



## **Get started**

### **Astra Control Center**

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# Table of Contents

- Get started ..... 1
  - Astra Control Center requirements ..... 1
  - Quick start for Astra Control Center ..... 6
  - Installation overview ..... 7
  - Set up Astra Control Center ..... 43
  - Frequently asked questions for Astra Control Center ..... 60

# Get started

## Astra Control Center requirements

Get started by verifying the readiness of your operational environment, application clusters, applications, licenses, and web browser.

### Operational environment requirements

Astra Control Center requires one of the following types of operational environments:

- Kubernetes 1.20 to 1.23
- Rancher 2.5.8, 2.5.9, or 2.6 with RKE1
- Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform 4.6.8, 4.7, 4.8, or 4.9
- VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid 1.4
- VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Integrated Edition 1.12.2

Ensure that the operating environment you choose to host Astra Control Center meets the basic resource requirements outlined in the environment's official documentation. Astra Control Center requires the following resources in addition to the environment's resource requirements:

Component	Requirement
ONTAP backend storage capacity	At least 300GB available
Worker nodes	At least 3 worker nodes total, with 4 CPU cores and 12GB RAM each
FQDN address	An FQDN address for Astra Control Center
Astra Trident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Astra Trident 21.04 or newer installed and configured</li><li>• Astra Trident 21.10.1 or newer installed and configured if Astra Data Store preview will be used as a storage backend</li></ul>



These requirements assume that Astra Control Center is the only application running in the operational environment. If the environment is running additional applications, adjust these minimum requirements accordingly.

- **Image registry:** You must have an existing private Docker image registry to which you can push Astra Control Center build images. You need to provide the URL of the image registry where you will upload the images.
- **Astra Trident / ONTAP configuration:** Astra Control Center requires that a storage class be created and set as the default storage class. Astra Control Center supports the following ONTAP drivers provided by Astra Trident:
  - ontap-nas
  - ontap-nas-flexgroup

- ontap-san
- ontap-san-economy

During app cloning in OpenShift environments, Astra Control Center needs to allow OpenShift to mount volumes and change the ownership of files. Because of this, you need to configure an ONTAP volume export policy to allow these operations. You can do so with the following commands:



1. `export-policy rule modify -vserver <storage virtual machine name> -policyname <policy name> -ruleindex 1 -superuser sys`
2. `export-policy rule modify -vserver <storage virtual machine name> -policyname <policy name> -ruleindex 1 -anon 65534`



If you plan to add a second OpenShift operational environment as a managed compute resource, you need to ensure that the Astra Trident Volume Snapshot feature is enabled. To enable and test volume snapshots with Astra Trident, [see the official Astra Trident instructions](#).

## VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid cluster requirements

When hosting Astra Control Center on a VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid (TKG) or Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Integrated Edition (TKGi) cluster, keep in mind the following considerations.

- Disable the TKG or TKGi default storage class enforcement on any application clusters intended to be managed by Astra Control. You can do this by editing the `TanzuKubernetesCluster` resource on the namespace cluster.
- You must create a security policy that allows Astra Control Center to create pods within the cluster. You can do this using the following commands:

```
kubectl config use-context <context-of-workload-cluster>
kubectl create clusterrolebinding default-tkg-admin-privileged-binding
--clusterrole=psp:vmware-system-privileged --group=system:authenticated
```

- Be aware of specific requirements for Astra Trident when you deploy Astra Control Center in a TKG or TKGi environment. For more information, see the [Astra Trident documentation](#).



The default VMware TKG and TKGi configuration file token expires ten hours after deployment. If you use Tanzu portfolio products, you must generate a Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster configuration file with a non-expiring token to prevent connection issues between Astra Control Center and managed application clusters. For instructions, visit [the VMware NSX-T Data Center Product Documentation](#).

## Supported storage backends

Astra Control Center supports the following storage backends.

- Astra Data Store
- NetApp ONTAP 9.5 or newer AFF and FAS systems
- NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP

## Application cluster requirements

Astra Control Center has the following requirements for clusters that you plan to manage from Astra Control Center. These requirements also apply if the cluster you plan to manage is the operational environment cluster that hosts Astra Control Center.

