



## **Use Astra**

### **Astra Control Center**

NetApp  
August 10, 2022

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# Use Astra

## Start managing apps

After you [add a cluster to Astra Control management](#), you can install apps on the cluster (outside of Astra Control) and then go to the Applications page in Astra Control to start managing the apps and their resources.

### App management requirements

Astra Control has the following app management requirements:

- **Licensing:** To manage apps using Astra Control Center, you need an Astra Control Center license.
- **Namespaces:** Astra Control requires that an app not span more than a single namespace, but a namespace can contain more than one app.
- **StorageClass:** If you install an app with a StorageClass explicitly set and you need to clone the app, the target cluster for the clone operation must have the originally specified StorageClass. Cloning an application with an explicitly set StorageClass to a cluster that does not have the same StorageClass will fail.
- **Kubernetes resources:** Apps that use Kubernetes Resources not collected by Astra Control might not have full app data management capabilities. Astra Control collects the following Kubernetes resources:

ClusterRole	ClusterRoleBinding	ConfigMap
CustomResourceDefinition	CustomResource	CronJob
DaemonSet	HorizontalPodAutoscaler	Ingress
DeploymentConfig	MutatingWebhook	PersistentVolumeClaim
Pod	PodDisruptionBudget	PodTemplate
NetworkPolicy	ReplicaSet	Role
RoleBinding	Route	Secret
Service	ServiceAccount	StatefulSet
ValidatingWebhook		

### Supported app installation methods

Astra Control supports the following application installation methods:

- **Manifest file:** Astra Control supports apps installed from a manifest file using kubectl. For example:

```
kubectl apply -f myapp.yaml
```

- **Helm 3:** If you use Helm to install apps, Astra Control requires Helm version 3. Managing and cloning apps installed with Helm 3 (or upgraded from Helm 2 to Helm 3) are fully supported. Managing apps installed with Helm 2 is not supported.
- **Operator-deployed apps:** Astra Control supports apps installed with namespace-scoped operators that are, in general, designed with a "pass-by-value" rather than "pass-by-reference" architecture. An operator

and the app it installs must use the same namespace; you might need to modify the deployment .yaml file for the operator to ensure this is the case.

The following are some operator apps that follow these patterns:

- [Apache K8ssandra](#)



For K8ssandra, in-place restore operations are supported. A restore operation to a new namespace or cluster requires that the original instance of the application to be taken down. This is to ensure that the peer group information carried over does not lead to cross-instance communication. Cloning of the app is not supported.

- [Jenkins CI](#)
- [Percona XtraDB Cluster](#)

Astra Control might not be able to clone an operator that is designed with a “pass-by-reference” architecture (for example, the CockroachDB operator). During these types of cloning operations, the cloned operator attempts to reference Kubernetes secrets from the source operator despite having its own new secret as part of the cloning process. The clone operation might fail because Astra Control is unaware of the Kubernetes secrets in the source operator.

## Install apps on your cluster

After you've [added your cluster](#) to Astra Control, you can install apps or manage existing apps on the cluster. Any app that is scoped to a single namespace can be managed.

## Manage apps

After Astra Control discovers namespaces on your clusters, you can define applications that you want to manage. You can choose to [manage an entire namespace as a single application or manage one or more apps in the namespace individually](#). It all comes down to the level of granularity that you need for data protection operations.

Although Astra Control enables you to separately manage both levels of the hierarchy (the namespace and the apps in that namespace), the best practice is to choose one or the other. Actions that you take in Astra Control can fail if the actions take place at the same time at both the namespace and app level.



As an example, you might want to set a backup policy for "maria" that has a weekly cadence, but you might need to back up "mariadb" (which is in the same namespace) more frequently than that. Based on those needs, you would need to manage the apps separately and not as a single-namespace app.

## What you'll need

- A Kubernetes cluster added to Astra Control.
- One or more installed apps on the cluster. [Read more about supported app installation methods](#).
- One or more active pods.
- Namespaces specified on the Kubernetes cluster that you added to Astra Control.
- (Optional) Kubernetes label on any [supported Kubernetes resources](#).



A label is a key/value pair you can assign to Kubernetes objects for identification. Labels make it easier to sort, organize, and find your Kubernetes objects. To learn more about Kubernetes labels, [see the official Kubernetes documentation](#).

Before you begin, you should also understand [managing standard and system namespaces](#).

For instructions on how to manage apps using the Astra Control API, see the [Astra Automation and API information](#).

### App management options

- [Define resources to manage as an app](#)
- [Define a namespace to manage as an app](#)

### Additional app management options

- [Unmanage apps](#)

### Define resources to manage as an app

You can specify the [Kubernetes resources that make up an app](#) that you want to manage with Astra Control. Defining an app enables you to group elements of your Kubernetes cluster into a single app. This collection of Kubernetes resources is organized by namespace and label selector criteria.

Defining an app gives you more granular control over what to include in an Astra Control operation, including clone, snapshot, and backups.



When defining apps, ensure that you do not include a Kubernetes resource in multiple apps with protection policies. Overlapping protection policies on a Kubernetes resources can cause data conflicts. [Read more about best practices](#).

### Steps

1. From the Applications page, select **Define**.
2. In the **Define application** window, enter the app name.
3. Choose the cluster on which your application is running in the **Cluster** drop-down list.
4. Choose the namespace of your application from the **Namespace** drop-down list.



Apps can be defined only within a specified namespace on a single cluster. Astra Control does not support the ability for apps to span multiple namespaces or clusters.

5. Enter a label for the app and namespace. You can specify a single label or label selector criteria (query).



To learn more about Kubernetes labels, [see the official Kubernetes documentation](#).

6. After you select **Define**, repeat the process for other apps, as needed.

After you finish defining an app, the app appears in the list of apps on the Applications page. You are now able to clone it and create backups and snapshots.



The app you just added might have a warning icon under the Protected column, indicating that it is not backed up and not scheduled for backups yet.



To see details of a particular app, select the app name.

## Define a namespace to manage as an app

You can add all Kubernetes resources in a namespace to Astra Control management by defining the resources of that namespace as an application. This method is preferable to defining apps individually if you intend to manage and protect all resources in a particular namespace in a similar way and at common intervals.

### Steps

1. From the Clusters page, select a cluster.
2. Select the **Namespaces** tab.
3. Select the Actions menu for the namespace that contains the app resources you want to manage and select **Define as application**.



If you want to manage multiple namespaces, select the namespaces and select the **Actions** button in the upper-left corner and select **manage**.



Select the **Show system namespaces** checkbox to reveal system namespaces that are usually not used in app management by default. ☐ Show system namespaces [Read more.](#)

After the process completes, the applications that are associated with the namespace appear in the `Associated applications` column.

## Unmanage apps

When you no longer want to back up, snapshot, or clone an app, you can stop managing it.



If you unmanage an app, any backups or snapshots that were created earlier will be lost.

### Steps

1. From the left navigation bar, select **Applications**.
2. Select the app.
3. From the menu in the **Actions** column, select **Unmanage**.
4. Review the information.
5. Type "unmanage" to confirm.
6. Select **Yes, Unmanage Application**.

## What about system namespaces?

Astra Control also discovers system namespaces on a Kubernetes cluster. We don't show you these system namespaces by default because it's rare that you'd need to back up system app resources.

You can display system namespaces from the Namespaces tab for a selected cluster by selecting the **Show system namespaces** check box.

☐ Show system namespaces



Astra Control itself is not a standard app; it is a "system app." You should not try to manage Astra Control itself. Astra Control itself isn't shown by default for management.

## Example: Separate Protection Policy for different releases

In this example, the devops team is managing a "canary" release deployment. The team's cluster has three pods running NginX. Two of the pods are dedicated to the stable release. The third pod is for the canary release.

The devops team's Kubernetes admin adds the label `deployment=stable` to the stable release pods. The team adds the label `deployment=canary` to the canary release pod.

The team's stable release includes a requirement for hourly snapshots and daily backups. The canary release is more ephemeral, so they want to create a less aggressive, short-term Protection Policy for anything labeled `deployment=canary`.

In order to avoid possible data conflicts, the admin will create two apps: one for the "canary" release, and one for the "stable" release. This keeps the backups, snapshots, and clone operations separate for the two groups of Kubernetes objects.

## Find more information

- [Use the Astra Control API](#)

# Protect apps

## Protection overview

You can create backups, clones, snapshots, and protection policies for your apps using Astra Control Center. Backing up your apps helps your services and associated data be as available as possible; during a disaster scenario, restoring from backup can ensure full recovery of an app and its associated data with minimal disruption. Backups, clones, and snapshots can help protect against common threats such as ransomware, accidental data loss, and environmental disasters. [Learn about the available types of data protection in Astra Control Center, and when to use them.](#)

Additionally, you can replicate applications to a remote cluster in preparation for disaster recovery.

## App protection workflow

You can use the following example workflow to get started protecting your apps.

### [One] Protect all apps

To make sure that your apps are immediately protected, [create a manual backup of all apps](#).

### [Two] Configure a protection policy for each app

To automate future backups and snapshots, [configure a protection policy for each app](#). As an example, you can start with weekly backups and daily snapshots, with one month retention for both. Automating backups and snapshots with a protection policy is strongly recommended over manual backups and snapshots.

### [Three] Adjust the protection policies

As apps and their usage patterns change, adjust the protection policies as needed to provide the best protection.

### [Four] Replicate apps to a remote cluster

[Replicate applications](#) to a remote cluster by using NetApp SnapMirror technology. Astra Control replicates Snapshots to a remote cluster, providing asynchronous, disaster recovery capability.

### [Five] In case of a disaster, restore your apps with the latest backup or replication to remote system

If data loss occurs, you can recover by [restoring the latest backup](#) first for each app. You can then restore the latest snapshot (if available). Or, you can use the replication to a remote system.

## Protect apps with snapshots and backups

Protect all apps by taking snapshots and backups using an automated protection policy or on an ad-hoc basis. You can use the Astra UI or [the Astra Control API](#) to protect apps.

If you use Helm to deploy apps, Astra Control Center requires Helm version 3. Managing and cloning apps deployed with Helm 3 (or upgraded from Helm 2 to Helm 3) are fully supported. Apps deployed with Helm 2 are not supported.

When you create a project for hosting an app on an OpenShift cluster, the project (or Kubernetes namespace) is assigned a SecurityContext UID. To enable Astra Control Center to protect your app and move the app to another cluster or project in OpenShift, you need to add policies that enable the app to run as any UID. As an example, the following OpenShift CLI commands grant the appropriate policies to a WordPress app.

```
oc new-project wordpress
oc adm policy add-scc-to-group anyuid system:serviceaccounts:wordpress
oc adm policy add-scc-to-user privileged -z default -n wordpress
```

You can do the following tasks related to protecting your app data:

- [Configure a protection policy](#)
- [Create a snapshot](#)
- [Create a backup](#)
- [View snapshots and backups](#)
- [Delete snapshots](#)
- [Cancel backups](#)
- [Delete backups](#)

### Configure a protection policy

A protection policy protects an app by creating snapshots, backups, or both at a defined schedule. You can choose to create snapshots and backups hourly, daily, weekly, and monthly, and you can specify the number of copies to retain. As an example, a protection policy might create weekly backups and daily snapshots, and retain the backups and snapshots for one month. How often you create snapshots and backups and how long you retain them depends on the needs of your organization.

### Steps



1. Select **Applications** and then select the name of an app.
2. Select **Data Protection**.
3. Select **Configure Protection Policy**.
4. Define a protection schedule by choosing the number of snapshots and backups to keep hourly, daily, weekly, and monthly.

You can define the hourly, daily, weekly, and monthly schedules concurrently. A schedule won't turn active until you set a retention level.

The following example sets four protection schedules: hourly, daily, weekly, and monthly for snapshots and backups.

5. Select **Review**.
6. Select **Set Protection Policy**.

### Result

Astra Control Center implements the data protection policy by creating and retaining snapshots and backups using the schedule and retention policy that you defined.

### Create a snapshot

You can create an on-demand snapshot at any time.

#### Steps

1. Select **Applications**.
2. From the Options menu in the **Actions** column for the desired app, select **Snapshot**.
3. Customize the name of the snapshot and then select **Review**.
4. Review the snapshot summary and select **Snapshot**.

### Result

The snapshot process begins. A snapshot is successful when the status is **Available** in the **Actions** column on the **Data protection > Snapshots** page.

### Create a backup

You can also back up an app at any time.



S3 buckets in Astra Control Center do not report available capacity. Before backing up or cloning apps managed by Astra Control Center, check bucket information in the ONTAP or StorageGRID management system.

#### Steps

1. Select **Applications**.
2. From the Options menu in the **Actions** column for the desired app, select **Backup**.
3. Customize the name of the backup.
4. Choose whether to back up the app from an existing snapshot. If you select this option, you can choose from a list of existing snapshots.

5. Choose a destination for the backup by selecting from the list of storage buckets.
6. Select **Review**.
7. Review the backup summary and select **Backup**.

## Result

Astra Control Center creates a backup of the app.



If your network has an outage or is abnormally slow, a backup operation might time out. This causes the backup to fail.



There is no way to stop a running backup. If you need to delete the backup, wait until it has completed and then use the instructions in [Delete backups](#). To delete a failed backup, [use the Astra Control API](#).



After a data protection operation (clone, backup, restore) and subsequent persistent volume resize, there is up to a twenty-minute delay before the new volume size is shown in the UI. The data protection operation is successful within minutes, and you can use the management software for the storage backend to confirm the change in volume size.

## View snapshots and backups

You can view the snapshots and backups of an app from the Data Protection tab.

### Steps

1. Select **Applications** and then select the name of an app.
2. Select **Data Protection**.

The snapshots display by default.

3. Select **Backups** to see the list of backups.

## Delete snapshots

Delete the scheduled or on-demand snapshots that you no longer need.



You cannot delete a Snapshot copy that is currently being replicated.

### Steps

1. Select **Applications** and then select the name of an app.
2. Select **Data Protection**.
3. From the Options menu in the **Actions** column for the desired snapshot, select **Delete snapshot**.
4. Type the word "delete" to confirm deletion and then select **Yes, Delete snapshot**.

## Result

Astra Control Center deletes the snapshot.

## Cancel backups

You can cancel a backup that is in progress.



To cancel a backup, the backup must be in a Running state. You cannot cancel a backup that is in a Pending state.

### Steps

1. Select **Applications** and then select the name of an app.
2. Select **Data Protection**.
3. Select **Backups**.
4. From the Options menu in the **Actions** column for the desired backup, select **Cancel**.
5. Type the word "cancel" to confirm deletion and then select **Yes, cancel backup**.

## Delete backups

Delete the scheduled or on-demand backups that you no longer need.



There is no way to stop a running backup. If you need to delete the backup, wait until it has completed and then use these instructions. To delete a failed backup, [use the Astra Control API](#).

