Preparing for switchback in a MetroCluster IP configuration

ONTAP MetroCluster

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April 19, 2021

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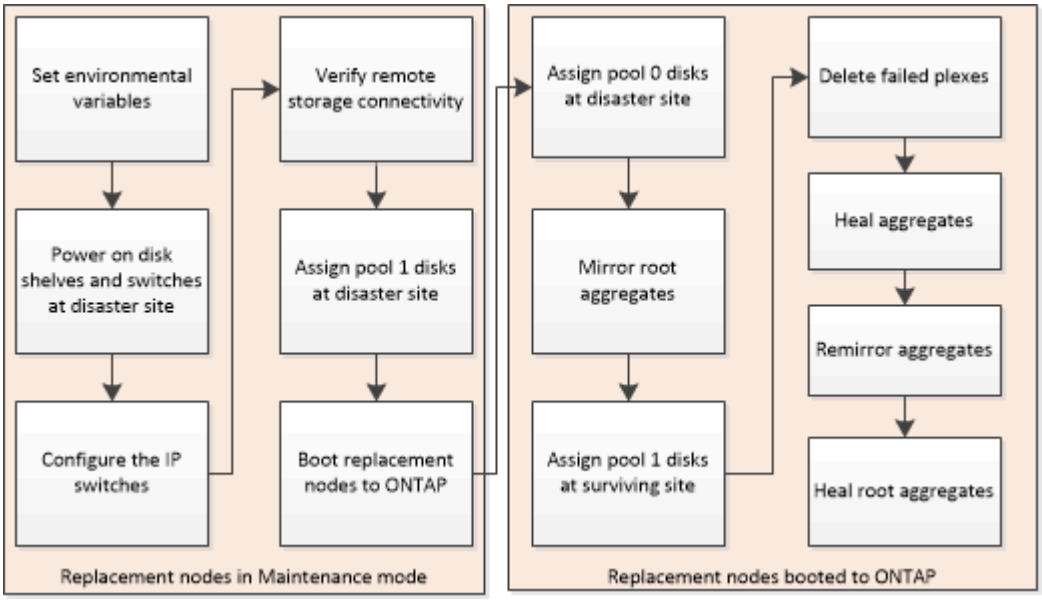
Preparing for switchback in a MetroCluster IP configuration

You must perform certain tasks in order to prepare the MetroCluster IP configuration for the switchback operation.



Setting required environmental variables in MetroCluster IP configurations

In MetroCluster IP configurations, you must retrieve the IP address of the MetroCluster interfaces on the Ethernet ports, and then use them to configure the interfaces on the replacement controller modules.

This task is required only in MetroCluster IP configurations.

Commands in this task are performed from the cluster prompt of the surviving site and from the LOADER prompt of the nodes at the disaster site.

The nodes in these examples have the following IP addresses for their MetroCluster IP connections:

These examples are for an AFF A700 or FAS9000 system. The interfaces vary by platform model.

Node	Port	IP address
node_A_1	e5a	172.17.26.10
e5b	172.17.27.10	node_A_2
e5a	172.17.26.11	e5b

Node	Port	IP address
172.17.27.11	node_B_1	e5a
172.17.26.13	e5b	172.17.27.13
node_B_2	e5a	172.17.26.12

The following table summarizes the relationships between the nodes and each node's MetroCluster IP addresses.

Node	HA partner	DR partner	DR auxiliary partner
node_A_1 • e5a: 172.17.26.10 • e5b: 172.17.27.10	node_A_2 • e5a: 172.17.26.11 • e5b: 172.17.27.11	node_B_1 • e5a: 172.17.26.13 • e5b: 172.17.27.13	node_B_2 • e5a: 172.17.26.12 • e5b: 172.17.27.12
node_A_2 • e5a: 172.17.26.11 • e5b: 172.17.27.11	node_A_1 • e5a: 172.17.26.10 • e5b: 172.17.27.10	node_B_2 • e5a: 172.17.26.12 • e5b: 172.17.27.12	node_B_1 • e5a: 172.17.26.13 • e5b: 172.17.27.13
node_B_1 • e5a: 172.17.26.13 • e5b: 172.17.27.13	node_B_2 • e5a: 172.17.26.12 • e5b: 172.17.27.12	node_A_1 • e5a: 172.17.26.10 • e5b: 172.17.27.10	node_A_2 • e5a: 172.17.26.11 • e5b: 172.17.27.11
node_B_2 • e5a: 172.17.26.12 • e5b: 172.17.27.12	node_B_1 • e5a: 172.17.26.13 • e5b: 172.17.27.13	node_A_2 • e5a: 172.17.26.11 • e5b: 172.17.27.11	node_A_1 • e5a: 172.17.26.10 • e5b: 172.17.27.10

The following table lists the platform models that use VLAN IDs on the MetroCluster IP interfaces. These models may require additional steps if you are not using the default VLAN IDs.

Platform models that use VLAN IDs with the MetroCluster IP interfaces
• AFF A220 • AFF A250 • AFF A400 • AFF A800

Platform models that use VLAN IDs with the MetroCluster IP interfaces
• FAS500f • FAS2750 • FAS8300 • FAS8700

1. From the surviving site, gather the IP addresses of the MetroCluster interfaces on the disaster site: `metrocluster configuration-settings connection show`

   The required addresses are the DR Partner addresses shown in the `Destination Network Address` column.

   The following output shows the IP addresses for a configuration with AFF A700 and FAS9000 systems with the MetroCluster IP interfaces on ports e5a and e5b. The interfaces vary depending on platform type.

```
cluster_B::*> metrocluster configuration-settings connection show
DR                    Source          Destination
DR                    Source          Destination
Group Cluster Node    Network Address Network Address Partner Type
Config State
----- ------- ------- --------------- --------------- ------------
------------
1     cluster_B
              node_B_1
                 Home Port: e5a
                      172.17.26.13    172.17.26.12    HA Partner
completed
                 Home Port: e5a
                      172.17.26.13    172.17.26.10    DR Partner
completed
                 Home Port: e5a
                      172.17.26.13    172.17.26.11    DR Auxiliary
completed
                 Home Port: e5b
                      172.17.27.13    172.17.27.12    HA Partner
completed
                 Home Port: e5b
                      172.17.27.13    172.17.27.10    DR Partner
completed
                 Home Port: e5b
                      172.17.27.13    172.17.27.11    DR Auxiliary
completed
              node_B_2
                 Home Port: e5a
                      172.17.26.12    172.17.26.13    HA Partner
```

```
completed
                 Home Port: e5a
                      172.17.26.12    172.17.26.11    DR Partner
completed
                 Home Port: e5a
                      172.17.26.12    172.17.26.10    DR Auxiliary
completed
                 Home Port: e5b
                      172.17.27.12    172.17.27.13    HA Partner
completed
                 Home Port: e5b
                      172.17.27.12    172.17.27.11    DR Partner
completed
                 Home Port: e5b
                      172.17.27.12    172.17.27.10    DR Auxiliary
completed
12 entries were displayed.
```

2. If the systems use VLAN IDs with the MetroCluster IP interfaces (see the list above), and if you are not using the default VLAN IDs, determine the VLAN IDs from the surviving site: `metrocluster configuration-settings interface show`

   The VLAN IDs are included in the Network Address column of the output.

