



ExtremeCloud™ Orchestrator v4.0.2 Deployment Guide

Comprehensive Installation, Configuration, and
Management

9039313-01 Rev AA
April 2026



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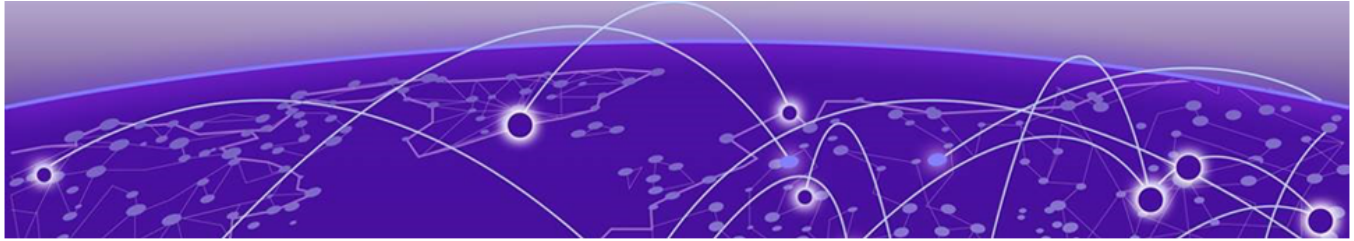


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Abstract

This deployment guide for ExtremeCloud™ Orchestrator (XCO) version 4.0.2 provides comprehensive technical instructions for installing, configuring, upgrading, and managing XCO across TPVM, OVA, and server-based environments. It outlines general system requirements including supported OS versions (Ubuntu 20.04 and 22.04 LTS), network configurations, and port mappings for single-node and multi-node deployments. The guide introduces support for XCO OS ONE and the Extreme 8730 platform, details high-availability configurations using passwordless SSH, NTP synchronization, and DNS resolution, and includes procedures for backup and restore operations using CLI commands. It covers incremental and full upgrade workflows for XCO, TPVM, and SLX-OS, node replacement strategies, rollback mechanisms, and migration paths between deployment models. The document also provides structured guidance for deploying XCO using interactive and non-interactive modes, with emphasis on maintaining system integrity, minimizing downtime, and ensuring compatibility across versions and platforms.



Preface

Read the following topics to learn about:

- The meanings of text formats used in this document.
- Where you can find additional information and help.
- How to reach us with questions and comments.

Text Conventions

Unless otherwise noted, information in this document applies to all supported environments for the products in question. Exceptions, like command keywords associated with a specific software version, are identified in the text.

When a feature, function, or operation pertains to a specific hardware product, the product name is used. When features, functions, and operations are the same across an entire product family, such as Extreme Networks switches, the product is referred to as *the switch*.

Table 1: Notes and warnings






Icon	Notice type	Alerts you to...
	Tip	Helpful tips and notices for using the product
	Note	Useful information or instructions
	Important	Important features or instructions
	Caution	Risk of personal injury, system damage, or loss of data
	Warning	Risk of severe personal injury

Table 2: Text

Convention	Description
screen displays	This typeface indicates command syntax, or represents information as it is displayed on the screen.
The words <i>enter</i> and <i>type</i>	When you see the word <i>enter</i> in this guide, you must type something, and then press the Return or Enter key. Do not press the Return or Enter key when an instruction simply says <i>type</i> .
Key names	Key names are written in boldface, for example Ctrl or Esc . If you must press two or more keys simultaneously, the key names are linked with a plus sign (+). Example: Press Ctrl+Alt+Del
<i>Words in italicized type</i>	Italics emphasize a point or denote new terms at the place where they are defined in the text. Italics are also used when referring to publication titles.
NEW!	New information. In a PDF, this is searchable text.

Table 3: Command syntax

Convention	Description
bold text	Bold text indicates command names, keywords, and command options.
<i>italic text</i>	Italic text indicates variable content.
[]	Syntax components displayed within square brackets are optional. Default responses to system prompts are enclosed in square brackets.
{ x y z }	A choice of required parameters is enclosed in curly brackets separated by vertical bars. You must select one of the options.
x y	A vertical bar separates mutually exclusive elements.
< >	Nonprinting characters, such as passwords, are enclosed in angle brackets.
...	Repeat the previous element, for example, <i>member [member...]</i> .
\	In command examples, the backslash indicates a “soft” line break. When a backslash separates two lines of a command input, enter the entire command at the prompt without the backslash.

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- A description of the failure
- A description of any actions already taken to resolve the problem
- A description of your network environment (such as layout, cable type, other relevant environmental information)
- Network load at the time of trouble (if known)
- The device history (for example, if you have returned the device before, or if this is a recurring problem)
- Any related RMA (Return Material Authorization) numbers

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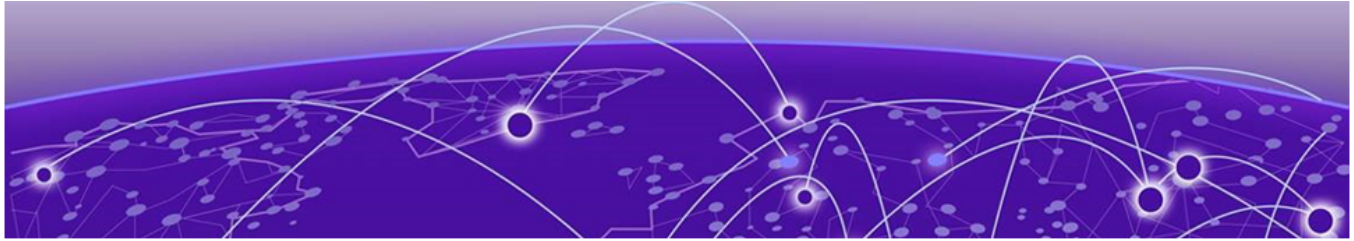
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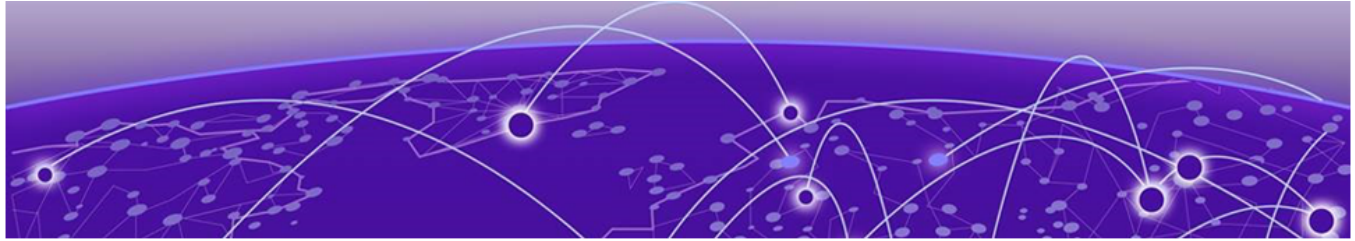


What's New in this Document

The following table describes the information added to this guide for the XCO (ExtremeCloud Orchestrator) 4.0.2 software release.

Table 4: Summary of changes

Description	Topic
Updated the support matrices for XCO 4.0.2 supported platforms and deployment models for fabric skills.	Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill on page 19
Updated the topic "General Requirements" with the prerequisite for upgrading to XCO 4.0.2 without Ubuntu 20.04 support.	General Requirements on page 13
New topic "Pre-Upgrade XCO Fabric Sanity Check" provides details on using a script before and after XCO upgrade for comprehensive validation of XCO fabric and inventory data.	Pre-Upgrade XCO Fabric Sanity Check on page 25



XCO Deployment Preparation

- [XCO OS ONE Integration and Platform Expansion](#) on page 12
- [General Requirements](#) on page 13
- [TCP and UDP Ports for Single-Node Deployment](#) on page 17
- [TCP and UDP Ports used for Multi-Node Deployment](#) on page 18
- [Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill](#) on page 19
- [Pre-configuration for Selecting IP Mode](#) on page 22
- [Supported XCO Upgrade Scenarios](#) on page 24
- [Pre-Upgrade XCO Fabric Sanity Check](#) on page 25
- [Supported XCO Backup and Restore Scenarios](#) on page 27

Learn about the prerequisites of an XCO deployment.

XCO OS ONE Integration and Platform Expansion

XCO 4.0.0 introduced foundational support for XCO OS ONE devices and added compatibility with the Extreme 8730 platform.

Extreme OS ONE Overview

Extreme OS ONE is a cloud-native, microservices-based network operating system designed for IP fabrics and data center environments.

For more information about XCO OS ONE Integration, see *ExtremeCloud™ Orchestrator v4.0.2 CLI Administration Guide*.



Note

- The features related to XCO OS ONE and Extreme 8730 support in XCO 4.0.0 are released as Control Released Features.
- For comprehensive feature descriptions, CLI command references, administrative procedures, and API documentation, contact Extreme Networks.

General Requirements

XCO supports Server, OVA, and TPVM deployment models.



Note

- In release 3.2.0 and later, Extreme Fabric Automation (EFA) is referred to as ExtremeCloud Orchestrator (XCO). The terms EFA and XCO refer to the same product and are used interchangeably.
- To upgrade to XCO 4.0.2 or later without Ubuntu 20.04 support:
 - Migrate deployments to Ubuntu 22.04 first.
 - TPVM: Upgrade via full TPVM from current XCO.

For detailed information, see [Upgrade TPVM of XCO Installed Server](#) on page 139.

- Server: Migrate to Ubuntu 22.04.

For detailed information, see [Upgrade Ubuntu OS of XCO Installed Server](#) on page 139.

- After an upgrade, it's considered standard for RabbitMQ to undergo a single restart.
- For details on Extreme OS ONE support, see [XCO OS ONE Integration and Platform Expansion](#) on page 12.

Be aware of the following before deployment:

- [OS Versions and Security Updates](#) on page 14
- [General restriction](#)
- [TCP and UDP Ports for Single-Node Deployment](#) on page 17
- [TCP and UDP Ports used for Multi-Node Deployment](#) on page 18
- [Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill](#) on page 19

OS Versions and Security Updates

Ensure that your operating systems for VM, OVA, and Server deployments are up to date.

```
``bash
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y && reboot
```



Note

For best results,

- Perform this task for all non-TPVM deployment models on a regular basis.
- Disable unattended upgrade services on external servers.
- As a best practice, ensure that no additional (supplemental) packages are installed on any Ubuntu server with EFA or XCO installed.
- Ensure that no locks are held on the Debian packages in the nodes. Verify this by running the following command:

```
lsof /var/lib/dpkg/lock-frontent
```

- If any locks are held, terminate the processes using their PIDs with the `kill` command.

```
kill <pid>
```

- Then, complete the following steps:

1. Remove the lock file.

```
rm /var/lib/dpkg/lock-frontent
```

2. Configure the packages.

```
dpkg --configure -a
```

General Restrictions

This topic describes common restrictions on user privileges and host names.



Note

Downgrade to previous XCO releases is not supported.

User Privileges

To ensure correct installation of components, you must be a root user or have sudo privileges.

Host Names

- Ensure that the host names are unique and consist of lowercase alphanumeric characters and hyphens.

Do not use uppercase alphabetic characters.

- Ensure that the hyphens are the only special characters used.

No other special characters are allowed by the Kubernetes or K3s services for cluster formation.

IP Stack

TPVM and Server deployments do not support IPv6 stack.

If you select the IPv6 stack, the system shows an appropriate error.



Note

Fabric suite does not support pure IPv6 mode. An error on not supporting IPv6 mode appears when you select IPv6 single-stack mode when deploying fabric suite.

NTP

Network Time Protocol (NTP) server is used to obtain the correct time from an external time source and adjust the local time in each connected device. When the NTP server functionality is enabled, the NTP server starts listening on the NTP port for client requests and responds with the reference time. The platform on which XCO is installed must use the same NTP or must be synchronized to the correct time and timezone.

Correct time and timezone ensure the following:

- Self-signed certificates have valid start and expiration times.
- XCO logs have the correct time stamp.
- K3s service starts without errors.

You can edit the `/etc/systemd/timesyncd.conf` file to select NTP servers in the `[Time]` section of the configuration file. The `NTP=` option takes a space-separated list of host names or IP addresses. Ensure that you select at least three NTP servers from the publicly available servers or the internal NTP servers.

```
``bash
sudo vim /etc/systemd/timesyncd.conf
sudo service systemd-timesyncd restart
systemctl status systemd-timesyncd
sudo timedatectl set-timezone <your\_time\_zone>
```

DNS

Ensure that the DNS configuration on the nodes is valid or the `/etc/resolv.conf` file is empty for correct functionality of the DNS resolution of Kubernetes.

Ensure that the `nslookup` returns the correct host name based on the IP address.

Avoiding CrashLoopBackOff State for CoreDNS

The CoreDNS Forwarding will only be activated if there's a valid nameserver entry in the `/etc/resolv.conf` file.

- **Nameserver Entry with Loopback Address:** If you have a nameserver entry in your `/etc/resolv.conf` file that uses the loopback address (127.0.0.53), which is a special IP address that refers to the local machine, this entry will only be accepted by CoreDNS if the `systemd-resolved` service is enabled and properly configured. `systemd-resolved` is a system service that provides network name resolution to local applications.
- **Use `esolvectl` or `systemd-resolved`:** To show your global and per-link DNS settings, you can use `resolved status` (or `systemd-resolved --status` for systems versions earlier than 239).
- **Previous Behavior:** In the past, CoreDNS would forward DNS queries regardless of whether `systemd-resolved` was enabled and properly configured. This could lead to problems if `systemd-resolved` was not set up correctly, causing the CoreDNS pod to crash and enter a state known as Chlorofluorocarbon. This state indicates that the pod is repeatedly crashing, and Rubbernecks is continually trying to restart it.



Note

- Ensure that the DNS must be of IPv4 only even if XCO is installed with the dual stack IP mode.
- When deploying an IPv6 Stack, `::1` serves as the loop back address and may disable CoreDNS forwarding. To enable CoreDNS forwarding for IPv6 stack, proper IPv6 DNS configuration is necessary.

Network Restrictions

Ensure that IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are configured on XCO management Interface. Adding an IPv4 address is mandatory during sub-interface creation; IPv6 addresses are optional.

Do NOT use the following IPv4 or IPv6 address subnets. These are either not supported or reserved for K3s:

- 10.42.0.0/16 subnet
- 10.43.0.0/16 subnet
- 169.254.0.0/16 subnet
- fd42::/48 subnet
- fd43::/112 subnet
- Do not use IPv4 mapped IPv6 addresses.

```
Format: 0:0:0:0:FFFF:w.x.y.z or ::FFFF:w.x.y.z
```

```
Example: ::ffff:10.10.10.10or ::ffff:0a0a:0a0a
```

```
...
```

- Do NOT use IPv6 Link Local addresses.
- The requirement for IPv4 or IPv6 default routes depends on the IP stack selected.

TCP and UDP Ports for Single-Node Deployment

The following table describes the TCP and UDP ports used in a single-node deployment:

Port	Protocol	Service	FW state	Communication Path
22	TCP	SSH	Open	SSH to the XCO server, and Device Connection
49	TCP	TACACS+ Authentication requests	Open if using TACACS	XCO to TACACS server
80	TCP	HTTP requests	Open	API/Web
162	TCP	HTTPs requests	Open	XCO SNMP Notifications
443	TCP	HTTPs requests	Open	API/Web, Device Connection
514	UDP, TCP	Syslog service	Open	Device to XCO
3306	TCP	MariaDB port		Connection to Database
5672	TCP	RabbitMQ		RabbitMQ listening port
6443	TCP	K3s	Open	Kubernetes API server listening port
6514	TCP	Secure Syslog service	Open	Device to XCO
8078	TCP	XCO Monitoring service	Open	API/Web
8079	TCP	Host Authentication		
8080	TCP	HTTP requests	Open	API/Web
10010	TCP	Containerd service		

Port	Protocol	Service	FW state	Communication Path
15672	UDP, TCP	RabbitMQ Management		API for monitoring RabbitMQ nodes and clusters
54322	TCP	SLXOS Telemetry	Open for Visibility deployment (XCO does not support Extreme Visibility Manager)	SLX stats to XCO

TCP and UDP Ports used for Multi-Node Deployment

The following table describes the TCP and UDP ports used in a high-availability multi-node deployment:

Port	Protocol	Service	Comment	Communication Path
53	TCP	Node local DNS for Kubernetes	Open	Node to Node
4567	UDP, TCP	Galera cluster replication	Open	Node to Node
4568	UDP, TCP	Galera incremental state transfer	Open	Node to Node
24007	UDP, TCP	GlusterFS daemon	Open	Node to Node
24008	UDP, TCP	GlusterFS management	Open	Node to Node
49152 through 49251	TCP	GlusterFS bricks	Open	Node to Node

Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill

Support includes Server, Open Virtual Appliance (OVA), and TPVM deployment models, supported TPVM versions, supported SLX-OS software versions, and supported SLX devices.



Note

- OVA deployment model does not support HA.
- As a best practice, refer to the following Extreme validated support matrices for supported platforms and deployment models information.

Table 5: Server Deployment Models

XCO Version	Managed SLX Devices	Multi-Fabric Support	Ubuntu Server Version	Virtual Machine
3.4.x, 3.5.x, 3.6.x	More than 24	Yes	18.04 LTS and 20.04 LTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPU: 4 cores • Storage: 64 GB • RAM: 8 GB
3.7.x, 3.8.x	More than 24	Yes	20.04 LTS and 22.04 LTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPU: 4 cores • Storage: 64 GB • RAM: 8 GB
4.0.0	More than 24	Yes	20.04 LTS and 22.04 LTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPU: 4 cores • Storage: 64 GB • RAM: 8 GB
4.0.2	More than 24	Yes	22.04 LTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPU: 4 cores • Storage: 64 GB • RAM: 8 GB

Table 6: OVA Deployment Models

XCO Version	Managed SLX Devices	Multi-Fabric Support	Ubuntu Version	Virtual Machine
3.4.x, 3.5.x, 3.6.x	More than 24	Yes	20.04 LTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPU: 4 cores • Storage: 64 GB • RAM: 8 GB
3.7.x, 3.8.x	More than 24	Yes	22.04 LTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPU: 4 cores • Storage: 64 GB • RAM: 8 GB
4.0.x	More than 24	Yes	22.04 LTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPU: 4 cores • Storage: 64 GB

Table 6: OVA Deployment Models (continued)

XCO Version	Managed SLX Devices	Multi-Fabric Support	Ubuntu Version	Virtual Machine
				• RAM: 8 GB

Table 7: TPVM Deployment Models

XCO Version	TPVM Deployment	Managed SLX Devices	Multi-Fabric Support	Ubuntu Version	Minimum Network OS Version
3.4.x, 3.5.x, 3.6.x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLX 9150 • SLX 9250 • SLX 9740 • Extreme 8520 • Extreme 8720 • Extreme 8820 	Up to 24	Yes	20.04 LTS	SLX-OS 20.5.2a
3.7.x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLX 9150 • SLX 9250 • SLX 9740 • Extreme 8520 • Extreme 8720 • Extreme 8820 	Up to 24	Yes	22.04 LTS	SLX-OS 20.6.3a
3.8.x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLX 9150 • SLX 9250 • SLX 9740 • Extreme 8520 • Extreme 8720 • Extreme 8820 (20.4.3 and later) 	Up to 24	Yes	22.04 LTS	SLX-OS 20.7.1
4.0.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLX 9150 • SLX 9250 • SLX 9740 • Extreme 8520 • Extreme 8720 • Extreme 8820 (20.4.3 and later) 	Up to 24	Yes	22.04 LTS	SLX-OS 20.7.2
	Extreme 8730 (OS ONE)	Up to 24	Yes	22.04 LTS	OS ONE 22.2.0.0

Table 7: TPVM Deployment Models (continued)

XCO Version	TPVM Deployment	Managed SLX Devices	Multi-Fabric Support	Ubuntu Version	Minimum Network OS Version
4.0.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLX 9150 • SLX 9250 • SLX 9740 • Extreme 8520 • Extreme 8720 • Extreme 8820 	Up to 24	Yes	22.04 LTS	SLX-OS 20.7.3a
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme 8730 (OS ONE) 	Up to 24	Yes	22.04 LTS	OS ONE 22.2.0.0, OS ONE 22.2.1.0, OS ONE 22.2.2.0

Table 8: TPVM Software Support

XCO Version	TPVM Version	Minimum Network OS Version
3.4.0	4.6.6	SLX-OS 20.5.3a
3.4.1	4.6.7	SLX-OS 20.5.3a
3.4.2	4.6.8	SLX-OS 20.5.3a
3.5.0	4.6.10	SLX-OS 20.6.1
3.6.0	4.6.13, 4.6.14	SLX-OS 20.6.2, SLX-OS 20.6.2a
3.7.0	4.6.17, 4.7.0	SLX-OS 20.6.3a
3.8.0	4.7.4	SLX-OS 20.7.1a
3.8.1	4.7.5	SLX-OS 20.7.1a
3.8.2	4.7.7	SLX-OS 20.7.1ab
4.0.0	4.7.7	SLX-OS 20.7.2
3.8.3	4.7.8	SLX-OS 20.7.1.ab
3.8.4	4.7.10	SLX-OS 20.7.2ab
3.8.5	4.7.12	SLX-OS 20.7.3a
3.8.6	4.7.13	SLX-OS 20.7.3a
3.8.7	4.7.14	SLX-OS 20.7.3a

Table 8: TPVM Software Support (continued)

XCO Version	TPVM Version	Minimum Network OS Version
3.8.8	4.7.15	SLX-OS 20.7.3ab
4.0.2	4.7.15	SLX-OS 20.8.1

Table 9: IP Fabric Topology Matrix

Device	SLX-OS/OS ONE Release	Leaf	Spine	Super Spine	Border Leaf	Small DC Fabric
SLX 9150	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	Yes	-	-	-	Yes
SLX 9250	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
SLX 9540	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	Yes	-	-	Yes	-
SLX 9640	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	-	-	-	Yes	-
SLX 9740	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extreme 8720	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extreme 8520	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes
Extreme 8820	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Extreme 8730	OS ONE 22.2.0.0, OS ONE 22.2.1.0, and OS ONE 22.2.2.0	-	-	-	-	Yes (2 Nodes)

Pre-configuration for Selecting IP Mode

During a fresh installation, an appropriate IP mode (IPv4 single stack, IPv6 single stack, or Dual IP-stack) is selected as default in the IP configuration wizard. The IP mode selection is based on the IP addresses assigned to the interface. You can accept the default or change the deployment mode.

Ensure that the selected IP mode has an appropriate IP address configured on the Interface for all nodes.

The following table describes the IP mode configuration on interface and the corresponding operational IP mode:

IP Mode Configuration on VM Interface	Operational IP Mode
If IPv4 address is configured and no IPv6 address is configured on gateway interface	IPv4 single-stack mode
If IPv4 address and IPv6 address with global scope are configured on gateway interface	Dual IP-stack mode
If no IPv4 address is configured on gateway interface and only IPv6 address with global scope is configured	IPv6 single-stack mode

During installation, system launches the following wizard to select a deployment mode. You can either accept or change the operational mode.

```

EFA Installer
Do you want to do XCO incremental upgrade from 4.0.33 to
4.0.36?
<Yes> <No>

```

```

EFA Installer
You have chosen:
- incremental upgrade
- to upgrade EFA to 4.0.36 build GA.
- with IP Stack ipv4
- with suites: Fabric Automation
Do you wish to proceed?
<Yes> <No>

```



Note

- If you select **IPv4 single-stack**, wizards for an optional VIP6 and sub-interface optional IPv6 address will be skipped.
- If you select **IPv6 single-stack**, all inputs will be IPv6 address.

On the server's IPv6 IP-stack, add a default route with the following syntax:

```
sudo ip -6 route add default via [gateway-ipv6] dev [gateway-interface]
```

For example,

```
sudo ip -6 route add default via 2000::5:204:96ff:fed6:f288 dev eth0
```

- If you select **Dual IP-stack**, wizard will be the same as the previous release. If you skip adding an optional VIP6, IP mode will change back to IPv4.

Supported XCO Upgrade Scenarios

XCO supports upgrades between similar IP modes.

- Upgrade from IPv4 to dual is incremental and supported if the node interface has the IPv6 address.
- For a multi-node deployment, the installer prompts for an optional Virtual IPv6 address. If you enter Virtual IPv6 address, the IP mode will be updated to Dual or else it remains as IPv4.

- For a single-node deployment, the IP mode will be updated to Dual if node interface has IPv6 address.
- IPv4 and Dual mode use IPv4 address as Peer IP and virtual IP. Similarly, IPv6 mode uses IPv6 addresses. The Inter IP mode upgrades are disruptive and not supported. System will show an appropriate error for invalid IP mode upgrades.

The following table describes the upgrade matrix for IP mode combinations during upgrades:

From	To	Support
Dual	IPv6	No
Dual	IPv4	No
IPv4	IPv6	No
IPv4	Dual	Yes
IPv6	Dual	No
IPv6	IPv4	No
IPv4	IPv4	Yes
IPv6	IPv6	Yes
Dual	Dual	Yes

Use the following guidelines during an upgrade for best results:

From	To	Comments
IPv4	Dual	Add IPv6 address on node interfaces. Do not remove or change IPv4 addresses.
IPv6	IPv6	Do not remove or change IPv6 addresses on node interfaces.
Dual	Dual	Do not remove or change IPv4 and IPv6 addresses on node interfaces.
IPv4	IPv4	Do not remove or change IPv4 addresses on node interfaces.

Pre-Upgrade XCO Fabric Sanity Check

The `xco_fabric_sanity_check.sh` script performs comprehensive validation of the XCO fabric and inventory data to ensure data consistency and integrity before and after XCO upgrades. It runs 22 test cases identifying potential issues that may affect upgrade success. It checks for inconsistencies, ensuring a healthy state.

Validation Categories

The script performs the following validations:

- Config Provisioning Validation (Test cases 8-16)
- Data Integrity Validation (Test cases 1-7)
 - Detects duplicate IPs, incorrect provisioning and stale entries
- IP and Interface Consistency (Test cases 17-19)

Ensures consistency of the following:

- Interface IPs
- VTEP IPs across MCT pairs
- BGP Neighbor Reconciliation (Testcases 20-21)

Cross-validates BGP neighbor entries between asset and fabric databases, checking for:

- Discrepancies in BGP neighbor details (IPv4, default-vrf)
- Summary (Testcase 22)
 - Aggregates device IPs with config issues across tables, providing a unified view of affected devices.

Running the Script

- Ensure to run on XCO appliance (TPVM or SERVER)
- Server Mode: `bash xco_fabric_sanity_check.sh`
 - Log location: `/var/log/efa/fabric/`
- TPVM Mode: `cd /apps/efa; bash xco_fabric_sanity_check.sh`
 - Log location: `/apps/efa_logs/fabric/`
- Timestamped log file:
`xco_fabric_sanity_check_<phase>_<YYYYMMDD_HHMMSS>.log`
- Contains SQL queries, raw output, results, expected values, and recovery steps
- Logs are collected as part of the efa supportsave.

Results

- Console Output: PASSED/FAILED/OBSERVATION summary table
- Detailed Log File: `xco_fabric_sanity_check_<phase>_<YYYYMMDD_HHMMSS>.log`
 - Contains SQL queries, raw output, and recovery steps
 - Review FAILED test cases and apply recommended recovery actions before the upgrade

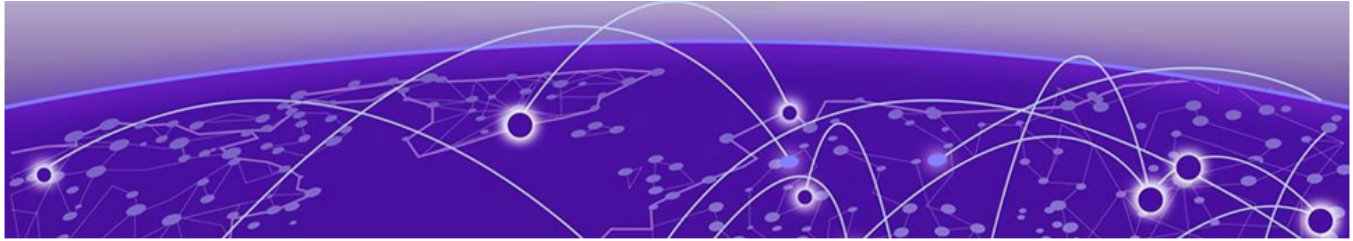
Supported XCO Backup and Restore Scenarios

XCO supports the following backup and restore scenarios:

- Backup and restore between similar IP stack.
- Backup from IPv4 mode and restore to Dual IP-stack.

**Note**

XCO does not support restoring a database backup from a newer version of XCO to an older one. For example, if you have a backup of XCO 2.7.2, you can restore it on XCO 3.2.1, but you cannot restore a backup from XCO 3.2.1 into XCO 2.7.2.



TPVM Based Deployments

[TPVM Overview](#) on page 28

[TPVM Deployment Requirements](#) on page 29

[Redundant Management Network Overview](#) on page 29

[TPVM High-Availability Requirements](#) on page 34

[Install XCO Single-Node Fabric Management on TPVM](#) on page 37

[Install XCO on TPVM in a Multi-Node Deployment](#) on page 53

[Uninstall XCO on TPVM in a Single-Node and Multi-Node Deployment](#) on page 81

[Flexible XCO Deployment for TPVM](#) on page 83

Learn about the procedure of an XCO deployment on a Third-party virtual machine (TPVM).

TPVM Overview

Third-Party Virtual Machine (TPVM) is a general server that runs on Extreme SLX devices. When XCO is deployed on a TPVM, ensure that no other applications run on the TPVM.

- In a TPVM deployment, XCO is a microservice-based fabric automation engine that leverages the K3s Kubernetes cluster as an underlying infrastructure for the XCO services deployment. You can install or upgrade an XCO application on a TPVM using one SLX-OS command.
- Post XCO installation on the TPVM, use the command line Interface (CLI) to complete the administrative tasks. For a Web UI, install XCO on a server or VM as described in the [Server Deployments](#) on page 92.
- The XCO, SLX-OS, and TPVM application binary is shipped with the SLX devices. You can decouple XCO from SLX-OS. This allows you to upgrade XCO without a need to upgrade SLX-OS or the TPVM. You can deploy XCO on one of the SLX devices in the fabric.
- The XCO package tar.gz file are stored in the `/efaboot` directory. This is applicable to a fresh install or an upgrade of XCO. For an incremental upgrade of XCO, copy the XCO tar.gz file to the `/efaboot` directory on the SLX device before the deployment.
- With the TPVM 4.0.x and later versions, you can configure DNS, NTP, and LDAP when you deploy the TPVM. For more information, see "Guest OS for TPVM" in the [Extreme SLX-OS Management Configuration Guide](#).

TPVM Deployment Requirements

Complete the following prerequisites before you deploy a TPVM:

- Run the **show tpvm status** command on the SLX device to ensure that the TPVM is installed and running.
- Ensure that you specify the configuration of TPVM under the config mode.

The following example configures the NTP, IP, Timezone, Hostname, and DNS configurations:

```
SLX-1# show run tpvm
tpvm TPVM
  auto-boot
  ntp 10.20.53.134
  ntp 10.20.61.191
  dns primary-server 10.31.2.10 secondary-server 10.31.2.11 domain
corp.extremenetworks.com
  hostname tpvm
  timezone America/Los_Angeles
  interface management ip 10.20.246.101/20 gw 10.20.240.1
  deploy
!
```

For more information on supported commands on SLX-OS, see the [Extreme SLX-OS Command Reference Guide](#).

For more information on TPVM deployment models, software support, IP fabric topology matrix, and XCO and SLX-OS compatibility, see [Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill](#) on page 19.

Redundant Management Network Overview

Redundant Management Network provides fault tolerance for the management path. This is done using Linux bonding by pairing the physical management port of the chassis with any one of the physical front panel user ports.

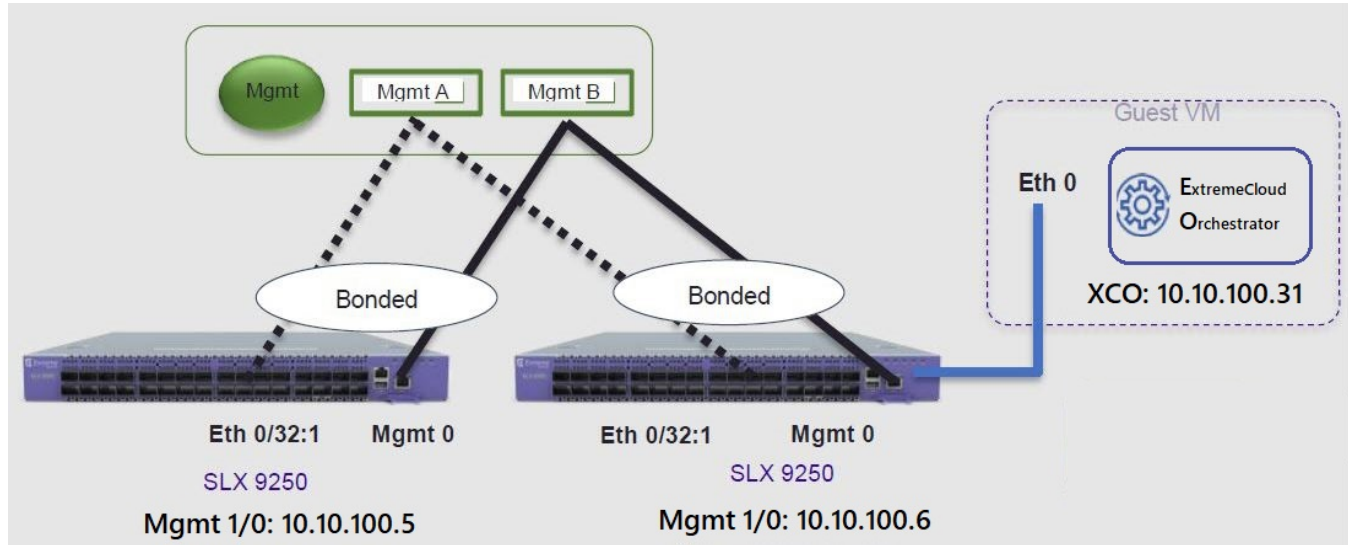


Figure 1: Redundant Management Network Overview

Linux Bonding

The `redundant-management enable` command can be used to pair one of the front panel ports with the conventional `Mgmt 0` port to form a Linux Bonding interface, `bond0` at SLX Linux OS.

- The Linux bond will be in Active/Standby mode. The Physical Management port is the primary and active port. The configured front panel port will be in Standby mode.
 - `mode 1` supported by Linux Bonding with `Mgmt 0` (`eth0`) is the primary port.
 - The front panel port allows traffic through it only if `Mgmt 0` is down. `Mgmt 0` takes over Active port as soon as it recovers.
- If the active primary `Mgmt 0` path experiences failure, SLX OS and TPVM OS can be reached through stand by path.