### Steps

1. Select **Applications** and then select the name of an app.
2. Select **Data Protection**.
3. Select **Backups**.
4. From the Options menu in the **Actions** column for the desired backup, select **Delete backup**.
5. Type the word "delete" to confirm deletion and then select **Yes, Delete backup**.

### Result

Astra Control Center deletes the backup.

## Restore apps

Astra Control can restore your application from a snapshot or backup. Restoring from an existing snapshot will be faster when restoring the application to the same cluster. You can use the Astra Control UI or [the Astra Control API](#) to restore apps.

### About this task

- It is strongly recommended to take a snapshot of or back up your application before restoring it. This will enable you to clone from the snapshot or backup in the event that the restore is unsuccessful.
- If you use Helm to deploy apps, Astra Control Center requires Helm version 3. Managing and cloning apps deployed with Helm 3 (or upgraded from Helm 2 to Helm 3) are fully supported. Apps deployed with Helm 2 are not supported.
- If you restore to a different cluster, ensure that the cluster is using the same persistent volume access mode (for example, ReadWriteMany). The restore operation will fail if the destination persistent volume access mode is different.

- Any member user with namespace constraints by namespace name/ID or by namespace labels can clone or restore an app to a new namespace on the same cluster or to any other cluster in their organization's account. However, the same user cannot access the cloned or restored app in the new namespace. After a new namespace is created by a clone or restore operation, the account admin/owner can edit the member user account and update role constraints for the affected user to grant access to the new namespace.
- When you create a project for hosting an app on an OpenShift cluster, the project (or Kubernetes namespace) is assigned a SecurityContext UID. To enable Astra Control Center to protect your app and move the app to another cluster or project in OpenShift, you need to add policies that enable the app to run as any UID. As an example, the following OpenShift CLI commands grant the appropriate policies to a WordPress app.

```
oc new-project wordpress
oc adm policy add-scc-to-group anyuid system:serviceaccounts:wordpress
oc adm policy add-scc-to-user privileged -z default -n wordpress
```

## Steps

1. Select **Applications** and then select the name of an app.
2. Select **Data protection**.
3. If you want to restore from a snapshot, keep the **Snapshots** icon selected. Otherwise, select the **Backups** icon to restore from a backup.
4. From the Options menu in the **Actions** column for the snapshot or backup from which you want to restore, select **Restore application**.
5. **Restore details**: Specify details for the restored app. By default, the current cluster and namespace appear. Leave these values intact to restore an app in-place, which reverts the app to an earlier version of itself. Change these values if you want to restore to a different cluster or namespace.
  - Enter a name and namespace for the app.
  - Choose the destination cluster for the app.
  - Select **Review**.



If you restore to a namespace that was previously deleted, a new namespace with the same name is created as part of the restore process. Any users that had rights to manage apps in the previously deleted namespace need to manually restore rights to the newly re-created namespace.

6. **Restore Summary**: Review details about the restore action, type "restore", and select **Restore**.

## Result

Astra Control Center restores the app based on the information that you provided. If you restored the app in-place, the contents of any existing persistent volumes are replaced with the contents of persistent volumes from the restored app.



After a data protection operation (clone, backup, restore) and subsequent persistent volume resize, there is a delay of up to twenty minutes before the new volume size is shown in the web UI. The data protection operation is successful within minutes, and you can use the management software for the storage backend to confirm the change in volume size.

## Replicate apps to a remote system using SnapMirror technology

Using Astra Control, you can build business continuity for your applications with a low-RPO (Recovery Point Objective) and low-RTO (Recovery Time Objective) using asynchronous replication capabilities of NetApp SnapMirror technology. Once configured, this enables your applications to replicate data and application changes from one cluster to another.

For a comparison between backups/restores and replication, see [Data protection concepts](#).

You can replicate apps in different scenarios, such as the following on-premises only, hybrid, and multi-cloud scenarios:

- On-premise site A to on-premise site B
- On-premise to cloud with Cloud Volumes ONTAP
- Cloud with Cloud Volumes ONTAP to on-premise
- Cloud with Cloud Volumes ONTAP to cloud (between different regions in the same cloud provider or to different cloud providers)

Astra Control can replicate apps across on-premises clusters, on-premises to cloud (using Cloud Volumes ONTAP) or between clouds (Cloud Volumes ONTAP to Cloud Volumes ONTAP).



You can simultaneously replicate a different app (running on the other cluster or site) in the opposite direction. For example, Apps A, B, C can be replicated from Datacenter 1 to Datacenter 2; and Apps X, Y, Z can be replicated from Datacenter 2 to Datacenter 1.

Using Astra Control, you can do the following tasks related to replicating applications:

- [Set up a replication relationship](#)
- [Bring a replicated app online on the destination cluster \(fail over\)](#)
- [Resync a failed over replication](#)
- [Reverse application replication](#)
- [Fail back applications to the original source cluster](#)
- [Delete an application replication relationship](#)

### Replication prerequisites

See the [replication prerequisites](#) before you begin.

### Set up a replication relationship

Setting up a replication relationship involves the following that make up the replication policy;

- Choosing how frequently you want Astra Control to take an app Snapshot (which includes the app's Kubernetes resources as well as the volume Snapshots for each of the app's volumes)
- Choosing the replication schedule (included Kubernetes resources as well as persistent volume data)
- Setting the time for the Snapshot to be taken

### Steps

1. From the Astra Control left navigation, select **Applications**.
2. In the Application page, select the **Data Protection > Replication** tab.
3. In the Data Protection > Replication tab, select **Configure replication policy**. Or, from the Application Protection box, select the Actions option and select **Configure replication policy**.
4. Enter or select the following information:

- Destination cluster
- **Destination storage class**: Select or enter the storage class that uses the paired SVM on the destination ONTAP cluster.
- **Replication type**: "Asynchronous" is currently the only replication type available.
- **Destination namespace**: Enter a new or existing destination namespace for the destination cluster.



Any conflicting resources in the selected namespace will be overwritten.

- **Replication frequency**: Set how often you want Astra Control to take a Snapshot and replicate it to its destination.
- **Offset**: Set the number of minutes from the top of the hour that you want Astra Control to take a Snapshot. You might want to use an offset so that it doesn't coincide with other scheduled operations. For example, if you want to take the Snapshot every 5 minutes starting at 10:02, enter "02" as the offset minutes. The result would be 10:02, 10:07, 10:12, etc.

5. Select **Next**, review the summary, and select **Save**.



At first, the status displays "app-mirror" before the first schedule occurs.

Astra Control creates an application Snapshot used for replication.

6. To see the application Snapshot status, select the **Applications > Snapshots** tab.

The Snapshot name uses the format of "replication-schedule-`<string>`". Astra Control retains the last Snapshot that was used for replication. Any older replication Snapshots are deleted after successful completion of replication.

## Result

This creates the replication relationship.

Astra Control completes the following actions as a result of establishing the relationship:

- Creates a namespace on the destination (if it doesn't exist)
- Creates a PVC on the destination namespace corresponding to the source app's PVCs.
- Takes an initial app-consistent Snapshot.
- Establishes the SnapMirror relationship for persistent volumes using the initial Snapshot.

The Data Protection page shows the replication relationship state and status:

`<Health status>` | `<Relationship life cycle state>`

For example:

Normal | Established

Learn more about replication states and status below.

### Bring a replicated app online on the destination cluster (fail over)

Using Astra Control, you can "fail over" replicated applications to a destination cluster. This procedure stops the replication relationship and brings the app online on the destination cluster. This procedure does not stop the app on the source cluster if it was operational.

#### Steps

1. From the Astra Control left navigation, select **Applications**.
2. In the Application page, select the **Data Protection > Replication** tab.
3. In the Data Protection > Replication tab, from the Actions menu, select **Fail over**.
4. In the Fail over page, review the information and select **Fail over**.

#### Result

The following actions occur as a result of the fail over procedure:

- On the destination cluster, the app is started based on the latest replicated Snapshot.
- The source cluster and app (if operational) are not stopped and will continue to run.
- The replication state changes to "Failing over" and then to "Failed over" when it has completed.
- The source app's protection policy is copied to the destination app based on the schedules present on the source app at the time of the fail over.
- Astra Control shows the app both on the source and destination clusters and its respective health.

### Resync a failed over replication

The resync operation re-establishes the replication relationship. You can choose the source of the relationship to retain the data on the source or destination cluster. This operation re-establishes the SnapMirror relationships to start the volume replication in the direction of choice.

The process stops the app on the new destination cluster before re-establishing replication.



During the resync process, the life cycle state shows as "Establishing."

#### Steps

1. From the Astra Control left navigation, select **Applications**.
2. In the Application page, select the **Data Protection > Replication** tab.
3. In the Data Protection > Replication tab, from the Actions menu, select **Resync**.
4. In the Resync page, select either the source or destination app instance containing the data that you want to preserve.



Choose the resync source carefully, as the data on the destination will be overwritten.

5. Select **Resync** to continue.
6. Type "resync" to confirm.
7. Select **Yes, resync** to finish.

#### Result

- The Replication page shows "Establishing" as the replication status.
- Astra Control stops the application on the new destination cluster.
- Astra Control re-establishes the persistent volume replication in the selected direction using SnapMirror resync.
- The Replication page shows the updated relationship.

## Reverse application replication

This is the planned operation to move the application to the destination cluster while continuing to replicate back to the original source cluster. Astra Control stops the application on the source cluster and replicates the data to the destination before failing over the app to the destination cluster.

In this situation, you are swapping the source and destination. The original source cluster becomes the new destination cluster, and the original destination cluster becomes the new source cluster.

### Steps

1. From the Astra Control left navigation, select **Applications**.
2. In the Application page, select the **Data Protection > Replication** tab.
3. In the Data Protection > Replication tab, from the Actions menu, select **Reverse replication**.
4. In the Reverse Replication page, review the information and select **Reverse replication** to continue.

### Result

The following actions occur as a result of the reverse replication:

- A Snapshot is taken of the original source app's Kubernetes resources.
- The original source app's pods are gracefully stopped by deleting the app's Kubernetes resources (leaving PVCs and PVs in place).
- After the pods are shut down, Snapshots of the app's volumes are taken and replicated.
- The SnapMirror relationships are broken, making the destination volumes ready for read/write.
- The app's Kubernetes resources are restored from the pre-shutdown Snapshot, using the volume data replicated after the original source app was shut down.
- Replication is re-established in the reverse direction.

## Fail back applications to the original source cluster

Using Astra Control, you can achieve "fail back" after a "fail over" operation by using the following sequence of operations. In this workflow to restore the original replication direction, Astra Control replicates (resyncs) any application changes back to the original source cluster before reversing the replication direction.

This process starts from a relationship that has completed a fail over to a destination and involves the following steps:

- Start with a failed over state.
- Resync the relationship.
- Reverse the replication.

### Steps

1. From the Astra Control left navigation, select **Applications**.



2. In the Application page, select the **Data Protection > Replication** tab.
3. In the Data Protection > Replication tab, from the Actions menu, select **Resync**.
4. For a fail back operation, choose the failed over app as the source of the resync operation (preserving any data written post fail over).
5. Type "resync" to confirm.
6. Select **Yes, resync** to finish.
7. After the resync is complete, in the Data Protection > Replication tab, from the Actions menu, select **Reverse replication**.
8. In the Reverse Replication page, review the information and select **Reverse replication**.

## Result

This combines the results from the "resync" and "reverse relationship" operations to bring the application online on the original source cluster with replication resumed to the original destination cluster.

## Delete an application replication relationship

Deleting the relationship results in two separate apps with no relationship between them.

## Steps

1. From the Astra Control left navigation, select **Applications**.
2. In the Application page, select the **Data Protection > Replication** tab.
3. In the Data Protection > Replication tab, from the Application Protection box or in the relationship diagram, select **Delete replication relationship**.

## Result

The following actions occur as a result of deleting a replication relationship:

- If the relationship is established but the app has not yet been brought online on the destination cluster (failed over), Astra Control retains PVCs created during initialization, leaves an "empty" managed app on the destination cluster, and retains the destination app to keep any backups that might have been created.
- If the app has been brought online on the destination cluster (failed over), Astra Control retains PVCs and destination apps. Source and destination apps are now treated as independent apps. The backup schedules remain on both apps but are not associated with each other.

## Replication relationship health status and relationship life cycle states

Astra Control displays the health of the relationship and the states of the life cycle of the replication relationship.

### Replication relationship health statuses

The following statuses indicate the health of the replication relationship:

- **Normal**: The relationship is either establishing or has established, and the most recent Snapshot transferred successfully.
- **Warning**: The relationship is either failing over or has failed over (and therefore is no longer protecting the source app).
- **Critical**

- The relationship is establishing or failed over, and the last reconcile attempt failed.
- The relationship is established, and the last attempt to reconcile the addition of a new PVC is failing.
- The relationship is established (so a successful Snapshot has replicated, and failover is possible), but the most recent Snapshot failed or failed to replicate.

## Replication life cycle states

The following states reflect the different stages of the replication life cycle:

- **Establishing:** A new replication relationship is being created. Astra Control creates a namespace if needed, creates persistent volume claims (PVCs) on new volumes on the destination cluster, and creates SnapMirror relationships. This status can also indicate that the replication is resyncing or reversing replication.
- **Established:** A replication relationship exists. Astra Control periodically checks that the PVCs are available, checks the replication relationship, periodically creates Snapshots of the app, and identifies any new source PVCs in the app. If so, Astra Control creates the resources to include them in the replication.
- **Failing over:** Astra Control breaks the SnapMirror relationships and restores the app's Kubernetes resources from the last successfully replicated app Snapshot.
- **Failed over:** Astra Control stops replicating from the source cluster, uses the most recent (successful) replicated app Snapshot on the destination, and restores the Kubernetes resources.
- **Resyncing:** Astra Control resyncs the new data on the resync source to the resync destination by using SnapMirror resync. This operation might overwrite some of the data on the destination based on the direction of the sync. Astra Control stops the app running on the destination namespace and removes the Kubernetes app. During the resyncing process, the status shows as "Establishing."
- **Reversing:** This is the planned operation to move the application to the destination cluster while continuing to replicate back to the original source cluster. Astra Control stops the application on the source cluster, replicates the data to the destination before failing over the app to the destination cluster. During the reverse replication, the status shows as "Establishing."
- **Deleting:**
  - If the replication relationship was established but not failed over yet, Astra Control removes PVCs that were created during replication and deletes the destination managed app.
  - If the replication failed over already, Astra Control retains the PVCs and destination app.

## Clone and migrate apps

Clone an existing app to create a duplicate app on the same Kubernetes cluster or on another cluster. When Astra Control Center clones an app, it creates a clone of your application configuration and persistent storage.

Cloning can help if you need to move applications and storage from one Kubernetes cluster to another. For example, you might want to move workloads through a CI/CD pipeline and across Kubernetes namespaces. You can use the Astra UI or [the Astra Control API](#) to clone and migrate apps.