   In this example the interfaces are e0a with the VLAN ID 120 and e0b with the VLAN ID 130:

```
Cluster-A::*> metrocluster configuration-settings interface show
DR
Config
Group Cluster Node     Network Address Netmask         Gateway
State
----- ------- ------- --------------- --------------- ---------------
---------
1
      cluster_A
              node_A_1
                  Home Port: e0a-120
                          172.17.26.10  255.255.255.0  -
completed
                  Home Port: e0b-130
                          172.17.27.10  255.255.255.0  -
completed
```

3. If the disaster site nodes use VLAN IDs (see the list above), at the LOADER prompt for each of the disaster site nodes, set the following bootargs: `setenv bootarg.mcc.port_a_ip_config local-IP-address/local-IP-mask,0,HA-partner-IP-address,DR-partner-IP-address,DR-aux-`

partnerIP-address,vlan-id``setenv bootarg.mcc.port_b_ip_config local-IP-address/local-IP-mask,0,HA-partner-IP-address,DR-partner-IP-address,DR-aux-partnerIP-address,vlan-id

If the interfaces are using the default VLANs, the vlan-id is not necessary.

The following commands set the values for node_A_1 using VLAN 120 for the first network and VLAN 130 for the second network:

```
setenv bootarg.mcc.port_a_ip_config
172.17.26.10/23,0,172.17.26.11,172.17.26.13,172.17.26.12,120
setenv bootarg.mcc.port_b_ip_config
172.17.27.10/23,0,172.17.27.11,172.17.27.13,172.17.27.12,130
```

The following commands set the values for node_A_2 using VLAN 120 for the first network and VLAN 130 for the second network:

```
setenv bootarg.mcc.port_a_ip_config
172.17.26.11/23,0,172.17.26.10,172.17.26.12,172.17.26.13,120
setenv bootarg.mcc.port_b_ip_config
172.17.27.11/23,0,172.17.27.10,172.17.27.12,172.17.27.13,130
```

The following example shows the commands for node_A_1 when the default VLAN is used:

```
setenv bootarg.mcc.port_a_ip_config
172.17.26.10/23,0,172.17.26.11,172.17.26.13,172.17.26.12
setenv bootarg.mcc.port_b_ip_config
172.17.27.10/23,0,172.17.27.11,172.17.27.13,172.17.27.12
```

The following example shows the commands for node_A_2 when the default VLAN is used:

```
setenv bootarg.mcc.port_a_ip_config
172.17.26.11/23,0,172.17.26.10,172.17.26.12,172.17.26.13
setenv bootarg.mcc.port_b_ip_config
172.17.27.11/23,0,172.17.27.10,172.17.27.12,172.17.27.13
```

4. If the disaster site nodes are not systems that use VLAN IDs, at the LOADER prompt for each of the disaster nodes, set the following bootargs with local_IP/mask,gateway: setenv bootarg.mcc.port_a_ip_config local-IP-address/local-IP-mask,0,HA-partner-IP-address,DR-partner-IP-address,DR-aux-partnerIP-address``setenv bootarg.mcc.port_b_ip_config local-IP-address/local-IP-mask,0,HA-partner-IP-address,DR-partner-IP-address,DR-aux-partnerIP-address

   The following commands set the values for node_A_1:

```
setenv bootarg.mcc.port_a_ip_config
172.17.26.10/23,0,172.17.26.11,172.17.26.13,172.17.26.12
setenv bootarg.mcc.port_b_ip_config
172.17.27.10/23,0,172.17.27.11,172.17.27.13,172.17.27.12
```

The following commands set the values for node_A_2:

```
setenv bootarg.mcc.port_a_ip_config
172.17.26.11/23,0,172.17.26.10,172.17.26.12,172.17.26.13
setenv bootarg.mcc.port_b_ip_config
172.17.27.11/23,0,172.17.27.10,172.17.27.12,172.17.27.13
```

5. From the surviving site, gather the UUIDs for the disaster site: `metrocluster node show -fields node-cluster-uuid, node-uuid`

```
cluster_B::> metrocluster node show -fields node-cluster-uuid, node-uuid
  (metrocluster node show)
dr-group-id cluster     node     node-uuid
node-cluster-uuid
----------- ----------- -------- ------------------------------------
------------------------------
1           cluster_A   node_A_1 f03cb63c-9a7e-11e7-b68b-00a098908039
ee7db9d5-9a82-11e7-b68b-00a098

908039
1           cluster_A   node_A_2 aa9a7a7a-9a81-11e7-a4e9-00a098908c35
ee7db9d5-9a82-11e7-b68b-00a098

908039
1           cluster_B   node_B_1 f37b240b-9ac1-11e7-9b42-00a098c9e55d
07958819-9ac6-11e7-9b42-00a098

c9e55d
1           cluster_B   node_B_2 bf8e3f8f-9ac4-11e7-bd4e-00a098ca379f
07958819-9ac6-11e7-9b42-00a098

c9e55d
4 entries were displayed.
cluster_A::*>
```

Node	UUID
cluster_B	07958819-9ac6-11e7-9b42-00a098c9e55d

Node	UUID
node_B_1	f37b240b-9ac1-11e7-9b42-00a098c9e55d
node_B_2	bf8e3f8f-9ac4-11e7-bd4e-00a098ca379f
cluster_A	ee7db9d5-9a82-11e7-b68b-00a098908039
node_A_1	f03cb63c-9a7e-11e7-b68b-00a098908039
node_A_2	aa9a7a7a-9a81-11e7-a4e9-00a098908c35

6. At the replacement nodes' LOADER prompt, set the UUIDs: `setenv bootarg.mgwd.partner_cluster_uuid partner-cluster-UUIDsetenv bootarg.mgwd.cluster_uuid local-cluster-UUIDsetenv bootarg.mcc.pri_partner_uuid DR-partner-node-UUIDsetenv bootarg.mcc.aux_partner_uuid DR-aux-partner-node-UUIDsetenv bootarg.mcc_iscsi.node_uuid local-node-UUID`

   a. Set the UUIDs on node_A_1.

      The following example shows the commands for setting the UUIDs on node_A_1:

      ```
      setenv bootarg.mgwd.cluster_uuid ee7db9d5-9a82-11e7-b68b-00a098908039
      setenv bootarg.mgwd.partner_cluster_uuid 07958819-9ac6-11e7-9b42-
      00a098c9e55d
      setenv bootarg.mcc.pri_partner_uuid f37b240b-9ac1-11e7-9b42-
      00a098c9e55d
      setenv bootarg.mcc.aux_partner_uuid bf8e3f8f-9ac4-11e7-bd4e-
      00a098ca379f
      setenv bootarg.mcc_iscsi.node_uuid f03cb63c-9a7e-11e7-b68b-
      00a098908039
      ```

   b. Set the UUIDs on node_A_2:

      The following example shows the commands for setting the UUIDs on node_A_2:

      ```
      setenv bootarg.mgwd.cluster_uuid ee7db9d5-9a82-11e7-b68b-00a098908039
      setenv bootarg.mgwd.partner_cluster_uuid 07958819-9ac6-11e7-9b42-
      00a098c9e55d
      setenv bootarg.mcc.pri_partner_uuid bf8e3f8f-9ac4-11e7-bd4e-
      00a098ca379f
      setenv bootarg.mcc.aux_partner_uuid f37b240b-9ac1-11e7-9b42-
      00a098c9e55d
      setenv bootarg.mcc_iscsi.node_uuid aa9a7a7a-9a81-11e7-a4e9-
      00a098908c35
      ```

7. If the original systems were configured for ADP, at each of the replacement nodes' LOADER prompt, enable ADP: `setenv bootarg.mcc.adp_enabled true`
8. If running ONTAP 9.5, 9.6 or 9.7, at each of the replacement nodes' LOADER prompt, enable the following variable: `setenv bootarg.mcc.lun_part true`
   a. Set the variables on node_A_1.