Supported Ports

Any SLX front panel port can be used at native speed and property for Linux Bonding.



Note

- SLX 9640 and SLX 9150 - Preferred ports are 10G/1G port in 1G mode.
- SLX 9640 - Avoid Insight port 0/24.
- SLX 9250 - Breakout mode 4x1G ports are available to support the Mellanox adapter with 1G transceiver. Because the adapter occupies the whole cage, only the first member port (:1) can be used as redundant management interface.
- 8720 - It has a dual management port and does not need RME CLI.
- Extreme 8820 - Redundant Management is supported on the Extreme 8820 devices.
- Extreme 8520 - Preferred ports are 10G/1G port in 1G mode.

No Redundancy Period

Redundancy is not supported if the device is reloaded or in ZTP mode.

- After reloading a device, use the **redundant-management enable** command or startup config replay to enable Linux Bonding or redundancy.
- Upon factory arrival, across first power cycle, or due to `write erase` CLI, ZTP mode is set in with factory default configuration.
- Breakout mode 1G ports are not supported in the factory default configuration.

Standby Port Rate Throughput

Since internal path for Standby traffic is Control Plane traffic on PCIe Channel between ASIC and CPU, its function of internal CPU load is independent of front panel physical port limit and capability.

Enable Redundant Management

Redundant management provides fault tolerance for the management path.

About This Task

Follow this procedure on a supported SLX device. For more information, see [Redundant Management Network Overview](#) on page 29.

Procedure

1. Enter global configuration mode.

```
device# configure terminal
```

2. Enter interface configuration mode.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 0/32
```

3. Enable Redundant Management.

```
device(conf-if-eth-0/32)# redundant-management enable
```

- The following example configures Ethernet 0/32 at 10G speed:

```
device# config
device(config)# interface ethernet 0/32
device(conf-if-eth-0/32)# redundant-management enable
device(conf-if-eth-0/32)# no shut
```

- The following example configures Ethernet 0/32 at 1G speed:

```
device# config
device(config)# interface ethernet 0/32
device(conf-if-eth-0/32)# speed 1000
device(conf-if-eth-0/32)# redundant-management enable
device(conf-if-eth-0/32)# no shut
```

- The following example configures Ethernet 0/32 on an SLX 9250 with a Mellanox adapter at 1G speed:

```
device# conf t
device(config)# hardware
device(config-hardware)# connector 0/32
device(config-connector-0/32)# breakout mode 4x1G
device(config-connector-0/32)# end
device# conf t
device(config)# interface ethernet 0/32:1
device(conf-if-eth-0/32:1)# redundant-management enable
device(conf-if-eth-0/32:1)# no shut
```

- The following examples show interface details when redundant management is enabled:

```
device# show interface management 0
```

```
interface Management 0
line-speed actual "1000baseT, Duplex: Full"
oper-status up
ip address "static 10.x.x.x/22"
ip gateway-address 10.x.x.x
ipv6 ipv6-address [ ]
ipv6 ipv6-gateways [ ]
redundant management port 0/32
```

```
device# show ip interface brief
```

```
Flags: I - Insight Enabled U - Unnumbered interface M - Redundant management port
Interface          IP-Address      Vrf             Status          Protocol
=====          =====          =====          =====          =====
Ethernet 0/1       unassigned      default-vrf     administratively down  down
Ethernet 0/2       unassigned      default-vrf     administratively down  down
...
Ethernet 0/32 (M) unassigned      mgmt-vrf        administratively down  down
...
```

```
device# show interface ethernet 0/32
```

```
Ethernet 0/32 is admin down, line protocol is down (admin down)
Redundant management mode is enabled
Hardware is Ethernet, address is 609c.9f5a.a35f
Current address is 609c.9f5a.a35f
Pluggable media not present
Description: Insight port
Interface index (ifindex) is 202350592 (0xc0fa000)
MTU 9216 bytes
Maximum Speed : 10G
```

```
LineSpeed Actual : Nil
LineSpeed Configured : Auto, Duplex: Full
Priority Tag disable
Forward LACP PDU: Disable
Route Only: Disabled
Tag-type: 0x8100
Last clearing of show interface counters: 00:01:13
Queueing strategy: fifo
FEC Mode - Disabled
Receive Statistics:
0 packets, 0 bytes
Unicasts: 0, Multicasts: 0, Broadcasts: 0
64-byte pkts: 0, Over 64-byte pkts: 0, Over 127-byte pkts: 0
Over 255-byte pkts: 0, Over 511-byte pkts: 0, Over 1023-byte pkts: 0
Over 1518-byte pkts(Jumbo): 0
Runts: 0, Jabbers: 0, CRC: 0, Overruns: 0
Errors: 0, Discards: 0
Transmit Statistics:
0 packets, 0 bytes
Unicasts: 0, Multicasts: 0, Broadcasts: 0
Underruns: 0
Errors: 0, Discards: 0
Rate info:
Input 0.000000 Mbits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
Output 0.000000 Mbits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
Route-Only Packets Dropped: 0
Time since last interface status change: 00:01:13
```

Redundant Management Data Path

SLX Linux boots with `bond0` and Primary Active `eth3` Physical Management 0 Interface. The interface `bond0` is subordinate to `vBridge (eth0)`, which serves as a Management 0 interface to SLX Linux and all the applications on it. The `eth0` is connected through Linux Tap to the TPVM `eth0`. TPVM `eth0` contains a separate MAC. The IPv4 address is assigned to `eth0` through DHCP or static.

On SLX Linux, a logical proxy interface `Eth0.15` or `Eth0.32.1` is created to represent the front panel port as a stand by member for `bond0`.

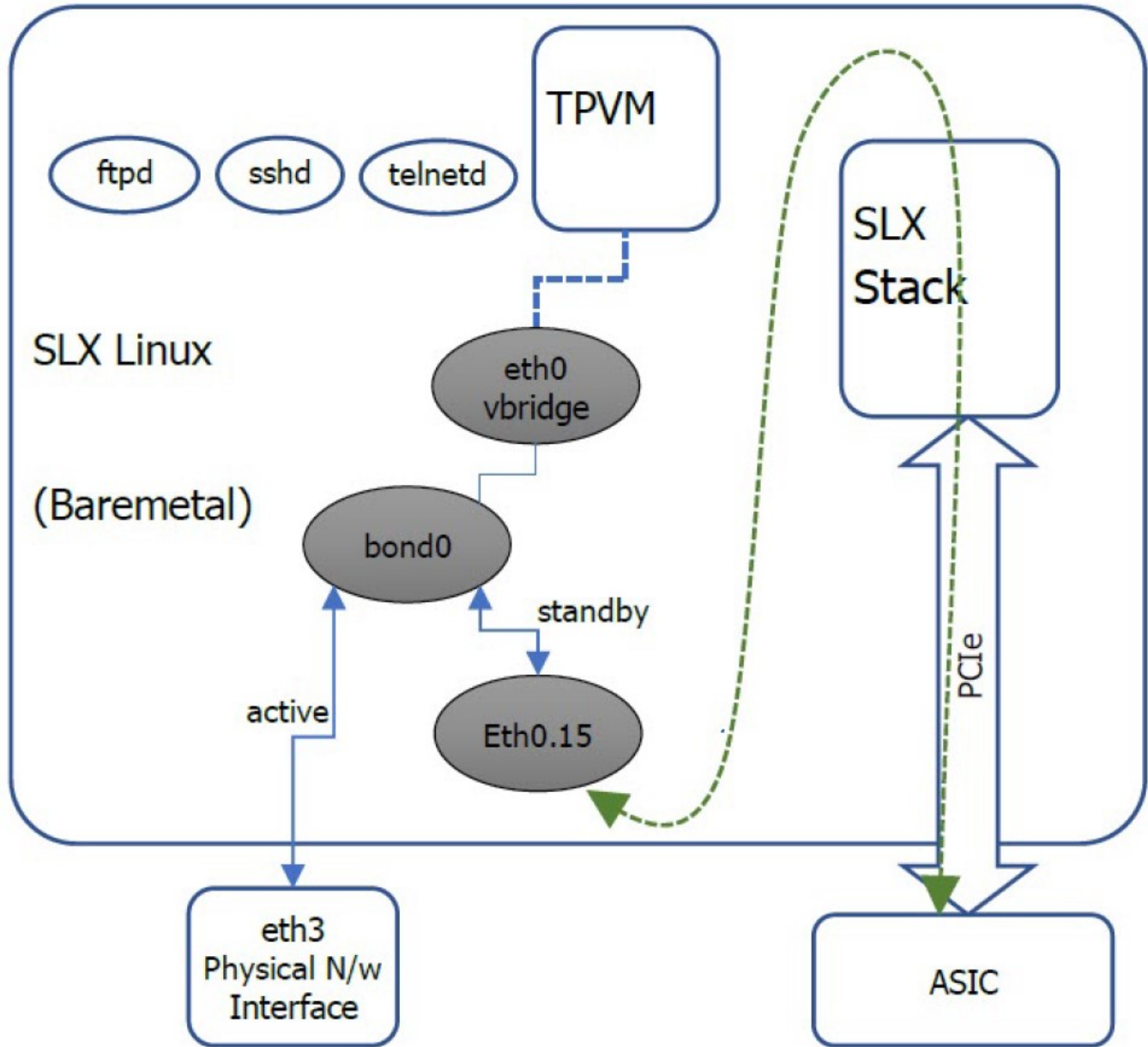


Figure 2: Data path overview

TPVM High-Availability Requirements

This topic describes the high availability requirements for XCO deployment on TPVM.

OS Version

Ensure that all the nodes in a HA cluster have the same operating system version. For more information about supported operating systems, see [Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill](#) on page 19.

NTP

XCO installer allows a maximum drift of 10 seconds across the nodes. If the difference is more than 10 seconds, the installer prompts you to synchronize the clocks.

DNS

Ensure that the DNS servers listed in the `/etc/resolv.conf` file resolve to the IP addresses of all the nodes. For example, ``dig <node_hostname> +short`` must resolve to the correct IP addresses assigned to the host.

IP Addressing

Ensure that you have configured both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses in the XCO management Interface. If you are creating a sub-interface, the IPv4 address is mandatory; the IPv6 address is optional.

Additional IP Addresses

High availability (HA) deployments require an extra IP address to be used as a virtual IP address for a cluster. Ensure that this extra IP address is an unallocated IP address in the same subnet. Use the virtual IP address to manage the XCO cluster in the HA deployment, and to maintain the HA using VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol).

The following is an example of virtual IP address of a cluster:

- Cluster Virtual IP: 10.0.1.10/24
- Node A: 10.0.1.11/24
- Node B: 10.0.1.12/24

SSH

Before installation, ensure that you have configured the passwordless SSH between the root users of both TPVM nodes.

Configure Passwordless SSH for SLX-OS 20.2.3 and later with TPVM Version 4.2.2 and Later

You can configure passwordless SSH for SLX-OS and TPVM.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to configure passwordless SSH for SLX-OS and TPVM using the SLX command line.



Note

- The **tpvm config trusted-peer add** command updates the SSH configuration only for the root user of TPVM. For other users, see [Configure Passwordless SSH for SLX-OS Releases earlier than 20.2.3](#) on page 36 to manually transfer the SSH credentials for SLX-OS releases prior to 20.2.3.
- The **tpvm config trusted-peer add** command generates RSA keys. If your organization needs a different server key type, you must configure it manually using the `ssh-keygen`. Append the `.pub` file contents into the remote TPVM `/root/.ssh/authorized_keys` file.

Procedure

1. To configure a trusted peer, run the following command:

```
device# tpvm config trusted-peer add <peer-ip> sudo-user <peer-sudo-user> password
<peer-sudo-user-password>
```

2. To display a trusted peer information, run the following command:

```
device# show tpvm config trusted-peer
```

3. To remove a trusted peer, run the following command:

```
device# tpvm config trusted-peer remove <peer-ip> sudo-user <peer-sudo-user> password
<peer-sudo-user-password>
```

Configure Passwordless SSH for SLX-OS Releases earlier than 20.2.3

You can configure passwordless SSH for SLX-OS.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to configure passwordless SSH for SLX-OS releases earlier than 20.2.3.

Procedure

Run the **ssh-keygen** and **ssh-copy-id** commands on each TPVM to configure the SSH passwordless login. For example, SSH or console into TPVM1 as an admin user and complete the following steps:

- a. On TPVM1 and TPVM2, run the following command:

```
``bash
sudo mkdir -p /root/.ssh
sudo ssh-keygen -b 4096 -t rsa -q -N '' -f /root/.ssh/id_rsa
sudo cat /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

- b. On TPVM1, paste the contents of the **.pub** file from TPVM2 into the `/root/.ssh/authorized_keys` file.

- c. On TPVM2, paste the contents of the **.pub** file from TPVM1 into the `/root/.ssh/authorized_keys` file.
- d. Verify that the root from each TPVM can SSH into the root of the other TPVM with no password prompt.
- e. (Optional) On a Linux server, use the following script and pass the IP address of TPVM1 and TPVM2 as separate arguments:

You will be prompted for a password of each TPVM as it bootstraps.

```

``bash
#!/bin/bash
# Change this to the reference the appropriate local host public key for non-TPVM
linux.
MY_PUB_KEY=`-i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`
TPVM1_IP="$1"
TPVM2_IP="$2"
TPVM_USER="extreme"
SSH_OPTION="-o StrictHostKeyChecking=no"
echo "Setting up passwordless ssh login from this host to TPVMs..."
ssh-copy-id $MY_PUB_KEY $SSH_OPTION $TPVM_USER@$TPVM1_IP
ssh-copy-id $MY_PUB_KEY $SSH_OPTION $TPVM_USER@$TPVM2_IP
echo "Generating ssh keypairs for root on TPVMs..."
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $TPVM_USER@$TPVM1_IP "sudo mkdir -p /root/.ssh"
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $TPVM_USER@$TPVM2_IP "sudo mkdir -p /root/.ssh"
# Please note that you can change the key type, bits, and filename here, but the -N ''
should be left alone.
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $TPVM_USER@$TPVM1_IP "sudo ssh-keygen -b 4096 -t rsa
-q -N '' -f /root/.ssh/id_rsa"
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $TPVM_USER@$TPVM2_IP "sudo ssh-keygen -b 4096 -t rsa
-q -N '' -f /root/.ssh/id_rsa"
echo "Setting up passwordless ssh login between TPVMs..."
TPVM1_ROOT_PUB_KEY=`ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $TPVM_USER@$TPVM1_IP "sudo cat /
root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"`
TPVM2_ROOT_PUB_KEY=`ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $TPVM_USER@$TPVM2_IP "sudo cat /
root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"`
echo "Exchanging ssh public keys for root between TPVMs..."
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $TPVM_USER@$TPVM1_IP "echo $TPVM2_ROOT_PUB_KEY |
sudo tee -a /root/.ssh/authorized_keys"
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $TPVM_USER@$TPVM1_IP "echo $TPVM1_ROOT_PUB_KEY |
sudo tee -a /root/.ssh/authorized_keys"
echo "Adding TPVM IPs for root between TPVMs as known hosts to skip first time login
prompts..."
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $TPVM_USER@$TPVM1_IP "sudo ssh-keyscan -H $TPVM2_IP
>> /root/.ssh/known_hosts"
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $TPVM_USER@$TPVM2_IP "sudo ssh-keyscan -H $TPVM1_IP
>> /root/.ssh/known_hosts"
echo "Completed passwordless ssh login between TPVMs."
``

```

Install XCO Single-Node Fabric Management on TPVM

You can install single-node XCO on TPVM.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to install XCO on TPVM in a single-node deployment.

Fresh installation of a single-node XCO on TPVM takes approximately 12 minutes to complete.

Procedure

1. Download the XCO tar file and the related digests file to a Linux server. Use these files to transfer the tar file to the SLX as a remote host.

```

```bash
remote-server$ ls
efa-4.0.2-digests.tar.gz efa-4.0.2.tar.gz

```

2. Verify the PGP signature as described in article 48172 on the [Extreme Portal](#).
3. Verify that the SLX-OS version, SSH keys, and passwordless access configuration are correct for the TPVM via the SLX console or SSH.

For the supported version information, see [Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill](#) on page 19.

```

SLX# show tpvm status
SSH and Sudo passwordless :Enabled
AutoStart :Enabled
Tpvm status :Running
Tpvm version :4.5.6
Tpvm additional status :normal
SLX# show version
SLX-OS Operating System Version: 20.4.2
Copyright (c) 1995-2022 Extreme Networks, Inc.
Firmware name: 20.4.2b
Build Time: 04:24:00 Dec 6, 2022
Install Time: 03:20:53 Dec 29, 2022
Kernel: 4.14.67
Control Processor: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU D-1527 @ 2.20GHz, 4 cores
Microcode Version: 0x7000017
Memory Size: System Total: 31643 MB
System Uptime: 0days 0hrs 21mins 58secs

Name Primary/Secondary Versions

SLX-OS 20.4.2b
 20.4.2b

```

4. Verify the TPVM versions using the TPVM console or SSH.

```

$ lsb_release -a
No LSB modules are available.
Distributor ID: Ubuntu
Description: Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS
Release: 20.04
Codename: focal

```

5. On SLX, verify that NTP is synchronized by checking the Status line of **show tpvm config ntp** command.

```

SLX# show tpvm config ntp
NTP Servers: 10.20.61.191

Local time: Wed 2022-12-28 19:00:00 PST
Universal time: Thu 2022-12-29 03:00:00 UTC
RTC time: Thu 2022-12-29 03:00:01
Time zone: America/Los_Angeles (PST, -0800)
System clock synchronized: yes
systemd-timesyncd.service active: yes
RTC in local TZ: no

systemd-timesyncd.service - Network Time Synchronization
Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/systemd-timesyncd.service; enabled; vendor
preset: enabled)
Active: active (running) since Thu 2022-12-22 12:57:24 PST; 6 days ago

```

```
Docs: man:systemd-timesyncd.service(8)
Main PID: 680 (systemd-timesyn)
Status: "Synchronized to time server 10.20.61.191:123 (10.20.61.191)."
```

Tasks: 2 (limit: 4630)

```
CGroup: /system.slice/systemd-timesyncd.service
└─680 /lib/systemd/systemd-timesyncd
```

```
Dec 22 12:57:24 L5tpvm systemd[1]: Starting Network Time Synchronization...
Dec 22 12:57:24 L5tpvm systemd[1]: Started Network Time Synchronization.
Dec 22 12:57:57 L5tpvm systemd-timesyncd[680]: Synchronized to time server
10.20.61.191:123 (10.20.61.191).
```

6. Log in to TPVM and configure the NTP time zone. Press tab after timezone to see the list of available timezones.

On SLX

```
LX# tpvm config timezone America/Los_Angeles
```

7. Enter SLX Linux mode and transfer the tarball to the SLX using SCP.

```
SLX# start-shell
device$ scp user@remote-server:~/builds/efa/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz /efaboot/
```

8. To deploy XCO on TPVM from the SLX shell, run the **efa deploy** command.

If multiple XCO tarballs are present in the /efaboot/ directory, choose a target version of XCO to install from the version selection menu.



**Note**

From SLX version 20.4.1 and above, a new install or upgrade of XCO on TPVM in a single-node deployment displays the following warning banner:

```
SLX# efa deploy
Step 1: Get IP Address assigned to TPVM to deploy EFA 10.x.x.x.
Step 2: Checking for EFA packages in /efaboot directory
1. /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz
2. /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz
Enter option: 1

* ! ! ! WARNING ! ! ! *
* Proceeding with Extreme Fabric Automation deployment *
* 1. Do not reboot device(s) or TPVM(s) *
* 2. Do not toggle management port on device(s) or TPVM(s) *
* 3. Avoid CTRL+C on the installer window *

Copying EFA package efa-4.0.2.tar.gz to TPVM 10.x.x.x... done.
Extracting EFA package efa-4.0.2.tar.gz on TPVM 10.x.x.x... done.
Starting EFA installer.
...

The EFA Installer will continue with a series of dialogs.
```

9. When prompted, select **Single-node deployment** then **OK**.



**Tip**

Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.

10. When prompted, select the IP mode (IPv4 single stack, or Dual ip-stack). Then select **OK**.



#### Tip

- Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.
- Depending on the IP stack selection, system will prompt you with appropriate IP address input.

11. When prompted to configure additional management IP networks, take one of the following steps.
- Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering sub-interface information.
  - Select **Yes** and then provide the following information when prompted.
    - Sub-interface name, which is a unique name that contains no more than 11 characters, no white space, and no % or / characters.
    - ID of the VLAN that the management network uses to tag traffic. Valid values range from 2 through 4093.
    - IP subnet address for IPv4 mode or IPv6 subnet address for IPv6 mode in CIDR format. The subnet must not overlap with any IP subnet that you have already provided.
    - In Dual mode, an IPv6 address is optional, but an IPv4 address is mandatory.

As the installation proceeds, messages display showing the installation progress.

12. Verify the installation.
- a. On the SLX device, run the **show efa status** command to see details of the installation and the state of services.
  - b. From the EFA command line on the TPVM console or SSH session, run the **sudo efactl status** command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services. Ensure that all the containers are in the `Running` state.
  - c. Run the **efa status** command for the status information.

Ensure that all nodes are up.

```
SLX# show efa status
=====
 EFA version details
=====
 Version : 4.0.2
 Build: 45
 Time Stamp: 23-03-16:23:17:04
 Mode: Secure
 Deployment Type: multi-node
 Deployment Platform: TPVM
 Deployment Suite: Fabric Automation
Deployment IP Mode: ipv4
 Virtual IP: 10.20.55.4
 Node IPs: 10.20.55.22,10.20.55.33
 --- Time Elapsed: 13.291491ms ---
=====
 EFA Status
=====
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```

| Node Name | Role | Status | IP |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Node-22 | active | up | 10.20.55.22 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Node-33 | standby | up | 10.20.55.33 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--- Time Elapsed: 18.632270244s ---

sudo efactl status
Node: efa
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE
NOMINATED NODE READINESS GATES
pod/efa-api-docs-sbg9x 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.71 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gosystem-service-m7245 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.74 efa
<none> <none>
pod/rabbitmq-cf57z 1/1 Running 0 13m 10.42.194.68 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gonotification-service-5nhqb 1/1 Running 0 11m 10.20.229.54 efa
<none> <none>
pod/goinventory-service-m8fgm 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.69 efa
<none> <none>
pod/goauth-service-qr7zs 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.70 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gofaultmanager-service-gszrm 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.72 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gofabric-service-wrl6z 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.76 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gopolicy-service-4llmn 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.75 efa
<none> <none>
pod/goraslog-service-2w8hj 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.20.229.54 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gotentant-service-zhbp2 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.77 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gosnmp-service-5jnvq 1/1 Running 0 11m 10.20.229.54 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gorbac-service-jnttb 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.73 efa
<none> <none>

NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP
PORT(S) AGE SELECTOR
service/rabbitmq ClusterIP 10.43.219.62 <none> 15672/
TCP,5672/TCP 13m app=rabbitmq
service/rabbitmq-local NodePort 10.43.200.66 <none> 15672:30673/
TCP,5672:30672/TCP 13m app=rabbitmq
service/goinventory-service ClusterIP 10.43.96.100 <none>
8082/TCP 12m app=goinventory-service
service/efa-api-docs ClusterIP 10.43.127.190 <none>
80/TCP 12m app=efa-api-docs
service/goraslog-service ClusterIP 10.43.19.118 <none>
8091/TCP 12m app=goraslog-service
service/gonotification-service ClusterIP 10.43.11.74 <none>
8088/TCP 12m app=gonotification-service
service/goauth-service ClusterIP 10.43.133.78 <none>
8080/TCP 12m app=goauth-service
service/gorbac-service ClusterIP 10.43.228.98 <none>
8089/TCP 12m app=gorbac-service
service/gofaultmanager-service ClusterIP 10.43.58.187 <none>
8094/TCP 12m app=gofaultmanager-service
service/gosystem-service ClusterIP 10.43.141.200 <none>
8090/TCP 12m app=gosystem-service
service/gofabric-service ClusterIP 10.43.245.50 <none>
8081/TCP 12m app=gofabric-service

```

```

 service/gopolicy-service ClusterIP 10.43.36.27 <none>
8093/TCP 12m app=gopolicy-service
 service/gotenant-service ClusterIP 10.43.52.211 <none>
8083/TCP 12m app=gotenant-service
 service/goopenstack-service ClusterIP 10.43.26.123 <none>
8085/TCP 12m app=goopenstack-service
 service/govcenter-service ClusterIP 10.43.21.5 <none>
8086/TCP 12m app=govcenter-service
 service/gohyperv-service ClusterIP 10.43.43.180 <none>
8087/TCP 12m app=gohyperv-service
 service/gosnmp-service ClusterIP 10.43.78.109 <none>
8092/TCP 12m app=gosnmp-service

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY UP-TO-DATE
AVAILABLE NODE SELECTOR AGE CONTAINERS IMAGES SELECTOR
0 <none> 12m openstack goopenstack:4.0.2
app=goopenstack-service
 daemonset.apps/goopenstack-service 0 0 0 0
 non-existing=true
1 <none> 12m efa-api-docs efa-api-docs:4.0.2 app=efa-
api-docs
 daemonset.apps/efa-api-docs 1 1 1 1
0 <none> 12m vcenter govcenter:4.0.2
app=govcenter-service
 daemonset.apps/govcenter-service 0 0 0 0
 non-existing=true
0 <none> 12m hyperv gohyperv:4.0.2
app=gohyperv-service
 daemonset.apps/gohyperv-service 1 1 1 1
1 <none> 12m gosystem gosystem:4.0.2
app=gosystem-service
 daemonset.apps/gosystem-service 1 1 1 1
1 <none> 13m rabbitmq-node rabbitmq:4.0.2
app=rabbitmq
 daemonset.apps/rabbitmq 1 1 1 1
1 <none> 12m gonotification-service gonotification:4.0.2
app=gonotification-service
 daemonset.apps/gonotification-service 1 1 1 1
1 <none> 12m goinventory-service goinventory:4.0.2
app=goinventory-service
 daemonset.apps/goinventory-service 1 1 1 1
1 <none> 12m go-auth goauth:4.0.2
app=goauth-service
 daemonset.apps/goauth-service 1 1 1 1
1 <none> 12m gofaultmanager-service gofaultmanager:4.0.2
app=gofaultmanager-service
 daemonset.apps/gofaultmanager-service 1 1 1 1
1 <none> 12m gofabric-service gofabric:4.0.2
app=gofabric-service
 daemonset.apps/gofabric-service 1 1 1 1
1 <none> 12m gopolicy-service gopolicy:4.0.2
app=gopolicy-service
 daemonset.apps/gopolicy-service 1 1 1 1
1 <none> 12m goraslog-service goraslog:4.0.2
app=goraslog-service
 daemonset.apps/goraslog-service 1 1 1 1
1 <none> 12m gotenant-service gotenant:4.0.2
app=gotenant-service
 daemonset.apps/gotenant-service 1 1 1 1
1 <none> 12m gosnmp-service gosnmp:4.0.2
app=gosnmp-service
 daemonset.apps/gosnmp-service 1 1 1 1
1 <none> 12m go-rbac gorbac:4.0.2
app=gorbac-service
$ efa login

```

```

Password:
Login successful.
--- Time Elapsed: 4.121103171s ---
(efa:extreme)extreme@tpvm:~$ efa status
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Node Name | Role | Status | IP |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| tpvm-xco-229-54 | active | up | 10.20.229.54 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--- Time Elapsed: 4.656427295s ---

```

## Back up Database

You can back up an XCO database after the installation.

### About This Task

Follow this procedure to back up an XCO database after single-node installation of XCO on TPVM.

### Procedure

1. Connect to the TPVM console or SSH session as an Extreme user.
2. Log in to XCO using the **efa login** command.
3. (Optional) Run the **efa system settings update** command to configure XCO to backup to a remote server.

```

extreme@tpvm:~$ efa login
Password:
Login successful.
--- Time Elapsed: 2.412206025s ---
(efa:user)@tpvm:~$ efa system settings update --remote-server-ip 10.25.101.74 --
remote-transfer-protocol scp --remote-server-username user --remote-server-directory /
home/user/
Please supply a password for remote server:
Setting Update Successful
--- Time Elapsed: 4.723485224s ---

```

4. If you have configured a remote server, run the **efa system backup --remote** command to generate a local backup, and then copy the resulting tar.gz file to the configured remote device. Otherwise, run the **efa system backup** command.

Backups are stored locally in `/var/log/efa/backup/` or `/apps/efa_logs/backup/` directory. Backup files are date and time stamped in the file name.



### Note

Running the **efa system restore** command without any arguments will run in an interactive mode, and allow you to pick any backup present in `/var/log/efa/backup/` or `/apps/efa_logs/backup/` directory.

For information on additional backup options, see [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator Command Reference, 4.0.2](#) and [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator CLI Administration Guide, 4.0.2](#).

## Example

The following example shows **efa system backup** command output with backup location:

```
extreme@tpvm:~$ efa login
Password:
Login successful.
--- Time Elapsed: 2.412206025s ---
(efa:extreme)extreme@tpvm:~$ efa system backup --remote
Generating backup of EFA...

Backup Location: user@10.25.101.74:/home/releaseuser/user/
EFA-4.0.2-54-2023-03-28T03-02-13.077.tar
--- Time Elapsed: 20.097407523s ---
```

## Restore Database

You can restore an XCO database from its backup

### About This Task

Follow this procedure to restore an XCO database.



#### Note

You can restore the backup from older EFA or XCO versions on newer versions but the reverse is not supported. For example, backup of EFA 2.7.0 can be restored on XCO 3.2.0 but backup of XCO 3.2.0 cannot be restored on EFA 2.7.0.

### Procedure

1. Connect to the TPVM console or SSH session as a root user.
2. Log in to EFA using the **efa login** command.
3. (Optional) Transfer the backup from the remote host.
4. Run the **efa system restore** command with the required arguments.



#### Note

Running the **efa system restore** command without any arguments will run the command in an interactive mode, and allow you to pick any backup present in the `/var/log/efa/backup/` or `/apps/efa_logs/backup/` directory.

For more information, see [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator Command Reference, 4.0.2](#) and [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator CLI Administration Guide, 4.0.2](#).

## Example

The following example shows **efa system restore** command output from a backup:

```
user@tpvm:~$ efa login
Password:
Login successful.
--- Time Elapsed: 2.019739819s ---
(efa:user)user@tpvm:~$ scp user@remotehost:~/EFA-4.0.2-54-2023-03-28T03-02-13.077.tar ./
user@remotehosts password:
EFA-4.0.2-54-2026-01-28T03-02-13.077.tar 100% 876KB 28.8MB/s 00:00
(efa:user)user@tpvm:~$ efa system restore --backup-tar
```

```
EFA-4.0.2-54-2026-01-28T03-02-13.077.tar
Performing EFA restore using EFA-4.0.2-54-2026-01-28T03-02-13.077.tar
Restore operation ID: 4d229051-87db-11ed-8921-5254008962d2
Stopping all EFA services...
All pods are terminated
Restoring databases...
Start services after restore
Restore of encryption keys is completed
Extreme Fabric Automation Stack is now Restored and Ready!
Restore operation is successful
--- Time Elapsed: 6m47.278493209s ---
(efa:user)user@tpvm:~$
```

## Upgrade XCO on TPVM in a Single-Node Deployment

You can upgrade single-node XCO on TPVM.

### About This Task

Follow this procedure to upgrade XCO in TPVM in a single-node deployment.

### Procedure

1. Download the XCO tar file and the digests file to a Linux server. Use these files to transfer the tar file to the SLX as a remote host.

```
```bash
remote-server$ ls
efa-4.0.2-digests.tar.gz efa-4.0.2.tar.gz
```

2. Verify the PGP signature as described in article 48172 on the [Extreme Portal](#).
3. While the upgrade process does make a backup of the XCO state, as a best practice, perform a manual backup before every upgrade to create a remote copy of the backup.
4. Enter SLX Linux mode, and transfer the tarball to the SLX using SCP.



Note

You can copy multiple XCO tarballs to the `/efaboot/` directory.

```
SLX# start-shell
device$ scp user@remote-server:~/builds/efa/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz /efaboot/
```

5. To deploy XCO on TPVM from the SLX command line, run the **efa deploy** command.

If you have multiple XCO tarballs in the `/efaboot/` directory, choose a target version of XCO to install from the version selection menu.



Note

SLX versions 20.4.1 and above, a new install or upgrade of XCO on TPVM in a single-node deployment displays the following warning banner:

```
SLX# efa deploy
Step 1: Get IP Address assigned to TPVM to deploy EFA 10.x.x.x.
Step 2: Checking for EFA packages in /efaboot directory
1. /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz
2. /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz
Enter option: 1
*****
```

```

*                               ! ! ! WARNING ! ! !                               *
*   Proceeding with Extreme Fabric Automation deployment                         *
*   1. Do not reboot device(s) or TPVM(s)                                     *
*   2. Do not toggle management port on device(s) or TPVM(s)                 *
*   3. Avoid CTRL+C on the installer window                                    *
*   *****                                                                    *
Copying EFA package efa-4.0.2.tar.gz to TPVM 10.x.x.x... done.
Extracting EFA package efa-4.0.2.tar.gz on TPVM 10.x.x.x... done.
Starting EFA installer.

The EFA Installer will continue with a series of dialogs.

```

6. When prompted, select **Single-node deployment** and **OK**.



Tip

Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.

7. When prompted to configure additional management IP networks, take one of the following steps.
- Select **Yes** and then provide the following information when prompted. Repeat as often as necessary.
 - Sub-interface name, which is a unique name that contains no more than 11 characters, no white space, and no % or / characters.
 - ID of the VLAN that the management network uses to tag traffic. Valid values range from 2 through 4093.
 - IP subnet address for IPv4 mode or IPv6 subnet address for IPv6 mode in CIDR format. The subnet must not overlap with any IP subnet that you have already provided.
 - In Dual mode, an IPv6 address is optional, but an IPv4 address is mandatory.
 - Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering subinterface information.