### What you'll need

To clone apps to a different cluster, you need a default bucket. When you add your first bucket, it becomes the default bucket.

### About this task

- If you deploy an app with a StorageClass explicitly set and you need to clone the app, the target cluster must have the originally specified StorageClass. Cloning an application with an explicitly set StorageClass to a cluster that does not have the same StorageClass will fail.
- If you clone an operator-deployed instance of Jenkins CI, you need to manually restore the persistent data. This is a limitation of the app's deployment model.
- S3 buckets in Astra Control Center do not report available capacity. Before backing up or cloning apps managed by Astra Control Center, check bucket information in the ONTAP or StorageGRID management system.
- During an app backup or app restore, you can optionally specify a bucket ID. An app clone operation, however, always uses the default bucket that has been defined. There is no option to change buckets for a clone. If you want control over which bucket is used, you can either [change the bucket default](#) or do a [backup](#) followed by a [restore](#) separately.
- Any member user with namespace constraints by namespace name/ID or by namespace labels can clone or restore an app to a new namespace on the same cluster or to any other cluster in their organization's account. However, the same user cannot access the cloned or restored app in the new namespace. After a new namespace is created by a clone or restore operation, the account admin/owner can edit the member user account and update role constraints for the affected user to grant access to the new namespace.

### OpenShift considerations

- If you clone an app between clusters, the source and destination clusters must be the same distribution of OpenShift. For example, if you clone an app from an OpenShift 4.7 cluster, use a destination cluster that is also OpenShift 4.7.
- When you create a project for hosting an app on an OpenShift cluster, the project (or Kubernetes namespace) is assigned a SecurityContext UID. To enable Astra Control Center to protect your app and move the app to another cluster or project in OpenShift, you need to add policies that enable the app to run as any UID. As an example, the following OpenShift CLI commands grant the appropriate policies to a WordPress app.

```
oc new-project wordpress
oc adm policy add-scc-to-group anyuid system:serviceaccounts:wordpress
oc adm policy add-scc-to-user privileged -z default -n wordpress
```

### Steps

1. Select **Applications**.
2. Do one of the following:
  - Select the Options menu in the **Actions** column for the desired app.
  - Select the name of the desired app, and select the status drop-down list at the top right of the page.
3. Select **Clone**.
4. **Clone details:** Specify details for the clone:
  - Enter a name.
  - Enter a namespace for the clone.
  - Choose a destination cluster for the clone.
  - Choose whether you want to create the clone from an existing snapshot or backup. If you don't select this option, Astra Control Center creates the clone from the app's current state.
5. **Source:** If you chose to clone from an existing snapshot or backup, choose the snapshot or backup that you'd like to use.

6. Select **Review**.

7. **Clone Summary**: Review the details about the clone and select **Clone**.

## Result

Astra Control Center clones that app based on the information that you provided. The clone operation is successful when the new app clone is in the `Available` state on the **Applications** page.



After a data protection operation (clone, backup, restore) and subsequent persistent volume resize, there is up to a twenty-minute delay before the new volume size is shown in the UI. The data protection operation is successful within minutes, and you can use the management software for the storage backend to confirm the change in volume size.

## Manage app execution hooks

An execution hook is a custom action that you can configure to run in conjunction with a data protection operation of a managed app. For example, if you have a database app, you can use execution hooks to pause all database transactions before a snapshot, and resume transactions after the snapshot is complete. This ensures application-consistent snapshots.

### Types of execution hooks

Astra Control supports the following types of execution hooks, based on when they can be run:

- Pre-snapshot
- Post-snapshot
- Pre-backup
- Post-backup
- Post-restore

### Important notes about custom execution hooks

Consider the following when planning execution hooks for your apps.

- An execution hook must use a script to perform actions. Many execution hooks can reference the same script.
- Astra Control requires the scripts that execution hooks use to be written in the format of executable shell scripts.
- Script size is limited to 96KB.
- Astra Control uses execution hook settings and any matching criteria to determine which hooks are applicable to a snapshot, backup, or restore operation.
- All execution hook failures are soft failures; other hooks and the data protection operation are still attempted even if a hook fails. However, when a hook fails, a warning event is recorded in the **Activity** page event log.
- To create, edit, or delete execution hooks, you must be a user with Owner, Admin, or Member permissions.
- If an execution hook takes longer than 25 minutes to run, the hook will fail, creating an event log entry with a return code of "N/A". Any affected snapshot will time out and be marked as failed, with a resulting event

log entry noting the timeout.

- For adhoc data protection operations, all hook events are generated and saved in the **Activity** page event log. However, for scheduled data protection operations, only hook failure events are recorded in the event log (events generated by the scheduled data protection operations themselves are still recorded).



Since execution hooks often reduce or completely disable the functionality of the application they are running against, you should always try to minimize the time your custom execution hooks take to run.

If you start a backup or snapshot operation with associated execution hooks but then cancel it, the hooks are still allowed to run if the backup or snapshot operation has already begun. This means that a post-backup execution hook cannot assume that the backup was completed.

### Order of execution

When a data protection operation is run, execution hook events take place in the following order:

1. Any applicable custom pre-operation execution hooks are run on the appropriate containers. You can create and run as many custom pre-operation hooks as you need, but the order of execution of these hooks before the operation is neither guaranteed nor configurable.
2. The data protection operation is performed.
3. Any applicable custom post-operation execution hooks are run on the appropriate containers. You can create and run as many custom post-operation hooks as you need, but the order of execution of these hooks after the operation is neither guaranteed nor configurable.

If you create multiple execution hooks of the same type (for example, pre-snapshot), the order of execution of those hooks is not guaranteed. However, the order of execution of hooks of different types is guaranteed. For example, the order of execution of a configuration that has all five different types of hooks would look like this:

1. Pre-backup hooks executed
2. Pre-snapshot hooks executed
3. Post-snapshot hooks executed
4. Post-backup hooks executed
5. Post-restore hooks executed

You can see an example of this configuration in scenario number 2 from the table in [Determine whether a hook will run](#).



You should always test your execution hook scripts before enabling them in a production environment. You can use the 'kubectl exec' command to conveniently test the scripts. After you enable the execution hooks in a production environment, test the resulting snapshots and backups to ensure they are consistent. You can do this by cloning the app to a temporary namespace, restoring the snapshot or backup, and then testing the app.

### Determine whether a hook will run

Use the following table to help determine if a custom execution hook will run for your app.

Note that all high-level app operations consist of running one of the basic operations of snapshot, backup, or restore. Depending on the scenario, a clone operation can consists of various combinations of these operations, so what execution hooks a clone operation runs will vary.

In-place restore operations require an existing snapshot or backup, so these operations don't run snapshot or backup hooks.



If you start but then cancel a backup that includes a snapshot and there are associated execution hooks, some hooks might run, and others might not. This means that a post-backup execution hook cannot assume that the backup was completed. Keep in mind the following points for cancelled backups with associated execution hooks:

- The pre-backup and post-backup hooks are always run.
- If the backup includes a new snapshot and the snapshot has started, the pre-snapshot and post-snapshot hooks are run.
- If the backup is cancelled prior to the snapshot starting, the pre-snapshot and post-snapshot hooks are not run.

Scenario	Operation	Existing snapshot	Existing backup	Namespace	Cluster	Snapshot hooks run	Backup hooks run	Restore hooks run
1	Clone	N	N	New	Same	Y	N	Y
2	Clone	N	N	New	Different	Y	Y	Y
3	Clone or restore	Y	N	New	Same	N	N	Y
4	Clone or restore	N	Y	New	Same	N	N	Y
5	Clone or restore	Y	N	New	Different	N	Y	Y
6	Clone or restore	N	Y	New	Different	N	N	Y
7	Restore	Y	N	Existing	Same	N	N	Y
8	Restore	N	Y	Existing	Same	N	N	Y
9	Snapshot	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A
10	Backup	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	N/A
11	Backup	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	Y	N/A

## View existing execution hooks

You can view existing custom execution hooks for an app.

### Steps

1. Go to **Applications** and then select the name of a managed app.
2. Select the **Execution hooks** tab.

You can view all enabled or disabled execution hooks in the resulting list. You can see a hook's status, source, and when it runs (pre- or post-operation). To view event logs surrounding execution hooks, go to the **Activity** page in the left-side navigation area.

## View existing scripts

You can view the existing uploaded scripts. You can also see which scripts are in use, and what hooks are using them, on this page.

### Steps

1. Go to **Account**.
2. Select the **Scripts** tab.

You can see a list of existing uploaded scripts on this page. The **Used by** column shows which execution hooks are using each script.

## Add a script

You can add one or more scripts that execution hooks can reference. Many execution hooks can reference the same script; this enables you to update many execution hooks by only changing one script.

### Steps

1. Go to **Account**.
2. Select the **Scripts** tab.
3. Select **Add**.
4. Do one of the following:
  - Upload a custom script.
    - a. Select the **Upload file** option.
    - b. Browse to a file and upload it.
    - c. Give the script a unique name.
    - d. (Optional) Enter any notes other administrators should know about the script.
    - e. Select **Save script**.
  - Paste in a custom script from the clipboard.
    - a. Select the **Paste or type** option.
    - b. Select the text field and paste the script text into the field.
    - c. Give the script a unique name.
    - d. (Optional) Enter any notes other administrators should know about the script.
5. Select **Save script**.

### Result

The new script appears in the list on the **Scripts** tab.

## Delete a script

You can remove a script from the system if it is no longer needed and not used by any execution hooks.

### Steps

1. Go to **Account**.
2. Select the **Scripts** tab.

3. Choose a script you want to remove, and select the menu in the **Actions** column.
4. Select **Delete**.



If the script is associated with one or more execution hooks, the **Delete** action is unavailable. To delete the script, first edit the associated execution hooks and associate them with a different script.

### Create a custom execution hook

You can create a custom execution hook for an app. See [Execution hook examples](#) for hook examples. You need to have Owner, Admin, or Member permissions to create execution hooks.



When you create a custom shell script to use as an execution hook, remember to specify the appropriate shell at the beginning of the file, unless you are running specific commands or providing the full path to an executable.

### Steps

1. Select **Applications** and then select the name of a managed app.
2. Select the **Execution hooks** tab.
3. Select **Add**.
4. In the **Hook Details** area, determine when the hook should run by selecting an operation type from the **Operation** drop-down menu.
5. Enter a unique name for the hook.
6. (Optional) Enter any arguments to pass to the hook during execution, pressing the Enter key after each argument you enter to record each one.
7. In the **Container Images** area, if the hook should run against all container images contained within the application, enable the **Apply to all container images** check box. If instead the hook should act only on one or more specified container images, enter the container image names in the **Container image names to match** field.
8. In the **Script** area, do one of the following:
  - Add a new script.
    - a. Select **Add**.
    - b. Do one of the following:
      - Upload a custom script.
        - i. Select the **Upload file** option.
        - ii. Browse to a file and upload it.
        - iii. Give the script a unique name.
        - iv. (Optional) Enter any notes other administrators should know about the script.
        - v. Select **Save script**.
      - Paste in a custom script from the clipboard.
        - i. Select the **Paste or type** option.
        - ii. Select the text field and paste the script text into the field.
        - iii. Give the script a unique name.



- iv. (Optional) Enter any notes other administrators should know about the script.
- Select an existing script from the list.

This instructs the execution hook to use this script.

#### 9. Select **Add hook**.

### Check the state of an execution hook

After a snapshot, backup, or restore operation finishes running, you can check the state of execution hooks that ran as part of the operation. You can use this status information to determine if you want to keep the execution hook, modify it, or delete it.

#### Steps

1. Select **Applications** and then select the name of a managed app.
2. Select the **Data protection** tab.
3. Select **Snapshots** to see running snapshots, or **Backups** to see running backups.

The **Hook state** shows the status of the execution hook run after the operation is complete. You can hover over the state for more details. For example, if there are execution hook failures during a snapshot, hovering over the hook state for that snapshot gives a list of failed execution hooks. To see reasons for each failure, you can check the **Activity** page in the left-side navigation area.

### View script usage

You can see which execution hooks use a particular script in the Astra Control web UI.

#### Steps

1. Select **Account**.
2. Select the **Scripts** tab.

The **Used by** column in the list of scripts contains details on which hooks are using each script in the list.

3. Select the information in the **Used by** column for a script you are interested in.

A more detailed list appears, with the names of hooks that are using the script and the type of operation they are configured to run with.

### Disable an execution hook

You can disable an execution hook if you want to temporarily prevent it from running before or after a snapshot of an app. You need to have Owner, Admin, or Member permissions to disable execution hooks.

#### Steps

1. Select **Applications** and then select the name of a managed app.
2. Select the **Execution hooks** tab.
3. Select the Options menu in the **Actions** column for a hook that you wish to disable.
4. Select **Disable**.

## Delete an execution hook

You can remove an execution hook entirely if you no longer need it. You need to have Owner, Admin, or Member permissions to delete execution hooks.

### Steps

1. Select **Applications** and then select the name of a managed app.
2. Select the **Execution hooks** tab.
3. Select the Options menu in the **Actions** column for a hook that you wish to delete.
4. Select **Delete**.

## Execution hook examples

Use the following examples to get an idea of how to structure your execution hooks. You can use these hooks as templates, or as test scripts.

### Simple success example

This is an example of a simple hook that succeeds and writes a message to standard output and standard error.

```
#!/bin/sh

# success_sample.sh
#
# A simple noop success hook script for testing purposes.
#
# args: None
#

#
# Writes the given message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
msg() {
    echo "$*"
}

#
# Writes the given information message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
info() {
```

```

    msg "INFO: $*"
}

#
# Writes the given error message to standard error
#
# $* - The message to write
#
error() {
    msg "ERROR: $*" 1>&2
}

#
# main
#

# log something to stdout
info "running success_sample.sh"

# exit with 0 to indicate success
info "exit 0"
exit 0

```

### Simple success example (bash version)

This is an example of a simple hook that succeeds and writes a message to standard output and standard error, written for bash.

```

#!/bin/bash

# success_sample.bash
#
# A simple noop success hook script for testing purposes.
#
# args: None

#
# Writes the given message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
msg() {
    echo "$*"
}

```

```

#
# Writes the given information message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
info() {
    msg "INFO: $*"
}

#
# Writes the given error message to standard error
#
# $* - The message to write
#
error() {
    msg "ERROR: $*" 1>&2
}

#
# main
#

# log something to stdout
info "running success_sample.bash"

# exit with 0 to indicate success
info "exit 0"
exit 0

```

### Simple success example (zsh version)

This is an example of a simple hook that succeeds and writes a message to standard output and standard error, written for Z shell.

```

#!/bin/zsh

# success_sample.zsh
#
# A simple noop success hook script for testing purposes.
#
# args: None
#

```

```

#
# Writes the given message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
msg() {
    echo "$*"
}

#
# Writes the given information message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
info() {
    msg "INFO: $*"
}

#
# Writes the given error message to standard error
#
# $* - The message to write
#
error() {
    msg "ERROR: $*" 1>&2
}

#
# main
#

# log something to stdout
info "running success_sample.zsh"

# exit with 0 to indicate success
info "exit 0"
exit 0

```

### Success with arguments example

The following example demonstrates how you can use args in a hook.