      The following example shows the commands for setting the values on node_A_1 when running ONTAP 9.6:

      ```
      setenv bootarg.mcc.lun_part true
      ```

   b. Set the variables on node_A_2.

      The following example shows the commands for setting the values on node_A_2 when running ONTAP 9.6:

      ```
      setenv bootarg.mcc.lun_part true
      ```

9. If the original systems were configured for ADP, at each of the replacement nodes' LOADER prompt, set the original system ID (**not** the system ID of the replacement controller module) and the system ID of the DR partner of the node: `setenv bootarg.mcc.local_config_id original-sysID``setenv bootarg.mcc.dr_partner dr_partner-sysID`

   Determining the system IDs and VLAN IDs of the old controller modules

   a. Set the variables on node_A_1.

      The following example shows the commands for setting the system IDs on node_A_1:

      - The old system ID of node_A_1 is 4068741258.
      - The system ID of node_B_1 is 4068741254.

      ```
      setenv bootarg.mcc.local_config_id 4068741258
      setenv bootarg.mcc.dr_partner 4068741254
      ```

   b. Set the variables on node_A_2.

      The following example shows the commands for setting the system IDs on node_A_2:

      - The old system ID of node_A_1 is 4068741260.
      - The system ID of node_B_1 is 4068741256.

   ```
   setenv bootarg.mcc.local_config_id 4068741260
   setenv bootarg.mcc.dr_partner 4068741256
   ```

Powering on the equipment at the disaster site (MetroCluster IP configurations)

You must power on the disk shelves and MetroCluster IP switches components at the disaster site. The controller modules at the disaster site remain at the LOADER prompt.

The examples in this procedure assume the following:

- Site A is the disaster site.
- Site B is the surviving site.

1. Turn on the disk shelves at the disaster site and make sure that all disks are running.
2. Turn on the MetroCluster IP switches if they are not already on.

Configuring the IP switches (MetroCluster IP configurations)

You must configure any IP switches that were replaced.

This task applies to MetroCluster IP configurations only.

This must be done on both switches. Verify after configuring the first switch that storage access on the surviving site is not impacted.

You must not proceed with the second switch if storage access on the surviving site is impacted.

1. Refer to the *MetroCluster IP Installation and Configuration Guide* for procedures for cabling and configuring a replacement switch.

   MetroCluster IP installation and configuration

   You can use the procedures in the following sections:

   - Cabling the IP switches
   - Configuring the IP switches
2. If the ISLs were disabled at the surviving site, enable the ISLs and verify that the ISLs are online.
   a. Enable the of the ISL interfaces on the first switch: `no shutdown`

      The following examples show the commands for a Broadcom IP switch or a Cisco IP switch.

Switch vendor	Commands
Broadcom	(IP_Switch_A_1)> enable (IP_switch_A_1)# configure (IP_switch_A_1)(Config)# interface 0/13-0/16 (IP_switch_A_1)(Interface 0/13- 0/16)# no shutdown (IP_switch_A_1)(Interface 0/13- 0/16)# exit (IP_switch_A_1)(Config)# exit
Cisco	IP_switch_A_1# conf t IP_switch_A_1(config)# int eth1/15-eth1/20 IP_switch_A_1(config)# no shutdown IP_switch_A_1(config)# copy running startup IP_switch_A_1(config)# show interface brief

b. Enable the of the ISL interfaces on the partner switch: `no shutdown`

The following examples show the commands for a Broadcom IP switch or a Cisco IP switch.

Switch vendor	Commands
Broadcom	(IP_Switch_A_2)> enable (IP_switch_A_2)# configure (IP_switch_A_2)(Config)# interface 0/13-0/16 (IP_switch_A_2)(Interface 0/13- 0/16)# no shutdown (IP_switch_A_2)(Interface 0/13- 0/16)# exit (IP_switch_A_2)(Config)# exit

Switch vendor	Commands

Cisco	`IP_switch_A_2# conf t`
	`IP_switch_A_2(config)# int eth1/15-eth1/20`
	`IP_switch_A_2(config)# no shutdown`
	`IP_switch_A_2(config)# copy running startup`
	`IP_switch_A_2(config)# show interface brief`

c. Verify that the interfaces are enabled: `show interface brief`

The following example shows the output for a Cisco switch.

```
IP_switch_A_2(config)# show interface brief

--------------------------------------------------------------
Port VRF Status IP Address Speed MTU
--------------------------------------------------------------
mt0 -- up 10.10.99.10 100 1500
--------------------------------------------------------------
Ethernet    VLAN Type Mode    Status Reason Speed   Port
Interface                                         Ch
#
--------------------------------------------------------------
.
.
.
Eth1/15    10   eth   access  up     none   40G(D)  --
Eth1/16    10   eth   access  up     none   40G(D)  --
Eth1/17    10   eth   access  down   none   auto(D) --
Eth1/18    10   eth   access  down   none   auto(D) --
Eth1/19    10   eth   access  down   none   auto(D) --
Eth1/20    10   eth   access  down   none   auto(D) --
.
.
.
IP_switch_A_2#
```

Proceed to Preparing for switchback in a MetroCluster IP configuration.

Verify storage connectivity to the remote site (MetroCluster IP configurations)

You must confirm that the replaced nodes have connectivity to the disk shelves at the surviving site.

This task is performed on the replacement nodes at the disaster site.

This task is performed in Maintenance mode.

1. Display the disks that are owned by the original system ID. `disk show -s old-system-ID`

   The remote disks can be recognized by the 0m device. 0m indicates that the disk is connected via the MetroCluster iSCSI connection. These disks must be reassigned later in the recovery procedure.

```
*> disk show -s 4068741256
Local System ID: 1574774970

  DISK     OWNER                 POOL  SERIAL NUMBER   HOME
DR HOME
---------- --------------------- ----- -------------
--------------------- ----------------------
0m.i0.0L11 node_A_2 (4068741256) Pool1 S396NA0HA02128  node_A_2
(4068741256) node_A_2  (4068741256)
0m.i0.1L38 node_A_2 (4068741256) Pool1 S396NA0J148778  node_A_2
(4068741256) node_A_2  (4068741256)
0m.i0.0L52 node_A_2 (4068741256) Pool1 S396NA0J148777  node_A_2
(4068741256) node_A_2  (4068741256)
...
...
NOTE: Currently 49 disks are unowned. Use 'disk show -n' for additional
information.
*>
```

2. Repeat this step on the other replacement nodes

Reassigning disk ownership for pool 1 disks on the disaster site (MetroCluster IP configurations)

If one or both of the controller modules or NVRAM cards were replaced at the disaster site, the system ID has changed and you must reassign disks belonging to the root aggregates to the replacement controller modules.

Because the nodes are in switchover mode, only the disks containing the root aggregates of pool1 of the disaster site will be reassigned in this task. They are the only disks still owned by the old system ID at this point.

This task is performed on the replacement nodes at the disaster site.