- The most recent version of the Kubernetes [snapshot-controller component](#) is installed
- An Astra Trident [volumesnapshotclass object](#) has been defined by an administrator
- A default Kubernetes storage class exists on the cluster
- At least one storage class is configured to use Astra Trident



Your application cluster should have a `kubeconfig.yaml` file that defines only one *context* element. Visit the Kubernetes documentation for [information about creating kubeconfig files](#).



When managing application clusters in a Rancher environment, modify the application cluster's default context in the `kubeconfig` file provided by Rancher to use a control plane context instead of the Rancher API server context. This reduces load on the Rancher API server and improves performance.

## Application management requirements

Astra Control has the following application management requirements:

- **Licensing:** To manage applications 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 application 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:** Applications 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 application 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) is fully supported. Managing apps installed with Helm 2 is not supported.
- **Operator-deployed apps:** Astra Control supports apps installed with namespace-scoped operators. The following are some apps that have been validated for this installation model:
  - [Apache K8ssandra](#)
  - [Jenkins CI](#)
  - [Percona XtraDB Cluster](#)



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.

## Access to the internet

You should determine whether you have outside access to the internet. If you do not, some functionality might be limited, such as receiving monitoring and metrics data from NetApp Cloud Insights, or sending support bundles to the [NetApp Support Site](#).

## License

Astra Control Center requires an Astra Control Center license for full functionality. Obtain an evaluation license or full license from NetApp. Without a license, you will be unable to:

- Define custom apps
- Create snapshots or clones of existing apps
- Configure data protection policies

If you want to try Astra Control Center, you can [use a 90-day evaluation license](#).

To learn more about how licenses work, see [Licensing](#).

## Ingress for on-premises Kubernetes clusters

You can choose the type of network ingress Astra Control Center uses. By default, Astra Control Center deploys the Astra Control Center gateway (service/traefik) as a cluster-wide resource. Astra Control Center also supports using a service load balancer, if they are permitted in your environment. If you would rather use a service load balancer and you don't already have one configured, you can use the MetalLB load balancer to automatically assign an external IP address to the service. In the internal DNS server configuration, you should point the chosen DNS name for Astra Control Center to the load-balanced IP address.



If you are hosting Astra Control Center on a Tanzu Kubernetes Grid cluster, use the `kubectl get nsxlbmonitors -A` command to see if you already have a service monitor configured to accept ingress traffic. If one exists, you should not install MetalLB, because the existing service monitor will override any new load balancer configuration.

## Networking requirements

The operational environment that hosts Astra Control Center communicates using the following TCP ports. You should ensure that these ports are allowed through any firewalls, and configure firewalls to allow any HTTPS egress traffic originating from the Astra network. Some ports require connectivity both ways between the environment hosting Astra Control Center and each managed cluster (noted where applicable).



You can deploy Astra Control Center in a dual-stack Kubernetes cluster, and Astra Control Center can manage applications and storage backends that have been configured for dual-stack operation. For more information about dual-stack cluster requirements, see the [Kubernetes documentation](#).

Source	Destination	Port	Protocol	Purpose
Client PC	Astra Control Center	443	HTTPS	UI / API access - Ensure this port is open both ways between the cluster hosting Astra Control Center and each managed cluster
Metrics consumer	Astra Control Center worker node	9090	HTTPS	Metrics data communication - ensure each managed cluster can access this port on the cluster hosting Astra Control Center (two-way communication required)
Astra Control Center	Hosted Cloud Insights service ( <a href="https://cloudinsights.netapp.com">https://cloudinsights.netapp.com</a> )	443	HTTPS	Cloud Insights communication
Astra Control Center	Amazon S3 storage bucket provider ( <a href="https://my-bucket.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/">https://my-bucket.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/</a> )	443	HTTPS	Amazon S3 storage communication
Astra Control Center	NetApp AutoSupport ( <a href="https://support.netapp.com">https://support.netapp.com</a> )	443	HTTPS	NetApp AutoSupport communication

## Supported web browsers

Astra Control Center supports recent versions of Firefox, Safari, and Chrome with a minimum resolution of 1280 x 720.