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```

# success_sample_args.sh
#
# A simple success hook script with args for testing purposes.
#
# args: Up to two optional args that are echoed to stdout
#
# Writes the given message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
msg() {
    echo "$*"
}

#
# Writes the given information message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
info() {
    msg "INFO: $*"
}

#
# Writes the given error message to standard error
#
# $* - The message to write
#
error() {
    msg "ERROR: $*" 1>&2
}

#
# main
#

# log something to stdout
info "running success_sample_args.sh"

# collect args
arg1=$1
arg2=$2

```

```
# output args and arg count to stdout
info "number of args: $#"
```

```
info "arg1 ${arg1}"
info "arg2 ${arg2}"

# exit with 0 to indicate success
info "exit 0"
exit 0
```

### Pre-snapshot / post-snapshot hook example

The following example demonstrates how the same script can be used for both a pre-snapshot and a post-snapshot hook.

```
#!/bin/sh

# success_sample_pre_post.sh
#
# A simple success hook script example with an arg for testing purposes
# to demonstrate how the same script can be used for both a prehook and
# posthook
#
# args: [pre|post]

# unique error codes for every error case
ebase=100
eusage=$((ebase+1))
ebadstage=$((ebase+2))
epre=$((ebase+3))
epost=$((ebase+4))

#
# Writes the given message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
msg() {
    echo "$*"
}

#
# Writes the given information message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
```

```

#
info() {
    msg "INFO: $"
}

#
# Writes the given error message to standard error
#
# $* - The message to write
#
error() {
    msg "ERROR: $" 1>&2
}

#
# Would run prehook steps here
#
prehook() {
    info "Running noop prehook"
    return 0
}

#
# Would run posthook steps here
#
posthook() {
    info "Running noop posthook"
    return 0
}

#
# main
#

# check arg
stage=$1
if [ -z "${stage}" ]; then
    echo "Usage: $0 <pre|post>"
    exit ${eusage}
fi

if [ "${stage}" != "pre" ] && [ "${stage}" != "post" ]; then
    echo "Invalid arg: ${stage}"
    exit ${ebadstage}

```



```

fi

# log something to stdout
info "running success_sample_pre_post.sh"

if [ "${stage}" = "pre" ]; then
    prehook
    rc=$?
    if [ ${rc} -ne 0 ]; then
        error "Error during prehook"
    fi
fi

if [ "${stage}" = "post" ]; then
    posthook
    rc=$?
    if [ ${rc} -ne 0 ]; then
        error "Error during posthook"
    fi
fi

exit ${rc}

```

### Failure example

The following example demonstrates how you can handle failures in a hook.

```

#!/bin/sh

# failure_sample_arg_exit_code.sh
#
# A simple failure hook script for testing purposes.
#
# args: [the exit code to return]
#
#
# Writes the given message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
msg() {
    echo "$*"
}

```

```

#
# Writes the given information message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
info() {
    msg "INFO: $*"
}

#
# Writes the given error message to standard error
#
# $* - The message to write
#
error() {
    msg "ERROR: $*" 1>&2
}

#
# main
#

# log something to stdout
info "running failure_sample_arg_exit_code.sh"

argexitcode=$1

# log to stderr
error "script failed, returning exit code ${argexitcode}"

# exit with specified exit code
exit ${argexitcode}

```

### Verbose failure example

The following example demonstrates how you can handle failures in a hook, with more verbose logging.

```

#!/bin/sh

# failure_sample_verbose.sh
#
# A simple failure hook script with args for testing purposes.
#
# args: [The number of lines to output to stdout]

```

```

#
# Writes the given message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
msg() {
    echo "$*"
}

#
# Writes the given information message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
info() {
    msg "INFO: $*"
}

#
# Writes the given error message to standard error
#
# $* - The message to write
#
error() {
    msg "ERROR: $*" 1>&2
}

#
# main
#

# log something to stdout
info "running failure_sample_verbose.sh"

# output arg value to stdout
linecount=$1
info "line count ${linecount}"

# write out a line to stdout based on line count arg
i=1
while [ "$i" -le ${linecount} ]; do
    info "This is line ${i} from failure_sample_verbose.sh"

```

```
    i=$(( i + 1 ))
done

error "exiting with error code 8"
exit 8
```

### Failure with an exit code example

The following example demonstrates a hook failing with an exit code.

```
#!/bin/sh

# failure_sample_arg_exit_code.sh
#
# A simple failure hook script for testing purposes.
#
# args: [the exit code to return]
#

#
# Writes the given message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
msg() {
    echo "$*"
}

#
# Writes the given information message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
info() {
    msg "INFO: $*"
}

#
# Writes the given error message to standard error
#
# $* - The message to write
#
error() {
    msg "ERROR: $*" 1>&2
}
```

```

}

#
# main
#

# log something to stdout
info "running failure_sample_arg_exit_code.sh"

argexitcode=$1

# log to stderr
error "script failed, returning exit code ${argexitcode}"

# exit with specified exit code
exit ${argexitcode}

```

### Success after failure example

The following example demonstrates a hook failing the first time it is run, but succeeding after the second run.

```

#!/bin/sh

# failure_then_success_sample.sh
#
# A hook script that fails on initial run but succeeds on second run for
# testing purposes.
#
# Helpful for testing retry logic for post hooks.
#
# args: None
#

#
# Writes the given message to standard output
#
# $* - The message to write
#
msg() {
    echo "$*"
}

#
# Writes the given information message to standard output

```

```

#
# $* - The message to write
#
info() {
    msg "INFO: $*"
}

#
# Writes the given error message to standard error
#
# $* - The message to write
#
error() {
    msg "ERROR: $*" 1>&2
}