This task is performed in Maintenance mode.

The examples make the following assumptions:

- Site A is the disaster site.
- node_A_1 has been replaced.
- node_A_2 has been replaced.
- Site B is the surviving site.
- node_B_1 is healthy.
- node_B_2 is healthy.

The old and new system IDs were identified in Determining the new System IDs of the replacement controller modules.

The examples in this procedure use controllers with the following system IDs:

Node	Original system ID	New system ID
node_A_1	4068741258	1574774970
node_A_2	4068741260	1574774991
node_B_1	4068741254	unchanged
node_B_2	4068741256	unchanged

1. With the replacement node in Maintenance mode, reassign the root aggregate disks, using the correct command, depending on whether your system is configured with ADP and your ONTAP version.

   You can proceed with the reassignment when prompted.

System is using ADP	Use this command for disk reassignment:
Yes (ONTAP 9.8)	disk reassign -s old-system-ID -d new-system-ID -r dr-partner-system-ID
Yes (ONTAP 9.7.x and earlier)	disk reassign -s old-system-ID -d new-system-ID -p old-partner-system-ID
No	disk reassign -s old-system-ID -d new-system-ID

   The following example shows reassignment of drives on a non-ADP system:

```
*> disk reassign -s 4068741256 -d 1574774970
Partner node must not be in Takeover mode during disk reassignment from
maintenance mode.
Serious problems could result!!
Do not proceed with reassignment if the partner is in takeover mode.
Abort reassignment (y/n)? n

After the node becomes operational, you must perform a takeover and
giveback of the HA partner node to ensure disk reassignment is
successful.
Do you want to continue (y/n)? y
Disk ownership will be updated on all disks previously belonging to
Filer with sysid 537037643.
Do you want to continue (y/n)? y
disk reassign parameters: new_home_owner_id 537070473 ,
new_home_owner_name
Disk 0m.i0.3L14 will be reassigned.
Disk 0m.i0.1L6 will be reassigned.
Disk 0m.i0.1L8 will be reassigned.
Number of disks to be reassigned: 3
```

2. Destroy the contents of the mailbox disks: `mailbox destroy local`

   You can proceed with the destroy operation when prompted.

   The following example shows the output for the mailbox destroy local command:

```
*> mailbox destroy local
Destroying mailboxes forces a node to create new empty mailboxes,
which clears any takeover state, removes all knowledge
of out-of-date plexes of mirrored volumes, and will prevent
management services from going online in 2-node cluster
HA configurations.
Are you sure you want to destroy the local mailboxes? y
..............Mailboxes destroyed.
*>
```

3. If disks have been replaced, there will be failed local plexes that must be deleted.
   a. Display the aggregate status: `aggr status`

      In the following example, plex node_A_1_aggr0/plex0 has failed.

```
*> aggr status
Aug 18 15:00:07 [node_B_1:raid.vol.mirror.degraded:ALERT]: Aggregate
node_A_1_aggr0 is
   mirrored and one plex has failed. It is no longer protected by
mirroring.
Aug 18 15:00:07 [node_B_1:raid.debug:info]: Mirrored aggregate
node_A_1_aggr0 has plex0
   clean(-1), online(0)
Aug 18 15:00:07 [node_B_1:raid.debug:info]: Mirrored aggregate
node_A_1_aggr0 has plex2
   clean(0), online(1)
Aug 18 15:00:07 [node_B_1:raid.mirror.vote.noRecord1Plex:error]:
WARNING: Only one plex
   in aggregate node_A_1_aggr0 is available. Aggregate might contain
stale data.
Aug 18 15:00:07 [node_B_1:raid.debug:info]:
volobj_mark_sb_recovery_aggrs: tree:
   node_A_1_aggr0 vol_state:1 mcc_dr_opstate: unknown
Aug 18 15:00:07 [node_B_1:raid.fsm.commitStateTransit:debug]:
/node_A_1_aggr0 (VOL):
   raid state change UNINITD -> NORMAL
Aug 18 15:00:07 [node_B_1:raid.fsm.commitStateTransit:debug]:
/node_A_1_aggr0 (MIRROR):
   raid state change UNINITD -> DEGRADED
Aug 18 15:00:07 [node_B_1:raid.fsm.commitStateTransit:debug]:
/node_A_1_aggr0/plex0
   (PLEX): raid state change UNINITD -> FAILED
Aug 18 15:00:07 [node_B_1:raid.fsm.commitStateTransit:debug]:
/node_A_1_aggr0/plex2
   (PLEX): raid state change UNINITD -> NORMAL
Aug 18 15:00:07 [node_B_1:raid.fsm.commitStateTransit:debug]:
/node_A_1_aggr0/plex2/rg0
   (GROUP): raid state change UNINITD -> NORMAL
Aug 18 15:00:07 [node_B_1:raid.debug:info]: Topology updated for
aggregate node_A_1_aggr0
   to plex plex2
*>
```

b. Delete the failed plex: `aggr destroy plex-id`

```
*> aggr destroy node_A_1_aggr0/plex0
```

4. Halt the node to display the LOADER prompt: `halt`

5. Repeat these steps on the other node at the disaster site.

Booting to ONTAP on replacement controller modules in MetroCluster IP configurations

You must boot the replacement nodes at the disaster site to the ONTAP operating system.

This task begins with the nodes at the disaster site in Maintenance mode.

1. On one of the replacement nodes, exit to the LOADER prompt: `halt`
2. Display the boot menu: `boot_ontap menu`
3. From the boot menu, select option 6, **Update flash from backup config**.

   The system boots twice. You should respond `yes` when prompted to continue. After the second boot, you should respond `y` when prompted about the system ID mismatch.

   If you did not clear the NVRAM contents of a used replacement controller module, then you might see the following panic message: PANIC: NVRAM contents are invalid….

   If this occurs, boot the system to the ONTAP prompt again (`boot_ontap menu`). You then need to perform a root recovery. Contact technical support for assistance.

   Confirmation to continue prompt:

   ```
   Selection (1-9)? 6

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

   System ID mismatch prompt:

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

4. From the surviving site, verify that the correct partner system IDs have been applied to the nodes: `metrocluster node show -fields node-systemid,ha-partner-systemid,dr-partner-systemid,dr-auxiliary-systemid`

   In this example, the following new system IDs should appear in the output:

   - Node_A_1: 1574774970
   - Node_A_2: 1574774991 The ha-partner-systemid column should show the new system IDs.