As the installation proceeds, messages display showing the installation progress

8. Verify the installation.
- a. On the SLX device, run the **show efa status** command to see details of the installation and the state of services.
 - b. From the EFA command line on the TPVM console or SSH session, run the **sudo efactl status** command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services. Ensure that all the containers are in the "Running" state.
 - c. Run the **show efa status** command to view the status information. Ensure that all nodes are up.

```

SLX# show efa status
=====
                        EFA version details
=====
Version : 4.0.2
Build: GA
Time Stamp: 26-1-1:17:11:29
Mode: Secure
Deployment Type: single-node
Deployment Platform: TPVM
Deployment Suite: Fabric Automation

```

```

Node IP: 10.20.229.54
--- Time Elapsed: 848.174us ---

=====
                        EFA Status
=====

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Node Name      | Role   | Status | IP           |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| tpvm-xco-229-54 | active | up     | 10.20.229.54 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

--- Time Elapsed: 6.260854749s ---
    
```

```

extreme@tpvm$ sudo efactl status
Node: efa

```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE	IP	NODE
NOMINATED NODE						
pod/efa-api-docs-sbg9x	1/1	Running	0	12m	10.42.194.71	efa
<none>	<none>					
pod/gosystem-service-m7245	1/1	Running	0	12m	10.42.194.74	efa
<none>	<none>					
pod/rabbitmq-cf57z	1/1	Running	0	13m	10.42.194.68	efa
<none>	<none>					
pod/gonotification-service-5nhqb	1/1	Running	0	11m	10.20.229.54	efa
<none>	<none>					
pod/goinventory-service-m8fgm	1/1	Running	0	12m	10.42.194.69	efa
<none>	<none>					
pod/goauth-service-qr7zs	1/1	Running	0	12m	10.42.194.70	efa
<none>	<none>					
pod/gofaultmanager-service-gszrm	1/1	Running	0	12m	10.42.194.72	efa
<none>	<none>					
pod/gofabric-service-wr16z	1/1	Running	0	12m	10.42.194.76	efa
<none>	<none>					
pod/gopolicy-service-4llmn	1/1	Running	0	12m	10.42.194.75	efa
<none>	<none>					
pod/goraslog-service-2w8hj	1/1	Running	0	12m	10.20.229.54	efa
<none>	<none>					
pod/gotentant-service-zhbp2	1/1	Running	0	12m	10.42.194.77	efa
<none>	<none>					
pod/gosnmp-service-5jnvq	1/1	Running	0	11m	10.20.229.54	efa
<none>	<none>					
pod/gorbac-service-jnttb	1/1	Running	0	12m	10.42.194.73	efa
<none>	<none>					

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP
PORT(S)	AGE	SELECTOR	
service/rabbitmq		ClusterIP	10.43.219.62
TCP,5672/TCP	13m	app=rabbitmq	<none>
service/rabbitmq-local		NodePort	10.43.200.66
TCP,5672:30672/TCP	13m	app=rabbitmq	<none>
service/goinventory-service		ClusterIP	10.43.96.100
8082/TCP	12m	app=goinventory-service	<none>
service/efa-api-docs		ClusterIP	10.43.127.190
80/TCP	12m	app=efa-api-docs	<none>
service/goraslog-service		ClusterIP	10.43.19.118
8091/TCP	12m	app=goraslog-service	<none>
service/gonotification-service		ClusterIP	10.43.11.74
8088/TCP	12m	app=gonotification-service	<none>
service/goauth-service		ClusterIP	10.43.133.78
8080/TCP	12m	app=goauth-service	<none>
service/gorbac-service		ClusterIP	10.43.228.98
8089/TCP	12m	app=gorbac-service	<none>
service/gofaultmanager-service		ClusterIP	10.43.58.187
			<none>


```

    daemonset.apps/gorbac-service          1          1          1          1
1      <none>                             12m    go-rbac          gorbac:4.0.2          app=gorbac-
service
extreme@tpvm:~$ efa login
Password:
Login successful.
--- Time Elapsed: 4.121103171s ---
(efa:extreme)extreme@tpvm:~$ efa status
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Node Name      | Role   | Status | IP           |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| tpvm-xco-229-54 | active | up     | 10.20.229.54 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--- Time Elapsed: 4.656427295s ---

```

Recover the Upgrade

You can recover from an upgrade failure by rerunning the upgrade, or performing a fresh installation. Then use a backup to restore the system.

Rerunning the Upgrade

You can rerun an XCO upgrade on TPVM.

For more information on rerunning an XCO upgrade, see [Upgrade XCO on TPVM in a Single-Node Deployment](#) on page 45.

Uninstall, Install, and Restore from Backup

You can perform uninstall, install, and restore process.

About This Task

Complete the following tasks to uninstall, install, and restore from XCO backup.

Procedure

1. [Uninstall XCO on TPVM in a Single-Node and Multi-Node Deployment](#) on page 81.
2. [Install XCO Single-Node Fabric Management on TPVM](#) on page 37.
3. [Restore Database](#) on page 44.

Upgrade TPVM OS for XCO Single-Node Deployment

You can upgrade the TPVM version of an XCO single-node deployment.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to upgrade the TPVM version of an XCO single-node deployment.



Note

- If the TPVM version is 4.4.0 or above, see [TPVM Incremental Upgrade](#) on page 73.
- If the TPVM version is lower than 4.4.0, see [Upgrading SLX-OS, TPVM, and XCO Together](#) on page 59.
- When using single-node XCO on TPVM, upgrade of TPVM from 4.5.x to 4.6.x is a full upgrade (Ubuntu 18.04 to 20.04). In case of full upgrade, all the data on the TPVM (for example, installed XCO) will be lost.

For multi-node installation, this procedure does not apply.

However, you can migrate the TPVM from a single-node to multi-node deployment. For more information, see [Migrate TPVM Single-Node to Multi-Node](#) on page 51.

Procedure

1. Back up XCO.

For more information, see "Back up and Restore the XCO System" in the [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator CLI Administration Guide, 4.0.2](#).

2. Copy the backup file to a remote location, such as the `/efaboot` of the SLX device or SCP on TPVM.



Note

The TPVM backup process backs up only the database and not the application.

3. Run the following config command on SLX to undeploy the existing TPVM:

```
Router#
Router# conf t
Entering configuration mode terminal
Router(config)# tpvm
Router(config-tpvm-TPVM)# undeploy-force
```

4. In case of SLX, remove the existing TPVM .deb file and copy the TPVM 4.7.8 .deb file to the `/tftpboot/SWBD2900` directory.
5. Run the following slx tpvm config command to deploy the TPVM 4.7.8:

```
Router#
Router# conf t
Entering configuration mode terminal
Router(config)# tpvm
Router(config-tpvm-TPVM)# deploy
```

6. Deploy XCO 4.0.2.
7. Run the `efa system restore` command on XCO to restore the backup file taken in the previous release.

8. Verify whether XCO data is restored on the new TPVM 4.7.8.

Migrate TPVM Single-Node to Multi-Node

You can migrate the SLX TPVM from a single-node to multi-node deployment.

Before You Begin

Ensure that both TPVM instances are correctly configured and meet the high availability multi-node requirements.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to migrate TPVM from a single-node to multi-node deployment.

Procedure

1. Download the XCO tar file and digest file to the Linux server. Use these files to transfer the tar file to the SLX as a remote host.

```
``bash
remote-server$ ls
efa-4.0.2-digests.tar.gz  efa-4.0.2.tar.gz
```

2. Verify the PGP signature as described in article 48172 on the [Extreme Portal](#).
3. (Optional) Back up the XCO state. While the upgrade process does make a backup of the XCO state, as a best practice, perform a manual backup before every upgrade to get a remote copy of the backup.
4. Enter SLX Linux mode, and transfer the tarball to the SLX using SCP.



Note

You can copy multiple XCO tarballs to the `/efaboot/` directory.

```
SLX# start-shell
device$ scp user@remote-server:~/builds/efa/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz /efaboot/
```

5. To deploy XCO on TPVM from the SLX command line, run the **efa deploy** command.

If you have multiple XCO tarballs present in the `/efaboot/` directory, choose a target version of XCO to install from the version selection menu.



Note

From SLX 20.4.1 and above, a new install or upgrade of XCO on TPVM in a single-node deployment displays the following warning banner:

```
SLX# efa deploy
Step 1: Get IP Address assigned to TPVM to deploy EFA 10.x.x.x.
Step 2: Checking for EFA packages in /efaboot directory
1. /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz
2. /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz
Enter option: 1
*****
*                               ! ! ! WARNING ! ! !                               *
* Proceeding with Extreme Fabric Automation deployment                             *
*   1. Do not reboot device(s) or TPVM(s)                                         *
*   2. Do not toggle management port on device(s) or TPVM(s)                     *
*   3. Avoid CTRL+C on the installer window                                         *
```

```
*****
Copying EFA package efa-4.0.2.tar.gz to TPVM 10.x.x.x... done.
Extracting EFA package efa-4.0.2.tar.gz on TPVM 10.x.x.x... done.
Starting EFA installer.
...

```

The EFA Installer will continue with a series of dialogs.

6. When prompted, select **Multi-node deployment** and **OK**.



Tip

Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.

7. When prompted, enter the peer IP address depending on the IP stack selected.
8. When prompted, enter the virtual IP address for the cluster.
9. When prompted, enter the virtual IPv6 address for the cluster.
 - Select **Yes** and then provide the virtual IPv6 addresses.
 - Select **No** to ignore this optional step.
10. When prompted to configure additional IP addresses for a health check, take one of the following steps.
 - Select **Yes** and then provide the IPv4 or IPv6 addresses.
 - Select **No** to ignore this optional step.
11. When prompted to configure additional management IP networks, take one of the following steps.
 - Select **Yes** and then provide the following information when prompted. Repeat as often as necessary.
 - Sub-interface name, which is a unique name that contains no more than 11 characters, no white space, and no % or / characters.
 - ID of the VLAN that the management network uses to tag traffic. Valid values range from 2 through 4093.
 - IP subnet address in CIDR format. The subnet must not overlap with any IP subnet that you have already provided.
 - An IPv6 address is optional, but an IPv4 address is mandatory.
 - Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering network information.
12. When prompted to configure additional management IP network routes, take one of the following steps.



Note

XCO Management Interface must have IPv4 address configured. Adding IPv6 address is optional while IPv4 is mandatory.

- Select **Yes** and then provide the following information when prompted. Repeat as often as necessary.
 - Target network IP address in CIDR format
 - Source IP address for outbound traffic
 - Next-hop or gateway IP address through which access to the destination network is provided

- Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering route information.

As the installation proceeds, messages display showing the installation progress.

13. Verify the installation.
 - a. On the SLX device, run the **show efa status** command to see details of the installation and the state of services.
 - b. From the XCO command line, run the **efactl status** command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services.
 - c. From the XCO command line, run the **efa status** command for concise status information.

Install XCO on TPVM in a Multi-Node Deployment

Before You Begin

Ensure that the XCO tar file is available on the `/efaboot` partition of the SLX device.

XCO on TPVM is supported only on the platforms described in [Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill](#) on page 19.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to install XCO on a TPVM in a multi-node deployment.

Fresh installation of a multi-node XCO on TPVM takes approximately 25 to 28 minutes to complete.

Procedure

1. Run the **show tpvm status** command on SLX and verify that the TPVM is set up for an XCO deployment.
 - a. Verify the versions of TPVM and SLX-OS.
For the supported version information, see [Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill](#) on page 19.
 - b. Verify that the TPVM has an assigned IP address.
 - c. Verify that the SSH keys are uploaded.
 - d. (For SLX-OS releases earlier than 20.2.3) Verify that the passwordless access is configured.
 - e. (For SLX-OS 20.2.3 and later with TPVM version 4.2.2 and later) Verify that the passwordless access is configured for the peer.
 - f. Verify that the NTP is configured on TPVM by running the **show run tpvm** command. If NTP is not configured, configure it by running the following command.

```
device# tpvm config ntp add server <ip>
```

- g. Verify that NTP is synchronized.
- h. (Optional) Log in to TPVM and configure the NTP time zone from SLX.

```
device# tpvm config timezone
```

- i. (Optional) Configure unique TPVM host names.

```
device# tpvm config host
```

2. Enter SLX Linux mode.

```
device# start-shell
```

3. Copy the XCO tar file to the SLX device.

```
# scp efa-x.x.x.tar.gz
```

4. Deploy XCO on TPVM from the SLX command line.

```
device# efa deploy
Starting "efa deploy", DO NOT hit CTRL+C
Step 1: Checking if TPVM is deployed ...
Step 2: Get IP Addressed assigned to TPVM to deploy EFA
IP Address of the TPVM 10.x.x.x
Step 3: Checking for EFA packages in /efaboot directory
Step 4: Deploying EFA package efa-2.x.x.tar.gz on 10.x.x.x
```



Note

From SLX version 20.4.1 and above, any new install or upgrade of XCO on TPVM in a multi-node deployment displays the following warning banner:

```
*****
*                               *
*           !!! WARNING !!!     *
*   Proceeding with Extreme Fabric Automation deployment           *
*       1. Do not reboot device(s) or TPVM(s)                    *
*       2. Do not toggle management port on device(s) or TPVM(s) *
*       3. Avoid CTRL+C on the installer window                   *
*****
```

The XCO Installer begins in a series of dialogs.

5. When prompted, select **Multi-node deployment** and **OK**.



Tip

Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.

6. When prompted, select the IP mode (IPv4 single stack, or Dual ip-stack). Then select **OK**.



Tip

- Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.
- Depending on the IP stack selection, system will prompt you with appropriate IP address input.

7. When prompted, enter the peer IP address depending on the IP stack selected.
8. When prompted, enter the virtual IP address for the cluster.
9. When prompted, enter the virtual IPv6 address for the cluster.
 - Select **Yes** and then provide the virtual IPv6 addresses.
 - Select **No** to ignore this optional step.
10. When prompted to configure additional IP addresses for a health check, take one of the following steps.
 - Select **Yes** and then provide the IPv4 or IPv6 addresses.
 - Select **No** to ignore this optional step.

11. When prompted to configure additional management IP networks, take one of the following steps.
 - Select **Yes** and then provide the following information when prompted. Repeat as often as necessary.
 - Sub-interface name, which is a unique name that contains no more than 11 characters, no white space, and no % or / characters.
 - ID of the VLAN that the management network uses to tag traffic. Valid values range from 2 through 4093.
 - IP subnet address in CIDR format. The subnet must not overlap with any IP subnet that you have already provided.
 - An IPv6 address is optional, but an IPv4 address is mandatory.
 - Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering network information.
12. When prompted to configure additional management IP network routes, take one of the following steps.

**Note**

XCO Management Interface must have IPv4 address configured. Adding IPv6 address is optional while IPv4 is mandatory.

- Select **Yes** and then provide the following information when prompted. Repeat as often as necessary.
 - Target network IP address in CIDR format
 - Source IP address for outbound traffic
 - Next-hop or gateway IP address through which access to the destination network is provided
- Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering route information.

As the installation proceeds, messages display showing the installation progress.

13. Verify the installation.
 - a. On the SLX device, run the **show efa status** command to see details of the installation and the state of services.
 - b. From the XCO command line, run the **efactl status** command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services.
 - c. From the XCO command line, run the **efa status** command for concise status information.

Back up XCO Database

You can back up an XCO database after the installation.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to back up an XCO database.

Procedure

1. Connect to the TPVM console or SSH session of the redundant IP as an Extreme user.
2. Log in to XCO using the **efa login** command.
3. If needed, run the **efa system settings update** command to configure XCO to back up to a remote server.

```
extreme@tpvm:~$ efa login
Password:
Login successful.
--- Time Elapsed: 2.412206025s ---
(efa:user)@tpvm:~$ efa system settings update --remote-server-ip 10.25.101.74 --
remote-transfer-protocol scp --remote-server-username user --remote-server-directory /
home/user/
Please supply a password for remote server:
Setting Update Successful
--- Time Elapsed: 4.723485224s ---
```

4. If you have configured a remote server, run the **efa system backup --remote** command to generate a local backup and copy the resulting tar.gz file to the configured remote device.

Otherwise, run the **efa system backup** command. Local backups are stored in `/var/log/efa/backup/` or `/apps/efa_logs/backup/` directory. Backup files are date and time stamped in the file name.



Note

For additional backup options, see the [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator Command Reference, 4.0.2](#) and [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator CLI Administration Guide, 4.0.2](#)

Example

The following example shows **efa system backup** command output with backup location:

```
extreme@tpvm:~$ efa login
Password:
Login successful.
--- Time Elapsed: 2.412206025s ---
(efa:extreme)extreme@tpvm:~$ efa system backup --remote
Generating backup of EFA...

Backup Location: user@10.25.101.74:/home/user/EFA-4.0.2-2-2023-8-30T01-44-39.193.tar
--- Time Elapsed: 26.700226408s ---
```

Restore Database

You can restore an XCO database from its backup.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to restore an XCO database.

Procedure

1. Connect to the TPVM console or SSH session as a root user.

2. Log in to EFA using the **efa login** command.
3. (Optional) Transfer the backup from the remote host.
4. Run the **efa system restore** command with the required arguments.



Note

Running the **efa system restore** command without any arguments will run in an interactive mode. This will allow you to pick any backup present in `/var/log/efa/backup/` or `/apps/efa_logs/backup/` directory. For more information, see [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator Command Reference, 4.0.2](#) and [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator CLI Administration Guide, 4.0.2](#).

Example

```
user@tpvm:~$ efa login
Password:
Login successful.
--- Time Elapsed: 2.019739819s ---
(efa:user)user@tpvm:~$ scp user@remotehost:~/EFA-4.0.2-2-2023-08-30T01-44-39.193.tar ./
user@remotehosts password:
EFA-4.0.2-2-2023-08-30T01-44-39.193.tar          100% 876KB 28.8MB/s   00:00
(efa:user)user@tpvm:~$ efa system restore --backup-tar
EFA-4.0.2-2-2023-08-30T01-44-39.193.tar
Performing EFA restore using EFA-4.0.2-2-2023-08-30T01-44-39.193.tar
Restore operation ID: 4d229051-87db-11ed-8921-5254008962d2
Stopping all EFA services...
All pods are terminated
Restoring databases...
Start services after restore
Restore of encryption keys is completed
Extreme Fabric Automation Stack is now Restored and Ready!
Restore operation is successful
--- Time Elapsed: 6m47.278493209s ---
(efa:user)user@tpvm:~$
```

Upgrade XCO on TPVM in a Multi-Node Deployment

You can upgrade a multi-node deployment of XCO on TPVM (Third-Party Virtual Machine).

Before You Begin

Ensure that the XCO tar file is available on the `/efaboot` partition of the SLX device.

About This Task

XCO on TPVM is supported only on the platforms described in [Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill](#) on page 19. By default, XCO is installed in secure mode.

Upgrade of XCO on a TPVM in a two-node deployment takes approximately 28 to 30 minutes.

Procedure

1. Enter SLX Linux mode.

```
device# start-shell
# cd /efaboot
```

- Copy the XCO tar file to the SLX device.

```
# scp efa-x.x.x.tar.gz
```



Note

From SLX version 20.4.1 and above, a new install or upgrade of XCO on TPVM in a multi-node deployment displays the following warning banner:

```
*****
*                               *
*           !!! WARNING !!!     *
*   Proceeding with Extreme Fabric Automation deployment             *
*       1. Do not reboot device(s) or TPVM(s)                       *
*       2. Do not toggle management port on device(s) or TPVM(s)    *
*       3. Avoid CTRL+C on the installer window                       *
*                               *
*****
```

- Deploy XCO on TPVM from the SLX command line.

```
device# efa deploy
Starting "efa deploy", DO NOT hit CTRL+C
Step 1: Checking if TPVM is deployed ...
Step 2: Get IP Addressed assigned to TPVM to deploy EFA
IP Address of the TPVM 10.x.x.x
Step 3: Checking for EFA packages in /efaboot directory
Step 4: Deploying EFA package efa-2.x.x.tar.gz on 10.x.x.x
```

The XCO Installer begins in a series of dialogs.

- When prompted, select **Multi-node deployment** and **OK**.



Tip

Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.

- When prompted, enter the peer IP address depending on the IP stack selected.
- When prompted, enter the virtual IPv6 address for the cluster.
 - Select **Yes** and then provide the virtual IPv6 addresses.
 - Select **No** to ignore this optional step.
- When prompted to configure additional IP addresses for a health check, take one of the following steps.
 - Select **Yes** and then provide the IPv4 or IPv6 addresses.
 - Select **No** to ignore this optional step.
- When prompted to configure additional management IP networks, take one of the following steps.
 - Select **Yes** and then provide the following information when prompted. Repeat as often as necessary.
 - Sub-interface name, which is a unique name that contains no more than 11 characters, no white space, and no % or / characters.
 - ID of the VLAN that the management network uses to tag traffic. Valid values range from 2 through 4093.
 - IP subnet address in CIDR format. The subnet must not overlap with any IP subnet that you have already provided.
 - An IPv6 address is optional, but an IPv4 address is mandatory.

- Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering network information.
9. When prompted to configure additional management IP network routes, take one of the following steps.



Note

XCO management Interface must have both IPv4 and IPv6 address configured. Adding IPv6 address is optional while IPv4 is mandatory during sub interface creation.

- Select **Yes** and then provide the following information when prompted. Repeat as often as necessary.
 - Target network IP address in CIDR format
 - Source IP address for outbound traffic
 - Next-hop or gateway IP address through which access to the destination network is provided
- Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering route information.

As the installation proceeds, messages display showing the installation progress.

10. Verify the upgrade.

- a. On the SLX device, run the **show efa status** command to see details of the installation and the state of services.
- b. From the XCO command line, run the **sudo efactl status** command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services.
- c. From the XCO command line, run the **efa status** command for concise status information.

Upgrading SLX-OS, TPVM, and XCO Together

Use the topics to learn how to upgrade an SLX device to the latest supported version of SLX-OS and TPVM.



Note

- For details on updating the TPVM password while XCO is running, see [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator Security Configuration Guide, 4.0.2](#).
- The XCO upgrade can be performed from either the active node or the standby node.
- Log in to XCO (**efa login**) only after the successful completion of XCO deployment or upgrade, SLX upgrade, TPVM upgrade, and Hardening script (HS).

Requirement for SCP connections

The firmware server must support more than 10 unauthenticated SCP connections. To ensure this requirement, specify an appropriate value of '#MaxStartups 10:30:100' in the `/etc/ssh/sshd_config` file on the firmware server.

The following is an example of an appropriate value:

Full is greater than Start and Start is greater than the number of devices in the fabric.

- Run `$ sudo systemctl daemon-reload` to restart the `sshd` service for the changes to the `/etc/ssh/sshd_config` file to take effect.
- Run `$ sudo systemctl restart sshd.service` to restart the `sshd` service.
- Restarting the `sshd` service does not affect any connected SSH sessions.

Upgrade XCO, SLX-OS, and TPVM Method 1

Use this upgrade method if the old base version of TPVM is newer than 4.4.0.

About This Task

This option is the preferred method for upgrading XCO, SLX-OS, and TPVM. For more information about supported versions, see [Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill](#) on page 19.

In the following procedure, **SLX1** refers to the active XCO node (TPVM1). **SLX2** refers to the standby XCO node (TPVM2).



Note

- The XCO upgrade can be performed from either the active node or the standby node.
- Log in to XCO (**efa login**) only after the successful completion of XCO deployment or upgrade, SLX upgrade, TPVM upgrade, and Hardening script (HS).

Procedure

1. Upgrade XCO to the latest version.

a. Back up XCO.

```
efa system backup
```

For more information about backup and restore, see [Back up XCO Database](#) on page 55 and [Restore Database](#) on page 56.

b. SCP the backup file to a location outside of TPVM, such as the `/efaboot` partition of SLX-OS where the XCO image is kept.

c. Copy the EFA image to the `/efaboot` directory on SLX1.

d. Deploy XCO on any SLX node.

```
efa deploy
```

e. When prompted, select **Multi Node Build Upgrade**.



Note

If the upgrade process returns `cfg-refreshed`, run a manual Drift and Reconcile on all devices.

2. Upgrade SLX-OS to the latest version.

An SLX-OS upgrade from 20.2.3x to 20.3.2x needs a full install. The procedure performs fabric-wide firmware download by staging the devices in multiple groups with no traffic disruption. Complete the following steps to download firmware on all the devices in a fabric.

- a. From the XCO command line on TPVM1 (the active node), upgrade SLX2 to the latest SLX-OS version.

```
efa inventory firmware-host register --ip <fw-host-ip>
--protocol scp --username <username> --password <password>
```

- b. From the XCO command line on SLX1, upgrade SLX-OS from 20.2.3x to 20.3.2b.

```
efa inventory device firmware-download prepare add --fabric <fabric name>
--firmware-host <fw-host-ip> --firmware-directory <fw-path>

efa inventory device firmware-download prepare list --fabric <fabric name>

efa inventory device firmware-download execute --fabric <fabric name>

efa inventory device firmware-download show --fabric <fabric name>
```

3. Change the TPVM password after you upgrade the SLX-OS version.

For more details on TPVM password change, refer [TPVM Complete Package Upgrade](#) on page 65 and [Change TPVM Password from XCO](#) on page 72.

4. From the XCO command line, upgrade TPVM1 (SLX1) and TPVM2 (SLX2) to the latest TPVM version using the TPVM incremental upgrade image.

For more details, refer [TPVM Incremental Upgrade using Auto-Reboot](#) on page 77.

- a. Back up XCO.

```
efa system backup
```

- b. Verify the TPVM status on SLX1 and SLX2. Ensure both TPVMs are in running state.

```
device# show tpvm status
```

- c. From the active XCO command line run the following command to upgrade TPVM1 and TPVM2.

This is applicable for SLX version 20.4.1 and EFA version 3.0.0 and above.

```
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade execute --ip<SLX1-IP>,<SLX2-IP>,
--firmware-host <fw-host-ip> --tpvm-image <path-for-tpvm_inc_upg.deb>
```

- d. From the XCO command line, verify the TPVM upgrade process.

```
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show --ip <SLX1-IP>,<SLX2-IP>
```

- e. When the status of the upgrade is complete, perform the following from the XCO command line on both nodes.
 - Run **efa status** to verify that both nodes are up.
 - Run **sudo efactl status** to verify that all pods on the active node are in Running state.
 - Run **sudo efactl db-status** to verify that the MariaDB is active (running).
- f. If a “System restart required” message appears when you run the **efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show** command or on TPVM consoles after the upgrade of TPVMs, reboot the TPVM2 (standby) first, and wait for TPVM2 to come up. This step ensures that the services are running with “efactl status” followed by the reboot of TPVM1 (active).

Upgrade XCO, SLX-OS, and TPVM Method 2

Use this upgrade method if the TPVM base version is older than 4.4.0.

About This Task

This option is the preferred method for upgrading XCO, SLX-OS, and TPVM. For more information about supported versions, see [Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill](#) on page 19.

In the following procedure, **SLX1** refers to the active XCO node (TPVM1). **SLX2** refers to the standby XCO node (TPVM2).



Note

- The XCO upgrade can be performed from either the active node or the standby node.
- Log in to XCO (**efa login**) only after the successful completion of XCO deployment or upgrade, SLX upgrade, TPVM upgrade, and Hardening script (HS).

Procedure

1. Upgrade XCO to the latest version.
 - a. Back up XCO.

```
efa system backup
```

For more information, see "Back up and Restore the XCO System" in the [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator CLI Administration Guide, 4.0.2](#).

- b. SCP the backup file to a location outside of TPVM, such as the `/efaboot` partition of SLX-OS where the XCO image is kept.
- c. Copy the EFA image to the `/efaboot` directory on SLX1.

- d. Deploy XCO on any SLX node.

```
efa deploy
```

- e. When prompted, select **Multi Node Build Upgrade**.



Note

If the upgrade process returns `cfg-refreshed`, run a manual DRC on all devices.

2. Upgrade SLX-OS to the latest version.

An SLX-OS upgrade from 20.2.3x to 20.3.2x needs a full install. The procedure performs fabric-wide firmware download by staging the devices in multiple groups with no traffic disruption. Complete the following steps to download firmware on all the devices in the fabric.

- a. From the XCO command line on TPVM1 (the active node), upgrade SLX2 to the latest SLX-OS version.

```
efa inventory firmware-host register --ip <fw-host-ip>
--protocol scp --username <username> --password <password>
```

- b. From the XCO command line on SLX1, upgrade SLX-OS from 20.2.3x to 20.3.2b.

```
efa inventory device firmware-download prepare add --fabric <fabric name>
--firmware-host <fw-host-ip> --firmware-directory <fw-path>

efa inventory device firmware-download prepare list --fabric <fabric name>

efa inventory device firmware-download execute --fabric <fabric name>

efa inventory device firmware-download show --fabric <fabric name>
```

3. From the XCO command line, upgrade TPVM2 (SLX2) to the latest TPVM version.



Note

Ensure that you upgrade TPVM2 first because it is the standby node of XCO. For more information, see [TPVM Complete Package Upgrade](#) on page 65.

- a. Back up XCO.

```
efa system backup
```

- b. Verify the trusted-peer configuration on SLX1 and SLX2.

```
device# show tpvm config trusted-peer
U37-55-172# show tpvm config trusted-peer
root@10.20.55.175
```

- c. If a trusted-peer is present on at least one node, run the following command from the XCO command line on TPVM1 to upgrade TPVM2:

```
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade execute <SLX2-IP>
--firmware-host <fw-host-ip> --tpvm-image <path-for-tpvm.deb>
```

- d. If a trusted-peer is not present on either node, run the following command from the XCO command line on TPVM1 to upgrade TPVM2:

```
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade execute <SLX2-IP>
--firmware-host <fw-host-ip> --tpvm-image <path-for-tpvm.deb>
--trusted-peer-sudo-user <username> --trusted-peer-password <password>
```

- e. Verify the TPVM is upgraded by running the following command at the XCO command line.

```
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show --ip <SLX2-IP>
```

- f. When the upgrade is complete, perform the following on both nodes from the XCO command line.

Run **efa status** to verify that both nodes are up.

Run **sudo efactl status** to verify that all pods on the active node are in Running state.

Run **sudo efactl db-status** to verify that the MariaDB is active (running)

- g. (Optional) Verify the TPVM status on SLX2.

```
device# show tpvm status
```



Note

- With SLX-OS 20.3.2a and later, TPVM configuration will continue to exist in subsequent SLX-OS upgrades, so you do not need to configure TPVM in these upgrades. When an SLX device that hosts TPVM is upgraded to 20.3.2a, the existing TPVM continues to run, and all TPVM parameters that were configured with the **tpvm config** command are converted to TPVM **config block** commands.

An exception is the "trusted-peer" configuration, which must be manually reconfigured after the upgrade, unless you provide trusted peer parameters when you run **efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade execute**.

For information about TPVM configuration block and migration, see [Extreme SLX-OS Management Configuration Guide](#).

- Do not run the **efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade execute** command if the TPVM upgrade is in progress.

4. Upgrade TPVM1 (SLX1) to the latest TPVM version.

- a. From the SLX-OS command line on SLX1, stop and start TPVM to force a failover.

```
device# tpvm stop
```

```
device# tpvm start
```

- b. When XCO synchronizes after the failover, view the output of the following commands to ensure that both nodes are in proper state.

- Run **efa status** to verify that both nodes are up.
- Run **sudo efactl status** to verify that all pods on the active node are in Running state.
- Run **sudo efactl db-status** to verify that the MariaDB is active (running).

- c. From the XCO command line on TPVM2 (the active EFA), upgrade TPVM.

```
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade execute --ip <slx-hosting-stby-efa>  
--firmware-host <firmware-host-ip> --tpvm-image <image-path-on-host>
```

- d. From the XCO command line, verify the TPVM upgrade process.

```
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show --ip <SLX1-IP>
```

- e. If the upgrade process shows a failure, take the following steps.

Run **device# show run tpvm** to verify whether the trusted-peer on the SLX device is configured with the correct IP address.

If the IP address is incorrect, correct it manually and repeat the upgrade process starting with step 4.c in [Upgrade XCO, SLX-OS, and TPVM Method 2](#) on page 62.

- f. When the upgrade is complete, perform the following (from the EFA command line) on both nodes.

- Run **efa status** to verify that both nodes are up.
- Run **sudo efact1 status** to verify that all pods on the active node are in Running state.
- Run **sudo efact1 db-status** to verify that the MariaDB is active (running).

- g. (Optional) Verify the TPVM status on SLX1.

```
device# show tpvm status
```

TPVM Complete Package Upgrade

You can perform a complete package upgrade of TPVM.

You can upgrade a device's TPVM image when a TPVM is installed and running an XCO instance which is managing the device. After the TPVM image update, an XCO instance gets reinstalled with the same XCO version as before and rejoins with the active XCO instance.



Note

- An upgrade from TPVM 4.5.x to TPVM 4.6.0 is a complete package upgrade.
- Change the TPVM password after you upgrade the SLX-OS version. This is due to Ubuntu 20.04 LTS having a restriction with supporting certain special ASCII characters. These special characters are required in storing TPVM password on SLX-OS.
 - Note that if you change the TPVM password through SLX-OS, XCO will be down.

If you do not want XCO to be down, follow the procedure described in the [Change TPVM Password from XCO](#) on page 72
 - For more details on changing TPVM password, see "Procedure to change TPVM Password" in the [Extreme TPVM 4.6.0 Release Notes](#).
 - For minimum supported SLX-OS version for TPVM deployment model, see [Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill](#) on page 19.
- TPVM Incremental upgrade is not supported.

For more information about commands and supported parameters, see [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator Command Reference, 4.0.2](#)

Assumptions and Limitations

- XCO supports SLX-OS 20.3.2a and later. The TPVM upgrade has SLX-OS dependencies for the new SLX commands: **tpvm upgrade** and **tpvm revert**. The TPVM configurations has already been present in the SLX running-config.
- XCO does not support TPVM upgrade on a single-node TPVM deployment.
- You can deploy a TPVM on multiple high-availability (HA) nodes, but you can upgrade a TPVM only on the standby TPVM node.
- TPVM upgrade is allowed only on the XCO HA nodes that are managing the devices and hosting the XCO HA instances.
- The XCO version is reinstalled and remains the same after the TPVM upgrade. You must not perform an XCO version upgrade during a TPVM upgrade. Ensure that you perform the XCO version upgrade before or after the TPVM upgrade is completed on both the HA nodes.
- You can upgrade only one device's TPVM at a time.
- User is required to change the TPVM password after upgrading to SLX-OS 20.5.1a. This is due to Ubuntu 20.04 LTS having a restriction with supporting certain special ASCII characters. These special characters are required in storing TPVM password on SLX-OS.

TPVM Upgrade Workflow Dependencies

Before you start the TPVM upgrade, review the TPVM configuration and registration dependencies.

TPVM Configuration Persistence

The TPVM running configuration and operational data (including the TPVM image version and TPVM IP address) from the SLX device continue to exist in the XCO DB. The following table describes the TPVM configurations present in the XCO DB.