#
# main
#

# log something to stdout
info "running failure_success sample.sh"

if [ -e /tmp/hook-test.junk ] ; then
    info "File does exist. Removing /tmp/hook-test.junk"
    rm /tmp/hook-test.junk
    info "Second run so returning exit code 0"
    exit 0
else
    info "File does not exist. Creating /tmp/hook-test.junk"
    echo "test" > /tmp/hook-test.junk
    error "Failed first run, returning exit code 5"
    exit 5
fi

```

## Monitor app and cluster health

### View a summary of app and cluster health

Select the **Dashboard** to see a high-level view of your apps, clusters, storage backends, and their health.

These aren't just static numbers or statuses—you can drill down from each. For example, if apps aren't fully protected, you can hover over the icon to identify which apps aren't fully protected, which includes a reason

why.

## Applications tile

The **Applications** tile helps you identify the following:

- How many apps you're currently managing with Astra.
- Whether those managed apps are healthy.
- Whether the apps are fully protected (they're protected if recent backups are available).
- The number of apps that were discovered, but are not yet managed.

Ideally, this number would be zero because you would either manage or ignore apps after they're discovered. And then you would monitor the number of discovered apps on the Dashboard to identify when developers add new apps to a cluster.

## Clusters tile

The **Clusters** tile provides similar details about the health of the clusters that you are managing by using Astra Control Center, and you can drill down to get more details just like you can with an app.

## Storage backends tile

The **Storage backends** tile provides information to help you identify the health of storage backends including:

- How many storage backends are managed
- Whether these managed backends are healthy
- Whether the backends are fully protected
- The number of backends that are discovered, but are not yet managed.

## View the health and details of clusters

After you add clusters to be managed by Astra Control Center, you can view details about the cluster, such as its location, the worker nodes, persistent volumes, and storage classes.

### Steps

1. In the Astra Control Center UI, select **Clusters**.
2. On the **Clusters** page, select the cluster whose details you want to view.



If a cluster is in `removed` state yet cluster and network connectivity appears healthy (external attempts to access the cluster using Kubernetes APIs are successful), the kubeconfig you provided to Astra Control might no longer be valid. This can be due to certificate rotation or expiration on the cluster. To correct this issue, update the credentials associated with the cluster in Astra Control using the [Astra Control API](#).

3. View the information on the **Overview**, **Storage**, and **Activity** tabs to find the information that you're looking for.
  - **Overview**: Details about the worker nodes, including their state.

- **Storage:** The persistent volumes associated with the compute, including the storage class and state.
- **Activity:** Shows the activities related to the cluster.



You can also view cluster information starting from the Astra Control Center **Dashboard**. On the **Clusters** tab under **Resource summary**, you can select the managed clusters, which takes you to the **Clusters** page. After you get to the **Clusters** page, follow the steps outlined above.

## View the health and details of an app

After you start managing an app, Astra provides details about the app that enables you to identify its status (whether it's healthy), its protection status (whether it's fully protected in case of failure), the pods, persistent storage, and more.

### Steps

1. In the Astra Control Center UI, select **Applications** and then select the name of an app.
2. Find the information that you're looking for:

#### App Status

Provides a status that reflects the app's state in Kubernetes. For example, are pods and persistent volumes online? If an app is unhealthy, you'll need to go and troubleshoot the issue on the cluster by looking at Kubernetes logs. Astra doesn't provide information to help you fix a broken app.

#### App Protection Status

Provides a status of how well the app is protected:

- **Fully protected:** The app has an active backup schedule and a successful backup that's less than a week old
- **Partially protected:** The app has an active backup schedule, an active snapshot schedule, or a successful backup or snapshot
- **Unprotected:** Apps that are neither fully protected or partially protected.

*You can't be fully protected until you have a recent backup.* This is important because backups are stored in an object store away from the persistent volumes. If a failure or accident wipes out the cluster and its persistent storage, then you need a backup to recover. A snapshot wouldn't enable you to recover.

#### Overview

Information about the state of the pods that are associated with the app.

#### Data protection

Enables you to configure a data protection policy and to view the existing snapshots and backups.

#### Storage

Shows you the app-level persistent volumes. The state of a persistent volume is from the perspective of the Kubernetes cluster.

#### Resources

Enables you to verify which resources are being backed up and managed.



## Activity

Shows the activities related to the app.



You can also view app information starting from the Astra Control Center **Dashboard**. On the **Applications** tab under **Resource summary**, you can select the managed apps, which takes you to the **Applications** page. After you get to the **Applications** page, follow the steps outlined above.

# Manage your account

## Manage users

You can invite, add, remove, and edit users of your Astra Control Center installation using the Astra Control UI. You can use the Astra Control UI or [the Astra Control API](#) to manage users.

You can also use LDAP to perform authentication for selected users.

### Use LDAP

LDAP is an industry standard protocol for accessing distributed directory information and a popular choice for enterprise authentication. You can connect Astra Control Center to an LDAP server to perform authentication for selected Astra users. At a high level, the configuration involves integrating Astra with LDAP and defining the Astra users and groups corresponding to the LDAP definitions. See [LDAP authentication](#) for more information.

### Invite users

Account Owners and Admins can invite new users to Astra Control Center.

#### Steps

1. In the **Manage Your Account** navigation area, select **Account**.
2. Select the **Users** tab.
3. Select **Invite User**.
4. Enter the user's name and email address.
5. Select a user role with the appropriate system permissions.

Each role provides the following permissions:

- A **Viewer** can view resources.
  - A **Member** has Viewer role permissions and can manage apps and clusters, unmanage apps, and delete snapshots and backups.
  - An **Admin** has Member role permissions and can add and remove any other users except the Owner.
  - An **Owner** has Admin role permissions and can add and remove any user accounts.
6. To add constraints to a user with a Member or Viewer role, enable the **Restrict role to constraints** check box.

For more information on adding constraints, see [Manage roles](#).

7. Select **Invite users**.

The user receives an email informing them that they've been invited to Astra Control Center. The email includes temporary password, which they'll need to change upon first login.

## Add users

Account Owners and Admins can add more users to the Astra Control Center installation.

### Steps

1. In the **Manage Your Account** navigation area, select **Account**.
2. Select the **Users** tab.
3. Select **Add User**.
4. Enter the user's name, email address, and a temporary password.

The user will need to change the password upon first login.

5. Select a user role with the appropriate system permissions.

Each role provides the following permissions:

- A **Viewer** can view resources.
  - A **Member** has Viewer role permissions and can manage apps and clusters, unmanage apps, and delete snapshots and backups.
  - An **Admin** has Member role permissions and can add and remove any other users except the Owner.
  - An **Owner** has Admin role permissions and can add and remove any user accounts.
6. To add constraints to a user with a Member or Viewer role, enable the **Restrict role to constraints** check box.

For more information on adding constraints, see [Manage roles](#).

7. Select **Add**.

## Manage passwords

You can manage passwords for user accounts in Astra Control Center.

### Change your password

You can change the password of your user account at any time.

### Steps

1. Select the User icon at the top right of the screen.
2. Select **Profile**.
3. From the Options menu in the **Actions** column, and select **Change Password**.
4. Enter a password that conforms to the password requirements.
5. Enter the password again to confirm.
6. Select **Change password**.

## Reset another user's password

If your account has Admin or Owner role permissions, you can reset passwords for other user accounts as well as your own. When you reset a password, you assign a temporary password that the user will have to change upon logging in.

### Steps

1. In the **Manage Your Account** navigation area, select **Account**.
2. Select the **Actions** drop-down list.
3. Select **Reset Password**.
4. Enter a temporary password that conforms to the password requirements.
5. Enter the password again to confirm.



The next time the user logs in, the user will be prompted to change the password.

6. Select **Reset password**.

## Change a user's role

Users with the Owner role can change the role of all users, while users with the Admin role can change the role of users who have the Admin, Member, or Viewer role.

### Steps

1. In the **Manage Your Account** navigation area, select **Account**.
2. Select the **Actions** drop-down list.
3. Select **Edit role**.
4. Select a new role.
5. To apply constraints to the role, enable the **Restrict role to constraints** check box and select a constraint from the list.

If there are no constraints, you can add a constraint. For more information, see [Manage roles](#).

6. Select **Confirm**.

### Result

Astra Control Center updates the user's permissions based on the new role that you selected.

## Remove users

Users with the Owner or Admin role can remove other users from the account at any time.

### Steps

1. In the **Manage Your Account** navigation area, select **Account**.
2. In the **Users** tab, select the check box in the row of each user that you want to remove.
3. From the Options menu in the **Actions** column, select **Remove user/s**.
4. When you're prompted, confirm deletion by typing the word "remove" and then select **Yes, Remove User**.

### Result

Astra Control Center removes the user from the account.

## Manage roles

You can manage roles by adding namespace constraints and restricting user roles to those constraints. This enables you to control access to resources within your organization. You can use the Astra Control UI or [the Astra Control API](#) to manage roles.

### Add a namespace constraint to a role

An Admin or Owner user can add namespace constraints.

#### Steps

1. In the **Manage Your Account** navigation area, select **Account**.
2. Select the **Users** tab.
3. In the **Actions** column, select the menu button for a user with the Member or Viewer role.
4. Select **Edit role**.
5. Enable the **Restrict role to constraints** check box.

The check box is only available for Member or Viewer roles. You can select a different role from the **Role** drop-down list.

6. Select **Add constraint**.

You can view the list of available constraints by namespace or by namespace label.

7. In the **Constraint type** drop-down list, select either **Kubernetes namespace** or **Kubernetes namespace label** depending on how your namespaces are configured.
8. Select one or more namespaces or labels from the list to compose a constraint that restricts roles to those namespaces.
9. Select **Confirm**.

The **Edit role** page displays the list of constraints you've chosen for this role.

10. Select **Confirm**.

On the **Account** page, you can view the constraints for any Member or Viewer role in the **Role** column.



If you enable constraints for a role and select **Confirm** without adding any constraints, the role is considered to have full restrictions (the role is denied access to any resources that are assigned to namespaces).

### Remove a namespace constraint from a role

An Admin or Owner user can remove a namespace constraint from a role.

#### Steps

1. In the **Manage Your Account** navigation area, select **Account**.
2. Select the **Users** tab.

3. In the **Actions** column, select the menu button for a user with the Member or Viewer role that has active constraints.
4. Select **Edit role**.

The **Edit role** dialog displays the active constraints for the role.

5. Select the **X** to the right of the constraint you need to remove.
6. Select **Confirm**.

### For more information

- [User roles and namespaces](#)

## View and manage notifications

Astra notifies you when actions have completed or failed. For example, you'll see a notification if a backup of an app completed successfully.

You can manage these notifications from the top right of the interface:



### Steps

1. Select the number of unread notifications in the top right.
2. Review the notifications and then select **Mark as read** or **Show all notifications**.

If you selected **Show all notifications**, the Notifications page loads.

3. On the **Notifications** page, view the notifications, select the ones that you want to mark as read, select **Action** and select **Mark as read**.

## Add and remove credentials

Add and remove credentials for local private cloud providers such as ONTAP S3, Kubernetes clusters managed with OpenShift, or unmanaged Kubernetes clusters from your account at any time. Astra Control Center uses these credentials to discover Kubernetes clusters and the apps on the clusters, and to provision resources on your behalf.

Note that all users in Astra Control Center share the same sets of credentials.

### Add credentials

You can add credentials to Astra Control Center when you manage clusters. To add credentials by adding a new cluster, see [Add a Kubernetes cluster](#).



If you create your own `kubeconfig` file, you should define only **one** context element in it. See [Kubernetes documentation](#) for information about creating `kubeconfig` files.

## Remove credentials

Remove credentials from an account at any time. You should only remove credentials after [unmanaging all associated clusters](#).



The first set of credentials that you add to Astra Control Center is always in use because Astra Control Center uses the credentials to authenticate to the backup bucket. It's best not to remove these credentials.

### Steps

1. Select **Account**.
2. Select the **Credentials** tab.
3. Select the Options menu in the **State** column for the credentials that you want to remove.
4. Select **Remove**.
5. Type the word "remove" to confirm deletion and then select **Yes, Remove Credential**.

### Result

Astra Control Center removes the credentials from the account.

## Monitor account activity

You can view details about the activities in your Astra Control account. For example, when new users were invited, when a cluster was added, or when a snapshot was taken. You also have the ability to export your account activity to a CSV file.



If you manage Kubernetes clusters from Astra Control and Astra Control is connected to Cloud Insights, Astra Control sends event logs to Cloud Insights. The log information, including information about pod deployment and PVC attachments, appears in the Astra Control Activity log. Use this information to identify any issues on the Kubernetes clusters you are managing.

### View all account activity in Astra Control

1. Select **Activity**.
2. Use the filters to narrow down the list of activities or use the search box to find exactly what you're looking for.
3. Select **Export to CSV** to download your account activity to a CSV file.

### View account activity for a specific app

1. Select **Applications** and then select the name of an app.
2. Select **Activity**.

### View account activity for clusters

1. Select **Clusters** and then select the name of the cluster.
2. Select **Activity**.

### Take action to resolve events that require attention

1. Select **Activity**.
2. Select an event that requires attention.

3. Select the **Take action** drop-down option.

From this list, you can view possible corrective actions that you can take, view documentation related to the issue, and get support to help resolve the issue.

## Update an existing license

You can convert an evaluation license to a full license, or you can update an existing evaluation or full license with a new license. If you don't have a full license, work with your NetApp sales contact to obtain a full license and serial number. You can use the Astra UI or [the Astra Control API](#) to update an existing license.

### Steps

1. Log in to the [NetApp Support Site](#).
2. Access the Astra Control Center Download page, enter the serial number, and download the full NetApp license file (NLF).
3. Log in to the Astra Control Center UI.
4. From the left navigation, select **Account > License**.
5. In the **Account > License** page, select the status drop-down menu for the existing license and select **Replace**.
6. Browse to the license file that you downloaded.
7. Select **Add**.

The **Account > Licenses** page displays the license information, expiration date, license serial number, account ID, and CPU units used.

### For more information

- [Astra Control Center licensing](#)

## Manage repository connections

You can connect repositories to Astra Control to use as a reference for software package installation images and artifacts. When you import software packages, Astra Control references installation images in the image repository and binaries and other artifacts in the artifact repository.

### What you'll need

- Kubernetes cluster with Astra Control Center installed
- A running Docker repository that you can access
- A running artifact repository (such as Artifactory) that you can access

### Connect a Docker image repository

You can connect a Docker image repository to hold package installation images, such as those for Astra Data Store. When you install packages, Astra Control imports the package image files from the image repository.

### Steps

1. In the **Manage Your Account** navigation area, select **Account**.
2. Select the **Connections** tab.

3. In the **Docker Image Repository** section, select the menu at the top right.
4. Select **Connect**.
5. Add the URL and port for the repository.
6. Enter the credentials for the repository.
7. Select **Connect**.

### Result

The repository is connected. In the **Docker Image Repository** section, the repository should show a connected status.

### Disconnect a Docker image repository

You can remove the connection to a Docker image repository if it is no longer needed.

### Steps

1. In the **Manage Your Account** navigation area, select **Account**.
2. Select the **Connections** tab.
3. In the **Docker Image Repository** section, select the menu at the top right.
4. Select **Disconnect**.
5. Select **Yes, disconnect Docker image repository**.

### Result

The repository is disconnected. In the **Docker Image Repository** section, the repository should show a disconnected status.

### Connect an artifact repository

You can connect an artifact repository to host artifacts such as software package binaries. When you install packages, Astra Control imports the artifacts for the software packages from the image repository.

### Steps

1. In the **Manage Your Account** navigation area, select **Account**.
2. Select the **Connections** tab.
3. In the **Artifact Repository** section, select the menu at the top right.
4. Select **Connect**.
5. Add the URL and port for the repository.
6. If authentication is required, enable the **Use authentication** check box and enter the credentials for the repository.
7. Select **Connect**.

### Result

The repository is connected. In the **Artifact Repository** section, the repository should show a connected status.



## Disconnect an artifact repository

You can remove the connection to an artifact repository if it is no longer needed.

### Steps

1. In the **Manage Your Account** navigation area, select **Account**.
2. Select the **Connections** tab.
3. In the **Artifact Repository** section, select the menu at the top right.
4. Select **Disconnect**.
5. Select **Yes, disconnect artifact repository**.

### Result

The repository is disconnected. In the **Artifact Repository** section, the repository should show a connected status.

### Find more information

- [Manage software packages](#)

## Manage software packages

NetApp delivers additional capabilities for Astra Control Center with software packages that you can download from the NetApp Support Site. After you connect Docker and artifact repositories, you can upload and import packages to add this functionality to Astra Control Center. You can use the CLI or the Astra Control Center web UI to manage software packages.

### What you'll need

- Kubernetes cluster with Astra Control Center installed
- A connected Docker image repository to hold software package images. For more information, see [Manage repository connections](#).
- A connected artifact repository to hold software package binaries and artifacts. For more information, see [Manage repository connections](#).
- A software package from the NetApp Support Site

## Upload software package images to the repositories

Astra Control Center references package images and artifacts in connected repositories. You can upload images and artifacts to the repositories using the CLI.

### Steps

1. Download the software package from the NetApp Support Site, and save it on a machine that has the `kubectl` utility installed.
2. Extract the compressed package file, and change directory to the location of the Astra Control bundle file (for example, `acc.manifest.bundle.yaml`).
3. Push the package images to the Docker repository. Make the following substitutions:
  - Replace `BUNDLE_FILE` with the name of the Astra Control bundle file (for example, `acc.manifest.bundle.yaml`).
  - Replace `MY_REGISTRY` with the URL of the Docker repository.

- Replace MY\_REGISTRY\_USER and MY\_REGISTRY\_PASSWORD with the credentials for the repository.

```
kubectl astra packages push-images -m BUNDLE_FILE -r MY_REGISTRY -u MY_REGISTRY_USER -p MY_REGISTRY_PASSWORD
```

4. If the package has artifacts, copy the artifacts to the artifact repository. Replace BUNDLE\_FILE with the name of the Astra Control bundle file, and NETWORK\_LOCATION with the network location to copy the artifact files to:

```
kubectl astra packages copy-artifacts -m BUNDLE_FILE -n NETWORK_LOCATION
```

## Add a software package

You can import software packages using an Astra Control Center bundle file. Doing this installs the package and makes the software available for Astra Control Center to use.

### Add a software package using the Astra Control web UI

You can use the Astra Control Center web UI to add a software package that has been uploaded to the connected repositories.

#### Steps

1. In the **Manage Your Account** navigation area, select **Account**.
2. Select the **Packages** tab.
3. Select the **Add** button.
4. In the file selection dialog, select the upload icon.
5. Choose an Astra Control bundle file, in .yaml format, to upload.
6. Select **Add**.

#### Result

If the bundle file is valid and the package images and artifacts are located in your connected repositories, the package is added to Astra Control Center. When the status in the **Status** column changes to **Available**, you can use the package. You can hover over the status for a package to get more information.



If one or more images or artifacts for a package are not found in your repository, an error message appears for that package.

### Add a software package using the CLI

You can use the CLI to import a software package that you have uploaded to the connected repositories. To do this, you first need to record your Astra Control Center account ID and an API token.

#### Steps

1. Using a web browser, log in to the Astra Control Center web UI.
2. From the Dashboard, select the user icon at the top right.

3. Select **API access**.
4. Note the Account ID near the top of the screen.
5. Select **Generate API token**.
6. In the resulting dialog, select **Generate API token**.
7. Note the resulting token, and select **Close**.  
In the CLI, change directories to the location of the `.yaml` bundle file in the extracted package contents.
8. Import the package using the bundle file, making the following substitutions:
  - Replace `BUNDLE_FILE` with the name of the Astra Control bundle file.
  - Replace `SERVER` with the DNS name of the Astra Control instance.
  - Replace `ACCOUNT_ID` and `TOKEN` with the account ID and API token you recorded earlier.