## What's next

View the [quick start](#) overview.

## Quick start for Astra Control Center

This page provides a high-level overview of the steps needed to get started with Astra Control Center. The links within each step take you to a page that provides more details.

Try it out! If you want to try Astra Control Center, you can use a 90-day evaluation license. See [licensing information](#) for details.

1

### Review Kubernetes cluster requirements

- Astra works with Kubernetes clusters with a Trident-configured ONTAP storage backend or an Astra Data Store preview storage backend.
- Clusters must be running in a healthy state, with at least three online worker nodes.
- The cluster must be running Kubernetes.

[Learn more about the Astra Control Center requirements.](#)

2

### Download and install Astra Control Center

- Download Astra Control Center from the [NetApp Support Site Astra Control Center Downloads page](#).
- Install Astra Control Center in your local environment.

Optionally, install Astra Control Center using Red Hat OperatorHub.

[Learn more about installing Astra Control Center.](#)

3

### Complete some initial setup tasks

- Add a license.
- Add a Kubernetes cluster and Astra Control Center discovers details.
- Add an ONTAP or [Astra Data Store preview](#) storage backend.
- Optionally, add an object store bucket that will store your app backups.

[Learn more about the initial setup process.](#)

4

### Use Astra Control Center

After you finish setting up Astra Control Center, here's what you might do next:



- Manage an app. [Learn more about how to manage apps.](#)
- Optionally, connect to NetApp Cloud Insights to display metrics on the health of your system, capacity, and throughput inside the Astra Control Center UI. [Learn more about connecting to Cloud Insights.](#)

5

**Continue from this Quick Start**

[Install Astra Control Center.](#)

## Find more information

- [Use the Astra Control API](#)

## Installation overview

Choose and complete one of the following Astra Control Center installation procedures:

- [Install Astra Control Center using the standard process](#)
- [\(If you use Red Hat OpenShift\) Install Astra Control Center using OpenShift OperatorHub](#)
- [Install Astra Control Center with a Cloud Volumes ONTAP storage backend](#)

### Install Astra Control Center using the standard process

To install Astra Control Center, download the installation bundle from the NetApp Support Site and perform the following steps to install Astra Control Center Operator and Astra Control Center in your environment. You can use this procedure to install Astra Control Center in internet-connected or air-gapped environments.

For Red Hat OpenShift environments, you can also use an [alternative procedure](#) to install Astra Control Center using OpenShift OperatorHub.

#### What you'll need

- [Before you begin installation, prepare your environment for Astra Control Center deployment.](#)
- Ensure all cluster operators are in a healthy state and available.

OpenShift example:

```
oc get clusteroperators
```

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

OpenShift example:

```
oc get apiservices
```

- The Astra FQDN you plan to use needs to be routable to this cluster. This means that you either have a DNS entry in your internal DNS server or you are using a core URL route that is already registered.

#### About this task

The Astra Control Center installation process does the following:

- Installs the Astra components into the `netapp-acc` (or custom-named) namespace.
- Creates a default account.
- Establishes a default administrative user email address and default one-time password of `ACC-<UUID_of_installation>` for this instance of Astra Control Center. This user is assigned the Owner role in the system and is needed for first time login to the UI.
- Helps you determine that all Astra Control Center pods are running.
- Installs the Astra UI.



