



Migrate Switches in a vPC Topology

- [Upgrade process for a vPC topology on the primary switch, on page 1](#)
- [Upgrade process for a vPC topology on the secondary switch, on page 2](#)
- [vPC forklift upgrade, on page 3](#)
- [vPC upgrade and downgrade procedure for Nexus 9000 -R series switches, on page 3](#)

Upgrade process for a vPC topology on the primary switch



Note In vPC topologies, the two peer switches must be upgraded individually. An upgrade on one peer switch does not automatically update the vPC peer switch.

In a dual-homed non-vPC access network (either a triangle or Y shaped access network), with or without STP configured, with BFD enabled and with HSRP configured on the SVIs and with HSRP configured as BFD client, transient traffic may drop for both IPv4 native unicast and/or labeled traffic after performing an ND-ISSU in fallback mode.

To counter this, configure in all the HSRP IPv4 groups for all the HSRP enabled SVIs the **timer 2 120** on both HSRP peers prior to performing the ND-ISSU. The configuration of the **timer 3 120** may lead to traffic loss.

Summary

Upgrading a vPC primary switch requires a coordinated process to update its software while minimizing network disruption, ensuring only the primary switch is upgraded at a time for operational stability. The upgrade involves compatibility checks, configuration locks, and a stateful restart. Thus, it involves coordinating several steps to update its software while minimizing disruption. This process ensures that only the primary switch is upgraded at a time, maintaining operational stability.

Workflow

Perform this upgrade procedure on a switch in a vPC topology that holds either the Primary or Operational Primary vPC roles.

Step 1 and Step 4 differ from a switch upgrade in a non-vPC topology.

1. The **install all** command issued on the vPC primary switch triggers the installation upgrade.

2. The compatibility checks display the impact of the upgrade.
3. The installation proceeds or not based on the upgrade impact.
4. The configuration is locked on both vPC peer switches.
5. The current state is saved.
6. The system unloads and runs the new image.
7. The stateful restart of the system software and application occurs.
8. The installer resumes with the new image.
9. The installation is complete.

Result

When the installation is complete, the vPC primary switch is upgraded.



Note The vPC primary switch is running the upgraded version, and the vPC secondary switch is running the original software version.

Upgrade process for a vPC topology on the secondary switch

Summary

This procedure describes the upgrade process initiated by the `install all` command on the vPC secondary switch, including compatibility checks, image installation, stateful restart, and configuration unlock on both primary and secondary switches to complete the upgrade.

Step 1 and Step 8 differ from a switch upgrade in a non-vPC topology.

Workflow

1. The **install all** command issued on the vPC secondary switch triggers the installation upgrade.
2. The compatibility checks display the impact of the upgrade.
3. The installation proceeds or not based on the upgrade impact.
4. The current state is saved.
5. The system unloads and runs the new image.
6. The stateful restart of the system software and application occurs.
7. The installer resumes with the new image.
8. The configuration is unlocked on the primary and secondary switches.
9. The installation is complete.

vPC forklift upgrade

In a vPC topology, you can migrate from a pair of Nexus 9000 Series switches to a different pair of Nexus 9000 Series switches. For example, you can migrate from a pair of Nexus 9508 vPC peer nodes to a pair of Nexus 9516 switches. For more information, see the *vPC Forklift Upgrade Scenario* section in the [Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Configuration Guide](#).

vPC upgrade and downgrade procedure for Nexus 9000 -R series switches

In vPC topologies, the two peer switches usually must be upgraded individually. An upgrade on one peer switch does not automatically update the vPC peer switch.

However, NX-OS Releases 7.0(3)F3(3c) and 7.0(3)F3(4) are not compatible with NX-OS Release 9.2(x) for vPC peer switches. Both vPC peers must be upgraded simultaneously to NX-OS Release 9.2(x) to avoid one switch running a 7.0(3)F3(x) release and the other switch running 9.2(x). Optionally, if the switches are being upgraded from NX-OS Release 7.0(3)F3(4), you can use the following procedure to minimize the traffic impact during upgrade.



Note This procedure not to be used on Broadcom or Cloudscale-based switches.

Procedure

Step 1 Switch A and B are running a NX-OS release. Switch A is the primary switch, and switch B is the secondary switch. On both the switches, use the **copy r s** command to save the running configuration.

Example:

```
primary_switch# show vpc role
vPC Role status
-----
vPC role : primary
vPC system-mac : 00:23:04:ee:be:64
vPC system-priority : 32667
vPC local system-mac : 70:df:2f:eb:86:1f
vPC local role-priority : 90
vPC peer system-mac : 70:df:2f:eb:1c:ab
vPC peer role-priority : 100
primary_switch#
```

```
secondary_switch# show vpc role
vPC Role status
-----
vPC role : secondary
vPC system-mac : 00:23:04:ee:be:64
vPC system-priority : 32667
vPC local system-mac : 70:df:2f:eb:1c:ab
vPC local role-priority : 100
vPC peer system-mac : 70:df:2f:eb:86:1f
```

```

vPC peer role-priority : 90
secondary_switch#

primary_switch# copy r s v
[#####] 100%
Copy complete.

secondary_switch# copy r s v
[#####] 100%
Copy complete.

```

Step 2 Bring down the peer link (PL) on the primary switch. The secondary switch brings down its vPC legs.