```
metrocluster node show -fields node-systemid,ha-partner-systemid,dr-
partner-systemid,dr-auxiliary-systemid

dr-group-id cluster    node      node-systemid ha-partner-systemid dr-
partner-systemid dr-auxiliary-systemid
----------- ---------- --------  ------------- ------ ------------
------ ------------ ------ --------------
1           Cluster_A  Node_A_1  1574774970    1574774991
4068741254          4068741256
1           Cluster_A  Node_A_2  1574774991    1574774970
4068741256          4068741254
1           Cluster_B  Node_B_1  -             -                    -
-
1           Cluster_B  Node_B_2  -             -                    -
-
4 entries were displayed.
```

5. If the partner system IDs were not correctly set, you must manually set the correct value:
   a. Halt and display the LOADER prompt on the node.
   b. Verify the partner-sysID bootarg's current value: `printenv`
   c. Set the value to the correct partner system ID: `setenv partner-sysid partner-sysID`
   d. Boot the node: `boot_ontap`
   e. Repeat these substeps on the other node, if necessary.
6. Confirm that the replacement nodes at the disaster site are ready for switchback: `metrocluster node show`

   The replacement nodes should be in waiting for switchback recovery mode. If they are in normal mode instead, you can reboot the replacement nodes. After that boot, the nodes should be in waiting for switchback recovery mode.

   The following example shows that the replacement nodes are ready for switchback:

```
cluster_B::> metrocluster node show
DR                              Configuration  DR
Group Cluster Node              State          Mirroring Mode
----- ------- ----------------- -------------- ---------
--------------------
1     cluster_B
              node_B_1          configured     enabled   switchover
completed
              node_B_2          configured     enabled   switchover
completed
      cluster_A
              node_A_1          configured     enabled   waiting for
switchback recovery
              node_A_2          configured     enabled   waiting for
switchback recovery
4 entries were displayed.

cluster_B::>
```

7. Verify the MetroCluster connection configuration settings: `metrocluster configuration-settings connection show`

   The configuration state should indicate completed.

```
cluster_B::*> metrocluster configuration-settings connection show
DR                    Source          Destination
Group Cluster Node    Network Address Network Address Partner Type
Config State
----- ------- ------- --------------- --------------- ------------
------------
1     cluster_B
              node_B_2
                 Home Port: e5a
                      172.17.26.13    172.17.26.12    HA Partner
completed
                 Home Port: e5a
                      172.17.26.13    172.17.26.10    DR Partner
completed
                 Home Port: e5a
                      172.17.26.13    172.17.26.11    DR Auxiliary
completed
                 Home Port: e5b
                      172.17.27.13    172.17.27.12    HA Partner
completed
                 Home Port: e5b
```

```
                    172.17.27.13    172.17.27.10    DR Partner
completed
                Home Port: e5b
                    172.17.27.13    172.17.27.11    DR Auxiliary
completed
            node_B_1
                Home Port: e5a
                    172.17.26.12    172.17.26.13    HA Partner
completed
                Home Port: e5a
                    172.17.26.12    172.17.26.11    DR Partner
completed
                Home Port: e5a
                    172.17.26.12    172.17.26.10    DR Auxiliary
completed
                Home Port: e5b
                    172.17.27.12    172.17.27.13    HA Partner
completed
                Home Port: e5b
                    172.17.27.12    172.17.27.11    DR Partner
completed
                Home Port: e5b
                    172.17.27.12    172.17.27.10    DR Auxiliary
completed
      cluster_A
            node_A_2
                Home Port: e5a
                    172.17.26.11    172.17.26.10    HA Partner
completed
                Home Port: e5a
                    172.17.26.11    172.17.26.12    DR Partner
completed
                Home Port: e5a
                    172.17.26.11    172.17.26.13    DR Auxiliary
completed
                Home Port: e5b
                    172.17.27.11    172.17.27.10    HA Partner
completed
                Home Port: e5b
                    172.17.27.11    172.17.27.12    DR Partner
completed
                Home Port: e5b
                    172.17.27.11    172.17.27.13    DR Auxiliary
completed
            node_A_1
                Home Port: e5a
```

```
                      172.17.26.10    172.17.26.11    HA Partner
completed
                 Home Port: e5a
                      172.17.26.10    172.17.26.13    DR Partner
completed
                 Home Port: e5a
                      172.17.26.10    172.17.26.12    DR Auxiliary
completed
                 Home Port: e5b
                      172.17.27.10    172.17.27.11    HA Partner
completed
                 Home Port: e5b
                      172.17.27.10    172.17.27.13    DR Partner
completed
                 Home Port: e5b
                      172.17.27.10    172.17.27.12    DR Auxiliary
completed
24 entries were displayed.

cluster_B::*>
```

8. Repeat the previous steps on the other node at the disaster site.

Restoring connectivity from the surviving nodes to the disaster site (MetroCluster IP configurations)

You must restore the MetroCluster iSCSI initiator connections from the surviving nodes.

This procedure is only required on MetroCluster IP configurations.

1. From either surviving node's prompt, change to the advanced privilege level: `set -privilege advanced`

   You need to respond with `y` when prompted to continue into advanced mode and see the advanced mode prompt (*>).

2. Connect the iSCSI initiators on both surviving nodes in the DR group: `storage iscsi-initiator connect -node surviving-node -label *`

   The following example shows the commands for connecting the initiators on site B:

   ```
   site_B::*> storage iscsi-initiator connect -node node_B_1 -label *
   site_B::*> storage iscsi-initiator connect -node node_B_2 -label *
   ```

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

Verifying automatic assignment or manually assigning pool 0 drives

On systems configured for ADP, you must verify that pool 0 drives have been automatically assigned. On systems configured that are not configured for ADP, you must manually assign the pool 0 drives.

Verifying drive assignment of pool 0 drives on ADP systems at the disaster site (MetroCluster IP systems)

If drives have been replaced at the disaster site and the system is configured for ADP, you must verify that the remote drives are visible to the nodes and have been assigned correctly.

1. Verify that pool 0 drives are assigned automatically: `disk show`

   In the following example for an AFF A800 system with no external shelves, one quarter (8 drives) were automatically assigned to node_A_1 and one quarter were automatically assigned to node_A_2. The remaining drives will be remote (pool1) drives for node_B_1 and node_B_2.

```
cluster_A::*> disk show
                  Usable      Disk      Container           Container
Disk              Size        Shelf Bay Type    Type        Name
Owner
---------------- ---------- ----- --- ------- ----------- ---------
--------
node_A_1:0n.12   1.75TB     0     12  SSD-NVM shared      aggr0
node_A_1
node_A_1:0n.13   1.75TB     0     13  SSD-NVM shared      aggr0
node_A_1
node_A_1:0n.14   1.75TB     0     14  SSD-NVM shared      aggr0
node_A_1
node_A_1:0n.15   1.75TB     0     15  SSD-NVM shared      aggr0
node_A_1
node_A_1:0n.16   1.75TB     0     16  SSD-NVM shared      aggr0
node_A_1
node_A_1:0n.17   1.75TB     0     17  SSD-NVM shared      aggr0
node_A_1
node_A_1:0n.18   1.75TB     0     18  SSD-NVM shared      aggr0
node_A_1
node_A_1:0n.19   1.75TB     0     19  SSD-NVM shared      -
node_A_1
node_A_2:0n.0    1.75TB     0     0   SSD-NVM shared
aggr0_node_A_2_0 node_A_2
node_A_2:0n.1    1.75TB     0     1   SSD-NVM shared
aggr0_node_A_2_0 node_A_2
```