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



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

## Steps

To install Astra Control Center, do the following steps:

- [Download the Astra Control Center bundle](#)
- [Unpack the bundle and change directory](#)
- [Add the images to your local registry](#)
- [Set up namespace and secret for registries with auth requirements](#)
- [Install the Astra Control Center operator](#)
- [Configure Astra Control Center](#)
- [Complete Astra Control Center and operator installation](#)
- [Verify system status](#)
- [Set up ingress for load balancing](#)
- [Log in to the Astra Control Center UI](#)

## Download the Astra Control Center bundle

1. Download the Astra Control Center bundle (`astra-control-center-[version].tar.gz`) from the [NetApp Support Site](#).
2. Download the zip of Astra Control Center certificates and keys from the [NetApp Support Site](#).
3. (Optional) Use the following command to verify the signature of the bundle:

```
openssl dgst -sha256 -verify astra-control-center[version].pub  
-signature <astra-control-center[version].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 astra-control-center-[version]
```

## Add the images to your local registry

1. Add the files in the Astra Control Center image directory to your local registry.



See sample scripts for the automatic loading of images below.

- a. Log in to your registry:

Docker:

```
docker login [your_registry_path]
```

Podman:

```
podman login [your_registry_path]
```

- b. Use the appropriate script to load the images, tag the images, and push the images to your local registry:

Docker:

```
export REGISTRY=[Docker_registry_path]
for astraImageFile in $(ls images/*.tar) ; do
  # Load to local cache. And store the name of the loaded image
  trimming the 'Loaded images: '
  astraImage=$(docker load --input ${astraImageFile} | sed 's/Loaded
image: //' )
  astraImage=$(echo ${astraImage} | sed 's!localhost/!!')
  # Tag with local image repo.
  docker tag ${astraImage} ${REGISTRY}/${astraImage}
  # Push to the local repo.
  docker push ${REGISTRY}/${astraImage}
done
```

Podman:

```
export REGISTRY=[Registry_path]
for astraImageFile in $(ls images/*.tar) ; do
    # Load to local cache. And store the name of the loaded image
    trimming the 'Loaded images: '
    astraImage=$(podman load --input ${astraImageFile} | sed 's/Loaded
image(s): //'')
    astraImage=$(echo ${astraImage} | sed 's!localhost/!!')
    # Tag with local image repo.
    podman tag ${astraImage} ${REGISTRY}/${astraImage}
    # Push to the local repo.
    podman push ${REGISTRY}/${astraImage}
done
```

### Set up namespace and secret for registries with auth requirements

1. If you use a registry that requires authentication, you need to do the following:

a. Create the `netapp-acc-operator` namespace:

```
kubectl create ns netapp-acc-operator
```

Response:

```
namespace/netapp-acc-operator created
```

b. Create a secret for the `netapp-acc-operator` namespace. Add Docker information and run the following command:

```
kubectl create secret docker-registry astra-registry-cred -n netapp-
acc-operator --docker-server=[your_registry_path] --docker
-username=[username] --docker-password=[token]
```

Sample response:

```
secret/astra-registry-cred created
```

c. Create the `netapp-acc` (or custom named) namespace.

```
kubectl create ns [netapp-acc or custom namespace]
```

Sample response:

```
namespace/netapp-acc created
```

- d. Create a secret for the `netapp-acc` (or custom named) namespace. Add Docker information and run the following command:

```
kubectl create secret docker-registry astra-registry-cred -n [netapp-acc or custom namespace] --docker-server=[your_registry_path] --docker-username=[username] --docker-password=[token]
```

Response

```
secret/astra-registry-cred created
```

- e. (Optional) If you want the cluster to be automatically managed by Astra Control Center after installation, make sure that you provide the kubeconfig as a secret within the Astra Control Center namespace you intend to deploy into using this command:

```
kubectl create secret generic [acc-kubeconfig-cred or custom secret name] --from-file=<path-to-your-kubeconfig> -n [netapp-acc or custom namespace]
```

## Install the 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. (For installations using Astra Data Store preview) See this known issue regarding [storage class](#)

provisioners and additional changes you will need to make to the YAML.

```
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"
          image: [your_registry_path]/acc-operator:[version x.y.z]
          imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
      imagePullSecrets: []
```

2. Install the Astra Control Center operator:

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

Sample response:

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

## Configure Astra Control Center

1. Edit the Astra Control Center custom resource (CR) file (`astra_control_center_min.yaml`) to make account, autoSupport, registry, and other necessary configurations:



If additional customizations are required for your environment, you can use `astra_control_center.yaml` as an alternative CR. `astra_control_center_min.yaml` is the default CR and is suitable for most installations.

```
vim astra_control_center_min.yaml
```



Properties configured by the CR cannot be changed after initial Astra Control Center deployment.



