully, the reports fail to move back to "online" state and continue to remain in "blocked" state.	16852

NetApp Bug ID	Title	Description	Bugzilla ID
1246327	IO delays observed and Rports are moving to blocked, NOT PRESENT state during storage failover with Qlogic QLE2672(16G) and QLE2742(32G)	<p>Fibre Channel (FC) remote ports might be blocked on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 7.6 with the QLogic QLE2672 16G host during storage failover operations. Because the logical interfaces go down when a storage node is down, the remote ports set the storage node status to blocked. IO progress might stop due to the blocked ports if you are running both a QLogic QLE2672 16G host and a QLE2742 32GB Fibre Channel (FC) host bus adapter (HBA). When the storage node returns to its optimal state, the logical interfaces also come up and the remote ports should be online. However, the remote ports might still be blocked. This blocked state registers as failed faulty to LUNS at the multipath layer. You can verify the state of the remote ports with the following command:</p> <pre># cat /sys/class/fc_remote_ports/rport-*/port_stat</pre> <p>You should see the following output:</p> <pre>Blocked Blocked Blocked</pre>	16853

Note

For Oracle Linux (Red Hat compatible kernel) known issues, see the Known Issues section in the corresponding [Red Hat Enterprise Linux release](#) documentation.

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