When you set the TPVM configuration interface management IP to DHCP, ensure that the TPVM IP address remains the same. This is due to a dependency on XCO deployment where a peer node is configured with a specific IP address in the active

node. You cannot change the peer node IP without restarting XCO HA cluster daemons on an active node.

TPVM Con fig	SLX Command Execution Stage	Type	Value	Description
auto-boot	Install only	Boolean	Exists or does not exist	Must always be enabled for an XCO TPVM.
password	Pre-start only	String	An encoded non-clear text password string. If does not exist then default is "password".	Extreme user password is not a clear-text in the running-config file. The encoded password string will still configure the SLX TPVM properly. If no password is set then default "password" is used.
Interface management • ip • gw	Pre-start only	String	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHCP or IPv4 address IPv4 address 	When you set the TPVM configuration interface management IP to "dhcp", ensure that the TPVM IP address remains the same. This is due to a dependency on XCO deployment where the active node is expecting the peer node to be configured with a specific IP address. You cannot change the peer node IP without restarting XCO HA cluster daemons on the active node.
Interface insight • ipv4 • gw	Pre-start only	String	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHCP or IPv4 address IPv4 address 	
Host name	Post-start	String	hostname	
Timezone	Post-start	String	timezone	
DNS server	Post-start	String	FQDN or IPv4 address	
NTP server	Post-start	String	FQDN or IPv4 address	

TPVM Con fig	SLX Command Execution Stage	Type	Value	Description
LDAP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host • Port • Secure • basedn • rootdn • Password 	Post-start		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FQDN or IPv4 address or IPv6 address • 0-65535 • Exists or not exists • Base domain name • Root domain name • Root domain name password 	
ldap ca-cert <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protocol • user • password • host • directory • filename 	Post-start	String	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scp • Username • Password • IPv4 address • Directory • Filename 	The ca-cert for LDAP must be stored on the firmware-host and for XCO to support the node replacement. The ca-cert can also have IPv6 address.
trusted-peer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ip • password • sudo-user 	Post-start	String	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPv4 address • Sudo user password • Sudo username 	Trusted-peer config exists on one of the XCO nodes. Push this config to the correct node after the upgrade.
deploy	Install	Boolean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exist • Does not exist 	Installs, starts, and applies the configurations to the TPVM instance.

Device Registration Enhancements

The TPVM config information already exist in the XCO DB when a device is registered or during the initial device registration. The **TPVM running-config** information is read and stored during the device discovery so that user visible device registration times are not impacted. The TPVM config is fetched and stored only during initial device registration and not during subsequent device updates.

Timer-based TPVM Con fig Updates

A timer is set to poll daily data for any TPVM config changes for XCO HA peer managed devices.

TPVM Upgrade Workflow

You can upgrade a TPVM on a single-node and multi-node deployment.

About This Task

Follow this TPVM upgrade procedure to upgrade an existing TPVM.

Procedure

1. Perform validations on user input for the device IP, firmware host, and TPVM image.
 - a. The device IP is a registered device with the minimum supported SLX version and with the associated TPVM configuration. It must be one of the XCO HA peers managing the device.
 - b. Ensure that the firmware host is registered prior to TPVM upgrade.
 - c. The TPVM image is validated during the SLX TPVM upgrade.
2. Read the current TPVM configuration and operational data (including TPVM version and IP address) from the device, and then perform the following validations. TPVM configuration is pushed to the device in the node replacement case.
 - a. If TPVM is neither configured nor installed, then the TPVM configuration existed in the XCO DB is pushed to the device, and TPVM instance is installed. This operation supports the node replacement RMA case.
 - b. If TPVM configuration from the device differs from the existing XCO configuration, then the device's configuration has priority, and the XCO DB is updated.
 - c. When you set the TPVM configuration interface management IP to DHCP, ensure that the TPVM IP address remains the same. This is due to a dependency on XCO deployment where a peer node is configured with a specific IP address in the active node. You cannot change the peer node IP without restarting XCO HA cluster daemons on an active node.

TPVM Configuration Special Handling for All Cases

- You must re-apply the trusted-peer configuration on the node where it was already applied. It exists on only one of the nodes in the XCO HA cluster. An appropriate node is identified and the trusted peer configuration is pushed to the correct node during TPVM upgrade or node replacement.
3. Run an appropriate SLX command on the device to upgrade or install the TPVM.
 - a. Run the **tpvm upgrade** command on the device. The device stops and takes a snapshot to roll back in case of failure. The device downloads the TPVM image and upgrade the TPVM instance. The TPVM starts after the upgrade, and the existing TPVM configurations are programmed on the running TPVM instance.
 - b. During node replacement, the TPVM configuration is pushed to the device, and the **tpvm deploy** command is run on the device. You do not require a TPVM snapshot because the replacement switch is a new switch without a configured TPVM.
 4. Redeploy XCO on the upgraded or installed TPVM node from the active node. Allow the redeployed peer node to rejoin the XCO HA cluster.

Example

The following example shows an output of **TPVM upgrade execute** command:

```
(efa:extreme)extreme@node-1:~$ efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade execute --ip
10.20.48.162 --firmware-host 10.31.2.101 \
```

```
> --tpvm-image /buildsjc/sre_fusion/Nightly/tpvm/tpvm4.5.6/tpvm4.5.6_221103_2338/dist/
SWBD2900/tpvm-4.5.6-0.amd64.deb
TPVM Upgrade Execute [success]
Monitor TPVM upgrade execution progress using:
```

```
    efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show --ip 10.20.48.162
    efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show --execution-id a2c07243-bae0-46ea-aa2c-
e932e409d0bd
```

Please do not execute other commands on the device until process is completed

```
--- Time Elapsed: 145.914563ms ---
(efa:extreme)extreme@node-1:~$ while [ 1 ] ; do efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show
--ip 10.20.48.162 ; sleep 120s ; done
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|IP      |Host|Model|Chassis | ASN | Role | Current TPVM|Target TPVM|Update
|      Status      | Detailed | Failed| Upgrade | Start Time | Last Update Time |
|Address |Name|   Name   |   |   | Version  |Version  |State
|          |Status | State |   Type   |          |          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|10.20   |AS2 |3012 |SLX9250 |64512| Spine| 4.5.3      |      |In
|Device Validation| None      |      |Incremental |2022-11-05      |2022-11-05      |
|.48.162 |    |   -32C |      |      |      |      |      |Progress|
Started   |      |      | Upgrade   |23:52:29 -0700 PDT|23:52:36 -0700 PDT|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
TPVM Upgrade Show Details
--- Time Elapsed: 372.428607ms ---
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
|IP      |Host|Model|Chassis|ASN  |Role |Current   |Target TPVM |Update   |
Status   |   Detailed   |Failed| Upgrade | Start Time | Last Update Time |
|Address|Name|   Name   |   |   | TPM Version|
Version  |State |   Status
|State | Type   |   |   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
|10.20   |AS2 |3012 |SLX9250|64512|Spine| 4.5.6      | 4.5.6      |Completed| TPVM
Upgrade   |Reboot Required |   |Incremental |2022-11-05      |2022-11-06      |
|.48.162 |    |   -32C |      |      |      |      |      |Workflow
Completed|for TPVM Instance| Upgrade   |23:52:29 -0700 PDT|00:01:11 -0700 PDT|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+

```

TPVM Upgrade Workflow States

This topic describes all the upgrade states in a TPVM upgrade workflow.

TPVM Upgrade State	Next State	Case	Description
TPVM Upgrade Workflow Started	Device Validation	Normal Upgrade Node Replacement	Initial start state for the TPVM upgrade workflow.
Device Validation	Success: TPVM Config Validation Failure: TPVM Upgrade Workflow Finished	Normal Upgrade Node Replacement	Ensure that the provided device IP has an associated TPVM configurations in the XCO DB, and the device's TPVM IP is one of the XCO peer node IPs.
TPVM Config Validation	-Normal Upgrade: Success: TPVM Upgrade Failure: TPVM Upgrade Workflow Finished -Node Replacement: Success: TPVM Configuration Failure: TPVM Upgrade Workflow Finished	Normal Upgrade Node Replacement	<p>Read TPVM config and operational data from the device and determine if it is a normal TPVM Upgrade or a faulty node replacement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If TPVM config and operational data are present on the device and TPVM IP is one of the XCO peers, then it is a normal TPVM upgrade. 2. If there is no TPVM config present on the device, then it is a node replacement. 3. If TPVM config and operational data are present on the device and TPVM IP does not match one of the XCO peers, then validation for a normal TPVM upgrade was unsuccessful. <p>The Detailed Status column in the <code>tpvm-upgrade show</code> command output shows the nature of the issue and possible remedy.</p>
TPVM Configuration	Success: TPVM Installation Failure: TPVM Upgrade Workflow Finished	Node Replacement	Device running-config is programmed using TPVM config data from XCO DB.

TPVM Upgrade State	Next State	Case	Description
TPVM Installation	Success: XCO Deploy Peer and Rejoin Failure: TPVM Upgrade Workflow Finished	Node Replacement	TPVM install and start is invoked on the device.
TPVM Upgrade	Success: XCO Deploy Peer and Rejoin Failure: TPVM Revert	Normal Upgrade	TPVM upgrade is invoked on the device.
TPVM Revert	Success: TPVM Upgrade Workflow Finished Failure: TPVM Upgrade Workflow Finished	Normal Upgrade	On failure of “Upgrading TPVM” or “Deploying XCO for Rejoin”, the TPVM revert state is invoked to rollback the TPVM upgrade failure.
XCO Deploy Peer and Rejoin	Success: TPVM Upgrade Workflow Finished Failure: TPVM Revert	Normal Upgrade Node Replacement	On active XCO node, re-deploying of XCO on the peer node for rejoin is invoked.
TPVM Upgrade Workflow Finished	N/A	Normal Upgrade Node Replacement	End state for the TPVM upgrade workflow.

Change TPVM Password from XCO

You can change the TPVM password from XCO.

Before You Begin

Before you upgrade TPVM 4.5.x to 4.6.x from XCO, upgrade SLX-OS current version to SLX-OS 20.5.1a or above.

For minimum supported SLX-OS version for TPVM deployment model, see [Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill](#) on page 19.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to change the TPVM password directly from XCO.



Note

To change the TPVM password from SLX, see "Procedure to change TPVM Password" in the [Extreme TPVM 4.6.0 Release Notes](#).

Procedure

1. On an active XCO or TPVM, change the password on standby TPVM.

For example, 10.20.48.161 is a standby node and 10.20.48.162 is an active TPVM node.

```
efa inventory device execute-cli --command "show running-config tpvm" --ip 10.20.48.161
efa inventory device execute-cli --command "tpvm TPVM, no trusted-peer" --config --ip 10.20.48.161
efa inventory device execute-cli --command "tpvm stop" --ip 10.20.48.161
efa inventory device execute-cli --command "tpvm TPVM, no password, password password" --config --ip 10.20.48.161
```

```
efa inventory device execute-cli --command "tpvm start" --ip 10.20.48.161
efa inventory device execute-cli --command "show running-config tpvm" --ip 10.20.48.161
```

2. Wait and check for the `efa status`.
3. Reboot the active TPVM (`sudo reboot`).
4. Wait for the `efa login` to work.

**Note**

For standby node, the `efa status` will not be up.

5. Change password on new standby TPVM.

```
efa inventory device execute-cli --command "show running-config tpvm" --ip 10.20.48.162
efa inventory device execute-cli --command "tpvm TPVM, no trusted-peer" --config --ip
10.20.48.162
efa inventory device execute-cli --command "tpvm stop" --ip 10.20.48.162
efa inventory device execute-cli --command "tpvm TPVM, no password, password password"
--config --ip 10.20.48.162
efa inventory device execute-cli --command "tpvm start" --ip 10.20.48.162
efa inventory device execute-cli --command "show running-config tpvm" --ip 10.20.48.162
```

6. Set trusted peer on any one or both the nodes.

```
efa inventory device execute-cli --command "tpvm TPVM, trusted-peer ip 10.20.55.182
password password" --config --ip 10.20.48.162
efa inventory device execute-cli --command "tpvm TPVM, trusted-peer ip 10.20.55.183
password password" --config --ip 10.20.48.161
```

TPVM Incremental Upgrade

The TPVM incremental upgrade allows you to upgrade active and standby TPVM nodes. It is applicable for multi-node and single-node deployment where XCO is running. It reduces the upgrade time (around 3 minutes) compared to the full upgrade.

Before You Begin

- Ensure that you are using EFA 3.0.0 and later.
- Ensure that the TPVM is running and the SLX version is 20.4.1 or later.

About This Task

XCO automatically determines whether the TPVM upgrade is an incremental upgrade or a full upgrade based on the TPVM image name. If the image name contains `inc_upg`, then the upgrade is an incremental upgrade.



Note

- You can perform the incremental upgrade on either one of the TPVMs (active or standby) or on both the TPVMs at the same time.
- The **`efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show`** command displays the failed state in case of upgrade failures.

The **`efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show`** command displays the TPVM information including version, IP address, device IP, TPVM hostname, and SLX version.

- The TPVM upgrade can be restarted in case of XCO restart or inventory service restart.
- The Detailed Status of TPVM upgrade shows whether a reboot is required for an incremental upgrade. If the output of an incremental upgrade shows that reboot is required for both active and standby nodes, ensure that you reboot the standby TPVM first, and then the active TPVM.
- When the `--auto-reboot` flag is not specified during a TPVM incremental upgrade, and a reboot is required post-upgrade, the **`tpvm upgrade show`** command displays the status "Reboot Required for TPVM Instance". Because the upgrade workflow is considered complete at this point, this status persists even after a manual reboot of the TPVM instance and is not automatically cleared.

Procedure

1. Run the **`efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade execute`** command.

The command fetches either the active TPVM IP address or the standby TPVM IP address or both for a TPVM incremental upgrade. XCO does not allow more than one instance of TPVM incremental upgrade per device.

```
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade execute --ip 10.20.48.162 --firmware-
host 10.31.2.101 \ > --tpvm-image /buildsjc/sre_fusion/Nightly/tpvm/tpvm4.5.6/
tpvm4.5.6_221103_2338/dist/ SWBD2900/tpvm_inc_upg-4.5.6-0.amd64.deb
```

2. Run the **`efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show`** command.

The command shows the device status for a TPVM upgrade operation.

```
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show
```

The following are the output examples of a TPVM upgrade show command:

- TPVM Upgrade show with one TPVM IP address

```
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show --ip 10.24.80.58
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| IP Address | Host Name | Model
```

```

| Chassis Name | ASN | Role | Current TPVM Version | Target TPVM Version
| Update State | Status | Detailed Status | Start
Time | Last Update Time | Failed State |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10.24.80.58 | SLX | 4001
| BR-SLX9640 | 4200000000 | Leaf | 4.5.0 | 4.5.0
| Completed | TPVM Upgrade Workflow Completed | None | 2022-05-19
08:31:11 -0700 PDT | 2022-05-19 08:33:52 -0700 PDT | TPVM Config Validation Failed |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

Failed State: Shows the last failed state, if upgrade fails. On a successful run, this is a null string.

- TPVM Upgrade show with two TPVM IP addresses

```

efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show --ip 10.24.80.58,10.24.80.56
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| IP Address | Host Name |
Model | Chassis Name | ASN | Role | Current TPVM Version
| Target TPVM Version | Update State | Status | Detailed Status
| Start Time | Last Update Time | Failed State |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10.24.80.58 | SLX | 4001
| BR-SLX9640 | 4200000000 | Leaf | 4.5.0
| | In Progress | Device Validation Started | None
| 2022-05-26 13:41:14 -0700 PDT | 2022-05-26 13:41:19 -0700 PDT |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10.24.80.56 | SLX |
4001 | BR-SLX9640 | 4200000000 | Leaf | 4.5.0
| | In Progress | Device Validation Started | None
| 2022-05-26 13:41:14 -0700 PDT | 2022-05-26 13:41:18 -0700 PDT |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

- TPVM Upgrade show with two TPVM IP addresses and image path

```

efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show --ip 10.24.80.58,10.24.80.56 --firmware-host
10.31.80.101 --tpvm-image <image_path>
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| IP Address | Host Name |
Model | Chassis Name | ASN | Role | Current TPVM Version
| Target TPVM Version | Update State | Status | Detailed Status
| Start Time | Last Update Time | Failed State |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

```

+-----+
| 10.24.80.58 | SLX | 4001
| BR-SLX9640 | 4200000000 | Leaf | 4.5.0
| | In Progress | Device Validation Started | None
| 2022-05-26 13:41:14 -0700 PDT | 2022-05-26 13:41:19 -0700 PDT |
+-----+
+-----+
+-----+
+-----+
| 10.24.80.56 | SLX |
4001 | BR-SLX9640 | 4200000000 | Leaf | 4.5.0
| | In Progress | Device Validation Started | None
| 2022-05-26 13:41:14 -0700 PDT | 2022-05-26 13:41:18 -0700 PDT |
+-----+
+-----+
+-----+
+-----+

```

- TPVM Upgrade show with execution ID

```

efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show --execution-id 670cb89e-d8d1-4213-
ac97-20403458627f
+-----+
+-----+
+-----+
| IP Address | Host | Model | Chassis
| ASN | Role | Current TPVM | Target TPVM |
Update | Status | Detailed | Start Time | Last Update Time | Failed |
| Name | Name | | | |
| Version | Version |
State | Status | State |
+-----+
+-----+
+-----+
| 10.24.80.58 | SLX | 4001 | BR-
SLX9640 | 4200000000 | Leaf | 4.5.0
| In | TPVM Upgrade | None | 2022-05-26 | 2022-05-26 |
| | | | | |
| | | | Progress | Started
| | 13:41:14 -0700 PDT | 13:41:58 -0700 PDT | |
+-----+
+-----+
+-----+
| 10.24.80.56 | SLX | 4001 | BR-
SLX9640 | 4200000000 | Leaf | 4.5.0
| In | TPVM Upgrade | None | 2022-05-26 | 2022-05-26 |
| | | | | |
| | | | Progress | Started
| | 13:41:14 -0700 PDT | 13:41:58 -0700 PDT | |
+-----+
+-----+
+-----+
TPVM Upgrade Show Details
--- Time Elapsed: 124.961824ms ---

```

- TPVM Upgrade show with reboot required information

```

(efa:extreme)extreme@node180:~$ efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show --ip
10.24.80.56,10.24.80.58
+-----+
+-----+
+-----+
| IP Address | Host | Model | Chassis |
ASN | Role | Current TPVM | Target TPVM | Update | Status
| Detailed Status | Failed | Upgrade | Start Time | Last Update Time |
| Name | Name | | | |

```

```

| Version      | Version      | State      |
|              |              | State     | Type      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10.24.80.56 | SLX | 4001 | BR-SLX9640 | 4200000000 |
Leaf | 4.5.2 | 4.5.2 | | Completed | TPVM Upgrade
| Reboot Required | | Incremental | 2022-07-28 | 2022-07-28 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | Workflow Completed |
for TPVM Instance | | Upgrade | 16:19:46 -0700 PDT | 16:25:34 -0700 PDT |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10.24.80.58 | SLX | 4001 | BR-SLX9640 |
4200000000 | Leaf | 4.5.2 | | 4.5.2 | Completed | TPVM Upgrade
| None | | | Incremental | 2022-07-28 | 2022-07-28 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | Workflow Completed |
| | Upgrade | 16:19:46 -0700 PDT | 16:26:24 -0700 PDT |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
TPVM Upgrade Show Details
--- Time Elapsed: 156.8739ms ---
(efa:extreme)extreme@node180:~$

```

3. Run the **efa inventory device tpvm list** command.

The command shows the information, such as TPVM IP address, SLX IP address, TPVM hostname, TPVM version, and SLX firmware version.

```

efa inventory device tpvm list
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Device IP | TPVM IP      | TPVM      | SLX Firmware Version | TPVM |
| Address   | Address      | Hostname  |                       | Veron|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10.24.80.56 | 10.24.80.180 | node180 | 20.4.2slxos20.4.2_220614_1000 | 4.5.0 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10.24.80.58 | 10.24.80.181 | node181 | 20.4.1 | 4.5.0 | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

TPVM Incremental Upgrade using Auto-Reboot

TPVM incremental upgrade on a multi-node TPVM in XCO 3.2.0 and later removes the need of manual reboot of TPVM nodes.

About This Task

TPVM incremental upgrade on a multi-node TPVM in EFA 3.1.0 or earlier requires manual reboot of standby and active TPVM nodes.

XCO 3.2.0 and later provides an auto-reboot option in the incremental upgrade command. The upgrade process reboots the standby TPVM first (if required) and waits till the standby TPVM comes up. After the standby TPVM is up and running, the upgrade process reboots the active TPVM (if required). Use the **efa status** command to verify the active and standby TPVM node status.

If the auto-reboot feature reboots the active TPVM, ensure that you run the show command on the active TPVM to check the upgrade status. Use the show command in the following two cases:

- Using the IP addresses of the devices.
- Using execution ID: You must store the upgrade status information. If the active TPVM reboots, use this information on the new active TPVM.

Procedure

Run the following TPVM upgrade command:

```
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade execute --ip <deviceips> --firmware-host <firmwarehost>
--tpvm-image <tpvm_image> --auto-reboot
```

Example

The following examples show the TPVM upgrade configuration with the auto-reboot option:

```
$ efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade execute --ip 1.1.1.1,1.1.1.2 --firmware-host 2.2.2.2
--tpvm-image /buildsjc/sre_fusion/Nightly/tpvm/ci_tpvm/tpvm_inc_upg-4.5.5-5.amd64.deb --
auto-reboot
```

TPVM Upgrade Execute [success]
Monitor TPVM upgrade execution progress using:

```
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show --ip 1.1.1.1,1.1.1.2
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show --execution-id
aac8b30e-6911-4bea-8f67-986bd40528a9
```

Please do not execute other commands on the device until process is completed

```
$ efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show --ip 1.1.1.1,1.1.1.2
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
|IP      |Host|Model|Chassis | ASN      |Role |Current TPVM|Target TPVM|Update |
|Status  |Detailed Status |Failed|Upgrade  | Start Time | Last Update Time |
|Address|Name| Name | | | |Version |
|Version |State | | | | |State
|Type    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
|1.1.1.1|SLX |4001 |BR      |4200000000 |Leaf |4.5.5      | |In      |TPVM
Upgrade |None | | | |Incremental|2022-12-10 | 2022-12-10 |
| | | | -SLX9640| | | |
| | |Progress|Started | | |
|Upgrade |19:36:05 -0800 PST| 19:39:26 -0800 PST|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
|1.1.1.2|SLX |4001 |BR      |4200000000 |Leaf |4.5.5      |4.5.5 |In      |Reboot
Required|Waiting for TPVM | |Incremental|2022-12-10 | 2022-12-10 |
| | | | -SLX9640| | | | |Progress|on TPVM
Instance|Instance to come up| |Upgrade |19:36:05 -0800 PST| 19:40:31 -0800 PST|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
+-----+
+-----+
```

Replace a Node in a Multi-node TPVM Deployment

You can use the upgrade process to replace a faulty node in a multi-node TPVM deployment.

Before You Begin

- Ensure that the cluster with faulty node is running EFA 2.5.5 or later.
- Ensure that you have completed the high-availability prerequisites described in [TPVM High-Availability Requirements](#) on page 34.
- Ensure that XCO is not deployed on the replacement node.

About This Task

During node replacement process, the faulty node is decommissioned, the replacement node is provisioned, and the active node is reconfigured to form a cluster.

Perform this procedure on the active node where XCO is installed.

Procedure

1. Enter SLX Linux mode and copy the XCO tar file to the SLX device.

```
device# start-shell
scp <username>@<hostip>:<buildpath>/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz
```

2. Deploy XCO on TPVM from the SLX shell.

```
device# efa deploy
Starting "efa deploy", DO NOT hit CTRL+C
Step 1: Checking if TPVM is deployed ...
Step 2: Get IP Addressed assigned to TPVM to deploy EFA
IP Address of the TPVM 10.x.x.x
Step 3: Checking for EFA packages in /efaboot directory
Step 4: Deploying EFA package efa-3.x.x.tar.gz on 10.x.x.x
```

The XCO Installer begins in a series of dialogs.

3. When prompted, select **Multi Node Build Upgrade with Node Replacement** and **OK**.



Tip

Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.

4. When prompted, enter the IP address or host name of the replacement peer node depending on the IP stack selected. Select **OK**.

As the node replacement proceeds, messages display showing the replacement progress.

5. Verify the status of XCO after the node replacement.

```
device# sudo efactl status
```



Note

To recover the SLX configuration, see the "Replace a Faulty Device" topic in the [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator CLI Administration Guide, 4.0.2](#).

Maintain TPVM Versions After a Rollback in a Multi-Node Deployment

Both nodes in a multi-node deployment must have the same version of TPVM after an upgrade.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to address a scenario in which TPVM2 (on SLX2) was upgraded, but TPVM1 (on SLX1) was rolled back to a previous version because of an upgrade failure. To maintain the same version of TPVM on both nodes, you must roll back TPVM2.

In this procedure, SLX1 and TPVM1 refer to the standby XCO node. SLX2 and TPVM2 refer to the active XCO node. You can use incremental debian package for the rollback from TPVM version 4.5.10 to 4.5.9.

Procedure

1. From the SLX-OS command line on SLX2, stop and start TPVM to force a failover.

```
device# tpvm stop
device# tpvm start
```

2. When XCO synchronizes after the failover, run the following commands from TPVM to ensure that both nodes are in proper state:
 - a. Run **efa status** to verify that both nodes are up.
 - b. Run **efact1 status** to verify that all pods on the active node are in Running state.
 - c. Run **efact1 db-status** to verify that the MariaDB is active (running).
3. From the XCO command line on TPVM1 (the active XCO), upgrade TPVM.

```
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade execute --ip <slx-hosting-stby-efa>
--firmware-host <firmware-host-ip> --tpvm-image <image-path-on-host>
```

4. From the XCO command line, verify the TPVM upgrade process.

```
efa inventory device tpvm-upgrade show --ip <SLX2-IP>
```

5. If the upgrade process (step 3) fails, take the following steps:
 - a. Delete the TPVM on both SLX devices.

```
device# tpvm uninstall force
```

In the sample scenario, you are deleting version 4.2.5 from the upgraded device and deleting version 4.2.4 from the device on which the TPVM was rolled back.

- b. Install the earlier version of the TPVM on both devices.

In the sample scenario, you are installing version 4.2.4 on both devices, so that both devices have the same version of TPVM.

- c. Install XCO on the TPVM.

For more information, see [Install XCO on TPVM in a Multi-Node Deployment](#) on page 53 .

Rollback XCO

Initiate a rollback when there is a deployment failure.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to rollback a deployment failure.

Procedure

1. Unwind the partial installation or undeploy the failed XCO instance.

```
no efa deploy
```

2. Copy the XCO instance.

```
efa deploy
```

3. Use system backups available in the `/apps/efa_logs/backup/` directory or copy the required backup files to the `/apps/efa_logs/backup/` directory.

```
$ scp root@10.20.48.170:/home/user/EFA-4.0.2-GA-2023-08-20T07-08-43.921.tar /apps/
efa_logs/backup/
The authenticity of host '10.20.48.170 (10.20.48.170)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:rQYa5NjeFWtLvCCUzjELs+9jd/6E+hBeEeHIYdFBs2I.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.20.48.170' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
root@10.20.48.170's password:
EFA-4.0.2-GA-2023-08-20T07-08-43.921.tar                                100%
732KB  18.6MB/s   00:00
```

4. Log in to the XCO system as an Extreme user.
5. Restore the XCO configuration.

```
efa system restore --backup-tar <file_name>
```

6. Post XCO rollback, to verify whether there are any devices in the `cfg refresh error` state, run the following command:

```
efa fabric show
```

- To remove the devices from the `cfg refresh error` state, run the following command:

```
efa inventory device update --ip <device_ip>
```

Uninstall XCO on TPVM in a Single-Node and Multi-Node Deployment

When XCO is uninstalled, XCO services are stopped, and the database and directories are removed.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to uninstall XCO on TPVM in a single-node and multi-node deployment.

Procedure

1. (On a single-node deployment) From the SLX device console, run the following command to uninstall XCO:

```
device# no efa deploy
```

- a. When prompted to continue, enter `y`.

As the uninstallation proceeds, messages display showing the uninstallation progress.

2. (On a multi-node deployment) Stop and then start the TPVM to ensure there are no DNS resolution issues.

```
device# tpvm stop
device# tpvm start
```



Note

- a. For a fresh deployment of XCO 3.2.x, 3.3.x or 3.4.x, uninstall any multi-node deployments of XCO 3.1 or earlier.
- b. After the uninstallation, run the `sudo rm -rf /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf` command on both XCO nodes.

Running the `sudo rm -rf /etc/keepalived/keepalived.conf` command cleans up the keepalived file with the old configuration and does not conflict with same file from new installations.

3. (On a multi-node deployment) On the node where XCO is installed, run the following command to uninstall XCO:

```
device# no efa deploy
```

- a. When prompted, select **Remove the current XCO Stack**.

As the uninstallation proceeds, messages display showing the uninstallation progress.

Flexible XCO Deployment for TPVM

Flexible XCO deployment on TPVM removes the need of providing various setup parameters in an interactive mode.



Note

- Ensure that you have valid XCO packages and TPVM installations stored in the correct path.
- Ensure that the SLX CLI versions are correct
- If you have changed a deployment parameter in the EFA 3.1.0 or above, but you have not updated the SLX 20.4.2 or above to reflect the XCO changes, the parameter change does not appear in deployment. Use the non-interactive parameters with the XCO deployment commands.
- When TPVM or XCO deployment is in progress, do not reboot or toggle management ports on the target devices. Avoid using CTRL+C on the installer window.
- As a best practice, do not use the IPv6 address that is converted from IPv4 address. For example, do not use the IPv6 address `::ffff:a14:f663` which is converted from the IPv4 address.

SLX CLI

Use the commands directly on SLX command line to specify the parameters for TPVM deployment in a single command without responding to prompts.

For example,

```
efa deploy non-interactive single-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz ...
```

XCO Deployment

Use of the graphical interface is the default procedure for deploying XCO. If you do not want to use graphical interface, use the optional parameters to deploy XCO.

The following table describes the minimal required commands to start the XCO deployment:

Deployment type	Commands
Single-node install or upgrade	efa deploy non-interactive single-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz
Multi-node install or upgrade	efa deploy non-interactive multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz peer-node 10.20.246.102 vip4 10.20.246.103
Multi-node upgrade with replacement	efa deploy non-interactive multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz replacement-ip 10.200.246.155

Listing XCO Packages

XCO packages are stored in the `/efaboot` directory on an SLX device.

Ensure that you have a package name for single-node and multi-node installations. Use the `show efa packages` command to show the available packages.

Input Parameters on Single-Node Install or Upgrade

This topic describes the input parameters for a single-node XCO deployment.



Note

The deployment parameters, such as `-m` or `-f` is replaced with `?`.

Minimum Required Commands

The following is the minimum required command for a single-node XCO deployment:

```
efa deploy non-interactive single-node package <package-name>
```

The following example deploys XCO on a single-node in a non-interactive mode:

```
efa deploy non-interactive single-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz
```

Management IP Networks

Use the **management-ip** command if you need additional management IP networks.

```
efa deploy non-interactive single-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz management-ip
sub-interface-name sub200 sub-vlan-id 200 external-subnet 10.20.246.99/20
```

Do not use the **management-ip** command if it is not required. XCO supports only adding a single sub-interface.

When deploying a management IP, the **sub-interface-name** command requires a name of the sub-interface. The VLAN ID **sub-vlan-id**, and the external subnet address **external-subnet** are in CIDR format.

Input Parameters on Multi-Node Install or Upgrade

This topic describes the input parameters for a multi-node XCO deployment.

Deployment Type

Specify the deployment type using the **multi-node** command after the deployment. For installation, use the **peer-node** command followed by the peer node IP address.

Use **vip4** command followed by a virtual IP address to provide a virtual IPv4 address for the installation.

```
efa deploy non-interactive multi-node package <package-name> peer-node <peer node ip>
vip4 <virtual ip-address>
```

For example,

```
efa deploy non-interactive multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz peer-node
10.20.246.102 vip4 10.20.246.103
```

Virtual IPv6

Use the **vip6** command followed by a virtual IP address to provide a virtual IPv6 address for the installation.

As a best practice, do not use the virtual IPv6 address that is converted from IPv4 address.

The following example shows the vip6 attributes in an XCO multi-node deployment in a non-interactive mode:

```
efa deploy non-interactive multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz peer-node
10.20.246.102 vip4 10.20.246.103 vip6 fd00::56:45
```

Management IP Networks

Use the **management-ip** command if you need additional management IP networks. Do not use the command if it is not required. XCO supports adding only a single sub-interface.

```
efa deploy non-interactive multi-node package peer-node <peer ip> vip4 <virtual ip>
management-ip sub-interface-name <sub interface name> sub-vlan-id <sub vlan id> external-
subnet <virtual ip with subnet> external-v6-subnet <virtual ip with ipv6 subnet>
```

When deploying a management IP, the **sub-interface-name** command requires a name of the sub-interface. Ensure that the VLAN ID **sub-vlan-id** and the external subnet address **external-subnet** must be in the CIDR format.

The following example shows the management IP attributes for a single-node XCO deployment in non-interactive mode:

```
efa deploy non-interactive single-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.2-410.tar.gz management-
ip sub-interface-name sub200 sub-vlan-id 200 external-subnet 10.10.10.1/24 external-v6-
subnet 2001::1/64
```

Build Upgrade and Replacement

In a TPVM deployment, the following options are available for a multi-node build upgrade and replacement:

- With node replacement: Use the **replacement-ip** command followed by the replacement peer node IP address.
- Without node replacement: No action is needed as the default is to deploy with no node replacement.

The following example shows multi-node build upgrade with node replacement in a non-interactive mode:

```
efa deploy non-interactive multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz replacement-ip
10.200.246.155
```

Single CLI for HA Ping-target Parameter

Ensure that XCO is connected to a gateway during installation. If the gateway connectivity fails, the installation will fail.

When you use the standard VRRP to obtain a gateway address, the XCO installation fails.

The `ping-target` parameter in single CLI pings from both the nodes to the `ping-target` IP addresses. If the `ping-target` is not reachable from any of the nodes, the installation or upgrade fails.

You can provide a maximum of two IP addresses as input to `ping-target`. The IP addresses can be IPv4 or IPv6.

If you have installed XCO with `ping-target`, but you have not given the `ping-target` argument during upgrade, it will retain old values of `ping-target` and pings to the old `ping-target` IP addresses. If you do not want to ping to the old `ping-target` IP addresses, provide the “clear” option to `ping-target` to clear the old values and ping the default gateway.