If you are using a registry that does not require authorization, you must delete the `secret` line within `imageRegistry` or the installation will fail.

- a. Change `[your_registry_path]` to the registry path where you pushed the images in the previous step.
- b. Change the `accountName` string to the name you want to associate with the account.

- c. Change the `astraAddress` string to the FQDN you want to use in your browser to access Astra. Do not use `http://` or `https://` in the address. Copy this FQDN for use in a [later step](#).
- d. Change the `email` string to the default initial administrator address. Copy this email address for use in a [later step](#).
- e. Change `enrolled for AutoSupport` to `false` for sites without internet connectivity or retain `true` for connected sites.
- f. (Optional) Add a first name `firstName` and last name `lastName` of the user associated with the account. You can perform this step now or later within the UI.
- g. (Optional) Change the `storageClass` value to another Trident `storageClass` resource if required by your installation.
- h. (Optional) If you want the cluster to be automatically managed by Astra Control Center after installation and you have already [created the secret containing the kubeconfig for this cluster](#), provide the name of the secret by adding a new field to this YAML file called `astraKubeConfigSecret`: `"acc-kubeconfig-cred` or `custom secret name"`
- i. Complete one of the following steps:

- **Other ingress controller (`ingressType:Generic`):** This is the default action with Astra Control Center. After Astra Control Center is deployed, you will need to configure the ingress controller to expose Astra Control Center with a URL.

The default Astra Control Center installation sets up its gateway (`service/traefik`) to be of the type `ClusterIP`. This default installation requires you to additionally set up a Kubernetes IngressController/Ingress to route traffic to it. If you want to use an ingress, see [Set up ingress for load balancing](#).

- **Service load balancer (`ingressType:AccTraefik`):** If you don't want to install an IngressController or create an Ingress resource, set `ingressType` to `AccTraefik`.

This deploys the Astra Control Center `traefik` gateway as a Kubernetes LoadBalancer type service.

Astra Control Center uses a service of the type "LoadBalancer" (`svc/traefik` in the Astra Control Center namespace), and requires that it be assigned an accessible external IP address. If load balancers are permitted in your environment and you don't already have one configured, you can use MetalLB or another external service load balancer to assign an external IP address to the service. In the internal DNS server configuration, you should point the chosen DNS name for Astra Control Center to the load-balanced IP address.



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

- j. (For installations using Astra Data Store preview) See this known issue for [additional required changes](#) to the YAML.



```

apiVersion: astra.netapp.io/v1
kind: AstraControlCenter
metadata:
  name: astra
spec:
  accountName: "Example"
  astraVersion: "ASTRA_VERSION"
  astraAddress: "astra.example.com"
  astraKubeConfigSecret: "acc-kubeconfig-cred or custom secret name"
  ingressType: "Generic"
  autoSupport:
    enrolled: true
  email: "[admin@example.com]"
  firstName: "SRE"
  lastName: "Admin"
  imageRegistry:
    name: "[your_registry_path]"
    secret: "astra-registry-cred"
  storageClass: "ontap-gold"

```

## Complete Astra Control Center and operator installation

1. If you didn't already do so in a previous step, create the `netapp-acc` (or custom) namespace:

```
kubectl create ns [netapp-acc or custom namespace]
```

Sample response:

```
namespace/netapp-acc created
```

2. Install Astra Control Center in the `netapp-acc` (or your custom) namespace:

```
kubectl apply -f astra_control_center_min.yaml -n [netapp-acc or custom namespace]
```

Sample response:

```
astracontrolcenter.astra.netapp.io/astra created
```

## Verify system status



If you prefer to use OpenShift, you can use comparable oc commands for verification steps.

1. Verify that all system components installed successfully.

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

Each pod should have a status of Running. It may take several minutes before the system pods are deployed.