Example:

```

primary_switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
primary_switch(config)# int port-channel 100
primary_switch(config-if)# shutdown

Reload the secondary switch with Release 9.2.1 image (change bootvar /reload)

secondary_switch(config)# boot nxos nxos.9.2.1.bin
Performing image verification and compatibility check, please wait...
secondary_switch(config)#
secondary_switch(config)# copy r s v
[#####] 100%
Copy complete.

secondary_switch# reload
This command will reboot the system. (y/n)? [n] y

After reload
-----
secondary_switch# show vpc
Legend:
(*) - local vPC is down, forwarding via vPC peer-link
vPC domain id : 100
Peer status : peer link is down
vPC keep-alive status : peer is alive
Configuration consistency status : failed
Per-vlan consistency status : success
Configuration inconsistency reason: Consistency Check Not Performed
Type-2 inconsistency reason : Consistency Check Not Performed
vPC role : none established
Number of vPCs configured : 20
Peer Gateway : Enabled
Dual-active excluded VLANs : -
Graceful Consistency Check : Disabled (due to peer configuration)
Auto-recovery status : Disabled
Delay-restore status : Timer is off.(timeout = 90s)
Delay-restore SVI status : Timer is off.(timeout = 10s)
Operational Layer3 Peer-router : Disabled
vPC Peer-link status
-----
id Port Status Active vlans
--  - - - - -
1 Po100 down -

secondary_switch#

primary_switch(config-if)# show vpc

```

```

Legend:
(*) - local vPC is down, forwarding via vPC peer-link
vPC domain id : 100
Peer status : peer link is down
vPC keep-alive status : peer is alive
Configuration consistency status : success
Per-vlan consistency status : success
Type-2 consistency status : success
vPC role : primary
Number of vPCs configured : 20
Peer Gateway : Enabled
Peer gateway excluded VLANs : -
Dual-active excluded VLANs and BDs : -
Graceful Consistency Check : Enabled
Auto-recovery status : Enabled, timer is off.(timeout = 240s)
Operational Layer3 Peer-router : Disabled
vPC Peer-link status
-----
id Port Status Active vlans
-----
1 Po100 down -

```

Step 3 Configure vPC auto-recovery under the vPC domain on the secondary switch. Enable **vpc upgrade** (exec command).

Example:

```

secondary_switch(config)# vpc domain 100
secondary_switch(config-vpc-domain)# auto-recovery
secondary_switch(config-vpc-domain)# end

secondary_switch# show running-config vpc
!Command: show running-config vpc
!Running configuration last done at: Wed May 16 06:34:10 2018
!Time: Wed May 16 06:34:14 2018
version 9.2(1) Bios:version 01.11
feature vpc
vpc domain 100
peer-switch
role priority 100
peer-keepalive destination 10.1.31.30 source 10.1.31.29
delay restore 90
peer-gateway
auto-recovery
ipv6 nd synchronize
ip arp synchronize
interface port-channel100
vpc peer-link
interface port-channel2001
vpc 101

secondary_switch# show vpc upgrade
vPC upgrade : TRUE
SVI Timer : 0
Delay Restore Timer : 0
Delay Orphan Port Timer : 0
secondary_switch#

secondary_switch# show vpc upgrade >> Hidden command
vPC upgrade : FALSE
SVI Timer : 10
Delay Restore Timer : 90
Delay Orphan Port Timer : 0

```

```
secondary_switch# vpc upgrade >> Hidden command
```

Step 4 After Layer 3 routes are learned on the secondary switch, reload the primary switch with the new release image. The secondary switch takes over the primary role and brings up its vPC legs in approximately 5 seconds.

Example:

```
primary_switch(config)# show boot
Current Boot Variables:
sup-1
NXOS variable = bootflash:/nxos.9.2.1.bin
No module boot variable set
Boot Variables on next reload:
sup-1
NXOS variable = bootflash:/nxos.9.2.1.bin

No module boot variable set
primary_switch(config)# end

primary_switch# show boot
Current Boot Variables:
sup-1
NXOS variable = bootflash:/nxos.9.2.1.bin
No module boot variable set
Boot Variables on next reload:
sup-1
NXOS variable = bootflash:/nxos.9.2.1.bin

No module boot variable set
primary_switch# reload
This command will reboot the system. (y/n)? [n] y

secondary_switch# show vpc
Legend:
(*) - local vPC is down, forwarding via vPC peer-link
vPC domain id : 100
Peer status : peer link is down
vPC keep-alive status : peer is not reachable through peer-keepalive
Configuration consistency status : failed
Per-vlan consistency status : success
Configuration inconsistency reason: Consistency Check Not Performed
Type-2 inconsistency reason : Consistency Check Not Performed
vPC role : primary
Number of vPCs configured : 20
Peer Gateway : Enabled
Dual-active excluded VLANs : -
Graceful Consistency Check : Disabled (due to peer configuration)
Auto-recovery status : Enabled, timer is off.(timeout = 240s)
Delay-restore status : Timer is off.(timeout = 0s)
Delay-restore SVI status : Timer is off.(timeout = 0s)
Operational Layer3 Peer-router : Disabled
vPC Peer-link status
-----
id Port Status Active vlans
-----
1 Po100 down -
vPC status
```

Step 5 When the primary switch comes back up, the peer link on it is operationally up.

Example:

```
primary_switch# show vpc
Legend:
```

```
(*) - local vPC is down, forwarding via vPC peer-link
vPC domain id : 100
Peer status : peer adjacency formed ok
vPC keep-alive status : peer is alive
Configuration consistency status : success
Per-vlan consistency status : success
Type-2 consistency status : success
vPC role : primary, operational secondary
Number of vPCs configured : 20
Peer Gateway : Enabled
Dual-active excluded VLANs : -
Graceful Consistency Check : Enabled
Auto-recovery status : Disabled
Delay-restore status : Timer is off.(timeout = 90s)
Delay-restore SVI status : Timer is off.(timeout = 10s)
Operational Layer3 Peer-router : Disabled
vPC Peer-link status
-----
id Port Status Active vlans
-----
1 Po100 up 1,101-400
```

For downgrade, reload both switches at the same time.