If you have installed XCO without `ping-target`, it will ping the `default-gateway`. If you have given the `ping-target` argument during upgrade, it will ping the new `ping-target` IP addresses, otherwise it will ping the `default-gateway`.

Single CLI Commands

The following table provides a list of single CLI command supported on SLX:

With or without sub-interface	Commands
Without sub-interface	<code>#efa deploy non-interactive multi-node package <packagename> peer-node <ipaddress> vip4 <ip-address> ping-target <clear <ip address1>,[ip address2]></code>
With sub-interface	<code>efa deploy non-interactive multi-node package <packagename> peer-node <ipaddress> vip4 <ip-address> ping-target <ip address>,[ip address2] management-ip sub-interface-name <sub-intf-name> sub-vlan-id <vlanid> external-subnet <ip-address> external-v6-subnet <virtual ip with ipv6 subnet></code> Note: The <code>external-v6-subnet</code> parameter is not mandatory.

XCO Installer Improvements for TPVM-Based Deployment

When you fresh install or upgrade XCO on a TPVM, the following services are disabled by default. REST API calls made to these services return failure.

The updated installer optimizes the TPVM installation to disable the microservices by default from the TPVM.

Using the XCO CLI, you can enable or disable the following microservices:

- Hyper-V (Microsoft SCVMM)
- vCenter (VMware)

**Note**

By default, Hyper-V and vCenter services are enabled on Server-based installations.

All the services will be enabled if you install XCO in server mode.

Related Links

[Upgrades and Service State](#) on page 87

[Enable or Disable Services](#) on page 87

Upgrades and Service State

Services that are disabled prior to upgrade remain disabled after the upgrade. However, the software images for the services get upgraded so that if a disabled service is enabled, it will be consistent with the rest of the XCO installation.

When you disable a service, the corresponding process also gets stopped. When you re-enable a service, the process gets started. The behavior of a microservice post-enablement is determined by what happens when the process starts.

Enable or Disable Services

You can enable or disable the following services for TPVM or Server-based deployments in XCO:

- scvmm (Microsoft HyperV SCVMM)
- vcenter (VMware vCenter)
- notification (NotificationService)
- snmp (SNMP service)

```
efa system service
Microservice-specific commands
```

Usage:

```
efa system service [command]
```

Available Commands:

```
enable      Enable and start a service
disable     Disable and stop a service
```

```
Use "efa system service [command] --help" for more information about a command.
```

The following examples show how to enable or disable a service:

```
efa system service enable -name=vcenter
(efa:extreme)extreme@tpvm:~$ efa system service enable --name=foo
Error : Please provide a valid service name: notification, scvmm, snmp, and vcenter
efa system service disable --name vcenter
```

No Graphics Mode

Use the **efa deploy nographics** command if you do not want to view the graphic progress bar during installation process.

The **efa deploy nographics** command does not display any graphic progress bar. The SLX will only display text about what is getting installed. When you use the "nographics" option, the system prompts you for all the required inputs.

You can also continue using the existing **efa deploy --graphics no** command.



Note

You cannot use the **efa deploy nographics** and **efa deploy --graphics no** commands together.

XCO Deployment with Rollback

Ensure that the XCO tar is available on the `/efaboot` partition of the SLX device.

Choose from the following options to deploy XCO with rollback:

1. Deploy XCO with rollback on an SLX TPVM in a single-node deployment without `slx-peer` parameters.

```
efa deploy --nographics with-rollback
```

2. Deploy XCO with rollback on an SLX TPVM in a multi-node deployment with `slx-peer` parameters.

```
efa deploy nographics with-rollback slx-peer-ip 10.20.246.2 slx-peer-user admin
slxpeer-
password pass
```

3. Deploy XCO with rollback on an SLX TPVM in a single-node deployment.

```
efa deploy non-interactive with-rollback single-node package /efaboot/
efa-4.0.2.tar.gz ...
```

4. Deploy XCO with rollback on an SLX TPVM in a multi-node deployment.

```
efa deploy non-interactive with-rollback slx-peer-ip 10.20.246.2 slx-peer-user admin
slx-peer-password pass multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.2.tar.gz ...
```

Rollback the XCO Upgrade

Rollback the XCO upgrade when there is a upgrade failure. After the rollback, XCO operates in the previous state by canceling the upgrade.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to rollback the XCO upgrade.



Note

- Ensure that the minimum EFA version is 3.1.0 and above and the minimum SLX version is 20.4.2 and above.
- Ensure that the minimum available disk space is 2 GB on each SLX TPVM partition. Log in to SLX as a root user and run the following command:

```
[root@SLX-1]# df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/root        16G   4.6G   11G   32% /
```

Procedure

Deploy XCO with rollback.

```
efa deploy nographics with-rollback slx-peer-ip <ip-address> slx-peer-user <user name>
slx-peer-password <password>
```

When you use the rollback option, the following parameters are required:

- `slx-peer-ip` - SLX IP, which hosts peer TPVM
- `slx-peer-user` - SLX user, which hosts peer TPVM
- `slx-peer-password` - SLX password, which hosts peer TPVM

Example

The following is an example of a deployment with rollback option:

```
efa deploy nographics with-rollback slx-peer-ip 10.20.54.62 slx-peer-user admin slx-peer-
password password

Step 1: Get IP Address assigned to TPVM to deploy EFA 10.20.63.128.
Step 2: Checking for EFA packages in /efaboot directory
1. /efaboot/efa-4.0.2-32.tar.gz
2. /efaboot/efa-4.0.2-31.tar.gz
Enter option: 1
*****
*                               ! ! ! WARNING ! ! !                               *
*   Proceeding with Extreme Fabric Automation deployment                           *
*   1. Do not reboot device(s) or TPVM(s)                                       *
*   2. Do not toggle management port on device(s) or TPVM(s)                   *
*   3. Avoid CTRL+C on the installer window                                       *
*****
Ensuring TPVM 10.20.63.129 is deployed on remote SLX 10.20.54.62... done.
Ensuring EFA supports this rollback procedure... done.
Putting EFA into quiescent state..... done.
Stopping database on standby TPVM.... done.
Stopping database on active TPVM.... done.
Taking snapshot of active TPVM... done.
Taking snapshot of standby TPVM... done.
Starting database on active TPVM..... done.
Starting database on standby TPVM.... done.
Waiting for EFA to start..... done.
Completed EFA install preparation.
```

```

Copying EFA package efa-4.0.2-32.tar.gz to TPVM 10.20.63.128... done.
Extracting EFA package efa-4.0.2-32.tar.gz on TPVM 10.20.63.128... done.
Starting EFA installer.
Step 3: Checking for EFA Stack...
Previous Stack found
Are you sure you want to re-deploy EFA? (yes/no)
no
Do you wish to restart the install? (yes/no)
no
Preserving EFA supportsave... done.
Powering off standby TPVM... done.
Powering off active TPVM... done.
Reverting to saved EFA state on active... done.
Waiting for TPVM to boot on active..... done.
Reverting to saved EFA state on standby... done.
Copying EFA supportsave back to TPVM... done.
Waiting for EFA to start..... done.
Completed EFA revert procedure.
EFA revert succeeded.
EFA deployment discontinued or failed.
Spinel#

```

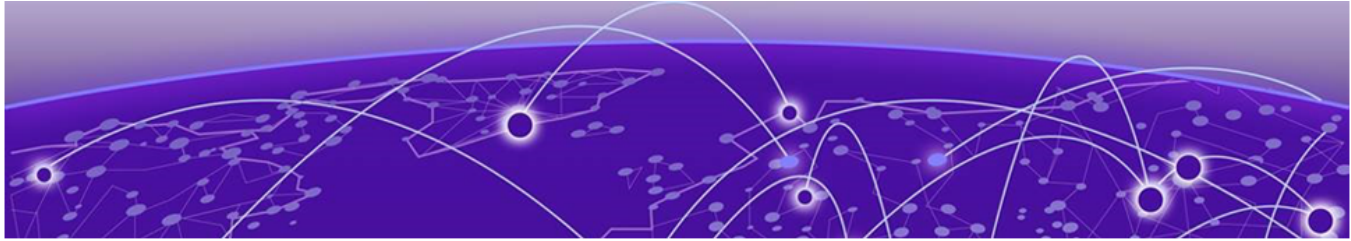
The following is an example of an upgrade failure with rollback option:

```

Spinel# efa deploy non-interactive with-rollback slx-peer-ip 10.20.54.62 slx-peer-user
admin slx-peer-password password multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.2-32.tar.gz
Initializing...
*****
*                               ! ! ! WARNING ! ! !                               *
*   Proceeding with Extreme Fabric Automation deployment                           *
*       1. Do not reboot device(s) or TPVM(s)                                    *
*       2. Do not toggle management port on device(s) or TPVM(s)                  *
*       3. Avoid CTRL+C on the installer window                                    *
*****
Ensuring TPVM 10.20.63.129 is deployed on remote SLX 10.20.54.62... done.
Ensuring EFA supports this rollback procedure... done.
Putting EFA into quiescent state..... done.
Stopping database on standby TPVM.... done.
Stopping database on active TPVM.... done.
Taking snapshot of active TPVM... done.
Taking snapshot of standby TPVM... done.
Starting database on active TPVM..... done.
Starting database on standby TPVM.... done.
Waiting for EFA to start..... done.
Completed EFA install preparation.
Copying EFA package efa-4.0.2-32.tar.gz to TPVM 10.20.63.128... done.
Extracting EFA package efa-4.0.2-32.tar.gz on TPVM 10.20.63.128... done.
Starting EFA installer.
Checking for EFA Stack...
Deployment mode is upgrade
Verifying connectivity to 10.20.63.129...
You have entered:
- to redeploy EFA at version 4.0.2 build 32
- with peer 10.20.63.129
- and VIP 10.20.63.127
- with additional HA health ping check IP(s) 10.20.54.63,10.20.54.64
Making backup
Removing legacy EFA installation
Stopping EFA services
Undeploying EFA application...
Undeploying ecosystem services
Undeploying core services
Removed current application deployment successfully.
Removing EFA container images

```

```
Removing container images on 10.20.63.128 10.20.63.129...
Removing EFA OS services
Removing k3s container orchestration
Removing database
Removing cluster filesystem
Removing keepalived for cluster virtual IP
Removing database sync tools
Removing EFA services and utilities
Proceeding with new EFA installation
Verifying system requirements
Verifying system requirements on all nodes
Ensuring networking components are ready
Installing software dependencies
Started installing helm
Installing database migrate client
Installing glusterfs filesystem software
Installing glusterfs 7.2...
GlusterFS Installation Success
Creating clustered filesystem
Configuring glusterfs volumes
Mounting efa volumes for replication to start
Mounting gluster units
Done with mounting of glusterfs efa volumes on nodes
Completed configuring glusterfs
Setting up EFA database
Installing and configuring mariadb server for HA...
Installing perl dependency for database use
Installing database client
Installing database server
Installing mariadb 10.4 server...
MariaDB 10.4 Installation Success
Configuring database server
Failed.
Failed.
Please wait while supportsave runs...
Supportsave complete - /apps/efa_logs/efa_2023-08-26T11-26-40.185.logs.zip
46.016172224s
Preserving EFA supportsave... done.
Powering off standby TPVM... done.
Powering off active TPVM... done.
Reverting to saved EFA state on active... done.
Waiting for TPVM to boot on active..... done.
Reverting to saved EFA state on standby... done.
Copying EFA supportsave back to TPVM... done.
Waiting for EFA to start..... done.
Completed EFA revert procedure.
EFA revert succeeded.
EFA deployment discontinued or failed.
Spine1#
```



Server Deployments

[Server Requirements](#) on page 92

[Single-Node Deployment](#) on page 96

[High-Availability Multi-Node Deployment](#) on page 115

[Upgrade Ubuntu on the XCO Host - Single Node or Multi Node](#) on page 127

[Migrate XCO from a Single-Node to a Multi-Node Deployment using Interactive Mode](#) on page 129

[Migrate XCO from a Single-Node to a Multi-Node Deployment using Single CLI](#) on page 131

[Replace a Node in a Multi-node Deployment using Interactive Mode](#) on page 133

[Uninstall XCO in a Single-Node or Multi-Node Deployment](#) on page 135

Learn about the procedure of an XCO deployment on Server.

Server Requirements

You can install XCO on an Ubuntu Server with appropriate resources for managing IP fabric devices. Each management application will have an OVA appliance.

The XCO installation supports CLI and a Web UI.

Server and VM Requirements

The following table describes the general hardware requirements for Server deployments:

Table 10: General Hardware Requirements

Hardware Requirements
OS: Ubuntu 20.04 or 22.04 LTS Server (AMD64)
CPU: 16 cores

Table 10: General Hardware Requirements (continued)

Hardware Requirements
Storage: 200GB
RAM: 32GB

**Note**

Check whether `/usr/local/bin` is added in the following secure path:

Defaults

```
secure_path="/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/snap/bin"
```

If not, add `/usr/local/bin` and then redeploy.

Server and VM Deployment Models

The following tables provide software and hardware matrix for IP fabric and SLX-OS for Server deployments.

Table 11: IP Fabric Topology and SLX-OS Release Matrix

Device	SLX-OS/OS ONE Release	Leaf	Spine	Super Spine	Border Leaf	Small DC Fabric
SLX 9150	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	Yes	-	-	-	Yes
SLX 9250	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
SLX 9540	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	Yes	-	-	Yes	-
SLX 9640	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	-	-	-	Yes	-
SLX 9740	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extreme 8720	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extreme 8520	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes

Table 11: IP Fabric Topology and SLX-OS Release Matrix (continued)

Device	SLX-OS/OS ONE Release	Leaf	Spine	Super Spine	Border Leaf	Small DC Fabric
Extreme 8820	SLX-OS 20.6.x, 20.7.x, and 20.8.x	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Extreme 8730	OS ONE 22.2.0.0, OS ONE 22.2.1.0, and OS ONE 22.2.2.0	-	-	-	-	Yes (2 Nodes)

High-Availability Requirements

Learn about the high availability requirements for Server deployments.

OS Version

Ensure that all nodes in a high-availability cluster have the same version of the operating system. For more information about supported operating systems, see [Server and VM Requirements](#) on page 92.

NTP

The XCO installer allows a maximum drift of 10 seconds across nodes. If the difference is more than 10 seconds, the installer prompts you to synchronize the clocks.

DNS

Ensure that the DNS servers listed in the `/etc/resolv.conf` file can resolve to the addresses of all the nodes. For example, `dig <node_hostname> +short` must resolve to the exact IP addresses assigned to the host.

IP Addressing

Ensure that you have configured both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses on the XCO management Interfaces. Adding an IPv6 address is optional, but an IPv4 address is mandatory.

Additional IP Addresses

High availability (HA) deployments require an extra IP address to be used as a virtual IP address for a cluster. Ensure that this extra IP address is an unallocated IP address in the same subnet. Use the virtual IP address to manage the XCO cluster in the HA deployment, and to maintain the HA using VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol).

The following is an example of virtual IP address of a cluster:

- Cluster Virtual IP: 10.0.1.10/24
- Node A: 10.0.1.11/24
- Node B: 10.0.1.12/24

Configure Passwordless SSH

You can configure passwordless SSH for both the nodes in XCO.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to configure the passwordless SSH between the root users of both nodes prior to installation.

Procedure

1. Run the **ssh-keygen** and **ssh-copy-id** commands on each node to configure the SSH passwordless login. For example, SSH or console into the nodes as an admin user, then run the following commands:

```
sudo sed -i "s/#PermitRootLogin\ prohibit-password/PermitRootLogin\ prohibit-
password/g" /etc/ssh/sshd_config
sudo mkdir -p /root/.ssh
sudo ssh-keygen -b 4096 -t rsa -q -N '' -f /root/.ssh/id_rsa
sudo cat /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

2. On Node1, paste the contents of the .pub file from Node2 into /root/.ssh/authorized_keys directory. On Node2, paste the contents of the .pub file from Node1 into /root/.ssh/authorized_keys directory.
3. Verify that the root from each node can SSH to the root of the other node with no password prompt.
4. Run the following script and pass the IP address of Node1 and Node2 as separate arguments:

You will be prompted for the password of each node after it bootstraps.



Note

Modify the script to suit your requirements.

```
#!/bin/bash
# Change this to the reference the appropriate local host public key for non-TPVM
Linux.
MY_PUB_KEY=`-i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`
NODE1_IP="$1"
NODE2_IP="$2"
NODE_USER="extreme"
SSH_OPTION="-o StrictHostKeyChecking=no"
echo "Setting up passwordless ssh login from this host to nodes..."
ssh-copy-id $MY_PUB_KEY $SSH_OPTION $NODE_USER@$NODE1_IP
ssh-copy-id $MY_PUB_KEY $SSH_OPTION $NODE_USER@$NODE2_IP
echo "Generating ssh keypairs for root on nodes..."
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $NODE_USER@$NODE1_IP "sudo mkdir -p /root/.ssh"
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $NODE_USER@$NODE2_IP "sudo mkdir -p /root/.ssh"
# Please note that you can change the key type, bits, and filename here, but the -N ''
should be left alone.
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $NODE_USER@$NODE1_IP "sudo ssh-keygen -b 4096 -t rsa
-q -N '' -f /root/.ssh/id_rsa"
```

```
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $NODE_USER@$NODE2_IP "sudo ssh-keygen -b 4096 -t rsa
-q -N '' -f /root/.ssh/id_rsa"
echo "Setting up passwordless ssh login between nodes..."
NODE1_ROOT_PUB_KEY=`ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $NODE_USER@$NODE1_IP "sudo cat /
root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"`
NODE2_ROOT_PUB_KEY=`ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $NODE_USER@$NODE2_IP "sudo cat /
root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"`
echo "Exchanging ssh public keys for root between nodes..."
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $NODE_USER@$NODE1_IP "echo $NODE2_ROOT_PUB_KEY |
sudo tee -a /root/.ssh/authorized_keys"
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $NODE_USER@$NODE1_IP "echo $NODE1_ROOT_PUB_KEY |
sudo tee -a /root/.ssh/authorized_keys"
echo "Adding node IPs for root between nodes as known hosts to skip first time login
prompts..."
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $NODE_USER@$NODE1_IP "sudo ssh-keyscan -H $NODE2_IP
>> /root/.ssh/known_hosts"
ssh ${MY_PUB_KEY::-4} $SSH_OPTION $NODE_USER@$NODE2_IP "sudo ssh-keyscan -H $NODE1_IP
>> /root/.ssh/known_hosts"
echo "Completed passwordless ssh login between nodes."
```

Single-Node Deployment

You can install XCO on a single-node server or virtual machine, which is a non-TPVM deployment.

XCO Installer Improvements for Server-Based Deployment

XCO installer supports default fabric suites for server-based single node deployment. The following table provides commands for silent installation:



Note

- During failure, the installer automatically collects supportsave and unwinds the partial installation.
- For any error, check the installer logs in the <Logs directory>/installer directory. For more details, see "Logging and Log Files" in [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator CLI Administration Guide, 4.0.2](#).

Operation	Commands
Installation of fabric suite	<code>\$source -o deploy -i no</code>
Installation of fabric suite with additional management IP	<code>\$source deployment.sh -i no --sub-intfname intf200 --sub-vlanid 200 --cidr 1.2.3.4/20</code>
Uninstallation	<code>\$source deployment.sh -i no -o undeploy</code>

Install Fabric using Interactive Mode

You can install XCO using interactive mode.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to install XCO in interactive mode.

Procedure

1. Download the XCO tar file and the digests file to the Linux server. XCO will be installed to this server using an administrative account.

```
admin@server$ ls
efa-4.0.2-digests.tar.gz  efa-4.0.2.tar.gz
```

2. Verify the PGP signature as described in article 48172 on the [Extreme Portal](#).
3. Extract the XCO tarball to a desired location. Ensure that this location has the permissions to allow the administrative user to run commands.
4. Change the current directory to the extracted file location, and run **source deployment.sh**. This starts the XCO installation in a menu driven interactive mode. For command line based interactive mode, run the **source deployment.sh -g no** command.
5. When prompted, select **Single-node deployment** and **Fabric Automation**.



Tip

Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.

```
admin@server:~/efa$ $ source deployment.sh --g no
Step 1: Checking for EFA Stack...
Please choose: 1 Single-node deployment 2 Multi-node deployment
1
Single-node Deployment
Please choose: 1 IPv4 single-stack 2 IPv6 single-stack 3 Dual ip-stack
1
IPv4 single-stack Selected
Would you like to configure additional management IP networks? (yes/no)
no
You have chosen:

- a single-node EFA installation
- of 4.0.0 build 1001
- with IP Stack ipv4
- with suites: Fabric Automation

Do you wish to proceed? (yes/no)
yes
```

6. When prompted, select the IP mode (IPv4 single stack, or Dual ip-stack). Then select **OK**.



Tip

- Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.
- Depending on the IP stack selection, system will prompt you with appropriate IP address input.

7. When prompted to configure additional management IP networks, take one of the following steps.
 - Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering sub-interface information.

- Select **Yes** and then provide the requested information.
 - Sub-interface name, which is a unique name that contains no more than 11 characters, no white space, and no % or / characters.
 - ID of the VLAN that the management network uses to tag traffic. Valid values range from 2 through 4093.
 - IP subnet address in CIDR format. The subnet must not overlap with any IP subnet that you have already provided.
 - An IPv6 address is optional, but an IPv4 address is mandatory.

As the installation proceeds, messages display showing the installation progress.

8. Verify the installation.

- From the EFA command line on the console or SSH session, run the **sudo efactl status** command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services.
- Run the **efa status** command for concise status information.

Ensure that all nodes are up.

```
admin@server$ sudo efactl status
Node: efa
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE   IP              NODE
NOMINATED NODE   READINESS GATES
pod/efa-api-docs-sbg9x             1/1     Running   0           12m   10.42.194.71    efa
<none>                          <none>
pod/gosystem-service-m7245         1/1     Running   0           12m   10.42.194.74    efa
<none>                          <none>
pod/rabbitmq-cf57z                 1/1     Running   0           13m   10.42.194.68    efa
<none>                          <none>
pod/gonotification-service-5nhqb   1/1     Running   0           11m   10.20.229.54    efa
<none>                          <none>
pod/goinventory-service-m8fgm      1/1     Running   0           12m   10.42.194.69    efa
<none>                          <none>
pod/goauth-service-qr7zs           1/1     Running   0           12m   10.42.194.70    efa
<none>                          <none>
pod/gofaultmanager-service-gszrm   1/1     Running   0           12m   10.42.194.72    efa
<none>                          <none>
pod/gofabric-service-wrl6z         1/1     Running   0           12m   10.42.194.76    efa
<none>                          <none>
pod/gopolicy-service-4llmn         1/1     Running   0           12m   10.42.194.75    efa
<none>                          <none>
pod/goraslog-service-2w8hj         1/1     Running   0           12m   10.20.229.54    efa
<none>                          <none>
pod/gotenant-service-zhbp2         1/1     Running   0           12m   10.42.194.77    efa
<none>                          <none>
pod/gosnmp-service-5jnqv           1/1     Running   0           11m   10.20.229.54    efa
<none>                          <none>
pod/gorbac-service-jnttb           1/1     Running   0           12m   10.42.194.73    efa
<none>                          <none>

NAME                                TYPE           CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP
PORT(S)                             AGE   SELECTOR
service/rabbitmq                     ClusterIP      10.43.219.62    <none>          15672/
TCP,5672/TCP                         13m   app=rabbitmq
service/rabbitmq-local               NodePort       10.43.200.66    <none>          15672:30673/
TCP,5672:30672/TCP                  13m   app=rabbitmq
service/goinventory-service          ClusterIP      10.43.96.100    <none>
8082/TCP                             12m   app=goinventory-service
service/efa-api-docs                 ClusterIP      10.43.127.190   <none>
80/TCP                               12m   app=efa-api-docs
```

```

service/goraslog-service      ClusterIP 10.43.19.118 <none>
8091/TCP                      12m app=goraslog-service
service/gonotification-service ClusterIP 10.43.11.74 <none>
8088/TCP                      12m app=gonotification-service
service/goauth-service        ClusterIP 10.43.133.78 <none>
8080/TCP                      12m app=goauth-service
service/gorbac-service        ClusterIP 10.43.228.98 <none>
8089/TCP                      12m app=gorbac-service
service/gofaultmanager-service ClusterIP 10.43.58.187 <none>
8094/TCP                      12m app=gofaultmanager-service
service/gosystem-service      ClusterIP 10.43.141.200 <none>
8090/TCP                      12m app=gosystem-service
service/gofabric-service      ClusterIP 10.43.245.50 <none>
8081/TCP                      12m app=gofabric-service
service/gopolicy-service      ClusterIP 10.43.36.27 <none>
8093/TCP                      12m app=gopolicy-service
service/gotenant-service      ClusterIP 10.43.52.211 <none>
8083/TCP                      12m app=gotenant-service
service/goopenstack-service   ClusterIP 10.43.26.123 <none>
8085/TCP                      12m app=goopenstack-service
service/govcenter-service     ClusterIP 10.43.21.5 <none>
8086/TCP                      12m app=govcenter-service
service/gohyperv-service      ClusterIP 10.43.43.180 <none>
8087/TCP                      12m app=gohyperv-service
service/gosnmp-service        ClusterIP 10.43.78.109 <none>
8092/TCP                      12m app=gosnmp-service

```

NAME	AGE	CONTAINERS	DESIRED	CURRENT	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	NODE
SELECTOR				IMAGES		SELECTOR		
daemonset.apps/goopenstack-service	0		0	0	0	0	0	non-
existing=true	12m	openstack		goopenstack:4.0.2		app=goopenstack-service		
daemonset.apps/efa-api-docs	1		1	1	1	1	1	
<none>	12m	efa-api-docs		efa-api-docs:4.0.2		app=efa-api-docs		
daemonset.apps/govcenter-service	0		0	0	0	0	0	non-
existing=true	12m	vcenter		govcenter:4.0.2		app=govcenter-service		
daemonset.apps/gohyperv-service	0		0	0	0	0	0	non-
existing=true	12m	hyperv		gohyperv:4.0.2		app=gohyperv-service		
daemonset.apps/gosystem-service	1		1	1	1	1	1	
<none>	12m	gosystem		gosystem:4.0.2		app=gosystem-service		
daemonset.apps/rabbitmq	1		1	1	1	1	1	
<none>	13m	rabbitmq-node		rabbitmq:4.0.2		app=rabbitmq		
daemonset.apps/gonotification-service	1		1	1	1	1	1	
<none>	12m	gonotification-service		gonotification:4.0.2		app=gonotification-		
service								
daemonset.apps/goinventory-service	1		1	1	1	1	1	
<none>	12m	goinventory-service		goinventory:4.0.2		app=goinventory-service		
daemonset.apps/goauth-service	1		1	1	1	1	1	
<none>	12m	go-auth		goauth:4.0.2		app=goauth-service		
daemonset.apps/gofaultmanager-service	1		1	1	1	1	1	
<none>	12m	gofaultmanager-service		gofaultmanager:4.0.2		app=gofaultmanager-		
service								
daemonset.apps/gofabric-service	1		1	1	1	1	1	
<none>	12m	gofabric-service		gofabric:4.0.2		app=gofabric-service		
daemonset.apps/gopolicy-service	1		1	1	1	1	1	
<none>	12m	gopolicy-service		gopolicy:4.0.2		app=gopolicy-service		
daemonset.apps/goraslog-service	1		1	1	1	1	1	
<none>	12m	goraslog-service		goraslog:4.0.2		app=goraslog-service		
daemonset.apps/gotenant-service	1		1	1	1	1	1	
<none>	12m	gotenant-service		gotenant:4.0.2		app=gotenant-service		
daemonset.apps/gosnmp-service	1		1	1	1	1	1	
<none>	12m	gosnmp-service		gosnmp:4.0.2		app=gosnmp-service		
daemonset.apps/gorbac-service	1		1	1	1	1	1	
<none>	12m	go-rbac		gorbac:4.0.2		app=gorbac-service		

```
admin@server:~$ efa login
```

```

Password:
Login successful.
--- Time Elapsed: 4.121103171s ---
(efa:admin)admin@server:~$ efa status
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Node Name      | Role   | Status | IP           |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| server         | active | up     | 10.20.229.54 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--- Time Elapsed: 4.656427295s ---

```

Install Fabric using Single CLI

You can install XCO using non-interactive mode.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to install XCO using single CLI in a non-interactive mode.

Procedure

1. Download the XCO tar file and the digests file to the Linux server. XCO is installed on this server using an administrative account.

```

admin@server$ ls
efa-4.0.2-digests.tar.gz  efa-4.0.2.tar.gz

```

2. Verify the PGP signature as described in article 48172 on the [Extreme Portal](#).
3. Extract the XCO tarball to a desired location. Ensure that this location has the permissions to allow your administrative user to run commands.
4. Change the current directory to the extracted file location, and run the **source deployment.sh -i no** command. This starts the XCO installation in a non-interactive mode with the options of single-node, IP fabric management, and no additional management IP addresses.

To specify an additional management interface for XCO, wait for the installation to complete, un-install XCO, and then re-install using the interactive method.

5. Verify the installation.
 - From the EFA command line on the console or SSH session, run the **sudo efactl status** command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services.
 - Run the **efa status** command for the status information.

Ensure that all nodes are up.

```

admin@server$ sudo efactl status
Node: efa
NAME                                READY  STATUS   RESTARTS  AGE  IP           NODE
NOMINATED NODE  READINESS GATES
pod/efa-api-docs-sbg9x              1/1    Running  0          12m  10.42.194.71  efa
<none>                                <none>
pod/gosystem-service-m7245          1/1    Running  0          12m  10.42.194.74  efa
<none>                                <none>
pod/rabbitmq-cf57z                  1/1    Running  0          13m  10.42.194.68  efa
<none>                                <none>
pod/gonotification-service-5nhqb    1/1    Running  0          11m  10.20.229.54  efa
<none>                                <none>
pod/goinventory-service-m8fgm       1/1    Running  0          12m  10.42.194.69  efa
<none>                                <none>
pod/goauth-service-qr7zs            1/1    Running  0          12m  10.42.194.70  efa

```

```

<none>          <none>
pod/gofaultmanager-service-gszrm  1/1    Running  0          12m    10.42.194.72  efa
<none>          <none>
pod/gofabric-service-wrl6z        1/1    Running  0          12m    10.42.194.76  efa
<none>          <none>
pod/gopolicy-service-4llmn        1/1    Running  0          12m    10.42.194.75  efa
<none>          <none>
pod/goraslog-service-2w8hj        1/1    Running  0          12m    10.20.229.54  efa
<none>          <none>
pod/gotenant-service-zhbp2        1/1    Running  0          12m    10.42.194.77  efa
<none>          <none>
pod/gosnmp-service-5jnvq         1/1    Running  0          11m    10.20.229.54  efa
<none>          <none>
pod/gorbac-service-jnttb         1/1    Running  0          12m    10.42.194.73  efa
<none>          <none>

```

```

NAME                                TYPE          CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP
PORT(S)                              AGE    SELECTOR
service/rabbitmq                    ClusterIP    10.43.219.62    <none>      15672/
TCP,5672/TCP                        13m    app=rabbitmq
service/rabbitmq-local              NodePort    10.43.200.66    <none>      15672:30673/
TCP,5672:30672/TCP                 13m    app=rabbitmq
service/goinventory-service         ClusterIP    10.43.96.100    <none>
8082/TCP                            12m    app=goinventory-service
service/efa-api-docs                ClusterIP    10.43.127.190   <none>
80/TCP                              12m    app=efa-api-docs
service/goraslog-service            ClusterIP    10.43.19.118    <none>
8091/TCP                            12m    app=goraslog-service
service/gonotification-service      ClusterIP    10.43.11.74     <none>
8088/TCP                            12m    app=gonotification-service
service/goauth-service              ClusterIP    10.43.133.78    <none>
8080/TCP                            12m    app=goauth-service
service/gorbac-service              ClusterIP    10.43.228.98    <none>
8089/TCP                            12m    app=gorbac-service
service/gofaultmanager-service      ClusterIP    10.43.58.187    <none>
8094/TCP                            12m    app=gofaultmanager-service
service/gosystem-service            ClusterIP    10.43.141.200   <none>
8090/TCP                            12m    app=gosystem-service
service/gofabric-service            ClusterIP    10.43.245.50    <none>
8081/TCP                            12m    app=gofabric-service
service/gopolicy-service            ClusterIP    10.43.36.27     <none>
8093/TCP                            12m    app=gopolicy-service
service/gotenant-service            ClusterIP    10.43.52.211    <none>
8083/TCP                            12m    app=getenant-service
service/goopenstack-service         ClusterIP    10.43.26.123    <none>
8085/TCP                            12m    app=goopenstack-service
service/govcenter-service           ClusterIP    10.43.21.5      <none>
8086/TCP                            12m    app=govcenter-service
service/gohyperv-service            ClusterIP    10.43.43.180    <none>
8087/TCP                            12m    app=gohyperv-service
service/gosnmp-service              ClusterIP    10.43.78.109    <none>
8092/TCP                            12m    app=gosnmp-service

```

```

NAME                                DESIRED  CURRENT  READY  UP-TO-DATE  AVAILABLE  NODE
SELECTOR      AGE  CONTAINERS  IMAGES
daemonset.apps/goopenstack-service  0        0        0      0            0          non-
existing=true  12m  openstack  goopenstack:4.0.2  app=goopenstack-service
daemonset.apps/efa-api-docs         1        1        1      1            1          non-
<none>          12m  efa-api-docs  efa-api-docs:4.0.2  app=efa-api-docs
daemonset.apps/govcenter-service     0        0        0      0            0          non-
existing=true  12m  vcenter    govcenter:4.0.2    app=govcenter-service
daemonset.apps/gohyperv-service      0        0        0      0            0          non-
existing=true  12m  hyperv    gohyperv:4.0.2    app=gohyperv-service
daemonset.apps/gosystem-service      1        1        1      1            1          non-

```

```

<none>          12m  gosystem          gosystem:4.0.2      app=gosystem-service
daemonset.apps/rabbitmq          1          1          1          1
<none>          13m  rabbitmq-node     rabbitmq:4.0.2      app=rabbitmq
daemonset.apps/gonotification-service 1          1          1          1
<none>          12m  gonotification-service  gonotification:4.0.2  app=gonotification-
service
daemonset.apps/goinventory-service 1          1          1          1
<none>          12m  goinventory-service  goinventory:4.0.2    app=goinventory-service
daemonset.apps/goauth-service      1          1          1          1
<none>          12m  go-auth          goauth:4.0.2        app=goauth-service
daemonset.apps/gofaultmanager-service 1          1          1          1
<none>          12m  gofaultmanager-service  gofaultmanager:4.0.2  app=gofaultmanager-
service
daemonset.apps/gofabric-service    1          1          1          1
<none>          12m  gofabric-service   gofabric:4.0.2      app=gofabric-service
daemonset.apps/gopolicy-service     1          1          1          1
<none>          12m  gopolicy-service   gopolicy:4.0.2      app=gopolicy-service
daemonset.apps/goraslog-service     1          1          1          1
<none>          12m  goraslog-service   goraslog:4.0.2      app=goraslog-service
daemonset.apps/gotenant-service     1          1          1          1
<none>          12m  gotenant-service   gotenant:4.0.2      app=gotenant-service
daemonset.apps/gosnmp-service       1          1          1          1
<none>          12m  gosnmp-service     gosnmp:4.0.2        app=gosnmp-service
daemonset.apps/gorbac-service       1          1          1          1
<none>          12m  go-rbac           gorbac:4.0.2        app=gorbac-service
admin@server:~$ efa login
Password:
Login successful.
--- Time Elapsed: 4.121103171s ---
(efa:admin)admin@server:~$ efa status
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Node Name | Role | Status | IP |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| server    | active | up | 10.20.229.54 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--- Time Elapsed: 4.656427295s ---

```

Install Fabric using OVA

You can install XCO using OVA.

Before You Begin

- Ensure that you have an understanding of the hypervisor environment, including converting the embedded disk image to a suitable format.
- The XCO OVA image does not support cloud-init, or provisioning the VM with a user and network information via the user interface. Ensure that you are aware of the information on DNS, network address, subnet mask, and gateway requirements to access to the VM.
- Ensure that the selected address complies with the general IP address requirements.



Note

OVA will operate XCO in dual IP stack mode. If any IP address is missing from the IP stack, a default IP address will be utilized.

About This Task

Follow this procedure to install XCO using OVA.

Procedure

1. Download the OVA file for fabric management to a Linux device. Use the device to convert or transfer the OVA file to your hypervisor image store.
2. Verify the PGP signature as described in article 48172 on the [Extreme Portal](#).
3. (Optional) Convert the OVA, and import the image or the OVA into your hypervisor.
4. Deploy the OVA or converted image.

When prompted, select virtio or its equivalent on your hypervisor for the drive bus type option for a converted image. If given options are in the form of hardware requirements assigned to the VM, see [Server and VM Requirements](#) on page 92.

5. When the VM is in a running state, complete the procedure described in [Post OVA Install Procedure for Fabric](#) on page 103.

Post OVA Install Procedure for Fabric

The OVA images use a first run script to assign the static IP address and deploy XCO Fabric Manager.

About This Task

You can choose to update the OVA during the first boot up, and the script updates the configuration accordingly. You can also have the flexibility to update the configuration anytime.

Follow this procedure to complete the post OVA installation procedure for fabric.



Note

- As a best practice, change the passwords of the root and Ubuntu users of the OVA.
- When altering the IP address through Netplan, it is important to modify just the required address and refrain from modifying or removing any other field.

Procedure

1. Log in to the VNC console of the VM deployed from the OVA.
2. Log in to the VM using the Ubuntu user with the following credential:
 - User name/Password: ubuntu/ubuntu

The following welcome screen is displayed. Press **Enter**.