Sample response:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS
AGE			
acc-helm-repo-5f75c5f564-bzqmt 11m	1/1	Running	0
activity-6b8f7cccb9-mlrn4 9m2s	1/1	Running	0
api-token-authentication-6hznt 8m50s	1/1	Running	0
api-token-authentication-qpfqb 8m50s	1/1	Running	0
api-token-authentication-sqnb7 8m50s	1/1	Running	0
asup-5578bbdd57-dxkbp 9m3s	1/1	Running	0
authentication-56bff4f95d-mspmq 7m31s	1/1	Running	0
bucket-service-6f7968b95d-9rrrl 8m36s	1/1	Running	0
cert-manager-5f6cf4bc4b-82khn 6m19s	1/1	Running	0
cert-manager-cainjector-76cf976458-sdrbc 6m19s	1/1	Running	0
cert-manager-webhook-5b7896bfd8-2n45j 6m19s	1/1	Running	0
cloud-extension-749d9f684c-8bdhq 9m6s	1/1	Running	0
cloud-insights-service-7d58687d9-h5tzw 8m56s	1/1	Running	2
composite-compute-968c79cb5-nv7l4 9m11s	1/1	Running	0
composite-volume-7687569985-jg9gg 8m33s	1/1	Running	0
credentials-5c9b75f4d6-nx9cz	1/1	Running	0

8m42s			
entitlement-6c96fd8b78-zt7f8	1/1	Running	0
8m28s			
features-5f7bfc9f68-gsjn1	1/1	Running	0
8m57s			
fluent-bit-ds-h88p7	1/1	Running	0
7m22s			
fluent-bit-ds-krhnj	1/1	Running	0
7m23s			
fluent-bit-ds-l5bjj	1/1	Running	0
7m22s			
fluent-bit-ds-lrclb	1/1	Running	0
7m23s			
fluent-bit-ds-s5t4n	1/1	Running	0
7m23s			
fluent-bit-ds-zpr6v	1/1	Running	0
7m22s			
graphql-server-5f5976f4bd-vbb4z	1/1	Running	0
7m13s			
identity-56f78b8f9f-8h9p9	1/1	Running	0
8m29s			
influxdb2-0	1/1	Running	0
11m			
krakend-6f8d995b4d-5khkl	1/1	Running	0
7m7s			
license-5b5db87c97-jmxzc	1/1	Running	0
9m			
login-ui-57b57c74b8-6xtv7	1/1	Running	0
7m10s			
loki-0	1/1	Running	0
11m			
monitoring-operator-9dbc9c76d-8znck	2/2	Running	0
7m33s			
nats-0	1/1	Running	0
11m			
nats-1	1/1	Running	0
10m			
nats-2	1/1	Running	0
10m			
nautilus-6b9d88bc86-h8kfb	1/1	Running	0
8m6s			
nautilus-6b9d88bc86-vn68r	1/1	Running	0
8m35s			
openapi-b87d77dd8-5dz9h	1/1	Running	0
9m7s			
polaris-consul-consul-5ljfb	1/1	Running	0

11m			
polaris-consul-consul-s5d5z	1/1	Running	0
11m			
polaris-consul-consul-server-0	1/1	Running	0
11m			
polaris-consul-consul-server-1	1/1	Running	0
11m			
polaris-consul-consul-server-2	1/1	Running	0
11m			
polaris-consul-consul-twmpq	1/1	Running	0
11m			
polaris-mongodb-0	2/2	Running	0
11m			
polaris-mongodb-1	2/2	Running	0
10m			
polaris-mongodb-2	2/2	Running	0
10m			
polaris-ui-84dc87847f-zrg8w	1/1	Running	0
7m12s			
polaris-vault-0	1/1	Running	0
11m			
polaris-vault-1	1/1	Running	0
11m			
polaris-vault-2	1/1	Running	0
11m			
public-metrics-657698b66f-67pgt	1/1	Running	0
8m47s			
storage-backend-metrics-6848b9fd87-w7x8r	1/1	Running	0
8m39s			
storage-provider-5ff5868cd5-r9hj7	1/1	Running	0
8m45s			
telegraf-ds-dw4hg	1/1	Running	0
7m23s			
telegraf-ds-k92gn	1/1	Running	0
7m23s			
telegraf-ds-mmxjl	1/1	Running	0
7m23s			
telegraf-ds-nhs8s	1/1	Running	0
7m23s			
telegraf-ds-rj7lw	1/1	Running	0
7m23s			
telegraf-ds-tqrkb	1/1	Running	0
7m23s			
telegraf-rs-9mwgj	1/1	Running	0
7m23s			
telemetry-service-56c49d689b-ffrzx	1/1	Running	0