```
kubectl astra packages import -m BUNDLE_FILE -u SERVER -a ACCOUNT_ID  
-k TOKEN
```

## Result

If the bundle file is valid and the package images and artifacts are located in your connected repositories, the package is added to Astra Control Center.



If one or more images or artifacts for a package are not found in your repository, an error message appears for that package.

## Remove a software package

You can use the Astra Control Center web UI to remove a software package that you previously imported in Astra Control Center.

### Steps

1. In the **Manage Your Account** navigation area, select **Account**.
2. Select the **Packages** tab.

You can see the list of installed packages and their statuses on this page.

3. In the **Actions** column for the package, open the actions menu.
4. Select **Delete**.

## Result

The package is deleted from Astra Control Center, but the images and artifacts for the package remain in your repositories.

## Find more information

- [Manage repository connections](#)

# Manage buckets

An object store bucket provider is essential if you want to back up your applications and persistent storage or if you want to clone applications across clusters. Using Astra Control Center, add an object store provider as your off-cluster, backup destination for your apps.

You don't need a bucket if you are cloning your application configuration and persistent storage to the same cluster.

Use one of the following Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) bucket providers:

- NetApp ONTAP S3
- NetApp StorageGRID S3
- Generic S3
- Microsoft Azure



Although Astra Control Center supports Amazon S3 as a Generic S3 bucket provider, Astra Control Center might not support all object store vendors that claim Amazon's S3 support.

A bucket can be in one of these states:

- pending: The bucket is scheduled for discovery.
- available: The bucket is available for use.
- removed: The bucket is not currently accessible.

For instructions on how to manage buckets using the Astra Control API, see the [Astra Automation and API information](#).

You can do these tasks related to managing buckets:

- [Add a bucket](#)
- [Edit a bucket](#)
- [Rotate or remove bucket credentials](#)
- [Remove a bucket](#)



S3 buckets in Astra Control Center do not report available capacity. Before backing up or cloning apps managed by Astra Control Center, check bucket information in the ONTAP or StorageGRID management system.

## Edit a bucket

You can change the access credential information for a bucket and change whether a selected bucket is the default bucket.



When you add a bucket, select the correct bucket provider and provide the right credentials for that provider. For example, the UI accepts NetApp ONTAP S3 as the type and accepts StorageGRID credentials; however, this will cause all future app backups and restores using this bucket to fail. See the [Release Notes](#).

## Steps

1. From the left navigation, select **Buckets**.
2. From the Options menu in the **Actions** column, select **Edit**.
3. Change any information other than the bucket type.



You can't modify the bucket type.

4. Select **Update**.

## Rotate or remove bucket credentials

Astra Control uses bucket credentials to gain access and provide secret keys for an S3 bucket so that Astra Control Center can communicate with the bucket.

### Rotate bucket credentials

If you rotate credentials, rotate them during a maintenance window when no backups are in progress (scheduled or on-demand).

#### Steps to edit and rotate credentials

1. From the left navigation, select **Buckets**.
2. From the Options menu in the **Actions** column, select **Edit**.
3. Create the new credential.
4. Select **Update**.

### Remove bucket credentials

You should remove bucket credentials only if new credentials have been applied to a bucket, or if the bucket is no longer actively used.



The first set of credentials that you add to Astra Control is always in use because Astra Control uses the credentials to authenticate the backup bucket. Do not remove these credentials if the bucket is in active use as this will lead to backup failures and backup unavailability.



If you do remove active bucket credentials, see [troubleshooting bucket credential removal](#).

For instructions on how to remove S3 credentials using the Astra Control API, see the [Astra Automation and API information](#).

## Remove a bucket

You can remove a bucket that is no longer in use or is not healthy. You might want to do this to keep your object store configuration simple and up-to-date.



You cannot remove a default bucket. If you want to remove that bucket, first select another bucket as the default.

### What you'll need

- You should check to ensure that there are no running or completed backups for this bucket before you

begin.

- You should check to ensure that the bucket is not being used in any active protection policy.

If there are, you will not be able to continue.

### Steps

1. From left navigation, select **Buckets**.
2. From the **Actions** menu, select **Remove**.



Astra Control ensures first that there are no schedule policies using the bucket for backups and that there are no active backups in the bucket you are about to remove.

3. Type "remove" to confirm the action.
4. Select **Yes, remove bucket**.

### Find more information

- [Use the Astra Control API](#)

## Manage the storage backend

Managing storage clusters in Astra Control as a storage backend enables you to get linkages between persistent volumes (PVs) and the storage backend as well as additional storage metrics. You can monitor storage capacity and health details, including performance if Astra Control Center is connected to Cloud Insights.

For instructions on how to manage storage backends using the Astra Control API, see the [Astra Automation and API information](#).

You can complete the following tasks related to managing a storage backend:

- [Add a storage backend](#)
- [View storage backend details](#)
- [Unmanage a storage backend](#)
- [Update an Astra Data Store storage backend license](#)
- [Upgrade an Astra Data Store storage backend](#)
- [Remove a storage backend](#)
- [Add nodes to a storage backend cluster](#)
- [Remove nodes from a storage backend cluster](#)

### View storage backend details

You can view storage backend information from the Dashboard or from the Backends option.

In the Storage Backend Details page, for Astra Data Store, you can see the following information:

- Astra Data Store cluster
  - Throughput, IOPS, and latency

- Used capacity compared to total capacity
- For each Astra Data Store cluster volume
  - Used capacity compared to total capacity
  - Throughput

## View storage backend details from the Dashboard

### Steps

1. From the left navigation, select **Dashboard**.
2. Review the Storage backend section that shows the state:
  - **Unhealthy**: The storage is not in an optimal state. This could be due to a latency issue or an app is degraded due to a container issue, for example.
  - **All healthy**: The storage has been managed and is in an optimal state.
  - **Discovered**: The storage has been discovered, but not managed by Astra Control.

## View storage backend details from the Backends option

View information about the backend health, capacity, and performance (IOPS throughput and/or latency).

You can see the volumes that the Kubernetes apps are using, which are stored on a selected storage backend. With Cloud Insights, you can see additional information. See [Cloud Insights documentation](#).

### Steps

1. In the left navigation area, select **Backends**.
2. Select the storage backend.



If you connected to NetApp Cloud Insights, excerpts of data from Cloud Insights appear on the Backends page.

**Umeng-Aff300-05-06** Available

Storage backend status: **Healthy**

Capacity (Physical): 37.3% 7.93/21.28 TiB

Performance (Last 24 hrs): Throughput, MB/s

**BASIC INFORMATION**

Type: ONTAP 9.7.0 Cloud private Credentials Updated 2021/07/28 21:44 UTC

**NETWORK**

Cluster management IP address: 10.10.10.10

**Persistent volumes**

Name	Persistent volume	Capacity	App/s	Cluster/s	Cloud
trident_pvc_...	pvc-...	0.04/46.57 GiB: 0.1%	netapp-acc	openshift-cluster010	private
trident_pvc_...	pvc-...	0.34/23.28 GiB: 1.44%	netapp-acc	openshift-cluster010	private
trident_pvc_...	pvc-...	0.02/0.93 GiB: 2.33%	netapp-acc	openshift-cluster010	private
trident_pvc_...	pvc-...	3.02/50.00 GiB: 6.04%	netapp-acc polaris-mongodb-mongodb	openshift-cluster010	private
trident_pvc_...	pvc-...	0.19/8.00 GiB: 2.39%	apps-mysql mysql-mysql	openshift-cluster010	private
trident_pvc_...	pvc-...	0.41/50.00 GiB: 0.81%	netapp-acc polaris-influxdb2-polaris-influxdb2	openshift-cluster010	private
trident_pvc_...	pvc-...	2.93/50.00 GiB: 5.87%	netapp-acc polaris-mongodb-mongodb	openshift-cluster010	private
trident_pvc_...	pvc-...	0.03/10.00 GiB: 0.26%	netapp-acc polaris-consul-consul	openshift-cluster010	private

- To go directly to Cloud Insights, select the **Cloud Insights** icon next to the metrics image.

## Unmanage a storage backend

You can unmanage the backend.

### Steps

- From the left navigation, select **Backends**.
- Select the storage backend.
- From the Options menu in the **Actions** column, select **Unmanage**.
- Type "unmanage" to confirm the action.
- Select **Yes, unmanage storage backend**.

## Remove a storage backend

You can remove a storage backend that is no longer in use. You might want to do this to keep your configuration simple and up-to-date.



If you are removing an Astra Data Store backend, it must not have been created by vCenter.

### What you'll need

- Ensure that the storage backend is unmanaged.



- Ensure that the storage backend does not have any volumes associated with the Astra Data Store cluster.

### Steps

1. From left navigation, select **Backends**.
2. If the backend is managed, unmanage it.
  - a. Select **Managed**.
  - b. Select the storage backend.
  - c. From the **Actions** option, select **Unmanage**.
  - d. Type "unmanage" to confirm the action.
  - e. Select **Yes, unmanage storage backend**.
3. Select **Discovered**.
  - a. Select the storage backend.
  - b. From the **Actions** option, select **Remove**.
  - c. Type "remove" to confirm the action.
  - d. Select **Yes, remove storage backend**.

## Update an Astra Data Store storage backend license

You can update the license for an Astra Data Store storage backend to support a larger deployment or enhanced features.

### What you'll need

- A deployed and managed Astra Data Store storage backend
- An Astra Data Store license file (contact your NetApp sales representative to purchase an Astra Data Store license)

### Steps

1. From the left navigation, select **Backends**.
2. Select the name of a storage backend.
3. Under **Basic Information**, you can see the type of license installed.

If you hover over the license information, a popup appears with more information, such as expiration and entitlement information.

4. Under **License**, select the edit icon next to the license name.
5. In the **Update license** page, do one of the following:

License status	Action
At least one license has been added to Astra Data Store.	Select a license from the list.
No licenses have been added to Astra Data Store.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Select the <b>Add</b> button.</li> <li>b. Select a license file to upload.</li> <li>c. Select <b>Add</b> to upload the license file.</li> </ol>

6. Select **Update**.

## Upgrade an Astra Data Store storage backend

You can upgrade your Astra Data Store backend from within Astra Control Center. To do so, you must first upload an upgrade package; Astra Control Center will use this upgrade package to upgrade Astra Data Store.

### What you'll need

- A managed Astra Data Store storage backend
- An uploaded Astra Data Store upgrade package (see [Manage software packages](#))

### Steps

1. Select **Backends**.
2. Choose an Astra Data Store storage backend from the list, and select the corresponding menu in the **Actions** column.
3. Select **Upgrade**.
4. Select an upgrade version from the list.

If you have several upgrade packages in your repository that are different versions, you can open the drop-down list to select the version you need.

5. Select **Next**.
6. Select **Start Upgrade**.

### Result

The **Backends** page displays an **Upgrading** status in the **Status** column until the upgrade is complete.

## Add nodes to a storage backend cluster

You can add nodes to an Astra Data Store cluster, up to the number of nodes supported by the type of license installed for Astra Data Store.

### What you'll need

- A deployed and licensed Astra Data Store storage backend
- You have added the Astra Data Store software package in Astra Control Center
- One or more new nodes to add to the cluster

### Steps

1. From the left navigation, select **Backends**.
2. Select the name of a storage backend.
3. Under Basic Information, you can see the number of nodes in this storage backend cluster.
4. Under **Nodes**, select the edit icon next to the number of nodes.
5. In the **Add nodes** page, enter information about the new node or nodes:
  - a. Assign a node label for each node.
  - b. Do one of the following:
    - If you want Astra Data Store to always use the maximum available number of nodes according to your license, enable the **Always use up to maximum number of nodes allowed** check box.

- If you don't want Astra Data Store to always use the maximum available number of nodes, select the desired number of total nodes to use.

c. If you deployed Astra Data Store with Protection Domains enabled, assign the new node or nodes to Protection Domains.

6. Select **Next**.

7. Enter IP address and network information for each new node. Enter a single IP address for a single new node, or an IP address pool for multiple new nodes.

If Astra Data Store can use the IP addresses configured during deployment, you don't need to enter any IP address information.

8. Select **Next**.

9. Review the configuration for the new node or nodes.

10. Select **Add nodes**.

## Remove nodes from a storage backend cluster

You can remove nodes from an Astra Data Store cluster. These nodes can be healthy or failed nodes.

Removing a node from an Astra Data Store cluster moves its data to other nodes in the cluster and removes the node from Astra Data Store.

The process requires the following conditions:

- There must be enough free space in the other nodes to receive the data.
- There must be 4 or more nodes in the cluster.

### Steps

1. From the left navigation, select **Backends**.
2. Select the name of a storage backend.
3. Select the **Nodes** tab.
4. From the Actions menu, select **Remove**.
5. Confirm the deletion by entering "remove".
6. Select **Yes, remove node**.

## Find more information

- [Use the Astra Control API](#)

## Monitor infrastructure with Cloud Insights and Fluentd connections

You can configure several optional settings to enhance your Astra Control Center experience. To monitor and gain insight into your complete infrastructure, create a connection to NetApp Cloud Insights. To collect Kubernetes events from systems monitored by Astra Control Center, add a Fluentd connection.

If the network where you're running Astra Control Center requires a proxy for connecting to the Internet (to upload support bundles to NetApp Support Site or establish a connection to Cloud Insights), you should

configure a proxy server in Astra Control Center.

You can also monitor Astra Data Store storage backend throughput, IOPS, and capacity from the Astra Control Center Storage Backends page. See [Manage storage backends](#).

## Add a proxy server for connections to Cloud Insight or to NetApp Support Site

If the network where you're running Astra Control Center requires a proxy for connecting to the Internet (to upload support bundles to NetApp Support Site or establish a connection to Cloud Insights), you should configure a proxy server in Astra Control Center.



Astra Control Center does not validate the details you enter for your proxy server. Ensure that you enter the correct values.

### Steps

1. Log in to Astra Control Center using an account with **admin/owner** privilege.
2. Select **Account > Connections**.
3. Select **Connect** from the drop-down list to add a proxy server.



#### HTTP PROXY

Configure Astra Control to send traffic through a proxy server.

Disconnected

Connect

4. Enter the proxy server name or IP address and the proxy port number.
5. If your proxy server requires authentication, select the check box, and enter the username and password.
6. Select **Connect**.

### Result

If the proxy information you entered was saved, the **HTTP Proxy** section of the **Account > Connections** page indicates that it is connected, and displays the server name.



#### HTTP PROXY ?

Server: proxy.example.com:8888

Authentication: Enabled

Connected



### Edit proxy server settings

You can edit the proxy server settings.

### Steps

1. Log in to Astra Control Center using an account with **admin/owner** privilege.

2. Select **Account > Connections**.
3. Select **Edit** from the drop-down list to edit the connection.
4. Edit the server details and authentication information.
5. Select **Save**.

## Disable proxy server connection

You can disable the proxy server connection. You will be warned before you disable that potential disruption to other connections might occur.

### Steps

1. Log in to Astra Control Center using an account with **admin/owner** privilege.
2. Select **Account > Connections**.
3. Select **Disconnect** from the drop-down list to disable the connection.
4. In the dialog box that opens, confirm the operation.

## Connect to Cloud Insights

To monitor and gain insight into your complete infrastructure, connect NetApp Cloud Insights with your Astra Control Center instance. Cloud Insights is included in your Astra Control Center license.

Cloud Insights should be accessible from the network that Astra Control Center uses, or indirectly via a proxy server.

When Astra Control Center is connected to Cloud Insights, an Acquisition Unit pod gets created. This pod collects data from the storage backends that are managed by Astra Control Center and pushes it to Cloud Insights. This pod requires 8 GB RAM and 2 CPU cores.

Additionally, if you manage Astra Data Store clusters on Astra Control (that is connected to Cloud Insights), an Acquisition Unit pod is created on Astra Data Store for each Astra Data Store cluster and the metrics are sent from Astra Data Store to the paired Cloud Insights system. Each pod requires 8 GB RAM and 2 CPU cores.



After you enable the Cloud Insights connection, you can view throughput information on the **Backends** page as well as connect to Cloud Insights from here after selecting a storage backend. You can also find the information on the **Dashboard** in the Cluster section, and also connect to Cloud Insights from there.

### What you'll need

- An Astra Control Center account with **admin/owner** privileges.
- A valid Astra Control Center license.
- A proxy server if the network where you're running Astra Control Center requires a proxy for connecting to the Internet.

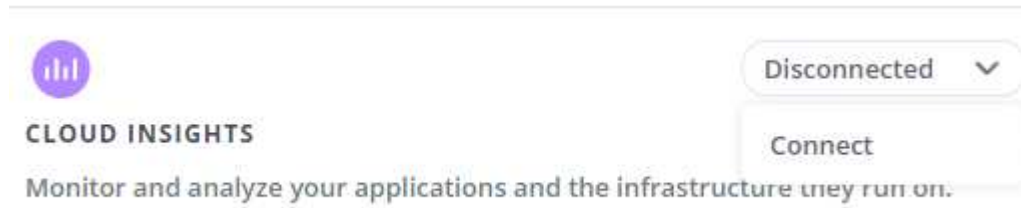


If you are new to Cloud Insights, familiarize yourself with the features and capabilities. See [Cloud Insights documentation](#).

### Steps

1. Log in to Astra Control Center using an account with **admin/owner** privilege.

2. Select **Account > Connections**.
3. Select **Connect** where it shows **Disconnected** in the drop-down list to add the connection.

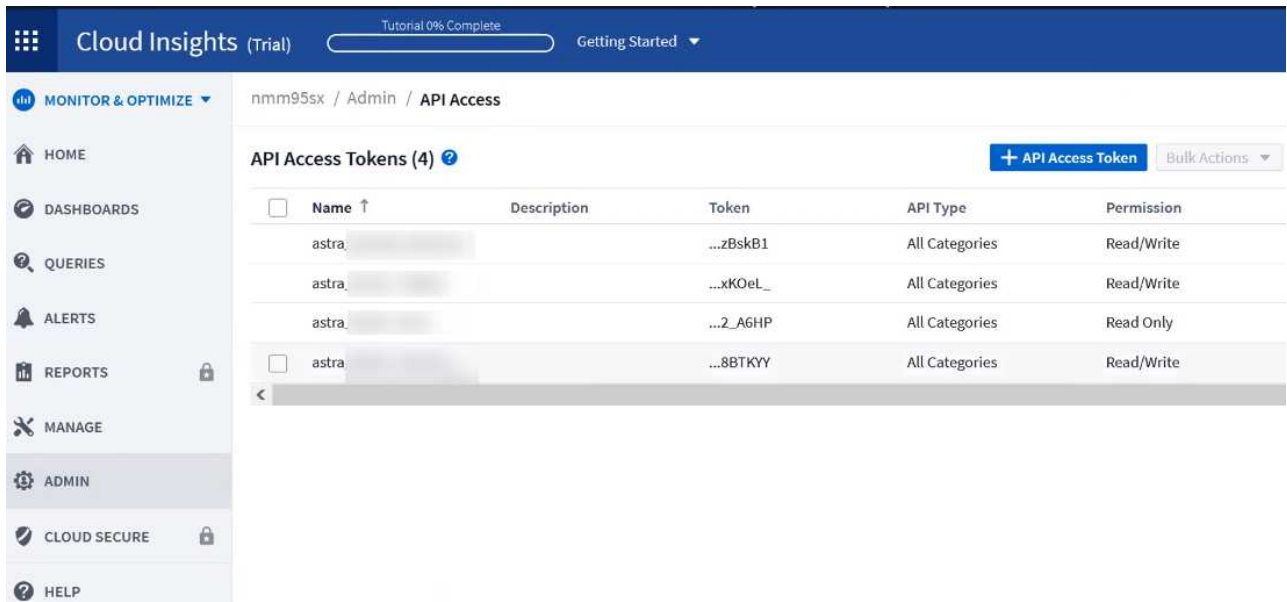


4. Enter the Cloud Insights API tokens and the tenant URL. The tenant URL has the following format, as an example:

```
https://<environment-name>.c01.cloudinsights.netapp.com/
```

You get the tenant URL when you get the Cloud Insights license. If you do not have the tenant URL, see the [Cloud Insights documentation](#).

- a. To get the [API token](#), log in to your Cloud Insights tenant URL.
- b. In Cloud Insights, generate both a **Read/Write** and a **Read only** API Access token by clicking **Admin > API Access**.



- c. Copy the **Read only** key. You will need to paste it into the Astra Control Center window for enabling the Cloud Insights connection. For the Read API Access Token key permissions, select: Assets, Alerts, Acquisition Unit, and Data Collection.
- d. Copy the **Read/Write** key. You will need to paste it into the Astra Control Center **Connect Cloud Insights** window. For the Read/Write API Access Token key permissions, select: Assets, Data Ingestion, Log Ingestion, Acquisition Unit, and Data Collection.



We recommend that you generate a **Read only** key and a **Read/Write** key, and not use the same key for both purposes. By default, the token expiry period is set to one year. We recommend that you keep the default selection to give the token the maximum duration before it expires. If your token expires, the telemetry will stop.

e. Paste the keys that you copied from Cloud Insights into Astra Control Center.

5. Select **Connect**.



After you select **Connect**, the status of the connection changes to **Pending** in the **Cloud Insights** section of the **Account > Connections** page. It can take a few minutes for the connection to be enabled and the status to change to **Connected**.



To go back and forth easily between the Astra Control Center and Cloud Insights UIs, ensure that you are logged into both.

## View data in Cloud Insights

If the connection was successful, the **Cloud Insights** section of the **Account > Connections** page indicates that it is connected, and displays the tenant URL. You can visit Cloud Insights to see data being successfully received and displayed.

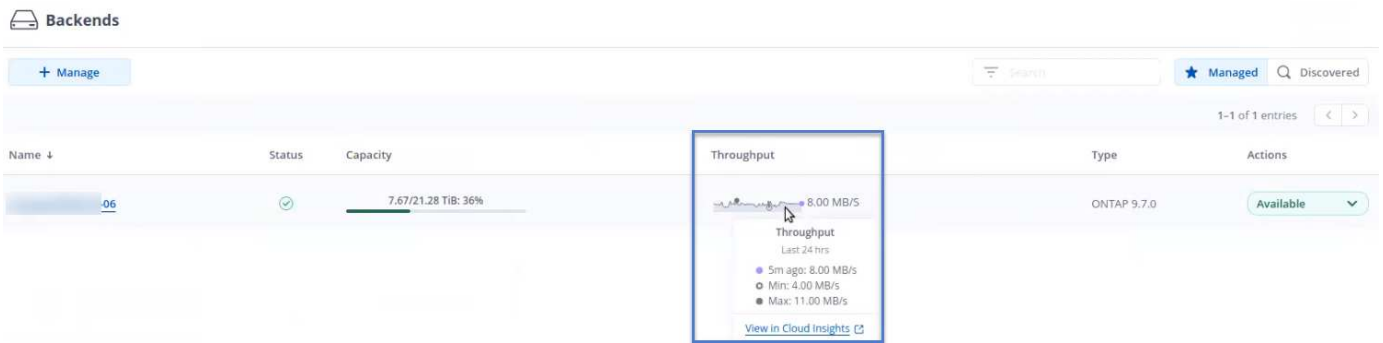


### Account

If the connection failed for some reason, the status shows **Failed**. You can find the reason for failure under **Notifications** at the top-right side of the UI.

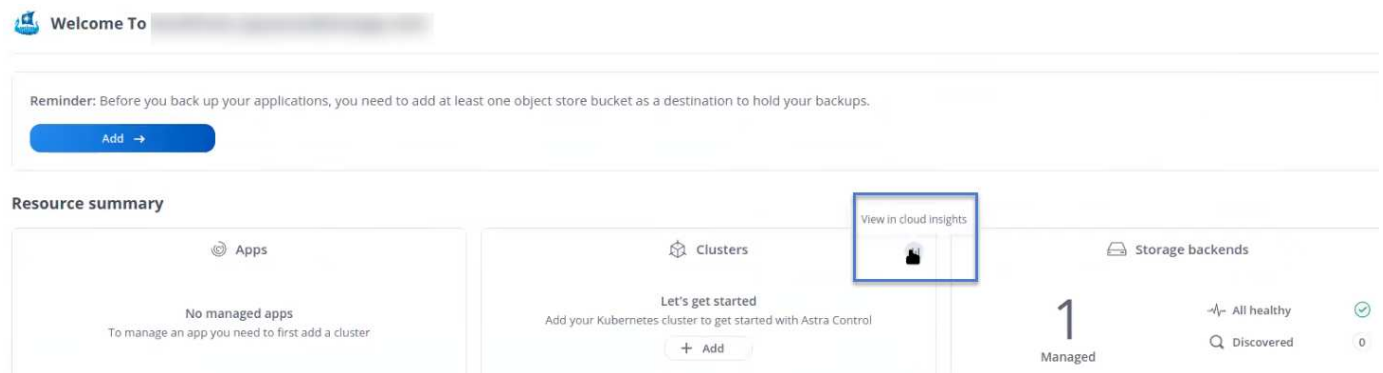
You can also find the same information under **Account > Notifications**.

From Astra Control Center, you can view throughput information on the **Backends** page as well as connect to Cloud Insights from here after selecting a storage backend.



To go directly to Cloud Insights, select the **Cloud Insights** icon next to the metrics image.

You can also find the information on the **Dashboard**.



After enabling the Cloud Insights connection, if you remove the backends that you added in Astra Control Center, the backends stop reporting to Cloud Insights.

## Edit Cloud Insights connection

You can edit the Cloud Insights connection.



You can only edit the API keys. To change the Cloud Insights tenant URL, we recommended that you disconnect the Cloud Insights connection, and connect with the new URL.

### Steps

1. Log in to Astra Control Center using an account with **admin/owner** privilege.
2. Select **Account > Connections**.
3. Select **Edit** from the drop-down list to edit the connection.
4. Edit the Cloud Insights connection settings.
5. Select **Save**.

## Disable Cloud Insights connection

You can disable the Cloud Insights connection for a Kubernetes cluster managed by Astra Control Center. Disabling the Cloud Insights connection does not delete the telemetry data already uploaded to Cloud Insights.

### Steps

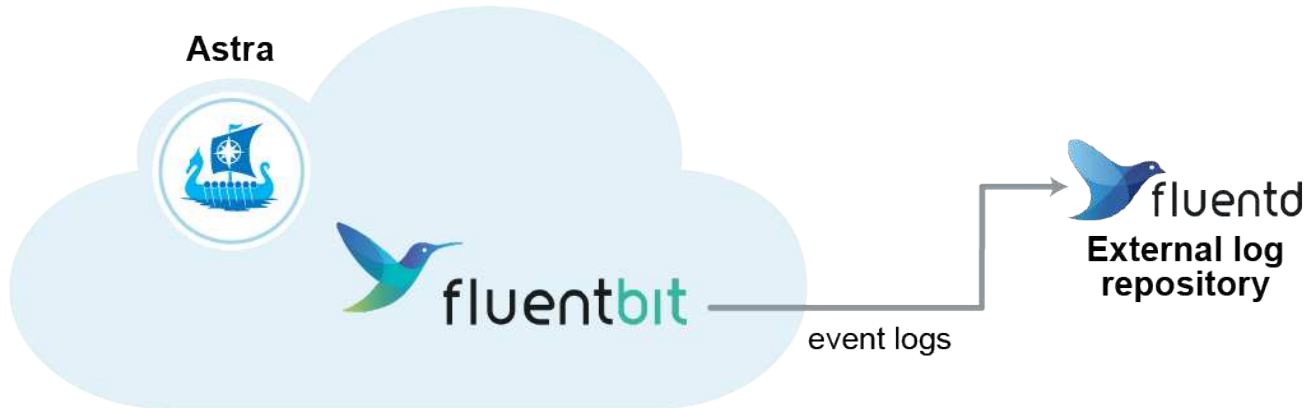
1. Log in to Astra Control Center using an account with **admin/owner** privilege.



2. Select **Account > Connections**.
3. Select **Disconnect** from the drop-down list to disable the connection.
4. In the dialog box that opens, confirm the operation.  
After you confirm the operation, on the **Account > Connections** page, the Cloud Insights status changes to **Pending**. It take a few minutes for the status to change to **Disconnected**.

## Connect to Fluentd

You can send logs (Kubernetes events) from Astra Control Center to your Fluentd endpoint. The Fluentd connection is disabled by default.



Only the event logs from managed clusters are forwarded to Fluentd.

### What you'll need

- An Astra Control Center account with **admin/owner** privileges.
- Astra Control Center installed and running on a Kubernetes cluster.



Astra Control Center does not validate the details you enter for your Fluentd server. Ensure that you enter the correct values.

### Steps

1. Log in to Astra Control Center using an account with **admin/owner** privilege.
2. Select **Account > Connections**.
3. Select **Connect** from the drop-down list where it shows **Disconnected** to add the connection.



#### FLUENTD

Connect Astra Control logs to Fluentd for use by your log analysis software.

4. Enter the host IP address, the port number, and shared key for your Fluentd server.

5. Select **Connect**.

### Result

If the details you entered for your Fluentd server were saved, the **Fluentd** section of the **Account > Connections** page indicates that it is connected. Now you can visit the Fluentd server that you connected and view the event logs.

If the connection failed for some reason, the status shows **Failed**. You can find the reason for failure under **Notifications** at the top-right side of the UI.

You can also find the same information under **Account > Notifications**.



If you are having trouble with log collection, you should log in to your worker node and ensure that your logs are available in `/var/log/containers/`.

### Edit the Fluentd connection

You can edit the Fluentd connection to your Astra Control Center instance.

#### Steps

1. Log in to Astra Control Center using an account with **admin/owner** privilege.
2. Select **Account > Connections**.
3. Select **Edit** from the drop-down list to edit the connection.
4. Change the Fluentd endpoint settings.
5. Select **Save**.

### Disable the Fluentd connection

You can disable the Fluentd connection to your Astra Control Center instance.

#### Steps

1. Log in to Astra Control Center using an account with **admin/owner** privilege.
2. Select **Account > Connections**.
3. Select **Disconnect** from the drop-down list to disable the connection.
4. In the dialog box that opens, confirm the operation.

## Unmanage apps and clusters

Remove any apps or clusters that you no longer want to manage from Astra Control Center.

### Unmanage an app

Stop managing apps that you no longer want to back up, snapshot, or clone from Astra Control Center.

- Any existing backups and snapshots will be deleted.
- Applications and data remain available.

#### Steps

1. From the left navigation bar, select **Applications**.
2. Select the check box for the apps that you no longer want to manage.
3. From the **Action** menu, select **Unmanage**.
4. Type "unmanage" to confirm.
5. Confirm that you want to unmanage the apps and then select **Yes, unmanage Application**.

### Result

Astra Control Center stops managing the app.

## Unmanage a cluster

Unmanage the cluster that you no longer want to manage from Astra Control Center.

- This action stops your cluster from being managed by Astra Control Center. It doesn't make any changes to the cluster's configuration and it doesn't delete the cluster.
- Trident won't be uninstalled from the cluster. [Learn how to uninstall Trident](#).



Before you unmanage the cluster, you should unmanage the apps associated with the cluster.

### Steps

1. From the left navigation bar, select **Clusters**.
2. Select the check box for the cluster that you no longer want to manage in Astra Control Center.
3. From the Options menu in the **Actions** column, select **Unmanage**.
4. Confirm that you want to unmanage the cluster and then select **Yes, unmanage cluster**.

### Result

The status of the cluster changes to **Removing** and after that the cluster will be removed from the **Clusters** page, and it is no longer managed by Astra Control Center.



**If Astra Control Center and Cloud Insights are not connected**, unmanaging the cluster removes all the resources that were installed for sending telemetry data. **If Astra Control Center and Cloud Insights are connected**, unmanaging the cluster deletes only the `fluentbit` and `event-exporter` pods.

## Upgrade Astra Control Center

To upgrade Astra Control Center, download the installation bundle from the NetApp Support Site and complete these instructions to upgrade the Astra Control Center components in your environment. You can use this procedure to upgrade Astra Control Center in internet-connected or air-gapped environments.

### What you'll need

- [Before you begin upgrade, ensure your environment still meets the minimum requirements for Astra Control Center deployment](#).
- Ensure all cluster operators are in a healthy state and available.

```
kubectl get clusteroperators
```

- Ensure all API services are in a healthy state and available.