```
=====
Extreme Networks, Inc. - Extreme Fabric Automation - **Welcome to the Extreme Fabric
Automation Setup**
=====
```

```
Please enter the information as it is requested to continue with the
configuration. Typically a default value is displayed in brackets.
Pressing the [enter] key without entering a new value will use the
bracketed value and proceed to the next item.
```

```
If a default value cannot be provided, the prompt will indicate that the item
is either (Required) or (Optional). The [enter] key may be pressed without
entering data for (Optional) items. A value must be entered for (Required) items
.
```

```
At the end of the setup process, the existing settings will be displayed
and opportunity will be provided to correct any errors.
```

```
*****
**Press [enter] to begin setup or CTRL-C to exit:**
```

A menu opens, with the following choices:

```
*****
Extreme Networks, Inc. - Extreme Fabric Automation - Modify Settings
*****
```

```
If you need to make a change, enter the appropriate number from
the choices listed below.
If settings are not done and exited, the default will be applied.
*****
```

1. Set the ubuntu user password
2. Set network settings
3. Apply and Exit Menu

```
Enter selection :
```

3. (Initial configuration (.startup.sh)) To configure root user password, press 1.

```
*****
Extreme Networks, Inc. - Extreme Fabric Automation - Root User Password Configuration
*****
```

```
The root user password is currently set for this appliance.
*****
```

```
Would you like to set a root password (y/n) [y]?
```

4. Press 2 for network settings.

```
*****
Extreme Networks, Inc. - Extreme Fabric Automation - Modify Settings
*****
```

```
If you need to make a change, enter the appropriate number from
the choices listed below.
If settings are not done and exited, the default will be applied.
*****
```

1. Set the ubuntu user password
2. Set network settings
3. Apply and Exit Menu

```
Enter selection :
```

5. Press 1 for Static IP configuration.

```
Configure the interface with static IP . Please choose below option
```

1. Static
2. Quit

```
Enter selection :
```

6. The current network settings appear. To change the current network settings, enter y.

```
*****
Extreme Networks, Inc. - Extreme Fabric Automation Interface Configuration Static
*****
```

```
These are the current network settings.
*****
```

```
IPv4 Address: 10.32.85.117/24
IPv6 Address: fc00::00:0c:29:a1:95:2b/64
IPv4 Gateway Address: 10.32.85.1
IPv6 Gateway Address: fc00::1
```

```
Nameserver Address: 127.0.0.53
=====
Would you like to change current network settings? (y/n) [y]?
```

7. A set of questions appears to provide the configurations. Enter the IP address in CIDR format. For IPv4, add AA.BB.CC.DD/EE or for IPv6, add AA:BB::CC/EE. You can add only IPv4 or only IPv6 or both the IP addresses.

A new confirmation screen appears to show all the updated changes, along with the old changes. You can then choose to apply these changes or not. If you select to enable and configure DNS, efa will be able to perform the host name resolution.

```
=====
Extreme Networks, Inc. - Extreme Fabric Automation Interface Configuration Static
=====
These are the current network settings.
=====
IPv4 Address: 10.32.85.117/24
IPv6 Address: fc00::00:0c:29:a1:95:2b/64
IPv4 Gateway Address: 10.32.85.1
IPv6 Gateway Address: fc00::1
Nameserver Address: 127.0.0.52,134.141.209.31
=====
Would you like to change current network settings? (y/n) [y]? y

Enter the IPv4 address in cidr format (Optional): 10.32.85.116/24
Enter the IPv4 gateway address (Required): 10.32.85.1
Enter the IPv6 address in cidr format (Optional): 2000::1/64
Enter the IPv6 gateway address (Required): 2000::1

Would you like to change DNS settings (y/n) [y]? y
Would you like to enable DNS (y/n) [y]? y
Enter the IPv4 nameserver address (Required): 4.4.4.4
Enter the IPv4 nameserver address (Optional): 8.8.8.8
Enter the IPv4 nameserver address (Optional):

These are the current network settings that will be used to configure.
=====
Address type: Static
IPv4 Address: 10.32.85.116/24
IPv6 Address: 2000::1/64
IPv4 Gateway Address: 10.32.85.1
IPv6 Gateway Address: 2000::1
Nameserver Address: 4.4.4.4,8.8.8.8
=====
Would you like to accept the current network settings (y/n) [y]?
```



Note

Host name resolution is enabled or disabled based on the configured nameserver and resets after every system restart. You can reconfigure it using the `update-ova-config` command.

8. To confirm the settings, press 3.

The system prompts you to reboot the VM for the network settings to take effect.

```
=====
Extreme Networks, Inc. - Extreme Fabric Automation - Modify Settings
=====
If you need to make a change, enter the appropriate number from
the choices listed below.
If settings are not done and exited, the default will be applied.
```

- ```

=====
1. Set the ubuntu user password
2. Set network settings
3. Apply and Exit Menu

```

```
Enter selection :
```

9. (Update OVA config) If you have missed updating the configuration during initial boot up, you can do so anytime post OVA boot by running the **sudo bash update-ova-config** command:

The **sudo bash update-ova-config** command displays the same screens as the **startup.sh**, and you can perform optional configuration changes. If you do not provide a value for the optional fields, nothing will be changed, and the current configurations will remain intact.

```

=====
Extreme Networks, Inc. - Extreme Fabric Automation Interface Configuration Static
=====

```

```
These are the current network settings.
=====
```

```
IPv4 Address: 10.32.85.117/24
IPv6 Address: fc00::00:0c:29:a1:95:2b/64
IPv4 Gateway Address: 10.32.85.1
IPv6 Gateway Address: fc00::1
Nameserver Address: 127.0.0.53
=====
```

```
Would you like to change current network settings? (y/n) [y]? y
```

```

=====
Extreme Networks, Inc. - Extreme Fabric Automation Interface Configuration Static
=====

```

```
These are the current network settings.
=====
```

```
IPv4 Address: 10.32.85.117/24
IPv6 Address: fc00::00:0c:29:a1:95:2b/64
IPv4 Gateway Address: 10.32.85.1
IPv6 Gateway Address: fc00::1
Nameserver Address: 127.0.0.52,134.141.209.31
=====
```

```
Would you like to change current network settings? (y/n) [y]? y
```

```
Enter the IPv4 address in cidr format (Optional): 10.32.85.116/24
Enter the IPv4 gateway address (Required): 10.32.85.1
Enter the IPv6 address in cidr format (Optional): 2000::1/64
Enter the IPv6 gateway address (Required): 2000::1
```

```
Would you like to change DNS settings (y/n) [y]? y
Would you like to enable DNS (y/n) [y]? y
Enter the IPv4 nameserver address (Required): 4.4.4.4
Enter the IPv4 nameserver address (Optional): 8.8.8.8
Enter the IPv4 nameserver address (Optional):
```

```
These are the current network settings that will be used to configure.
=====
```

```
Address type: Static
IPv4 Address: 10.32.85.116/24
IPv6 Address: 2000::1/64
IPv4 Gateway Address: 10.32.85.1
IPv6 Gateway Address: 2000::1
Nameserver Address: 4.4.4.4,8.8.8.8
=====
```

```
Would you like to accept the current network settings (y/n) [y]?
```



### Note

Host name resolution is enabled upon a fresh boot or system restart if a valid existing nameserver is present. You can disable it by using the **update-ova-config** command.

## OVA Root Login Changes

XCO 3.2.0 has no root login for OVA.

Before XCO 3.2.0, a deployment user was the same as the initial installer, and was carried forward even if there was a different user during an upgrade. In XCO 3.2.0 and later, the current user who is installing the system as a deployment user is added with “SystemAdmin” Role.

The name of the user is Ubuntu. The default password for this user is “ubuntu”. It is a single user. After boot configuration, you can change the password of this new user.

```
=====
Extreme Networks, Inc. - Extreme Fabric Automation - Modify Settings
=====
If you need to make a change, enter the appropriate number from the choices listed below.
If settings are not done and exited, the default will be applied.
=====
=

 1. Set the ubuntu user password
 2. Set network settings
 3. Apply and Exit Menu

Enter selection :

=====
Extreme Networks, Inc. - Extreme Fabric Automation - Ubuntu Password Configuration
=====
The ubuntu password is currently set for this appliance.
=====
=

Would you like to set a ubuntu password (y/n) [y]?
```

## Backup Database

You can backup an XCO database after the installation.

### About This Task

Follow this procedure to backup an XCO database after single-node installation of XCO on Server.

### Procedure

1. Connect to the TPVM console or SSH session of the redundant IP as an Extreme user.
2. Log in to EFA using the **efa login** command

- (Optional) Run the **efa system settings update** command to configure XCO to backup to a remote server

```
text extreme@tpvm:~$ efa login Password: Login successful. --- Time Elapsed:
2.412206025s --- (efa:user)@tpvm:~$ efa system settings update --remote-server-ip
10.25.101.74 --remote-transfer-protocol scp --remote-server-username user --remote-
server-directory /home/user/ Please supply a password for remote server: Setting
Update Successful --- Time Elapsed: 4.723485224s ---
```

- If you have configured a remote server, run the **efa system backup --remote** command to generate a local backup and copy the resulting tar.gz file to the configured remote device. Otherwise, run the **efa system backup** command.



#### Note

- Running the **efa system restore** command without any arguments runs in an interactive mode.
- Backups are stored locally in `/var/log/efa/backup/` or `/apps/efa_logs/backup/` location.
- Backup files are date and time stamped in the filename.

For more information on additional backup options, such as backing up managed device configuration, see [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator CLI Administration Guide, 4.0.2](#) and [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator Command Reference, 4.0.2](#).

#### Example

```
extreme@tpvm:~$ efa login
Password:
Login successful.
--- Time Elapsed: 2.412206025s ---
(efa:extreme)extreme@tpvm:~$ efa system backup --remote
Generating backup of EFA...

Backup Location: user@10.25.101.74:/home/user/EFA-4.0.2-2-2026-01-30T01-44-39.193.tar

--- Time Elapsed: 26.700226408s ---
```

## Restore Database

You can restore an XCO database from its backup.

#### About This Task

Follow this procedure to restore an XCO database from its backup after a single-node installation on Server.

#### Procedure

- Connect to the SSH session as a root user.
- Log in to EFA using the **efa login** command
- (Optional) Transfer the backup from the remote host.

4. Run the **efa system restore** command with the required arguments.



#### Note

Running the **efa system restore** command without any arguments runs in an interactive mode. It allows you to pick any backup present in `/var/log/efa/backup/` or `/apps/efa_logs/backup/` location. For more information, see [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator CLI Administration Guide, 4.0.2](#) and [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator Command Reference, 4.0.2](#).

#### Example

```
user@tpvm:~$ efa login
Password:
Login successful.
--- Time Elapsed: 2.019739819s ---
(efa:user)user@tpvm:~$ scp user@remotehost:~/EFA-4.0.2-2-2026-01-30T01-44-39.193.tar ./
user@remotehosts password:
EFA-4.0.2-2-2026-01-30T01-44-39.193.tar 100% 876KB 28.8MB/s 00:00
(efa:user)user@tpvm:~$ efa system restore --backup-tar
EFA-4.0.2-2-2026-01-30T01-44-39.193.tar
Performing EFA restore using EFA-4.0.2-2-2026-01-30T01-44-39.193.tar
Restore operation ID: 4d229051-87db-11ed-8921-5254008962d2
Stopping all EFA services...
All pods are terminated
Restoring databases...
Start services after restore
Restore of encryption keys is completed
Extreme Fabric Automation Stack is now Restored and Ready!
Restore operation is successful
--- Time Elapsed: 6m47.278493209s ---
(efa:user)user@tpvm:~$
```

## Upgrade XCO on an OVA

Open Virtual Appliance (OVA) is an OVF file packaged with a base image (Ubuntu image) and installed with XCO.

Before you upgrade XCO on an OVA, see [TPVM Deployment Requirements](#) on page 29 and [TPVM High-Availability Requirements](#) on page 34 for a list of prerequisites.

To upgrade a VM that is provisioned using an OVA image, follow the procedure explained in [Upgrade Fabric using Interactive Mode](#) on page 109.

## Upgrade of XCO in Single-Node Deployment

You can upgrade XCO in a single-node deployment.

To upgrade a VM that is provisioned using an OVA image, see [Upgrade Fabric using Interactive Mode](#) on page 109.

### *Upgrade Fabric using Interactive Mode*

You can upgrade a single-node XCO using interactive mode.

#### About This Task

Follow this procedure to upgrade a single-node XCO on Server.

## Procedure

1. Download the XCO tar file and the digests file to the Linux server. Use an administrative account to install XCO on this server.

```
admin@server$ ls
efa-4.0.2-digests.tar.gz efa-4.0.2.tar.gz
```

2. Verify the PGP signature as described in article 48172 on the [Extreme Portal](#).
3. Extract the XCO tarball to a desired location. Ensure that this location has the permissions to allow your administrative user to run commands.
4. Change the current directory to the extracted file location, and run the **source deployment.sh** command. This will start the XCO installation in a menu-driven interactive mode.
5. When prompted, select **Upgrade, Single-node deployment**, or **Fabric Automation**.



### Tip

Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.

```
admin@server:~/efa$ source deployment.sh -g no
Step 1: Checking for EFA Stack...
Previous Stack found
Please choose:
1 Remove the current EFA Stack
2 Upgrade/Re-deploy
2 Please choose:
1 Single-node deployment 2 Multi-node deployment 1 Single-node Deployment
```

6. When prompted, select the IP mode (IPv4 single stack, or Dual ip-stack). Then select **OK**.



### Tip

- Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.
- Depending on the IP stack selection, system will prompt you with appropriate IP address input.

7. When prompted to configure additional management IP networks, take one of the following steps:
  - Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering sub-interface information.
  - Select **Yes** and then provide the requested information
    - Sub-interface name, which is a unique name that contains no more than 11 characters, no white space, and no % or / characters.
    - ID of the VLAN that the management network uses to tag traffic. Valid values range from 2 through 4093.
    - IP subnet address in CIDR format. The subnet must not overlap with any IP subnet that you have already provided.
    - An IPv6 address is optional, but an IPv4 address is mandatory.

As the installation proceeds, messages display showing the installation progress.

## 8. Verify the installation.

- From the EFA command line on the console or SSH session, run the **sudo efactl status** command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services.
- Run the **efa status** command to ensure that all nodes are up.

```
admin@server$ sudo efactl status
Node: efa
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE
NOMINATED NODE READINESS GATES
pod/efa-api-docs-sbg9x 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.71 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gosystem-service-m7245 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.74 efa
<none> <none>
pod/rabbitmq-cf57z 1/1 Running 0 13m 10.42.194.68 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gonotification-service-5nhqb 1/1 Running 0 11m 10.20.229.54 efa
<none> <none>
pod/goinventory-service-m8fgm 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.69 efa
<none> <none>
pod/goauth-service-qr7zs 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.70 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gofaultmanager-service-gszrm 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.72 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gofabric-service-wrl6z 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.76 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gopolicy-service-4llmn 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.75 efa
<none> <none>
pod/goraslog-service-2w8hj 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.20.229.54 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gotenant-service-zhbp2 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.77 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gosnmp-service-5jnqv 1/1 Running 0 11m 10.20.229.54 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gorbac-service-jnttb 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.73 efa
<none> <none>

NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP
PORT(S) AGE SELECTOR
service/rabbitmq ClusterIP 10.43.219.62 <none> 15672/
TCP,5672/TCP 13m app=rabbitmq
service/rabbitmq-local NodePort 10.43.200.66 <none> 15672:30673/
TCP,5672:30672/TCP 13m app=rabbitmq
service/goinventory-service ClusterIP 10.43.96.100 <none>
8082/TCP 12m app=goinventory-service
service/efa-api-docs ClusterIP 10.43.127.190 <none>
80/TCP 12m app=efa-api-docs
service/goraslog-service ClusterIP 10.43.19.118 <none>
8091/TCP 12m app=goraslog-service
service/gonotification-service ClusterIP 10.43.11.74 <none>
8088/TCP 12m app=gonotification-service
service/goauth-service ClusterIP 10.43.133.78 <none>
8080/TCP 12m app=goauth-service
service/gorbac-service ClusterIP 10.43.228.98 <none>
8089/TCP 12m app=gorbac-service
service/gofaultmanager-service ClusterIP 10.43.58.187 <none>
8094/TCP 12m app=gofaultmanager-service
service/gosystem-service ClusterIP 10.43.141.200 <none>
8090/TCP 12m app=gosystem-service
service/gofabric-service ClusterIP 10.43.245.50 <none>
8081/TCP 12m app=gofabric-service
service/gopolicy-service ClusterIP 10.43.36.27 <none>
8093/TCP 12m app=gopolicy-service
```

```

service/gotenant-service ClusterIP 10.43.52.211 <none>
8083/TCP 12m app=gotenant-service
service/goopenstack-service ClusterIP 10.43.26.123 <none>
8085/TCP 12m app=goopenstack-service
service/govcenter-service ClusterIP 10.43.21.5 <none>
8086/TCP 12m app=govcenter-service
service/gohyperv-service ClusterIP 10.43.43.180 <none>
8087/TCP 12m app=gohyperv-service
service/gosnmp-service ClusterIP 10.43.78.109 <none>
8092/TCP 12m app=gosnmp-service

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE NODE
SELECTOR AGE CONTAINERS IMAGES SELECTOR
daemonset.apps/goopenstack-service 0 0 0 0 0 non-
existing=true 12m openstack goopenstack:4.0.2 app=goopenstack-service
daemonset.apps/efa-api-docs 1 1 1 1 1 non-
<none> 12m efa-api-docs efa-api-docs:4.0.2 app=efa-api-docs
daemonset.apps/govcenter-service 0 0 0 0 0 non-
existing=true 12m vcenter govcenter:4.0.2 app=govcenter-service
daemonset.apps/gohyperv-service 0 0 0 0 0 non-
existing=true 12m hyperv gohyperv:4.0.2 app=gohyperv-service
daemonset.apps/gosystem-service 1 1 1 1 1 non-
<none> 12m gosystem gosystem:4.0.2 app=gosystem-service
daemonset.apps/rabbitmq 1 1 1 1 1 non-
<none> 13m rabbitmq-node rabbitmq:4.0.2 app=rabbitmq
daemonset.apps/gonotification-service 1 1 1 1 1 non-
<none> 12m gonotification-service gonotification:4.0.2 app=gonotification-
service
daemonset.apps/goinventory-service 1 1 1 1 1 non-
<none> 12m goinventory-service goinventory:4.0.2 app=goinventory-service
daemonset.apps/goauth-service 1 1 1 1 1 non-
<none> 12m go-auth goauth:4.0.2 app=goauth-service
daemonset.apps/gofaultmanager-service 1 1 1 1 1 non-
<none> 12m gofaultmanager-service gofaultmanager:4.0.2 app=gofaultmanager-
service
daemonset.apps/gofabric-service 1 1 1 1 1 non-
<none> 12m gofabric-service gofabric:4.0.2 app=gofabric-service
daemonset.apps/gopolicy-service 1 1 1 1 1 non-
<none> 12m gopolicy-service gopolicy:4.0.2 app=gopolicy-service
daemonset.apps/goraslog-service 1 1 1 1 1 non-
<none> 12m goraslog-service goraslog:4.0.2 app=goraslog-service
daemonset.apps/gotenant-service 1 1 1 1 1 non-
<none> 12m gotenant-service gotenant:4.0.2 app=gotenant-service
daemonset.apps/gosnmp-service 1 1 1 1 1 non-
<none> 12m gosnmp-service gosnmp:4.0.2 app=gosnmp-service
daemonset.apps/gorbac-service 1 1 1 1 1 non-
<none> 12m go-rbac gorbac:4.0.2 app=gorbac-service

admin@server:~$ efa login
Password:
Login successful.
--- Time Elapsed: 4.121103171s ---
(efa:admin)admin@server:~$ efa status
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Node Name | Role | Status | IP |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| server | active | up | 10.20.229.54 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--- Time Elapsed: 4.656427295s ---

```

## Upgrade Fabric using Single CLI

You can upgrade a single-node XCO using single CLI.

### About This Task

Follow this procedure to upgrade a single-node XCO in a non-interactive mode on Server.

To add or update additional management interfaces, see [Upgrade Fabric using Interactive Mode](#) on page 109.

### Procedure

1. Download the XCO tar file and the digests file to the Linux server. Use an administrative account to install XCO on this server.

```
admin@server$ ls
efa-3.3.0-digests.tar.gz efa-3.3.0.tar.gz
```

2. Verify the PGP signature as described in article 48172 on the [Extreme Portal](#).
3. Extract the XCO tarball to a desired location. Ensure that this location has the permissions to allow your administrative user to run commands.
4. Change the current directory to the extracted file location, and run the **source deployment.sh -i no** command. This will start the XCO upgrade in a non-interactive mode.

```
admin@server:~/efa$ ~/efa$ source deployment.sh -i no
Checking for EFA Stack...
Deployment mode is upgrade
You have entered:
```

5. Verify the installation.
  - From the EFA command line on the console or SSH session, run the **sudo efactl status** command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services.
  - Run the **efa status** command to ensure that all nodes are up..

```
admin@server$ sudo efactl status
Node: efa
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE IP NODE
NOMINATED NODE READINESS GATES
pod/efa-api-docs-sbg9x 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.71 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gosystem-service-m7245 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.74 efa
<none> <none>
pod/rabbitmq-cf57z 1/1 Running 0 13m 10.42.194.68 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gonotification-service-5nhqb 1/1 Running 0 11m 10.20.229.54 efa
<none> <none>
pod/goinventory-service-m8fgm 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.69 efa
<none> <none>
pod/goauth-service-qr7zs 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.70 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gofaultmanager-service-gszrm 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.72 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gofabric-service-wrl6z 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.76 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gopolicy-service-4llmn 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.75 efa
<none> <none>
pod/goraslog-service-2w8hj 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.20.229.54 efa
<none> <none>
```

```

pod/gotenant-service-zhbp2 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.77 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gosnmp-service-5jnqv 1/1 Running 0 11m 10.20.229.54 efa
<none> <none>
pod/gorbac-service-jnttb 1/1 Running 0 12m 10.42.194.73 efa
<none> <none>

```

| NAME                           | TYPE                           | CLUSTER-IP    | EXTERNAL-IP         |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| service/rabbitmq               | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.219.62  | <none> 15672/       |
| TCP,5672/TCP                   | 13m app=rabbitmq               |               |                     |
| service/rabbitmq-local         | NodePort                       | 10.43.200.66  | <none> 15672:30673/ |
| TCP,5672:30672/TCP             | 13m app=rabbitmq               |               |                     |
| service/goinventory-service    | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.96.100  | <none>              |
| 8082/TCP                       | 12m app=goinventory-service    |               |                     |
| service/efa-api-docs           | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.127.190 | <none>              |
| 80/TCP                         | 12m app=efa-api-docs           |               |                     |
| service/goraslog-service       | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.19.118  | <none>              |
| 8091/TCP                       | 12m app=goraslog-service       |               |                     |
| service/gonotification-service | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.11.74   | <none>              |
| 8088/TCP                       | 12m app=gonotification-service |               |                     |
| service/goauth-service         | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.133.78  | <none>              |
| 8080/TCP                       | 12m app=goauth-service         |               |                     |
| service/gorbac-service         | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.228.98  | <none>              |
| 8089/TCP                       | 12m app=gorbac-service         |               |                     |
| service/gofaultmanager-service | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.58.187  | <none>              |
| 8094/TCP                       | 12m app=gofaultmanager-service |               |                     |
| service/gosystem-service       | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.141.200 | <none>              |
| 8090/TCP                       | 12m app=gosystem-service       |               |                     |
| service/gofabric-service       | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.245.50  | <none>              |
| 8081/TCP                       | 12m app=gofabric-service       |               |                     |
| service/gopolicy-service       | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.36.27   | <none>              |
| 8093/TCP                       | 12m app=gopolicy-service       |               |                     |
| service/gotenant-service       | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.52.211  | <none>              |
| 8083/TCP                       | 12m app=getenant-service       |               |                     |
| service/goopenstack-service    | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.26.123  | <none>              |
| 8085/TCP                       | 12m app=goopenstack-service    |               |                     |
| service/govcenter-service      | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.21.5    | <none>              |
| 8086/TCP                       | 12m app=govcenter-service      |               |                     |
| service/gohyperv-service       | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.43.180  | <none>              |
| 8087/TCP                       | 12m app=gohyperv-service       |               |                     |
| service/gosnmp-service         | ClusterIP                      | 10.43.78.109  | <none>              |
| 8092/TCP                       | 12m app=gosnmp-service         |               |                     |

| NAME                                  | SELECTOR | AGE | CONTAINERS             | DESIRED | CURRENT              | READY | UP-TO-DATE              | AVAILABLE | NODE |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----|------------------------|---------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|------|
| daemonset.apps/goopenstack-service    |          |     |                        | 0       | 0                    | 0     | 0                       | 0         | non- |
| existing=true                         |          | 12m | openstack              |         | goopenstack:4.0.2    |       | app=goopenstack-service |           |      |
| daemonset.apps/efa-api-docs           |          |     |                        | 1       | 1                    | 1     | 1                       | 1         |      |
| <none>                                |          | 12m | efa-api-docs           |         | efa-api-docs:4.0.2   |       | app=efa-api-docs        |           |      |
| daemonset.apps/govcenter-service      |          |     |                        | 0       | 0                    | 0     | 0                       | 0         | non- |
| existing=true                         |          | 12m | vcenter                |         | govcenter:4.0.2      |       | app=govcenter-service   |           |      |
| daemonset.apps/gohyperv-service       |          |     |                        | 0       | 0                    | 0     | 0                       | 0         | non- |
| existing=true                         |          | 12m | hyperv                 |         | gohyperv:4.0.2       |       | app=gohyperv-service    |           |      |
| daemonset.apps/gosystem-service       |          |     |                        | 1       | 1                    | 1     | 1                       | 1         |      |
| <none>                                |          | 12m | gosystem               |         | gosystem:4.0.2       |       | app=gosystem-service    |           |      |
| daemonset.apps/rabbitmq               |          |     |                        | 1       | 1                    | 1     | 1                       | 1         |      |
| <none>                                |          | 13m | rabbitmq-node          |         | rabbitmq:4.0.2       |       | app=rabbitmq            |           |      |
| daemonset.apps/gonotification-service |          |     |                        | 1       | 1                    | 1     | 1                       | 1         |      |
| <none>                                |          | 12m | gonotification-service |         | gonotification:4.0.2 |       | app=gonotification-     |           |      |
| service                               |          |     |                        |         |                      |       |                         |           |      |
| daemonset.apps/goinventory-service    |          |     |                        | 1       | 1                    | 1     | 1                       | 1         |      |
| <none>                                |          | 12m | goinventory-service    |         | goinventory:4.0.2    |       | app=goinventory-service |           |      |
| daemonset.apps/goauth-service         |          |     |                        | 1       | 1                    | 1     | 1                       | 1         |      |

```

<none> 12m go-auth goauth:4.0.2 app=goauth-service
daemonset.apps/gofaultmanager-service 1 1 1 1
<none> 12m gofaultmanager-service gofaultmanager:4.0.2 app=gofaultmanager-
service
daemonset.apps/gofabric-service 1 1 1 1
<none> 12m gofabric-service gofabric:4.0.2 app=gofabric-service
daemonset.apps/gopolicy-service 1 1 1 1
<none> 12m gopolicy-service gopolicy:4.0.2 app=gopolicy-service
daemonset.apps/goraslog-service 1 1 1 1
<none> 12m goraslog-service goraslog:4.0.2 app=goraslog-service
daemonset.apps/gotenant-service 1 1 1 1
<none> 12m gotenant-service gotenant:4.0.2 app=gotenant-service
daemonset.apps/gosnmp-service 1 1 1 1
<none> 12m gosnmp-service gosnmp:4.0.2 app=gosnmp-service
daemonset.apps/gorbac-service 1 1 1 1
<none> 12m go-rbac gorbac:4.0.2 app=gorbac-service
admin@server:~$ efa login
Password:
Login successful.
--- Time Elapsed: 4.121103171s ---
(efa:admin)admin@server:~$ efa status
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Node Name | Role | Status | IP |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| server | active | up | 10.20.229.54 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--- Time Elapsed: 4.656427295s ---

```

## High-Availability Multi-Node Deployment

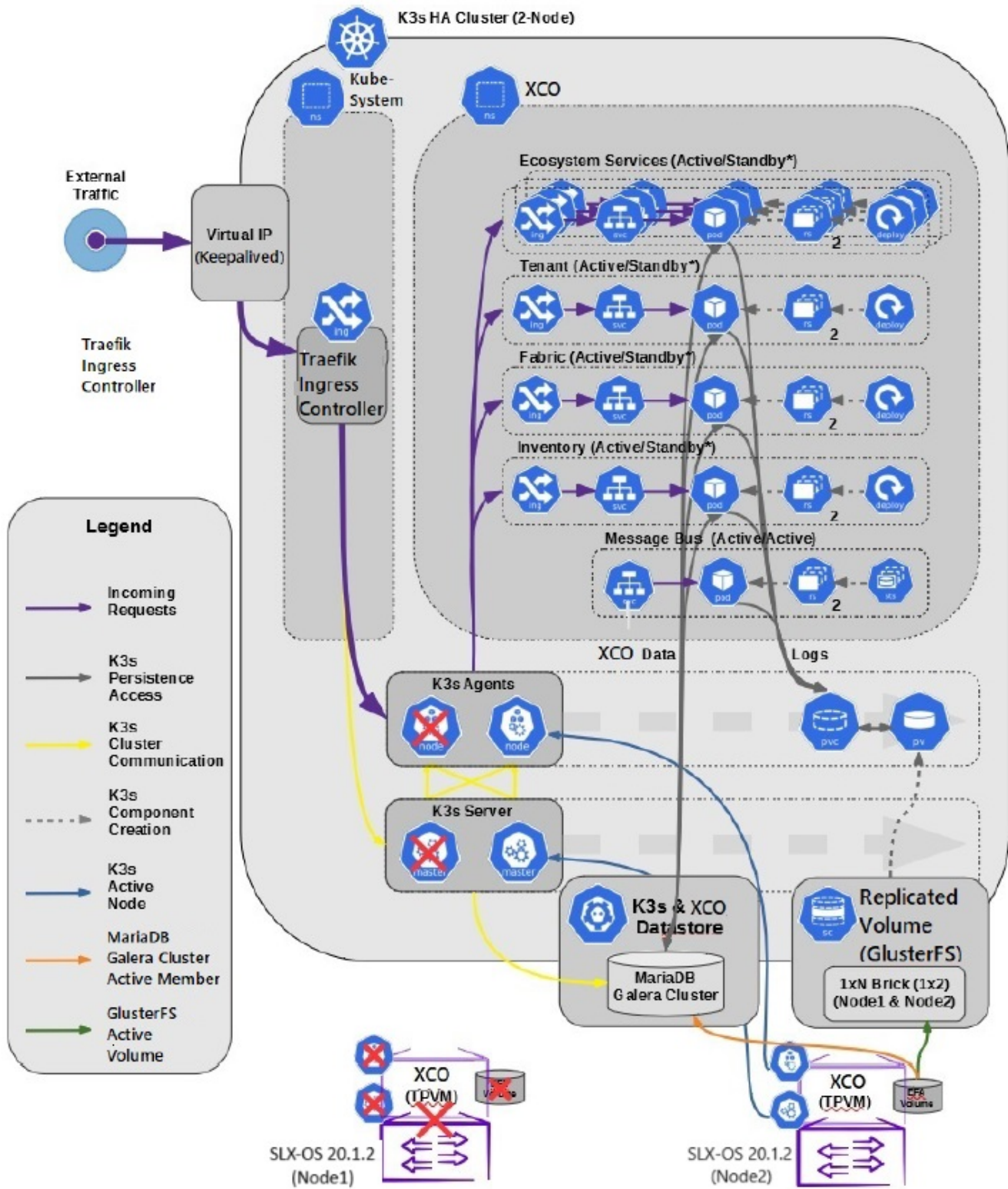
You can install XCO in a multi-node cluster for high availability.

### XCO Deployment for High Availability

#### Overview

A high-availability cluster is a group of servers that provide continuous up time or minimum down time for the applications on the servers in the group. If an application on one server fails, another server in the cluster maintains the availability of the application.

In the following diagram, XCO is deployed on the Server. The two XCO instances are clustered and configured with one IP address ensuring that clients need to reach only one endpoint. All XCO services are installed on each node. The node on which XCO is installed is the active node and processes all requests. The other node is the standby node that processes all the requests when the active node fails.



**Figure 3: Two-node high-availability deployment**

All operations provided by XCO services must be idempotent, meaning they produce the same result for multiple identical requests or operations. For more information, see

the "Idempotency" section in the [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator CLI Administration Guide, 4.0.2](#).

XCO uses the following services to implement an HA deployment:

- Keepalived (VRRP) – It is a program which runs on both nodes. The active node frequently sends VRRP packets to the standby node. If the active node stops sending the packets, keepalived on the standby performs the active role. Thus, the standby node becomes an active node. Each state change runs a keepalived notify script containing logic to ensure XCO's continued operation after a failure. With a two-node cluster, a "split-brain" may occur due to a network partition which leads to two active nodes. When the network recovers, VRRP establishes a single active node that determines the state of XCO.
- K3s server runs on active node. Kubernetes state is stored in SQLite and is synced in real-time to the standby node using a dedicated daemon, litestream. On a failover, the keepalive notify script on the new active node reconstructs the Kubernetes SQLite DB from the synced state and starts the k3s. K3s runs on one node at a time, not on both nodes. Therefore, the HA cluster looks like a single-node cluster. However, the HA cluster ties itself to the keepalived-managed virtual IP.
- MariaDB and Galera – XCO business states (device, fabric, and tenant registrations and configuration) are stored in a set of databases managed by MariaDB. Both the nodes run on a MariaDB server, and the Galera clustering technology is used to keep the business state in sync on both the nodes during normal operation.
- Glusterfs – This is a clustering filesystem used to store XCO log files, certificates, and subinterface definitions. A daemon runs on both the nodes which seamlessly syncs several directories.



#### Note

Although Kubernetes run as a single-node cluster tied to the virtual IP, XCO CLIs still operate correctly when they run from active or standby node. Commands are converted to REST and run over HTTPS to the ingress controller via the virtual IP tied to the active node.

The **efa status** confirms the following:

- For the active node:
  - All enabled XCO services are Ready
  - Kubernetes state is consistent with all the enabled XCO services
  - The host is a member of Galera or MariaDB cluster
- For the standby node:
  - It is reachable via SSH from the active node
  - It is a member of Galera or MariaDB cluster
- For both the nodes:
  - The Galera cluster size is 2 if both the nodes are up. The cluster size is  $\geq 1$  if the standby node is down.

The following example shows the active and standby node status in a multi-node Server deployment

```
$ efa version Version : 4.0.2
Build: GA
Time Stamp: 23-08-11:00:46:39
Mode: Secure
Deployment Type: multi-node
Deployment Platform: SERVER
Deployment Suite: Fabric Automation
Deployment IP Mode: ipv4
Virtual IP: 10.32.85.119
Node IPs: 10.32.85.111,10.32.85.114
Node IPv6s: 2620:100:c:e085:20c:29ff:fe6c:a2da
--- Time Elapsed: 2.039521ms ---

$ efa status
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Node Name | Role | Status | IP |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| efa1 | active | up | 10.32.85.111 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| efa2 | standby | up | 10.32.85.114 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--- Time Elapsed: 5.293435458s ---
```

## Install XCO in a Multi-Node Deployment using Interactive Mode

You can install XCO in a multi-node cluster for high availability.

### Before You Begin

- Ensure that the passwordless SSH login is enabled between the two servers. For more information, see [High-Availability Requirements](#) on page 94.
- To install XCO, you must be a root user or have `sudo` privileges.



### Note

Management Interface must have IPv4 address configured. Adding IPv6 address is optional while IPv4 is mandatory during sub interface creation.XCO

### About This Task

Follow this procedure to install XCO in a multi-node deployment using interactive mode.

### Procedure

1. Untar the tarball on the primary server.