```
node_A_2:0n.2    1.75TB     0     2   SSD-NVM shared
aggr0_node_A_2_0 node_A_2
node_A_2:0n.3    1.75TB     0     3   SSD-NVM shared
aggr0_node_A_2_0 node_A_2
node_A_2:0n.4    1.75TB     0     4   SSD-NVM shared
aggr0_node_A_2_0 node_A_2
node_A_2:0n.5    1.75TB     0     5   SSD-NVM shared
aggr0_node_A_2_0 node_A_2
node_A_2:0n.6    1.75TB     0     6   SSD-NVM shared
aggr0_node_A_2_0 node_A_2
node_A_2:0n.7    1.75TB     0     7   SSD-NVM shared      -
node_A_2
node_A_2:0n.24   -          0     24  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.25   -          0     25  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.26   -          0     26  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.27   -          0     27  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.28   -          0     28  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.29   -          0     29  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.30   -          0     30  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.31   -          0     31  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.36   -          0     36  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.37   -          0     37  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.38   -          0     38  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.39   -          0     39  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.40   -          0     40  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.41   -          0     41  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.42   -          0     42  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
node_A_2:0n.43   -          0     43  SSD-NVM unassigned  -         -
32 entries were displayed.
```

Assigning pool 0 drives on non-ADP systems at the disaster site (MetroCluster IP configurations)

If drives have been replaced at the disaster site and the system is not configured for ADP, you need to manually assign new drives to pool 0.

For ADP systems, the drives are assigned automatically.

1. On one of the replacement nodes at the disaster site, reassign the node's pool 0 drives: `storage disk assign -n number-of-replacement disks -p 0`

   This command assigns the newly added (and unowned) drives on the disaster site. You should assign the same number and size (or larger) of drives that the node had prior to the disaster. The storage disk assign man page contains about performing more granular drive assignment.

2. Repeat the step on the other replacement node at the disaster site.

Assigning pool 1 drives on the surviving site (MetroCluster IP configurations)

If drives have been replaced at the disaster site and the system is not configured for ADP, at the surviving site you need to manually assign remote drives located at the disaster site to the surviving nodes' pool 1. You must identify the number of drives to assign.

For ADP systems, the drives are assigned automatically.

1. On the surviving site, assign the first node's pool 1 (remote) drives: `storage disk assign -n number-of-replacement disks -p 1 0m*`

   This command assigns the newly added and unowned drives on the disaster site.

   The following command assigns 22 drives:

```
cluster_B::> storage disk assign -n 22 -p 1 0m*
```

Deleting failed plexes owned by the surviving site (MetroCluster IP configurations)

After replacing hardware and assigning disks, you must delete failed remote plexes that are owned by the surviving site nodes but located at the disaster site.

These steps are performed on the surviving cluster.

1. Identify the local aggregates: `storage aggregate show -is-home true`

```
cluster_B::> storage aggregate show -is-home true

cluster_B Aggregates:
Aggregate     Size Available Used% State   #Vols  Nodes            RAID
Status
--------- -------- --------- ----- ------- ------ ----------------
------------
node_B_1_aggr0 1.49TB  74.12GB 95% online       1 node_B_1
raid4,

mirror

degraded
node_B_2_aggr0 1.49TB  74.12GB 95% online       1 node_B_2
raid4,

mirror
```

```
degraded
node_B_1_aggr1 2.99TB  2.88TB   3% online      15 node_B_1
raid_dp,

mirror

degraded
node_B_1_aggr2 2.99TB  2.91TB   3% online      14 node_B_1
raid_tec,

mirror

degraded
node_B_2_aggr1 2.95TB  2.80TB   5% online      37 node_B_2
raid_dp,

mirror

degraded
node_B_2_aggr2 2.99TB  2.87TB   4% online      35 node_B_2
raid_tec,

mirror

degraded
6 entries were displayed.

cluster_B::>
```

2. Identify the failed remote plexes: `storage aggregate plex show`

   The following example calls out the plexes that are remote (not plex0) and have a status of failed:

```
cluster_B::> storage aggregate plex show -fields aggregate,status,is-
online,Plex,pool
aggregate    plex  status        is-online pool
-----------  ----- ------------  --------- ----
node_B_1_aggr0 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_1_aggr0 plex4 failed,inactive false  - <<<<---Plex at remote site
node_B_2_aggr0 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_2_aggr0 plex4 failed,inactive false  - <<<<---Plex at remote site
node_B_1_aggr1 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_1_aggr1 plex4 failed,inactive false  - <<<<---Plex at remote site
node_B_1_aggr2 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_1_aggr2 plex1 failed,inactive false  - <<<<---Plex at remote site
node_B_2_aggr1 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_2_aggr1 plex4 failed,inactive false  - <<<<---Plex at remote site
node_B_2_aggr2 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_2_aggr2 plex1 failed,inactive false  - <<<<---Plex at remote site
node_A_1_aggr1 plex0 failed,inactive false  -
node_A_1_aggr1 plex4 normal,active true     1
node_A_1_aggr2 plex0 failed,inactive false  -
node_A_1_aggr2 plex1 normal,active true     1
node_A_2_aggr1 plex0 failed,inactive false  -
node_A_2_aggr1 plex4 normal,active true     1
node_A_2_aggr2 plex0 failed,inactive false  -
node_A_2_aggr2 plex1 normal,active true     1
20 entries were displayed.

cluster_B::>
```

3. Take offline each of the failed plexes, and then delete them:

   a. Take offline the failed: `storage aggregate plex offline -aggregate aggregate-name -plex plex-id`

      The following example shows the aggregate node_B_2_aggr1/plex1 being taken offline:

      ```
      cluster_B::> storage aggregate plex offline -aggregate node_B_1_aggr0
      -plex plex4

      Plex offline successful on plex: node_B_1_aggr0/plex4
      ```

   b. Delete the failed plex: `storage aggregate plex delete -aggregate aggregate-name -plex plex-id`

      You can destroy the plex when prompted.

      The following example shows the plex node_B_2_aggr1/plex1 being deleted.

```
cluster_B::> storage aggregate plex delete -aggregate  node_B_1_aggr0
-plex plex4

Warning: Aggregate "node_B_1_aggr0" is being used for the local
management root
         volume or HA partner management root volume, or has been
marked as
         the aggregate to be used for the management root volume
after a
         reboot operation. Deleting plex "plex4" for this aggregate
could lead
         to unavailability of the root volume after a disaster
recovery
         procedure. Use the "storage aggregate show -fields
         has-mroot,has-partner-mroot,root" command to view such
aggregates.

Warning: Deleting plex "plex4" of mirrored aggregate "node_B_1_aggr0"
on node
         "node_B_1" in a MetroCluster configuration will disable its
         synchronous disaster recovery protection. Are you sure you
want to
         destroy this plex? {y|n}: y
[Job 633] Job succeeded: DONE

cluster_B::>
```

You must repeat these steps for each of the failed plexes.

4. Confirm that the plexes have been removed: `storage aggregate plex show -fields aggregate,status,is-online,plex,pool`

```
cluster_B::> storage aggregate plex show -fields aggregate,status,is-
online,Plex,pool
aggregate    plex  status        is-online pool
-----------  ----- ------------- --------- ----
node_B_1_aggr0 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_2_aggr0 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_1_aggr1 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_1_aggr2 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_2_aggr1 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_2_aggr2 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_A_1_aggr1 plex0 failed,inactive false  -
node_A_1_aggr1 plex4 normal,active true     1
node_A_1_aggr2 plex0 failed,inactive false  -
node_A_1_aggr2 plex1 normal,active true     1
node_A_2_aggr1 plex0 failed,inactive false  -
node_A_2_aggr1 plex4 normal,active true     1
node_A_2_aggr2 plex0 failed,inactive false  -
node_A_2_aggr2 plex1 normal,active true     1
14 entries were displayed.

cluster_B::>
```

5. Identify the switched-over aggregates: `storage aggregate show -is-home false`

   You can also use the storage aggregate plex show -fields aggregate,status,is-online,plex,pool command to identify plex 0 switched-over aggregates. They will have a status of failed, inactive.

   The following commands show four switched-over aggregates:

   - node_A_1_aggr1
   - node_A_1_aggr2
   - node_A_2_aggr1
   - node_A_2_aggr2