```
kubectl get apiservices
```

- Log out of your Astra Control Center.

### About this task

The Astra Control Center upgrade process guides you through the following high-level steps:

- [Download the Astra Control Center bundle](#)
- [Unpack the bundle and change directory](#)
- [Add the images to your local registry](#)
- [Install the updated Astra Control Center operator](#)
- [Upgrade Astra Control Center](#)
- [Upgrade third-party services \(Optional\)](#)
- [Verify system status](#)
- [Set up ingress for load balancing](#)



Do not execute the following command during the entirety of the upgrade process to avoid deleting all Astra Control Center pods: `kubectl delete -f astra_control_center_operator_deploy.yaml`



Perform upgrades in a maintenance window when schedules, backups, and snapshots are not running.



Podman commands can be used in place of Docker commands if you are using Red Hat's Podman instead of Docker Engine.

## Download the Astra Control Center bundle

1. Download the Astra Control Center upgrade bundle (`astra-control-center-[version].tar.gz`) from the <https://mysupport.netapp.com/site/products/all/details/astra-control-center/downloads-tab> [NetApp Support Site^].
2. (Optional) Use the following command to verify the signature of the bundle:

```
openssl dgst -sha256 -verify AstraControlCenter-public.pub -signature  
astra-control-center-[version].tar.gz.sig astra-control-center-  
[version].tar.gz
```

## Unpack the bundle and change directory

1. Extract the images:

```
tar -vxzf astra-control-center-[version].tar.gz
```

2. Change to the Astra directory.

```
cd acc
```

## Add the images to your local registry

1. Push the package images in the Astra Control Center image directory to your local registry. Make the following substitutions before running the command:
  - Replace BUNDLE\_FILE with the name of the Astra Control bundle file (for example, acc.manifest.bundle.yaml).
  - Replace MY\_REGISTRY with the URL of the Docker repository.
  - Replace MY\_REGISTRY\_USER and MY\_REGISTRY\_PASSWORD with the credentials for the repository.

```
kubectl astra packages push-images -m BUNDLE_FILE -r MY_REGISTRY -u MY_REGISTRY_USER -p MY_REGISTRY_PASSWORD
```

## Install the updated Astra Control Center operator

1. Edit the Astra Control Center operator deployment yaml (astra\_control\_center\_operator\_deploy.yaml) to refer to your local registry and secret.

```
vim astra_control_center_operator_deploy.yaml
```

- a. If you use a registry that requires authentication, replace the default line of imagePullSecrets: [] with the following:

```
imagePullSecrets:  
- name: <name_of_secret_with_creds_to_local_registry>
```

- b. Change [your\_registry\_path] for the kube-rbac-proxy image to the registry path where you pushed the images in a [previous step](#).
- c. Change [your\_registry\_path] for the acc-operator-controller-manager image to the registry path where you pushed the images in a [previous step](#).
- d. Add the following values to the env section:

```
- name: ACCOP_HELM_UPGRADETIMEOUT  
  value: 300m
```

```

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  labels:
    control-plane: controller-manager
  name: acc-operator-controller-manager
  namespace: netapp-acc-operator
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      control-plane: controller-manager
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        control-plane: controller-manager
    spec:
      containers:
        - args:
            - --secure-listen-address=0.0.0.0:8443
            - --upstream=http://127.0.0.1:8080/
            - --logtostderr=true
            - --v=10
          image: [your_registry_path]/kube-rbac-proxy:v4.8.0
          name: kube-rbac-proxy
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8443
              name: https
        - args:
            - --health-probe-bind-address=:8081
            - --metrics-bind-address=127.0.0.1:8080
            - --leader-elect
          command:
            - /manager
          env:
            - name: ACCOP_LOG_LEVEL
              value: "2"
            - name: ACCOP_HELM_UPGRADE_TIMEOUT
              value: 300m
          image: [your_registry_path]/acc-operator:[version x.y.z]
          imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
      imagePullSecrets: []

```

2. Install the updated Astra Control Center operator:

```
kubectl apply -f astra_control_center_operator_deploy.yaml
```

Sample response:

```
namespace/netapp-acc-operator unchanged
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astracontrolcenters.astra.
netapp.io configured
role.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/acc-operator-leader-election-role
unchanged
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/acc-operator-manager-role
configured
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/acc-operator-metrics-reader
unchanged
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/acc-operator-proxy-role unchanged
rolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/acc-operator-leader-election-
rolebinding unchanged
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/acc-operator-manager-
rolebinding configured
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/acc-operator-proxy-
rolebinding unchanged
configmap/acc-operator-manager-config unchanged
service/acc-operator-controller-manager-metrics-service unchanged
deployment.apps/acc-operator-controller-manager configured
```

## Upgrade Astra Control Center

1. Edit the Astra Control Center custom resource (CR) (`astra_control_center_min.yaml`) and change the Astra version (`astraVersion` inside of `Spec`) number to the latest:

```
kubectl edit acc -n [netapp-acc or custom namespace]
```



Your registry path must match the registry path where you pushed the images in a [previous step](#).

2. Add the following lines within `additionalValues` inside of `Spec` in the Astra Control Center CR:

```
additionalValues:
  nautilus:
    startupProbe:
      periodSeconds: 30
      failureThreshold: 600
```



3. Do one of the following:

- a. If you don't have your own IngressController or ingress and have been using the Astra Control Center with its Traefik gateway as a LoadBalancer type service and would like to continue with that setup, specify another field `ingressType` (if not already present) and set it to `AccTraefik`.

```
ingressType: AccTraefik
```

- b. If you want to switch to the default Astra Control Center generic ingress deployment, provide your own IngressController/Ingress setup (with TLS termination, etc.), open up a route to Astra Control Center, and set `ingressType` to `Generic`.

```
ingressType: Generic
```



If you omit the field, the process becomes the generic deployment. If you don't want the generic deployment, be sure to add the field.

4. (Optional) Verify that the pods terminate and become available again:

```
watch kubectl get po -n [netapp-acc or custom namespace]
```

5. Wait for the Astra status conditions to indicate that the upgrade is complete and ready:

```
kubectl get -o yaml -n [netapp-acc or custom namespace]  
astracontrolcenters.astra.netapp.io astra
```

Response:

```
conditions:  
  - lastTransitionTime: "2021-10-25T18:49:26Z"  
    message: Astra is deployed  
    reason: Complete  
    status: "True"  
    type: Ready  
  - lastTransitionTime: "2021-10-25T18:49:26Z"  
    message: Upgrading succeeded.  
    reason: Complete  
    status: "False"  
    type: Upgrading
```

6. Log back in and verify that all managed clusters and apps are still present and protected.
7. If the operator did not update the Cert-manager, upgrade third-party services, next.

## Upgrade third-party services (Optional)

The third-party services Traefik and Cert-manager are not upgraded during earlier upgrade steps. You can optionally upgrade them using the procedure described here or retain existing service versions if your system requires it.

- **Traefik:** By default, Astra Control Center manages the lifecycle of the Traefik deployment. Setting `externalTraefik` to `false` (default) indicates that no external Traefik exists in the system and Traefik is being installed and managed by Astra Control Center. In this case, `externalTraefik` is set to `false`.

On the other hand, if you have your own Traefik deployment, set `externalTraefik` to `true`. In this case, you maintain the deployment and Astra Control Center will not upgrade the CRDs, unless `shouldUpgrade` is set to `true`.

- **Cert-manager:** By default, Astra Control Center installs the cert-manager (and CRDs) unless you set `externalCertManager` to `true`. Set `shouldUpgrade` to `true` to have Astra Control Center upgrade the CRDs.

Traefik is upgraded if any of the following conditions are met:

- `externalTraefik`: `false`
- `externalTraefik`: `true` AND `shouldUpgrade`: `true`.

### Steps

1. Edit the `acc` CR:

```
kubectl edit acc -n [netapp-acc or custom namespace]
```

2. Change the `externalTraefik` field and the `shouldUpgrade` field to either `true` or `false` as needed.

```
crds:
  externalTraefik: false
  externalCertManager: false
  shouldUpgrade: false
```

## Verify system status

1. Log in to Astra Control Center.
2. Verify that all your managed clusters and apps are still present and protected.

## Set up ingress for load balancing

You can set up a Kubernetes ingress object that manages external access to the services, such as load balancing in a cluster.

- Default upgrade uses the generic ingress deployment. In this case, you will also need to set up an ingress controller or ingress resource.

- If you don't want an ingress controller and want to retain what you already have, set `ingressType` to `AccTraefik`.



For additional details about the service type of "LoadBalancer" and ingress, see [Requirements](#).

The steps differ depending on the type of ingress controller you use:

- Nginx ingress controller
- OpenShift ingress controller

### What you'll need

- In the CR spec,
  - If `crd.externalTraefik` is present, it should be set to `false` OR
  - If `crd.externalTraefik` is `true`, `crd.shouldUpgrade` should also be `true`.
- The required [ingress controller](#) should already be deployed.
- The [ingress class](#) corresponding to the ingress controller should already be created.
- You are using Kubernetes versions between and including v1.19 and v1.21.

### Steps for Nginx ingress controller

1. Use the existing secret `secure-testing-cert` or create a secret of type `kubernetes.io/tls` for a TLS private key and certificate in `netapp-acc` (or custom-named) namespace as described in [TLS secrets](#).
2. Deploy an ingress resource in `netapp-acc` (or custom-named) namespace for either a deprecated or a new schema:
  - a. For a deprecated schema, follow this sample:

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: ingress-acc
  namespace: [netapp-acc or custom namespace]
  annotations:
    kubernetes.io/ingress.class: nginx
spec:
  tls:
    - hosts:
        - <ACC address>
      secretName: [tls secret name]
  rules:
    - host: [ACC address]
      http:
        paths:
          - backend:
              serviceName: traefik
              servicePort: 80
            pathType: ImplementationSpecific
```

b. For a new schema, follow this example:

```

apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: netapp-acc-ingress
  namespace: [netapp-acc or custom namespace]
spec:
  ingressClassName: [class name for nginx controller]
  tls:
  - hosts:
    - <ACC address>
    secretName: [tls secret name]
  rules:
  - host: <ACC address>
    http:
      paths:
      - path:
        backend:
          service:
            name: traefik
            port:
              number: 80
        pathType: ImplementationSpecific

```

### Steps for OpenShift ingress controller

1. Procure your certificate and get the key, certificate, and CA files ready for use by the OpenShift route.
2. Create the OpenShift route:

```

oc create route edge --service=traefik
--port=web -n [netapp-acc or custom namespace]
--insecure-policy=Redirect --hostname=<ACC address>
--cert=cert.pem --key=key.pem

```

### Verify ingress set up

You can verify the ingress set up before you continue.

1. Ensure that Traefik has changed to `clusterIP` from `Loadbalancer`:

```

kubectl get service traefik -n [netapp-acc or custom namespace]

```

2. Verify routes in Traefik:

```
Kubectl get ingressroute ingressroutetls -n [netapp-acc or custom namespace]
-o yaml | grep "Host("
```



The result should be empty.

## Uninstall Astra Control Center

You might need to remove Astra Control Center components if you are upgrading from a trial to a full version of the product. To remove Astra Control Center and the Astra Control Center Operator, run the commands described in this procedure in sequence.

If you have any issues with the uninstall, see [Troubleshooting uninstall issues](#).

### What you'll need

- Use Astra Control Center UI to unmanage all [clusters](#).

### Steps

1. Delete Astra Control Center. The following sample command is based upon a default installation. Modify the command if you made custom configurations.

```
kubectl delete -f astra_control_center_min.yaml -n netapp-acc
```

Result:

```
astracontrolcenter.astra.netapp.io "astra" deleted
```

2. Use the following command to delete the `netapp-acc` namespace:

```
kubectl delete ns netapp-acc
```

Result:

```
namespace "netapp-acc" deleted
```

3. Use the following command to delete Astra Control Center operator system components:

```
kubectl delete -f astra_control_center_operator_deploy.yaml
```

Result:

```
namespace/netapp-acc-operator deleted
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astracontrolcenters.astra.
netapp.io deleted
role.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/acc-operator-leader-election-role deleted
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/acc-operator-manager-role deleted
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/acc-operator-metrics-reader
deleted
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/acc-operator-proxy-role deleted
rolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/acc-operator-leader-election-
rolebinding deleted
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/acc-operator-manager-
rolebinding deleted
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/acc-operator-proxy-
rolebinding deleted
configmap/acc-operator-manager-config deleted
service/acc-operator-controller-manager-metrics-service deleted
deployment.apps/acc-operator-controller-manager deleted
```

## Troubleshooting uninstall issues

Use the following workarounds to address any problems you have with uninstalling Astra Control Center.

### Uninstall of Astra Control Center fails to clean up the monitoring-operator pod on the managed cluster

If you did not unmanage your clusters before you uninstalled Astra Control Center, you can manually delete the pods in the netapp-monitoring namespace and the namespace with the following commands:

#### Steps

1. Delete acc-monitoring agent:

```
kubectl delete agents acc-monitoring -n netapp-monitoring
```

Result:

```
agent.monitoring.netapp.com "acc-monitoring" deleted
```

2. Delete the namespace:

```
kubectl delete ns netapp-monitoring
```

Result:

```
namespace "netapp-monitoring" deleted
```

### 3. Confirm resources removed:

```
kubectl get pods -n netapp-monitoring
```

Result:

```
No resources found in netapp-monitoring namespace.
```

### 4. Confirm monitoring agent removed:

```
kubectl get crd|grep agent
```

Sample result:

```
agents.monitoring.netapp.com                2021-07-21T06:08:13Z
```

### 5. Delete custom resource definition (CRD) information:

```
kubectl delete crds agents.monitoring.netapp.com
```

Result:

```
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io  
"agents.monitoring.netapp.com" deleted
```

## Uninstall of Astra Control Center fails to clean up Traefik CRDs

You can manually delete the Traefik CRDs. CRDs are global resources, and deleting them might impact other applications on the cluster.

### Steps

#### 1. List Traefik CRDs installed on the cluster:

```
kubectl get crds |grep -E 'traefik'
```

Response



<code>ingressroutes.traefik.containo.us</code>	<code>2021-06-23T23:29:11Z</code>
<code>ingressroutetcps.traefik.containo.us</code>	<code>2021-06-23T23:29:11Z</code>
<code>ingressrouteudps.traefik.containo.us</code>	<code>2021-06-23T23:29:12Z</code>
<code>middlewares.traefik.containo.us</code>	<code>2021-06-23T23:29:12Z</code>
<code>middlewareetcps.traefik.containo.us</code>	<code>2021-06-23T23:29:12Z</code>
<code>serverstransports.traefik.containo.us</code>	<code>2021-06-23T23:29:13Z</code>
<code>tlsoptions.traefik.containo.us</code>	<code>2021-06-23T23:29:13Z</code>
<code>tlsstores.traefik.containo.us</code>	<code>2021-06-23T23:29:14Z</code>
<code>traefikservices.traefik.containo.us</code>	<code>2021-06-23T23:29:15Z</code>

## 2. Delete the CRDs:

```
kubectl delete crd ingressroutes.traefik.containo.us
ingressroutetcps.traefik.containo.us
ingressrouteudps.traefik.containo.us middlewares.traefik.containo.us
serverstransports.traefik.containo.us tlsoptions.traefik.containo.us
tlsstores.traefik.containo.us traefikservices.traefik.containo.us
middlewareetcps.traefik.containo.us
```

## Find more information

- [Known issues for uninstall](#)

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