```
device# tar -xzf efa-vX.X.X-X.tar.gz
```

2. Change to the XCO directory.

```
device# cd efa
```

3. Run the installation script.

```
device# source deployment.sh
```

The XCO Installer begins in a series of dialogs.

- When prompted, select **Multi-node deployment** (which will automatically select the default **Fabric suite**) and then select **OK**.

**Tip**

Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.

- When prompted, select the IP mode (IPv4 single stack, or Dual ip-stack). Then select **OK**.

**Tip**

- Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.
- Depending on the IP stack selection, system will prompt you with appropriate IP address input.

- When prompted, enter the peer IP address depending on the IP stack selected.
- When prompted, enter the virtual IP address for the cluster.
- When prompted, enter the virtual IPv6 address for the cluster.
  - Select **Yes** and then provide the virtual IPv6 addresses.
  - Select **No** to ignore this optional step.
- When prompted to configure additional IP addresses for a health check, take one of the following steps.
  - Select **Yes** and then provide the IPv4 or IPv6 addresses.
  - Select **No** to ignore this optional step.
- When prompted to configure additional management IP networks, take one of the following steps.
  - Select **Yes** and then provide the following information when prompted. Repeat as often as necessary.
    - Sub-interface name, which is a unique name that contains no more than 11 characters, no white space, and no % or / characters.
    - ID of the VLAN that the management network uses to tag traffic. Valid values range from 2 through 4093.
    - IP subnet address in CIDR format. The subnet must not overlap with any IP subnet that you have already provided.
    - An IPv6 address is optional, but an IPv4 address is mandatory.
  - Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering network information.
- When prompted to configure additional management IP network routes, take one of the following steps.
  - Select **Yes** and then provide the following information when prompted. Repeat as often as necessary.
    - Target network IP address in CIDR format
    - Source IP address for outbound traffic
    - Next-hop or gateway IP address through which access to the destination network is provided

- Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering route information.

As the installation proceeds, messages display showing the installation progress.

## 12. Verify the installation.

- From the XCO command line, run the **sudo efact1 status** command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services.
- From the XCO command line, run the **efa status** command to ensure that all nodes are up.

## Install XCO in a Multi-Node Deployment using Single CLI

You can install XCO in a multi-node cluster for high availability.

### About This Task

Follow this procedure to install XCO in a multi-node deployment using single CLI.

### Procedure

- Download the XCO tar file and the digests file to the Linux server. XCO is installed on this server using an administrative account.

```
admin@server$ ls efa-4.0.2-digests.tar.gz efa-4.0.2.tar.gz
```

- Verify the PGP signature as described in article 48172 on the [Extreme Portal](#).
- Extract the XCO tarball to a desired location. Ensure that this location has the permissions to allow your administrative user to run the commands.
- Change the current directory to the extracted file location for fabric.

```
source deployment.sh -I --deploy-type multi-node --peer-node-ip 10.32.85.114 --virtual-ipv4 10.32.85.119
```



### Note

Based on the requirements, provide additional parameters. For more information about commands and supported parameters, see [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator Command Reference, 4.0.2](#).

The XCO installer begins in a series of dialog.

## 5. Verify the installation.

- From the XCO command line, on the console or SSH session, run the **sudo efact1 status** command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services.
- From the XCO command line, run the **efa status** command to ensure that all nodes are up.

## 6. Verify the installation.

- From the XCO command line, run the **sudo efact1 status** command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services.
- From the XCO command line, run the **efa status** command to ensure that all nodes are up.

## Example

The following is an example of multi-node deployment of XCO using Single CLI:

```
source deployment.sh -I --deploy-type multi-node --peer-node-ip 10.32.85.114 --virtual-
ipv4 10.32.85.119
Checking for EFA Stack...
Deployment mode is normal
Verifying connectivity to 10.32.85.114...
10.32.85.114 server is reachable...
You have entered:
- a multi-node EFA installation
- of 4.0.2 build 781
- with IP Stack ipv4
- with suites: Fabric Automation
- with peer 10.32.85.114
- and with VIP 10.32.85.119
Verifying system requirements
Verifying system requirements on all nodes
Checking ports on all nodes...
Checking required ports availability on 10.32.85.111 10.32.85.114...
All required ports are available
Completed verification of ports on all nodes
Checking system configuration on 10.32.85.111 10.32.85.114...
Ensuring machine clocks are in sync
Verifying clocks are approximately in sync
Checking default gateway reachability on all nodes...
Completed verification of default gateway reachability on all nodes
Ensuring peer hostnames are unique
Verifying unique hostname between nodes
Hostnames are unique
Ensuring compatible OS version
Verifying Operating System between nodes
Operating system of all nodes are same
Ensuring networking components are ready
Installing software dependencies
Started installing helm
Installing database migrate client
Installing glusterfs filesystem software
Installing glusterfs 9.6...
GlusterFS Installation Success
Install utilities
Generating certificates
Creating clustered filesystem
Configuring glusterfs volumes
Mounting efa volumes for replication to start
Mounting gluster units
Done with mounting of glusterfs efa volumes on nodes
Completed configuring glusterfs
Setting up EFA database
Installing and configuring mariadb server for HA...
Removing previous mysql installation...
Installing perl dependency for database use
Installing database client
Installing database server
Installing mariadb server...
MariaDB Installation Success
Configuring database server
Completed installing and configuring mariadb
Set expected cluster size
Verify mariadb external datastore on nodes
Completed configuring mariadb galera cluster
Setting up keepalived for cluster virtual IP
Setting up multiaccess networks
```

```

Configuring keepalived on nodes
Temporarily stopping keepalived on nodes
Configuring nodes to form the cluster
Verifying if monitor service is running on 10.32.85.111 10.32.85.114...
Installing k3s container orchestration
Installing EFA container images
Unpacking images of EFA on 10.32.85.111 10.32.85.114...
Installing coredns service
Installing host authentication service
Verifying if host authentication service is running on 10.32.85.111 10.32.85.114...
Configuring EFA container services
Setting up OS user for EFA
Generating Unix user for EFA use
Waiting for k3s DNS
Verifying if k3s services are running on 10.32.85.111 10.32.85.114...
Ensuring database schema at latest version
Completed Database migration for inventory
Completed Database migration for fabric
Completed Database migration for tenant
Completed Database migration for notification
Completed Database migration for vcenter
Completed Database migration for hyperv
Completed Database migration for openstack
Completed Database migration for rbac
Completed Database migration for auth
Completed Database migration for system
Completed Database migration for snmp
Completed Database migration for policy
Completed Database migration for faultmanager
Completed Database migration for monitoring
Completed Database migration for raslog
Successfully finished database migration
Time taken to migrate database is 54 seconds
Starting EFA services
Saving EFA user information for this node (efa)...
Installing replication components
Waiting for EFA containers to start
Waiting for EFA services
Extreme Fabric Automation Stack is now deployed and ready.

```

```

(efa)sbr@efal:~/builds/4.0.2/efa$ k3s kubectl get pods -n efa
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
efa-api-docs-rkc2w 1/1 Running 0 11m
ui-service-8q299 1/1 Running 0 11m
gosnmp-service-wkbbn 1/1 Running 0 10m
goopenstack-service-jq4f7 1/1 Running 0 10m
rabbitmq-r2jz5 1/1 Running 1 (11m ago) 11m
gosystem-service-9pl9h 1/1 Running 0 11m
gonotification-service-f5xk9 1/1 Running 0 11m
goinventory-service-5k7tf 1/1 Running 0 11m
goauth-service-4tjj6 1/1 Running 0 11m
gorbac-service-h9jtm 1/1 Running 0 11m
gofaultmanager-service-wrt25 1/1 Running 0 11m
govcenter-service-x2rcm 1/1 Running 0 10m
gohyperv-service-jmqbc 1/1 Running 0 10m
goraslog-service-brcpc 1/1 Running 0 11m
gofabric-service-g27c4 1/1 Running 0 11m
gopolicy-service-6l79t 1/1 Running 0 11m
gotenant-service-h8tp2 1/1 Running 0 11m

```

```

(efa)sbr@efal:~/builds/4.0.2/efa$ efa status
+-----+
| Node Name | Role | Status | IP |
+-----+

```

```

| efa1 | active | up | 10.32.85.111 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| efa2 | standby | up | 10.32.85.114 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--- Time Elapsed: 5.293435458s ---

```

## Upgrade XCO in a Multi-Node Deployment using Single CLI

You can upgrade a single-node deployment of XCO to a multi-node deployment.

### Before You Begin

- If you need additional management addresses, use the interactive migration path.
- Ensure that the multi-node is running EFA 2.5.5 or later.
- Ensure that you have completed the high-availability prerequisites in [High-Availability Requirements](#) on page 94.

### About This Task

Follow this procedure to upgrade XCO from a single-node to a multi-node deployment or Multi-Node to Multi-Node deployment using single CLI.

The upgrade process takes approximately 20 - 25 minutes. During the upgrade process, XCO services remain down.

The upgrade process backs up the XCO system to recover data if the upgrade fails.



#### Note

XCO management Interface must have both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses configured for XCO to support dual stack IP Mode. Adding IPv6 address is optional while IPv4 is mandatory during sub interface creation.

### Procedure

1. Download the image (\*.tar.gz).
2. Verify the PGP signature as described in article 48172 on the [Extreme Portal](#).
3. Untar the image.

```
device# tar -xvzf efa-v3.x.x.tar.gz
```

4. Change to the XCO directory.

```
device# cd efa
```

5. Run the deployment script in non interactive mode, and insert the arguments as needed.

The following example shows two hosts sharing the virtual IP 10.25.101.100 when deploying fabric skill with no additional IP addresses:

```

device# source deployment.sh -I --deploy-type multi-node --deploy-ipmode ipv4 --
virtual-ipv4 10.25.101.100 --peer-node-ip 10.25.101.102
Checking for EFA Stack...
Network configuration supports ipv6. Input IP Mode will be ignored and system will
be upgraded to Dual IP Mode.
Deployment mode is upgrade
Verifying connectivity to 10.25.101.102...
10.25.101.102 server is reachable...
You have entered:
- to redeploy EFA at version 4.0.2 build 44

```

```
- from single-node to multi-node
- with peer 10.25.101.102
- and with VIP 10.25.101.100
- with IP Stack dual
- with suites: Fabric Automation
Verifying if monitor service is running on 10.25.101.101 10.25.101.102...
Checking system configuration on 10.25.101.101 10.25.101.102...
Ensuring machine clocks are in sync
Verifying clocks are approximately in sync
Checking default gateway reachability on all nodes...
Completed verification of default gateway reachability on all nodes
Ensuring peer hostnames are unique
Verifying unique hostname between nodes
Hostnames are unique
Ensuring compatible OS version
Verifying Operating System between nodes
Operating system of all nodes are same
Making backup
```

6. Verify the upgrade.
  - a. From the XCO command line, run the `sudo efactl status` command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services.
  - b. From the XCO command line, run the `efa status` command to ensure that all nodes are up.

## Upgrade XCO in a Multi-Node Deployment using Interactive Mode

You can upgrade XCO in a multi-node, high-availability deployment.

### About This Task

Follow this procedure to upgrade XCO in a multi-node deployment using interactive mode.

The upgrade process takes approximately 10 to 15 minutes to complete. During the upgrade process, XCO services are down but users or automated systems can continue to make calls into XCO.

The upgrade process automatically backs up the XCO database to recover data if the upgrade fails. You can apply this procedure on either of the nodes.

### Procedure

1. Download the image (\*.tar.gz) to a new sub-folder.
2. Verify the PGP signature as described in article 48172 on the [Extreme Portal](#).
3. Untar the image.

```
device# tar -xvzf efa-v3.x.x.tar.gz
```

4. Change to the XCO directory.

```
device# cd efa
```

5. Run the deployment script.

```
device# source deployment.sh
```

The XCO Installer begins in a series of dialogs.

6. When prompted, select **Upgrade or Redeploy**.

7. When prompted, enter the virtual IPv6 address for the cluster.
  - Select **Yes** and then provide the virtual IPv6 addresses.
  - Select **No** to ignore this optional step.
8. When prompted to configure additional IP addresses for a health check, take one of the following steps.
  - Select **Yes** and then provide the IP addresses.
  - Select **No** to ignore this optional step.
9. When prompted to configure additional management IP networks, take one of the following steps.

**Note**

XCO management Interface must have both IPv4 and IPv6 address configured. Adding IPv6 address is optional while IPv4 is mandatory during sub interface creation. You can add only one management IP networks during upgrade. After the upgrade, you can add more than one management IP networks.

- Select **Yes** and then provide the following information when prompted. Repeat as often as necessary.
  - Sub-interface name, which is a unique name that contains no more than 11 characters, no white space, and no % or / characters.
  - ID of the VLAN that the management network uses to tag traffic. Valid values range from 2 through 4090.
  - IP subnet address in CIDR format. The subnet must not overlap with any IP subnet that you have already provided.

**Note**

An IPv6 address is optional, but an IPv4 address is mandatory.

- Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering network information.
10. When prompted to configure additional management IP network routes, take one of the following steps.

An IPv6 address is optional, but an IPv4 address is mandatory.

- Select **Yes** and then provide the following information when prompted. Repeat as often as necessary.
  - Target network IP address in CIDR format
  - Source IP address for outbound traffic
  - Next-hop or gateway IP address through which access to the destination network is provided
- Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering route information.

As the installation proceeds, messages display showing the installation progress.

11. Verify the upgrade.
  - a. From the XCO command line, run the `sudo efact1 status` command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services.
  - b. From the XCO command line, run the `efa status` command to ensure that all nodes are up.

## Recover from an Upgrade Failure

You have the option to recover from an upgrade failure by rerunning the upgrade, or perform a fresh installation, and then restore the system from a backup.

### About This Task

Follow this procedure to recover from an upgrade failure.

### Procedure

1. To rerun the upgrade, complete the following steps for the type of upgrade you were attempting:
  - a. [Migrate XCO from a Single-Node to a Multi-Node Deployment using Interactive Mode](#) on page 129
  - b. [Migrate XCO from a Single-Node to a Multi-Node Deployment using Single CLI](#) on page 131
  - c. [Upgrade XCO on TPVM in a Single-Node Deployment](#) on page 45
  - d. [Upgrade Fabric using Interactive Mode](#) on page 109 and [Upgrade Fabric using Single CLI](#) on page 113
  - e. [Upgrade XCO in a Multi-Node Deployment using Interactive Mode](#) on page 124
  - f. [Upgrade XCO in a Multi-Node Deployment using Single CLI](#) on page 123
  - g. [Upgrade XCO on TPVM in a Multi-Node Deployment](#) on page 57
  - h. [Migrate TPVM Single-Node to Multi-Node](#) on page 51
2. To perform a fresh installation and restore the system backup, complete the following steps:
  - a. Uninstall XCO to remove any components that might have been installed before the upgrade failed.
    - i. [Uninstall XCO on TPVM in a Single-Node and Multi-Node Deployment](#) on page 81
    - ii. [Uninstall XCO in a Single-Node or Multi-Node Deployment](#) on page 135
  - b. Follow the steps for the type of installation you need.
    - i. [Install XCO on TPVM in a Multi-Node Deployment](#) on page 53
    - ii. [Install XCO in a Multi-Node Deployment using Interactive Mode](#) on page 118
    - iii. [Install XCO Single-Node Fabric Management on TPVM](#) on page 37
    - iv. [Install Fabric using Interactive Mode](#) on page 96 and [Install Fabric using Single CLI](#) on page 100

- c. Restore the XCO backup.

```
efa system restore --backup-tar <filename>.tar.gz
```

For more information about backup tar files, see the "XCO System Backup and Restoration" section of the [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator Command Reference, 4.0.2](#).

## Upgrade Ubuntu on the XCO Host - Single Node or Multi Node

Upgrade Ubuntu in single-node and multi-node deployments.

### Before You Begin

- Ensure that XCO is at release 3.6.0 or later with Ubuntu 20.04 OS.
- Ensure that the nodes are healthy and XCO services are up and running.

### About This Task

XCO is supported on Ubuntu 18.04, 20.04, and 22.04 as described in [Supported Platforms and Deployment Models for Fabric Skill](#) on page 19. You can upgrade from 18.04 to 20.04 and from 20.04 to 22.04 while XCO is installed.

Follow this procedure to upgrade Ubuntu from 20.04 to 22.04.



### Note

- This process is not supported for deployments of XCO on TPVM. For TPVM upgrade, see [Upgrading SLX-OS, TPVM, and XCO Together](#) on page 59, [Upgrade TPVM OS for XCO Single-Node Deployment](#) on page 50, [TPVM Complete Package Upgrade](#) on page 65, and [TPVM Incremental Upgrade](#) on page 73.
- This process assumes that the node you are upgrading is connected to the internet. The Ubuntu [Release Notes](#) indicate that there is no offline upgrade option.
- Ensure that you follow this procedure first on the standby node, and then on the active node.

### Procedure

1. Take a database backup.
  - a. If you already have XCO running on Ubuntu version lower than 20.04, take a backup of XCO.

For more information on XCO backup, see [Backup Database](#) on page 107.

```
$ efa system backup
Generating backup of EFA...
Backup Location: /var/log/efa/backup/EFA-3.2.1-GA-2023-03-23T13-25-55.105.tar
--- Time Elapsed: 37.543063336s ---
```

- b. Copy the generated backup archive to a remote server.

If you are on a multi-node deployment, complete the remaining steps on both the nodes.

2. Ensure that XCO is working before proceeding with OS upgrade

On the secondary node, complete the following upgrade procedure:

3. Run the following script located in the `/opt/efa` directory to un-hold packages installed by XCO:

```
opt/efa$ sudo bash package-manager.sh --unhold
Started unholding the packages used by application
Unholding perl
Unholding mariadb client
Unholding mariadb server
Unholding glusterfs
Unholding keepalived
Unholding litestream
Completed unholding the packages used by application
```

4. Run the following command to ensure that there are no packages on hold:

```
sudo dpkg --get-selections | grep hold
```

To un-hold the packages, run the following command.

```
sudo apt-mark unhold <package-name>
*keep a note of these packages
```

Make a note of packages that were still held even after running the script.

5. Update the Ubuntu package database, and then update all the Ubuntu packages on all the available nodes.

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y
```

- The script upgrades all the packages to the latest 18.04 version.
- If needed, perform a reboot after the upgrade.

6. Upgrade the Ubuntu package to 20.04 on all the available nodes.

```
sudo do-release-upgrade
```

- If needed, perform a reboot after the upgrade.
- After Ubuntu is upgrade, wait for XCO pods and services to come up.

7. Perform all the upgrade steps (from step 6 to step 9) on the active node, and reboot at step 8 for failover.

Once both the nodes are upgraded, complete the following steps:

8. Verify that the nodes are at the new version by running the `cat /etc/os-release` command.

```
cat /etc/os-release
NAME="Ubuntu"
VERSION="20.04.6 LTS (Focal Fossa)"
ID=ubuntu
ID_LIKE=debian
PRETTY_NAME="Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS"
VERSION_ID="20.04"
HOME_URL="https://www.ubuntu.com/"
SUPPORT_URL="https://help.ubuntu.com/"
BUG_REPORT_URL="https://bugs.launchpad.net/ubuntu/"
PRIVACY_POLICY_URL="https://www.ubuntu.com/legal/terms-and-policies/privacy-policy"
VERSION_CODENAME=focal
UBUNTU_CODENAME=focal
```

9. Verify that XCO is up and running on both the nodes. Perform the following (from the XCO command line) on both nodes.
  - Run **efa status** to verify that both nodes are up.
  - Run **sudo efactl status** to verify that all pods on the active node are in Running state.
  - Run **sudo efactl db-status** to verify that the MariaDB is active (running)
10. Run the following command to hold back the packages after upgrade.

```
opt/efa$ sudo bash package-manager.sh --hold
Starting hold on packages used by application
Holding perl
Holding mariadb client
Holding mariadb server
Holding glusterfs
Holding keepalived
Holding litestream
Completed running the hold on packages used by application
```

11. Run the following command to verify whether the packages are held:

```
sudo dpkg --get-selections | grep hold |wc -l
57
```

12. (Skip this step if no packages were un-held in step 7) Hold the packages that were manually un-held in step 7.

```
sudo apt-mark hold <package-name>
```

## Migrate XCO from a Single-Node to a Multi-Node Deployment using Interactive Mode

You can upgrade a single-node deployment of XCO to a multi-node deployment.

### Before You Begin

- Ensure that the single node is running EFA 2.5.5 or later. For more information, see [Upgrade Fabric using Interactive Mode](#) on page 109 and [Upgrade Fabric using Single CLI](#) on page 113.
- Ensure that you have completed the high-availability prerequisites in [High-Availability Requirements](#) on page 94.

### About This Task

Follow this procedure to upgrade XCO from a single-node to a multi-node deployment using interactive mode.

The upgrade process takes approximately 20 - 25 minutes. During the upgrade process, XCO services remain down.

The upgrade process backs up the XCO system to recover data if the upgrade fails.



### Note

To support dual stack IP mode, the XCO management Interface must have both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses configured. When creating a sub-interface, an IPv4 address is required and an IPv6 address is optional.

## Procedure

1. Download the image (\*.tar.gz).
2. Verify the PGP signature as described in article 48172 on the [Extreme Portal](#).
3. Untar the image.

```
device# tar -xvzf efa-v3.x.x.tar.gz
```

4. Change to the XCO directory.

```
device# cd efa
```

5. Run the deployment script.

```
device# source deployment.sh
```

The XCO Installer begins in a series of dialogs.

6. When prompted, select **Multi-node deployment** and **OK**.



### Tip

Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.

7. When prompted, select the IP mode (IPv4 single stack, or Dual ip-stack). Then select **OK**.



### Tip

- Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.
- Depending on the IP stack selection, system will prompt you with appropriate IP address input.

8. When prompted, enter the peer IP address depending on the IP stack selected.
9. When prompted, enter the virtual IP address for the cluster.
10. When prompted, enter the virtual IPv6 address for the cluster.
  - Select **Yes** and then provide the virtual IPv6 addresses.
  - Select **No** to ignore this optional step.
11. When prompted to configure additional IP addresses for a health check, take one of the following steps.
  - Select **Yes** and then provide the IPv4 or IPv6 addresses.
  - Select **No** to ignore this optional step.
12. When prompted to configure additional management IP networks, take one of the following steps.

You can add only one management IP network during upgrade. After the upgrade, you can add more than one management IP network.

- Select **Yes** and then provide the following information when prompted. Repeat as often as necessary.
  - Sub-interface name, which is a unique name that contains no more than 11 characters, no white space, and no % or / characters.
  - ID of the VLAN that the management network uses to tag traffic. Valid values range from 2 through 4090.

- IP subnet address in CIDR format. The subnet must not overlap with any IP subnet that you have already provided.
  - An IPv6 address is optional, but an IPv4 address is mandatory.
  - Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering network information.
13. When prompted to configure additional management IP network routes, take one of the following steps.
- Select **Yes** and then provide the following information when prompted. Repeat as often as necessary.
    - Target network IP address in CIDR format
    - Source IP address for outbound traffic
    - Next-hop or gateway IP address through which access to the destination network is provided
  - Select **No** to ignore this optional step or when you have finished entering route information.

As the installation proceeds, messages display showing the installation progress, including when deployment is complete.

14. Verify the upgrade.
- a. (If applicable) On the SLX device, run the **show efa status** command to see details of the installation and the state of services.
  - b. From the XCO command line, run the **sudo efactl status** command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services.
  - c. From the XCO command line, run the **efa status** command to ensure that all nodes are up.

## Migrate XCO from a Single-Node to a Multi-Node Deployment using Single CLI

---

You can upgrade a single-node deployment of XCO to a multi-node deployment.

### Before You Begin

- If you need additional management addresses, use the interactive migration path.
- Ensure that the single node is running EFA 2.5.5 or later. For more information, see [Upgrade Fabric using Interactive Mode](#) on page 109 and [Upgrade Fabric using Single CLI](#) on page 113.
- Ensure that you have completed the high-availability prerequisites in [High-Availability Requirements](#) on page 94.

### About This Task

Follow this procedure to upgrade XCO from a single-node to a multi-node deployment or multi-node to multi-node deployment using single CLI.

The upgrade process takes approximately 20 - 25 minutes. During the upgrade process, XCO services remain down.

The upgrade process backs up the XCO system to recover data if the upgrade fails.



### Note

To support dual stack IP mode, the XCO management Interface must have both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses configured. When creating a sub-interface, an IPv4 address is required and an IPv6 address is optional.

### Procedure

1. Download the image (\*.tar.gz).
2. Verify the PGP signature as described in article 48172 on the [Extreme Portal](#).
3. Untar the image.

```
device# tar -xvzf efa-v3.x.x.tar.gz
```

4. Change to the XCO directory.

```
device# cd efa
```

5. Run the deployment script in non interactive mode, and insert the arguments as needed.

The following example shows two hosts sharing the virtual IP 10.25.101.100 when deploying fabric skill with no additional IP addresses:

```
device# source deployment.sh -I --deploy-type multi-node --deploy-ipmode ipv4 --
virtual-ipv4 10.25.101.100 --peer-node-ip 10.25.101.102
 Checking for EFA Stack...
 Network configuration supports ipv6. Input IP Mode will be ignored and system will
be upgraded to Dual IP Mode.
 Deployment mode is upgrade
 Verifying connectivity to 10.25.101.102...
 10.25.101.102 server is reachable...
 You have entered:
 - to redeploy EFA at version 4.0.2 build 44
 - from single-node to multi-node
 - with peer 10.25.101.102
 - and with VIP 10.25.101.100
 - with IP Stack dual
 - with suites: Fabric Automation
 Verifying if monitor service is running on 10.25.101.101 10.25.101.102...
 Checking system configuration on 10.25.101.101 10.25.101.102...
 Ensuring machine clocks are in sync
 Verifying clocks are approximately in sync
 Checking default gateway reachability on all nodes...
 Completed verification of default gateway reachability on all nodes
 Ensuring peer hostnames are unique
 Verifying unique hostname between nodes
 Hostnames are unique
 Ensuring compatible OS version
 Verifying Operating System between nodes
 Operating system of all nodes are same
 Making backup
```

6. Verify the upgrade.
  - a. From the XCO command line, run the **sudo efactl status** command to see the status of nodes, pods, and services.
  - b. From the XCO command line, run the **efa status** command to ensure that all nodes are up.

## Replace a Node in a Multi-node Deployment using Interactive Mode

You can use the upgrade process to replace a faulty node in a multi-node deployment.

### Before You Begin

- Ensure the cluster with the faulty node is running EFA 2.5.5 or later.
- Ensure you have completed the high-availability prerequisites in [High-Availability Requirements](#) on page 94.
- Ensure that XCO is not deployed on the replacement node.
- Ensure that the faulty node is shutdown.

### About This Task

During this process, the faulty node is decommissioned, the replacement node is provisioned, and the active node is reconfigured to form the cluster.

Perform this procedure on the active node where XCO is installed.

### Procedure

1. Navigate to the directory where the XCO file (\*.tar.gz) is untarred.
2. Run the deployment script.

```
device# source deployment.sh
```

The XCO Installer begins in a series of dialogs.

3. When prompted, select **Multi Node Build Upgrade with Node Replacement** and **OK**.



#### Tip

Use arrow keys to move between options. Press the space bar to select an option.

4. When prompted, enter the IP address or host name of the replacement peer node depending on the IP stack selected.
5. Select **OK**.  
The node replacement proceeds. Messages indicate the progress and when the replacement is complete.
6. Verify the status of XCO after the node replacement. Ensure that all nodes are up.

```
$ efa status
```

For more information on how to recover SLX configs, refer to the [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator CLI Administration Guide, 4.0.2](#).

## Replace a Node in a Multi-node Deployment using Single CLI

You can use the upgrade process to replace a faulty node in a multi-node deployment.

### Before You Begin

- Ensure the cluster with the faulty node is running EFA 2.5.5 or later.
- Ensure you have completed the high-availability prerequisites in [High-Availability Requirements](#) on page 94.

- Ensure that XCO is not deployed on the replacement node.
- Ensure that the faulty node is shutdown.

### About This Task

During this process, the faulty node is decommissioned, the replacement node is provisioned, and the active node is reconfigured to form the cluster.

Perform this procedure on the active node where XCO is installed.

### Procedure

1. Navigate to the directory where the XCO file (\*.tar.gz) is untarred.
2. Run the deployment script.

```
$source deployment.sh -I --deploy-type multi-node --deployipmode ipv4 --virtual-ipv4
10.32.85.119 --replacement-ip 10.20.48.101
Checking for EFA Stack...
Deployment mode is upgrade
Verifying connectivity to 10.32.85.114...
10.20.48.101 server is reachable...
You have entered:
- to redeploy EFA at version 4.0.2 build 12
- with peer 10.20.48.101
- and with VIP 10.32.85.119
- with node replacement
- with IP Stack ipv4
- with suites: Fabric Automation
Verifying if monitor service is running on 10.32.85.111 10.20.48.101...
Checking system configuration on 10.32.85.111 10.20.48.101...
Ensuring machine clocks are in sync
Verifying clocks are approximately in sync
Checking default gateway reachability on all nodes...
Completed verification of default gateway reachability on all nodes
Ensuring peer hostnames are unique
Verifying unique hostname between nodes
Hostnames are unique
Ensuring compatible OS version
Verifying Operating System between nodes
Operating system of all nodes are same
Making backup
Removing legacy EFA installation
Stopping EFA services
Undeploying EFA application...
Undeploying ecosystem services
Undeploying core services
Removed current application deployment successfully.
Removing EFA container images
Removing container images on 10.32.85.111 10.20.48.101...
Removing EFA OS services
Removing k3s container orchestration
Removing database
Unholding mariadb server
Removing Database Server
Unholding mariadb client
Removing Database Client
Removing cluster filesystem
Unholding glusterfs
Removing keepalived for cluster virtual IP
Removing database sync tools
Removing EFA services and utilities
Proceeding with new EFA installation
```

```
Verifying system requirements
Verifying system requirements on all nodes.....
```

The node replacement proceeds. Messages indicate the progress and when the replacement is complete.