```
cluster_B::> storage aggregate show -is-home false

cluster_A Switched Over Aggregates:
Aggregate     Size Available Used% State   #Vols  Nodes            RAID
Status
--------- -------- --------- ----- ------- ------ ----------------
------------
node_A_1_aggr1 2.12TB  1.88TB   11% online      91 node_B_1
raid_dp,

mirror

degraded
node_A_1_aggr2 2.89TB  2.64TB    9% online      90 node_B_1
raid_tec,

mirror

degraded
node_A_2_aggr1 2.12TB  1.86TB   12% online      91 node_B_2
raid_dp,

mirror

degraded
node_A_2_aggr2 2.89TB  2.64TB    9% online      90 node_B_2
raid_tec,

mirror

degraded
4 entries were displayed.

cluster_B::>
```

6. Identify switched-over plexes: `storage aggregate plex show -fields aggregate,status,is-online,Plex,pool`

   You want to identify the plexes with a status of failed, inactive.

   The following commands show four switched-over aggregates:

```
cluster_B::> storage aggregate plex show -fields aggregate,status,is-
online,Plex,pool
aggregate    plex  status        is-online pool
------------ ----- ------------- --------- ----
node_B_1_aggr0 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_2_aggr0 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_1_aggr1 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_1_aggr2 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_2_aggr1 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_2_aggr2 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_A_1_aggr1 plex0 failed,inactive false  -  <<<<-- Switched over
aggr/Plex0
node_A_1_aggr1 plex4 normal,active true     1
node_A_1_aggr2 plex0 failed,inactive false  -  <<<<-- Switched over
aggr/Plex0
node_A_1_aggr2 plex1 normal,active true     1
node_A_2_aggr1 plex0 failed,inactive false  -  <<<<-- Switched over
aggr/Plex0
node_A_2_aggr1 plex4 normal,active true     1
node_A_2_aggr2 plex0 failed,inactive false  -  <<<<-- Switched over
aggr/Plex0
node_A_2_aggr2 plex1 normal,active true     1
14 entries were displayed.

cluster_B::>
```

7. Delete the failed plex: `storage aggregate plex delete -aggregate node_A_1_aggr1 -plex plex0`

   You can destroy the plex when prompted.

   The following example shows the plex node_A_1_aggr1/plex0 being deleted:

```
cluster_B::> storage aggregate plex delete -aggregate node_A_1_aggr1
-plex plex0

Warning: Aggregate "node_A_1_aggr1" hosts MetroCluster metadata volume
         "MDV_CRS_e8457659b8a711e78b3b00a0988fe74b_A". Deleting plex
"plex0"
         for this aggregate can lead to the failure of configuration
         replication across the two DR sites. Use the "volume show
-vserver
         <admin-vserver> -volume MDV_CRS*" command to verify the
location of
         such volumes.

Warning: Deleting plex "plex0" of mirrored aggregate "node_A_1_aggr1" on
node
         "node_A_1" in a MetroCluster configuration will disable its
         synchronous disaster recovery protection. Are you sure you want
to
         destroy this plex? {y|n}: y
[Job 639] Job succeeded: DONE

cluster_B::>
```

You must repeat these steps for each of the failed aggregates.

8. Verify that there are no failed plexes remaining on the surviving site.

   The following output shows that all plexes are normal, active, and online.

```
cluster_B::> storage aggregate plex show -fields aggregate,status,is-
online,Plex,pool
aggregate    plex  status        is-online pool
-----------  ----- ------------  --------- ----
node_B_1_aggr0 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_2_aggr0 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_1_aggr1 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_2_aggr2 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_1_aggr1 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_B_2_aggr2 plex0 normal,active true     0
node_A_1_aggr1 plex4 normal,active true     1
node_A_1_aggr2 plex1 normal,active true     1
node_A_2_aggr1 plex4 normal,active true     1
node_A_2_aggr2 plex1 normal,active true     1
10 entries were displayed.

cluster_B::>
```

Performing aggregate healing and restoring mirrors (MetroCluster IP configurations)

After replacing hardware and assigning disks, in systems running ONTAP 9.5 or earlier you can perform the MetroCluster healing operations. In all versions of ONTAP, you must then confirm that aggregates are mirrored and, if necessary, restart mirroring.

Starting with ONTAP 9.6, the healing operations are performed automatically when the disaster site nodes boot up. The healing commands are not required.

These steps are performed on the surviving cluster.

1. If you are using ONTAP 9.6 or later, you must verify that automatic healing completed successfully:
   a. Confirm that the heal-aggr-auto and heal-root-aggr-auto operations completed: `metrocluster operation history show`

      The following output shows that the operations have completed successfully on cluster_A.

```
cluster_B::*> metrocluster operation history show
Operation                    State          Start Time       End
Time
---------------------------- -------------- ----------------
----------------
heal-root-aggr-auto          successful      2/25/2019 06:45:58

2/25/2019 06:46:02
heal-aggr-auto               successful     2/25/2019 06:45:48

2/25/2019 06:45:52
.
.
.
```

b. Confirm that the disaster site is ready for switchback:`metrocluster node show`

The following output shows that the operations have completed successfully on cluster_A.

```
cluster_B::*> metrocluster node show
DR                           Configuration  DR
Group Cluster Node           State          Mirroring Mode
----- ------- -------------- -------------- ---------
--------------------
1     cluster_A
              node_A_1       configured     enabled   heal roots
completed
              node_A_2       configured     enabled   heal roots
completed
      cluster_B
              node_B_1       configured     enabled   waiting for
switchback recovery
              node_B_2       configured     enabled   waiting for
switchback recovery
4 entries were displayed.
```

2. If you are using ONTAP 9.5 or earlier, you must perform aggregate healing:

a. Verify the state of the nodes: `metrocluster node show`

The following output shows that switchover has completed, so healing can be performed.

```
cluster_B::> metrocluster node show
DR                              Configuration  DR
Group Cluster Node              State          Mirroring Mode
----- ------- ----------------- -------------- ---------
--------------------
1     cluster_B
              node_B_1          configured     enabled   switchover
completed
              node_B_2          configured     enabled   switchover
completed
      cluster_A
              node_A_1          configured     enabled   waiting for
switchback recovery
              node_A_2          configured     enabled   waiting for
switchback recovery
4 entries were displayed.

cluster_B::>
```

b. Perform the aggregates healing phase: `metrocluster heal -phase aggregates`

The following output shows a typical aggregates healing operation.

```
cluster_B::*> metrocluster heal -phase aggregates
[Job 647] Job succeeded: Heal Aggregates is successful.

cluster_B::*> metrocluster operation show
  Operation: heal-aggregates
      State: successful
 Start Time: 10/26/2017 12:01:15
   End Time: 10/26/2017 12:01:17
     Errors: -

cluster_B::*>
```

c. Verify that heal aggregates has completed and the disaster site is ready for switchback: `metrocluster node show`

The following output shows that the heal aggregates phase has completed on cluster_A.

```
cluster_B::> metrocluster node show
DR                               Configuration  DR
Group Cluster Node               State          Mirroring Mode
----- ------- ------------------ -------------- ---------
--------------------
1     cluster_A
              node_A_1           configured     enabled   heal
aggregates completed
              node_A_2           configured     enabled   heal
aggregates completed
      cluster_B
              node_B_1           configured     enabled   waiting for
switchback recovery
              node_B_2           configured     enabled   waiting for
switchback recovery
4 entries were displayed.

cluster_B::>
```

3. If disks have been replaced, you must mirror the local and switched over aggregates:
   a. Display the aggregates: `storage aggregate show`

```
cluster_B::> storage aggregate show
cluster_B Aggregates:
Aggregate     Size Available Used% State   #Vols  Nodes
RAID Status
--------- -------- --------- ----- ------- ------ ----------------
------------
node_B_1_aggr0 1.49TB  74.12GB   95% online     1 node_B_1
raid4,

normal
node_B_2_aggr0 1.49TB  74.12GB   95% online     1 node_B_2
raid4,

normal
node_B_1_aggr1 3.14TB  3.04TB    3% online     15 node_B_1
raid_dp,

normal
node_B_1_aggr2 3.14TB  3.06TB    3% online     14 node_B_1
raid_tec,

normal
```

```
node_B_1_aggr1 3.14TB  2.99TB    5% online     37 node_B_2
raid_dp,

normal
node_B_1_aggr2 3.14TB  3.02TB    4% online     35 node_B_2
raid_tec,

normal

cluster_A Switched Over Aggregates:
Aggregate     Size Available Used% State   #Vols  Nodes
RAID Status
--------- -------- --------- ----- ------- ------ ----------------
------------
node_A_1_aggr1 2.36TB  2.12TB   10% online     91 node_B_1
raid_dp,

normal
node_A_1_aggr2 3.14TB  2.90TB    8% online     90 node_B_1
raid_tec,

normal
node_A_2_aggr1 2.36TB  2.10TB   11% online     91 node_B_2
raid_dp,

normal
node_A_2_aggr2 3.14TB  2.89TB    8% online     90 node_B_2
raid_tec,

normal
12 entries were displayed.

cluster_B::>
```

b. Mirror the aggregate: `storage aggregate mirror -aggregate aggregate-name`

   The following output shows a typical mirroring operation.

```
cluster_B::> storage aggregate mirror -aggregate node_B_1_aggr1

Info: Disks would be added to aggregate "node_B_1_aggr1" on node
"node_B_1" in
      the following manner:

      Second Plex

        RAID Group rg0, 6 disks (block checksum, raid_dp)
          Position   Disk                      Type
Size
          ---------- ------------------------- ----------
---------------
          dparity    5.20.6                    SSD
-
          parity     5.20.14                   SSD
-
          data       5.21.1                    SSD
894.0GB
          data       5.21.3                    SSD
894.0GB
          data       5.22.3                    SSD
894.0GB
          data       5.21.13                   SSD
894.0GB

      Aggregate capacity available for volume use would be 2.99TB.

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

c. Repeat the previous step for each of the aggregates from the surviving site.

d. Wait for the aggregates to resynchronize; you can check the status with the storage aggregate show command.

The following output shows that a number of aggregates are resynchronizing.

```
cluster_B::> storage aggregate show

cluster_B Aggregates:
Aggregate     Size Available Used% State   #Vols  Nodes
RAID Status
--------- -------- --------- ----- ------- ------ ----------------
------------
node_B_1_aggr0 1.49TB  74.12GB   95% online     1 node_B_1
raid4,
```

```
mirrored,

normal
node_B_2_aggr0 1.49TB  74.12GB   95% online     1 node_B_2
raid4,

mirrored,

normal
node_B_1_aggr1 2.86TB  2.76TB    4% online     15 node_B_1
raid_dp,

resyncing
node_B_1_aggr2 2.89TB  2.81TB    3% online     14 node_B_1
raid_tec,

resyncing
node_B_2_aggr1 2.73TB  2.58TB    6% online     37 node_B_2
raid_dp,

resyncing
node_B-2_aggr2 2.83TB  2.71TB    4% online     35 node_B_2
raid_tec,

resyncing

cluster_A Switched Over Aggregates:
Aggregate     Size Available Used% State   #Vols  Nodes
RAID Status
--------- -------- --------- ----- ------- ------ ----------------
------------
node_A_1_aggr1 1.86TB  1.62TB   13% online     91 node_B_1
raid_dp,

resyncing
node_A_1_aggr2 2.58TB  2.33TB   10% online     90 node_B_1
raid_tec,

resyncing
node_A_2_aggr1 1.79TB  1.53TB   14% online     91 node_B_2
raid_dp,

resyncing
node_A_2_aggr2 2.64TB  2.39TB    9% online     90 node_B_2
raid_tec,
```

```
resyncing
12 entries were displayed.
```

e. Confirm that all aggregates are online and have resynchronized: `storage aggregate plex show`

The following output shows that all aggregates have resynchronized.

```
cluster_A::> storage aggregate plex show
  ()
                    Is      Is         Resyncing
Aggregate Plex      Online  Resyncing    Percent Status
--------- --------- ------- ---------- --------- ---------------
node_B_1_aggr0 plex0 true    false              - normal,active
node_B_1_aggr0 plex8 true    false              - normal,active
node_B_2_aggr0 plex0 true    false              - normal,active
node_B_2_aggr0 plex8 true    false              - normal,active
node_B_1_aggr1 plex0 true    false              - normal,active
node_B_1_aggr1 plex9 true    false              - normal,active
node_B_1_aggr2 plex0 true    false              - normal,active
node_B_1_aggr2 plex5 true    false              - normal,active
node_B_2_aggr1 plex0 true    false              - normal,active
node_B_2_aggr1 plex9 true    false              - normal,active
node_B_2_aggr2 plex0 true    false              - normal,active
node_B_2_aggr2 plex5 true    false              - normal,active
node_A_1_aggr1 plex4 true    false              - normal,active
node_A_1_aggr1 plex8 true    false              - normal,active
node_A_1_aggr2 plex1 true    false              - normal,active
node_A_1_aggr2 plex5 true    false              - normal,active
node_A_2_aggr1 plex4 true    false              - normal,active
node_A_2_aggr1 plex8 true    false              - normal,active
node_A_2_aggr2 plex1 true    false              - normal,active
node_A_2_aggr2 plex5 true    false              - normal,active
20 entries were displayed.
```

4. On systems running ONTAP 9.5 and earlier, perform the root-aggregates healing phase: `metrocluster heal -phase root-aggregates`

```
cluster_B::> metrocluster heal -phase root-aggregates
[Job 651] Job is queued: MetroCluster Heal Root Aggregates Job.Oct 26
13:05:00
[Job 651] Job succeeded: Heal Root Aggregates is successful.
```

5. Verify that heal root-aggregates has completed and the disaster site is ready for switchback:

The following output shows that the heal roots phase has completed on cluster_A.

```
cluster_B::> metrocluster node show
DR                               Configuration  DR
Group Cluster Node               State          Mirroring Mode
----- ------- ------------------ -------------- ---------
--------------------
1     cluster_A
              node_A_1           configured     enabled   heal roots
completed
              node_A_2           configured     enabled   heal roots
completed
      cluster_B
              node_B_1           configured     enabled   waiting for
switchback recovery
              node_B_2           configured     enabled   waiting for
switchback recovery
4 entries were displayed.

cluster_B::>
```

Proceed to verify the licenses on the replaced nodes.

Verifying licenses on the replaced nodes