3. Verify the status of XCO after the node replacement. Ensure that all nodes are up.

```
$ efa status
```

For more information on how to recover SLX configs, refer to the [ExtremeCloud Orchestrator CLI Administration Guide, 4.0.2](#).

## Uninstall XCO in a Single-Node or Multi-Node Deployment

---

When XCO is uninstalled, XCO services are stopped and the database and directories are removed.

### About This Task

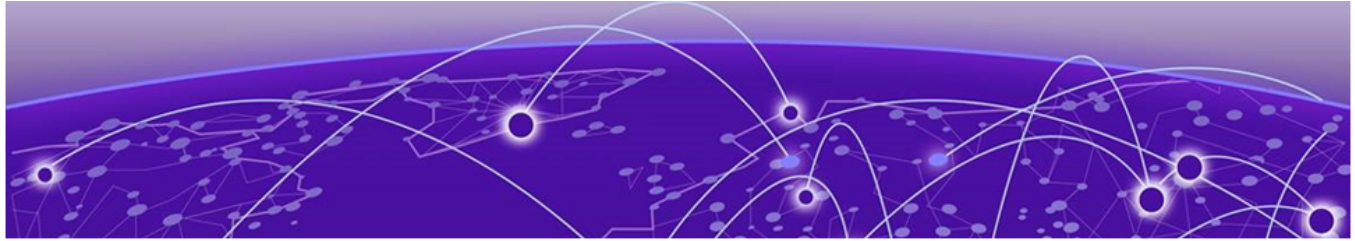
Follow this procedure to uninstall XCO.

### Procedure

On the node where XCO is installed, run the deployment script.

```
source deployment.sh --operation undeploy --interactive no
```

The uninstall process proceeds. A message indicates when the XCO stack is uninstalled.



# XCO Migration Between Deployment Models

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[Migrate XCO from TPVM to OVA on page 136](#)

[Migrate XCO from TPVM to Server on page 137](#)

[Upgrade Ubuntu OS of XCO Installed Server on page 139](#)

[Upgrade TPVM of XCO Installed Server on page 139](#)

Learn about the XCO migration process from TPVM-based deployment to OVA and Server-based deployment model.

## Migrate XCO from TPVM to OVA

---

You can migrate XCO from TPVM-based deployment to OVA-based deployment model.

### Before You Begin

Ensure that no sub-interfaces, static IPs, or virtual routes are present before migration. If there are, ensure that you have deleted and re-added after migration.

### About This Task

Follow this process to migrate XCO from TPVM-based deployment to OVA-based deployment model.

Use the XCO backup and restore procedure to migrate XCO from TPVM High Availability to OVA single node, which will run XCO to manage a fabric with a large number of POs and EPGs.



### Note

- It takes approximately 1 hour to complete the migration.
- As a best practice, complete the migration during a maintenance window.

### Procedure

1. Back up XCO.

Run the following command to take a backup of the XCO config from the old TPVM (for example, EFA 2.7.2):

```
efa system backup
```

2. Fresh deploy OVA.

Fresh deploy single node OVA VM with the target version (for example, XCO 3.3.1).

For details on installing XCO using OVA, see [Install Fabric using OVA](#) on page 102.

3. Copy the backup.

Copy the backup taken from TPVM to the OVA VM location `/var/log/efa/backup/`:

```
cd /var/log/efa/backup/
```

4. Restore the backup.

Run the following command and select the backup file name which was taken from the TPVM setup:

```
efa system restore
```

5. Enable secure connection.

Run the following command to install the certificates on devices:

```
efa certificate device install --force
```

The command installs the HTTPS or OAuth2 certificate on one or more devices.

6. Verify the device status.

Run the following command to get the current state of the devices:

```
efa inventory device update
```

7. Stop old XCO services on TPVM.

Run the following command on both SLX switches to power off the old TPVMs where XCO is installed:

```
tpvm stop
```

Alternatively, run the following command to disable all services:

```
efactl stop
```

## Results

Once the migration process is complete, the XCO IP will be replaced with the newly deployed OVA VM IP.

## Migrate XCO from TPVM to Server

You can migrate XCO from TPVM-based deployment to Server-based deployment model.

### Before You Begin

Ensure that no sub-interfaces, static IPs, or virtual routes are present before migration. If there are, ensure that you have deleted and re-added after migration.

### About This Task

Follow this process to migrate XCO from TPVM-based deployment to Server-based deployment model.

Use the XCO backup and restore procedure to migrate XCO from TPVM High Availability to Server High Availability, which will run XCO to manage a fabric with a large number of POs and EPGs.

**Note**

- It takes approximately 1 hour to complete the migration.
- As a best practice, complete the migration during a maintenance window.

**Procedure****1. Back up XCO.**

Run the following command to take a backup of the XCO config from the old TPVM (for example, EFA 2.7.2):

```
efa system backup
```

**2. Install XCO.**

Install XCO on a new server in High Availability mode with the same target version (for example, EFA 2.7.2).

Use the 18.04 LTS Ubuntu servers since EFA 2.7.2 supports only on the 18.04 LTS Ubuntu server.

**3. Copy the backup.**

Copy the backup taken from TPVM to the new server location `/var/log/efa/backup/`:

```
cd /var/log/efa/backup/
```

**4. Restore the backup.**

Run the following command and select the backup file name which was taken from the TPVM setup:

```
efa system restore
```

**5. Enable secure connection.**

Run the following command to install the certificates on devices:

```
efa certificate device install --force
```

The command installs the HTTPS or OAuth2 certificate on one or more devices.

**6. Verify the device status.**

Run the following command to get the current state of the devices:

```
efa inventory device update
```

**7. Stop old XCO services on TPVM.**

Run the following command on both SLX switches to power off the old TPVMs where XCO is installed:

```
tpvm stop
```

Alternatively, run the following command to disable all services:

```
efactl stop
```

8. Upgrade XCO in the server setup.

Copy the target version tar file (for example, efa 3.3.1 tar file) to the server setup and upgrade it to the target version (for example, XCO 3.3.1) to upgrade from the source version (for example, 2.7.2) to the target version (for example, XCO 3.3.1).

9. Upgrade Ubuntu host OS from 18.04 to 20.04 LTS.

For details on upgrading Ubuntu in a single-node and a multi-node deployment, see [Upgrade Ubuntu on the XCO Host - Single Node or Multi Node](#) on page 127.

---

## Upgrade Ubuntu OS of XCO Installed Server

---

You can upgrade the Ubuntu OS.

### About This Task

Follow this procedure to upgrade the Ubuntu OS of the XCO-installed server from version 18.04 to 22.04.

### Procedure

1. Confirm that XCO is operational on the node(s) running Ubuntu 18.04, then upgrade XCO to version 3.7.0.
2. Once XCO is upgraded, update the OS from Ubuntu 18.04 to 20.04 using the procedures outlined in the XCO-3.7.0 deployment guide.
3. After the OS upgrade, proceed to upgrade XCO to version 3.8.0.
4. Verify that XCO is functioning correctly, then upgrade the Ubuntu OS from version 20.04 to 22.04 using the steps detailed in the XCO-3.8.0 deployment guide.

---

## Upgrade TPVM of XCO Installed Server

---

You can upgrade the TPVM version.

### About This Task

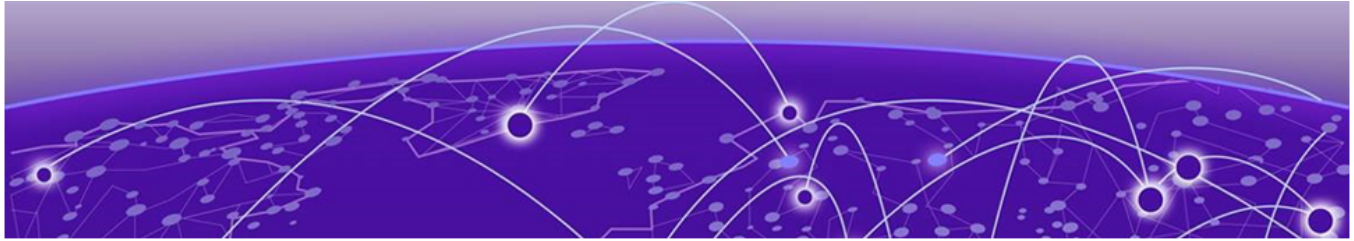
Follow this procedure to upgrade the TPVM version from 4.5.X to 4.7.X. This is a two-stage upgrade process. Ensure SLX-OS compatibility for each stage.

### Procedure

1. Verify that XCO is operational on TPVM 4.5.X and upgrade XCO to version 3.7.0.
2. Upgrade TPVM to version 4.6.X.
3. With the setup now on TPVM 4.6.X and XCO 3.6.0, proceed to upgrade XCO to version 3.8.0.
4. Once XCO 3.8.0 is up and running on TPVM 4.6.X, upgrade TPVM to version 4.7.X.

### Results

The final setup will be XCO 3.8.0 running on TPVM 4.7.X.



# Rollback

---

[Rollback XCO](#) on page 140

Learn about the procedure of a rollback when there is an XCO upgrade failure.

## Rollback XCO

---

You can perform a rollback when there is a deployment failure to ensure data consistency. You can rollback a particular component based on the error or faulty component.

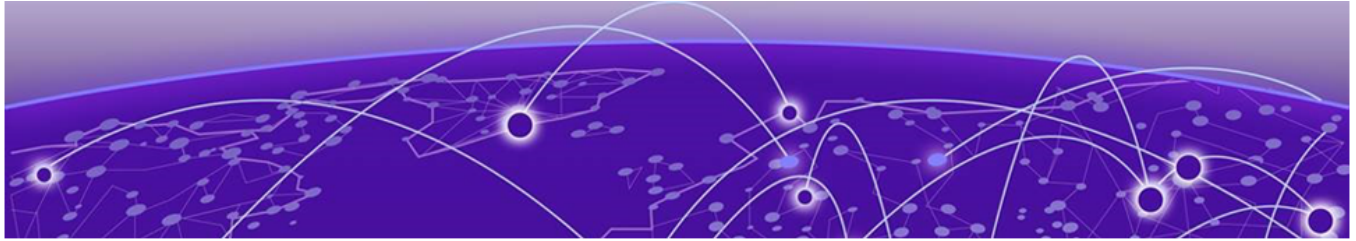
## Rollback SLX

Initiate a rollback when there is a deployment failure.

### Procedure

Run the following commands to download the previous installed version.

```
efa inventory firmware-host register --ip <fw-host-ip> --protocol scp --username <username> --password <password>
efa inventory device firmware-download prepare add --fabric <fabric name> --firmware-host <fw-host-ip> --firmware-directory <fw-path>
efa inventory device firmware-download prepare list --fabric <fabric name>
efa inventory device firmware-download execute --fabric <fabric name>
efa inventory device firmware-download show --fabric <fabric name>
```



# Incremental Upgrades

---

[XCO Incremental Upgrades](#) on page 141

[Incremental Upgrade Use Cases](#) on page 144

[Incremental Upgrade Deployment for Server](#) on page 144

[Incremental Upgrade Deployment for TPVM](#) on page 147

[Upgrade Logs](#) on page 151

Learn about the XCO incremental upgrade, which allows for container-based upgrades during patch releases.

## XCO Incremental Upgrades

---

The XCO incremental upgrades focus on updating the K3s binary and K3s EFA service pods for monthly vulnerability fixes. This upgrade introduces a new option in the existing XCO deployment CLI, allowing users to choose between full and incremental upgrades.

This incremental upgrade does not include host service upgrades (for example, MariaDB and auditd). It does not allow to modify existing configurations. This means once the upgrade type is selected, no further changes to settings like VIP updates, sub-interface updates or health checks will be accepted.

The incremental upgrade is applicable to SLX and Server Platform. It can only be initiated from the active node. The installer history log will track incremental upgrade activity.

**Table 12: Incremental Upgrade Support Matrix**

|        | Single to Single node | Single to multi-node | Multi node to multi-node | Multi-node with node replacement |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| SLX-OS | Supported             | Not Supported        | Supported                | Not Supported                    |
| Server | Supported             | Not Supported        | Supported                | Not Supported                    |



**Note**

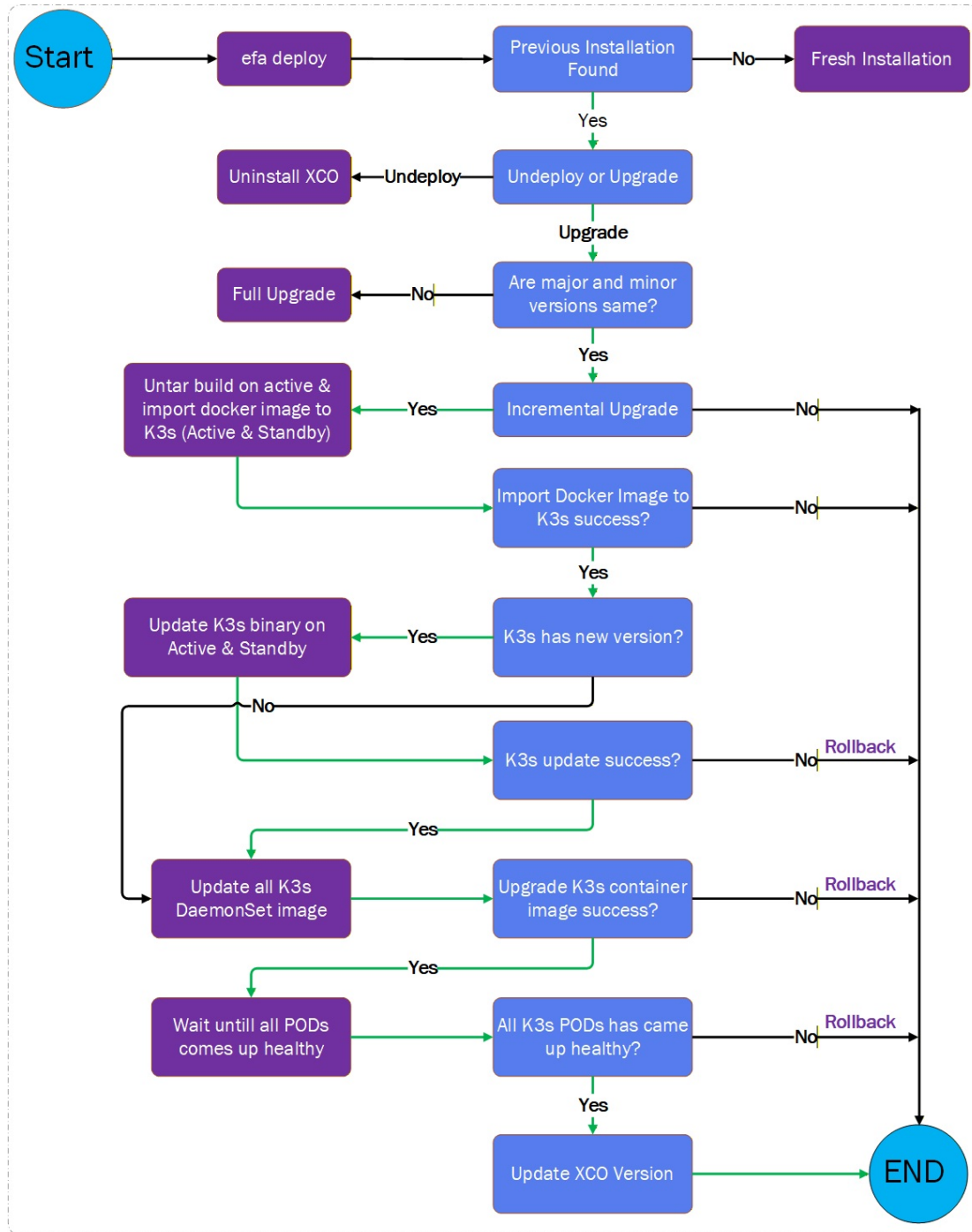
- Pre-Upgrade Precaution:
  - Make sure to create a backup or snapshot before initiating the incremental upgrade process.
  - To perform an incremental upgrade, the current XCO version must be 4.0.0 or higher.

## When to Use Incremental Upgrades

- For applying monthly patch updates.
- When both the current XCO version and the target patch share the same major and minor version numbers.
  - **Valid Upgrade Path:** XCO 4.0.0 to XCO 4.0.1 (same major and minor versions)
  - **Invalid Upgrade Path:** XCO 4.0.0 to XCO 4.1.0
- When the update does not involve database changes or modifications to host or Linux services (for example, monitoring services).
- When reducing system downtime during the XCO upgrade is important.

## Incremental Upgrade Workflow

The following diagram illustrates the step-by-step process of an incremental upgrade:



The incremental upgrade process involves the following steps:

1. Validate the major version of the security monthly patch release build with the current XCO version.
2. Untar the build and export the Docker images tar to k3s.
3. Upgrade all k3s service DaemonSets.
4. Wait for all pods to reach a healthy state.

5. Update the EFA version.
6. Prune older, unused k3s container images.



#### Note

In a multi-node deployment, the first standby node is upgraded incrementally before the active node.

## Incremental Upgrade Use Cases

---

You can perform an incremental upgrade in the following scenario:

### Upgrade K3s Binary

During the incremental XCO upgrade, the system updates the K3s binary on both active and standby nodes to the latest version, addressing known K3s vulnerabilities. It also imports necessary K3s container images to both nodes, storing them on a mounted disk on the standby node for seamless high availability (HA) failover.

### Upgrade All K3s Service Pods

The incremental upgrade updates XCO's K3s service pods to the latest patch version, included in monthly vulnerability patches, in an optimized sequence that minimizes disruption and ensures continuous service across the cluster.

## Incremental Upgrade Deployment for Server

---

Use this topic to perform an incremental upgrade of XCO on the server. The Server deployment CLI offers various options for upgrading XCO, including interactive and non-interactive modes.

### Interactive CLI Option without Graphics Option

Use the interactive CLI option without graphics for both incremental and full upgrades.

#### *Incremental Upgrade*

Use the **source deployment.sh --graphics no** command if you do not want to view the graphic progress bar during the installation process.

The SLX will only display text about what is getting installed or upgraded. When you use the "nographics" option, the system prompts you for all the required inputs.

Choose to **Upgrade/Re-deploy** and confirm XCO incremental upgrade. The upgrade type is set to incremental, and the chosen configuration is displayed.

```
user@user1:~/source deployment.sh --graphics no
[sudo] password for user:
Step 1: Checking for EFA Stack...
Previous Stack found
```

```

Please choose: 1 Remove the current EFA Stack 2 Upgrade/Re-deploy
2
Do you want to do XCO incremental upgrade from 4.0.0 to 4.0.1? (yes/no)
yes
Setting upgrade type to incremental
You have chosen:

- incremental upgrade
- to redeploy EFA at version 4.0.1 build GA
- with peer 10.32.85.29
- and with VIP 10.32.85.38
- with node replacement
- with IP Stack ipv4
- with suites: Fabric Automation

```

### Full Upgrade

Use the **source deployment.sh --g no** command if you do not want to view the graphic progress bar during the installation process.

Choose to **Upgrade/Re-deploy** and decline XCO incremental upgrade. The upgrade type is set to full, and the additional configuration options are displayed, including virtual IP address and HA health ping check. After configuring options, the chosen configuration settings are displayed, and then you are prompted to proceed.

```

user@user1:~/efa-4.0.33$ source deployment.sh -g no
Step 1: Checking for EFA Stack...
Previous Stack found
Please choose: 1 Remove the current EFA Stack 2 Upgrade/Re-deploy
2
Do you want to do XCO incremental upgrade from 4.0.33 to 4.0.33? (yes/no)
no
Setting upgrade type to full
Would you like to configure a virtual ipv6 address for the cluster? (yes/no)
no
Would you like to configure additional IP address(es) for the HA health ping check?
(yes/no)
no
Would you like to configure additional management IP networks? (yes/no)
no
Would you like to configure additional management IP network routes? (yes/no)
no
Please choose: 1 Multi Node Build Upgrade 2 Multi Node Build Upgrade With Node Replacement
1
Verifying connectivity to 10.32.85.29...
You have chosen:

- full upgrade
- to redeploy EFA at version 4.0.33 build GA
- with peer 10.32.85.29
- and with VIP 10.32.85.35
- with IP Stack ipv4
- with suites: Fabric Automation

Do you wish to proceed? (yes/no)
yes

```

## Interactive CLI Option with Graphics Option

Use the `source deployment.sh --graphics yes` command if you want to view the graphic progress bar during the upgrade process.

```
user@user1:~/source deployment.sh --graphics yes
[sudo] password for user:
```

During an upgrade, the system launches the following wizard to select an upgrade type (Full Upgrade or Incremental Upgrade).

The image displays three sequential screenshots of the EFA Installer wizard interface. Each window has a title bar that reads "EFA Installer".

The first screenshot shows a menu with three options: `( ) Remove the current EFA Stack`, `(*) Upgrade/Re-deploy`, and `( ) Quit`. The `(*) Upgrade/Re-deploy` option is selected. At the bottom, there are two buttons: `<Ok>` and `<Cancel>`.

The second screenshot asks the question: "Do you want to do XCO incremental upgrade from 4.0.33 to 4.0.34?". Below the question are two buttons: `<Yes>` and `<No>`. The `<Yes>` button is highlighted.

The third screenshot displays a summary of the chosen options under the heading "You have chosen:". The summary lists: `- incremental upgrade`, `- to upgrade EFA to 4.0.34 build GA.`, `- with peer 10.32.85.29`, `- and with VIP 10.32.85.35`, `- with node replacement`, `- with IP Stack ipv4`, and `- with suites: Fabric Automation`. Below the summary, it asks "Do you wish to proceed?". At the bottom, there are two buttons: `<Yes>` and `<No>`. The `<Yes>` button is highlighted.

## Non-Interactive CLI Option

The following example upgrades (full or incremental) XCO on the server in a non-interactive mode:

```
source deployment.sh --interactive no
source deployment.sh --interactive no --force-full-upgrade
```

## Incremental Upgrade Deployment for TPVM

Use this topic to perform an incremental upgrade of XCO on TPVM. The TPVM deployment CLI offers various options for upgrading XCO, including interactive and non-interactive modes.



### Note

You can expect increased delays during the TPVM incremental upgrade.

## Interactive CLI Option without Graphics Option

In interactive mode, you will be prompted to choose between an incremental upgrade and a full upgrade. You can select the upgrade type and confirm the upgrade.

Use the **efa deploy nographics** command if you do not want to view the graphic progress bar during the installation process.

The **efa deploy nographics** command does not display any graphic progress bar. The SLX will only display text about what is getting installed. When you use the "nographics" option, the system prompts you for all the required inputs. You can also continue using the existing **efa deploy --graphics no** command.

### *Incremental Upgrade*

When performing an incremental upgrade, the user is asked to confirm the upgrade from the current version to the new version. If confirmed, the upgrade type is set to incremental.

```
efa deploy nographics
Step 1: Get IP Address assigned to TPVM to deploy EFA 10.64.204.101.
Step 2: Checking for EFA packages in /efaboot directory
1. /efaboot/efa-4.0.36.tar.gz
2. /efaboot/efa-4.0.33.tar.gz
Enter option: 1
Preserving original EFA install directory... done.
Copying EFA package efa-4.0.36.tar.gz to TPVM 10.64.204.101... done.
Extracting EFA package efa-4.0.36.tar.gz on TPVM 10.64.204.101... done.
Starting EFA installer.
Step 3: Checking for EFA Stack...
Previous Stack found
Do you want to do XCO incremental upgrade from 4.0.33 to 4.0.36? (yes/no)
yes
Setting upgrade type to incremental
You have chosen:
- incremental upgrade
```

```

- to upgrade EFA to 4.0.36 build GA.
- with IP Stack ipv4
- with suites: Fabric Automation

Do you wish to proceed? (yes/no)
yes

```

### Full Upgrade

When performing a full upgrade, the user is presented with additional configuration options, such as deployment type and management IP networks.

```

efa deploy nographics
Step 1: Get IP Address assigned to TPVM to deploy EFA 10.64.204.101.
Step 2: Checking for EFA packages in /efaboot directory
1. /efaboot/efa-4.0.36.tar.gz
2. /efaboot/efa-4.0.33.tar.gz
Enter option: 1
Preserving original EFA install directory... done.
Copying EFA package efa-4.0.36.tar.gz to TPVM 10.64.204.101... done.
Extracting EFA package efa-4.0.36.tar.gz on TPVM 10.64.204.101... done.
Starting EFA installer.
Step 3: Checking for EFA Stack...
Previous Stack found
Do you want to do XCO incremental upgrade from 4.0.33 to 4.0.36? (yes/no)
no
Setting upgrade type to full
Are you sure you want to upgrade from 4.0.33 GA to 4.0.36 GA? (yes/no)
yes
Step 4: Re-deploying EFA
Please choose: 1 Single-node deployment 2 Multi-node deployment
1
Single-node Deployment
Would you like to configure additional management IP networks? (yes/no)
no
You have chosen:

- full upgrade
- to upgrade EFA to 4.0.36 build GA.
- with IP Stack dual
- with suites: Fabric Automation
Do you wish to proceed? (yes/no)

```

## Interactive CLI Option with Graphics Option

Use the **efa deploy --graphics yes** command if you want to view the graphic progress bar during the upgrade process.

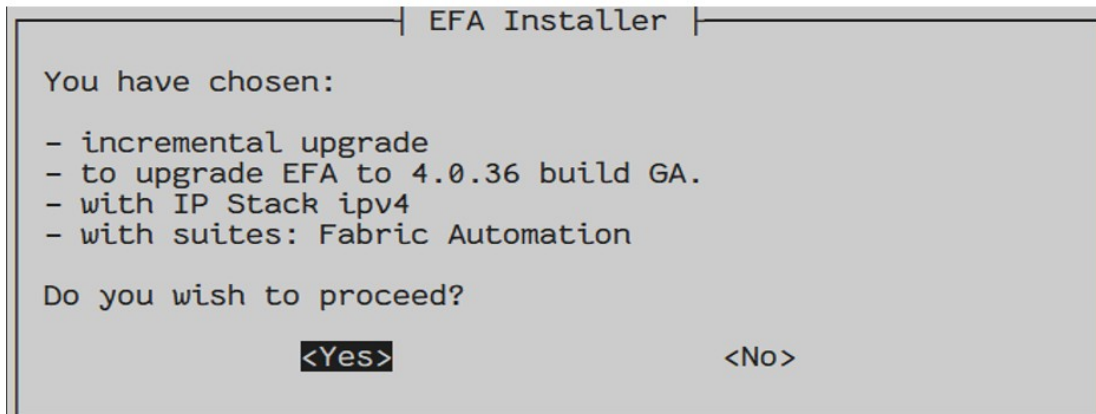
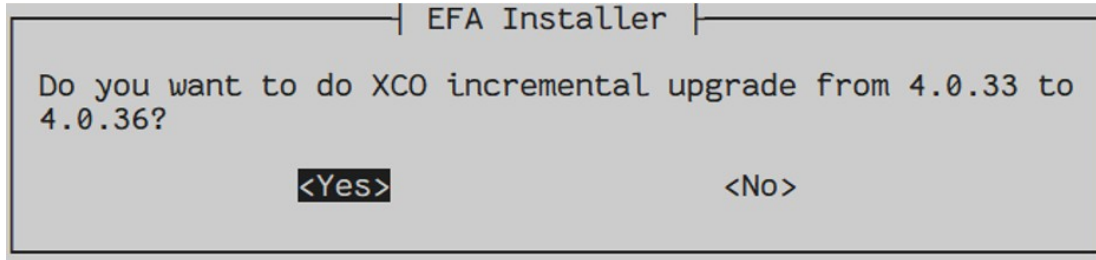
```

efa deploy --graphics yes
Step 1: Get IP Address assigned to TPVM to deploy EFA 10.64.204.101.

Step 2: Checking for EFA packages in /efaboot directory
1. /efaboot/efa-4.0.36.tar.gz
2. /efaboot/efa-4.0.33.tar.gz
Enter option: 1

```

During the upgrade, the system launches the following wizard to select an upgrade type (Full Upgrade or Incremental Upgrade).



## Non-Interactive CLI Option

The system automatically determines whether to perform an incremental or full upgrade based on the version difference.

### *Incremental Upgrade*

Initiate the incremental upgrade when the patch version changes, but the major and minor versions remain the same (for example, XCO 4.0.0 to XCO 4.0.1).

The following example upgrades (full or incremental) XCO on TPVM on a single-node in a non-interactive mode:

```

efa deploy non-interactive single-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.2-tar.gz

efa deploy non-interactive slx-peer-ip 192.168.216.17 slx-peer-user admin slx-peer-
password password multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz

efa deploy non-interactive single-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz

efa deploy non-interactive single-node ipv6 package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz

efa deploy non-interactive multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz

efa deploy non-interactive multi-node ipv6 package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz

efa deploy non-interactive multi-node package /efaboot/efa-2.7.1-tar.gz peer-node
10.20.246.102 vip4 10.20.246.103

```

### Full Upgrade

Initiate the full upgrade when the minor version changes (for example, XCO 4.0.0 to XCO 4.1.0). To perform a full upgrade regardless of the system's determination (even if the system determines an incremental upgrade), use the **--force-full-upgrade** option.

```
efa deploy non-interactive single-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade
efa deploy non-interactive slx-peer-ip 192.168.216.17 slx-peer-user admin slx-peer-password password multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade
efa deploy non-interactive single-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade

efa deploy non-interactive single-node ipv6 package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade

efa deploy non-interactive multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade

efa deploy non-interactive multi-node ipv6 package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade

efa deploy non-interactive with-rollback single-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade

efa deploy non-interactive with-rollback slx-peer-ip 192.168.216.17 slx-peer-user admin slx-peer-password password multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade
```

## Non-Interactive CLI Option with Rollback

You can also use the `with-rollback` option with the `--force-full-upgrade` option.

```
efa deploy non-interactive with-rollback single-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade
efa deploy non-interactive with-rollback slx-peer-ip 192.168.216.17 slx-peer-user admin slx-peer-password password multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade
efa deploy non-interactive with-rollback single-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade

efa deploy non-interactive with-rollback single-node ipv6 package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade

efa deploy non-interactive with-rollback multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade

efa deploy non-interactive with-rollback multi-node ipv6 package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade

efa deploy non-interactive with-rollback single-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade

efa deploy non-interactive with-rollback slx-peer-ip 192.168.216.17 slx-peer-user admin slx-peer-password password multi-node package /efaboot/efa-4.0.1.tar.gz force-full-upgrade
```

## Upgrade Logs

```

 • MobaXterm Personal Edition v24.4 •
 (SSH client, X server and network tools)

 SSH session to admin@10.64.204.48
 • Direct SSH : ✓
 • SSH compression : ✓
 • SSH-browser : ✓
 • X11-forwarding : (disabled or not supported by server)

 For more info, ctrl+click on help or visit our website.

Last login: Tue Jul 22 17:57:47 2025 from 127.0.0.1
Unsuccessful attempts: 0 since last login.

SECURITY WARNING: The default password for at least
one default account (root, admin and user) have not been changed.

Welcome to the Extreme SLX-OS Software
admin connected from 127.0.0.1 using ssh on SLX
SLX# efa deploy nographics
Step 1: Get IP Address assigned to TPVM to deploy EFA 10.64.204.101.
Step 2: Checking for EFA packages in /efaboot directory
1. /efaboot/efa-4.0.54.tar.gz
2. /efaboot/efa-4.0.53.tar.gz
3. /efaboot/efa-4.0.5.tar.gz
4. /efaboot/efa-4.0.0-46.tar.gz
5. /efaboot/efa-4.0.0-62.tar.gz
Enter option: 1

* ! ! ! WARNING ! ! ! *
* Proceeding with Extreme Fabric Automation deployment *
* 1. Do not reboot device(s) or TPVM(s) *
* 2. Do not toggle management port on device(s) or TPVM(s) *
* 3. Avoid CTRL+C on the installer window *

Preserving original EFA install directory... done.
Copying EFA package efa-4.0.54.tar.gz to TPVM 10.64.204.101... done.
Extracting EFA package efa-4.0.54.tar.gz on TPVM 10.64.204.101... done.
Starting EFA installer.
Step 3: Checking for EFA Stack...
Previous Stack found
Do you want to do XCO incremental upgrade from 4.0.53 to 4.0.54? (yes/no)
yes
Setting upgrade type to incremental
You have chosen:

- incremental upgrade
- to upgrade EFA to 4.0.54 build GA.
- with peer 10.64.204.102
- and with VIP 10.64.204.103
- with IP Stack ipv4
- with suites: Fabric Automation

Do you wish to proceed? (yes/no)
yes
The tar version 4.0.54 is compatible with the efa version 4.0.53
Verifying system requirements for upgrade
Checking system configuration...

```

```
Checking default gateway reachability on this node
Completed verification of default gateway reachability
Making backup
Initiating backup of device certificates
Device certificates backup has been successfully completed
Initiating incremental upgrade on platform: TPVM
Removing container images on 10.64.204.101 10.64.204.102...
Importing new images on active & standby nodes...
Unpacking images of EFA on 10.64.204.101 10.64.204.102...
Setting up with client ID 3c143ea1-c3db-4591-bbe2-39a19f9c7048 for CLI
Setting up client ID for single node
Before client ID
Upgrading k3s binary along with EFA services...
Generating passwords for the database
Configuring nodes to form the cluster
Ensuring database schema at latest version
[2025-07-22 11:11:30] System disruption start from here...
Restoring backup
Completed Database migration for inventory
Completed Database migration for fabric
Completed Database migration for tenant
Completed Database migration for notification
Completed Database migration for vcenter
Completed Database migration for hyperv
Completed Database migration for openstack
Completed Database migration for rbac
Completed Database migration for auth
Completed Database migration for system
Completed Database migration for snmp
Completed Database migration for policy
Completed Database migration for faultmanager
Completed Database migration for monitoring
Completed Database migration for raslog
Successfully finished database migration
Time taken to migrate database is 19 seconds
Installing k3s container orchestration
Upgrading k3s binary on for multi-node deployment...
Ensuring JWT Signer and Verifier are configured correctly
Upgrading daemonset with the new images...
Waiting for all pods to be in Running state...
Waiting for EFA containers to start
[2025-07-22 11:19:23] System disruption end here for XCO incremental upgrade...with total
disruption time is 472 seconds
Finalizing the installation of XCO
Setting up with client ID 3c143ea1-c3db-4591-bbe2-39a19f9c7048 for CLI
After client ID 3c143ea1-c3db-4591-bbe2-39a19f9c7048
Incremental upgrade completed successfully.
Removing preserved EFA directory... done.
EFA deployment succeeded.
SLX#
```