8m42s	tenancy-767c77fb9d-g9ctv	1/1	Running	0
8m52s	traefik-5857d87f85-7pmx8	1/1	Running	0
6m49s	traefik-5857d87f85-cpxgv	1/1	Running	0
5m34s	traefik-5857d87f85-lvmlb	1/1	Running	0
4m33s	traefik-5857d87f85-t2x1k	1/1	Running	0
4m33s	traefik-5857d87f85-v9wpf	1/1	Running	0
7m3s	trident-svc-595f84dd78-zb816	1/1	Running	0
8m54s	vault-controller-86c94fbf4f-krttq	1/1	Running	0
9m24s				

2. (Optional) To ensure the installation is completed, you can watch the `acc-operator` logs using the following command.

```
kubectl logs deploy/acc-operator-controller-manager -n netapp-acc-operator -c manager -f
```



`accHost` cluster registration is one of the last operations, and if it fails it will not cause deployment to fail. In the event of a cluster registration failure indicated in the logs, you can attempt registration again through the add cluster workflow [in the UI](#) or API.

3. When all the pods are running, verify installation success by retrieving the `AstraControlCenter` instance installed by the Astra Control Center Operator.

```
kubectl get acc -o yaml -n [netapp-acc or custom namespace]
```

4. In the YAML, check the `status.deploymentState` field in the response for the `Deployed` value. If deployment was unsuccessful, an error message appears instead.
5. To get the one-time password you will use when you log in to Astra Control Center, copy the `status.uuid` value. The password is `ACC-` followed by the UUID value (`ACC-[UUID]` or, in this example, `ACC-9aa5fdae-4214-4cb7-9976-5d8b4c0ce27f`).

## Sample YAML Details

```
name: astra
  namespace: netapp-acc
  resourceVersion: "104424560"
  selfLink: /apis/astra.netapp.io/v1/namespaces/netapp-acc/astracontrolcenters/astra
  uid: 9aa5fdae-4214-4cb7-9976-5d8b4c0ce27f
spec:
  accountName: Example
  astraAddress: astra.example.com
  astraVersion: 21.12.60
  autoSupport:
    enrolled: true
    url: https://support.netapp.com/asupprod/post/1.0/postAsup
  crds: {}
  email: admin@example.com
  firstName: SRE
  imageRegistry:
    name: registry_name/astra
    secret: astra-registry-cred
  lastName: Admin
status:
  accConditionHistory:
    items:
      - astraVersion: 21.12.60
        condition:
          lastTransitionTime: "2021-11-23T02:23:59Z"
          message: Deploying is currently in progress.
          reason: InProgress
          status: "False"
          type: Ready
        generation: 2
    observedSpec:
      accountName: Example
      astraAddress: astra.example.com
      astraVersion: 21.12.60
      autoSupport:
        enrolled: true
        url: https://support.netapp.com/asupprod/post/1.0/postAsup
      crds: {}
      email: admin@example.com
      firstName: SRE
      imageRegistry:
        name: registry_name/astra
        secret: astra-registry-cred
```

```

    lastName: Admin
    timestamp: "2021-11-23T02:23:59Z"
- astraVersion: 21.12.60
  condition:
    lastTransitionTime: "2021-11-23T02:23:59Z"
    message: Deploying is currently in progress.
    reason: InProgress
    status: "True"
    type: Deploying
  generation: 2
  observedSpec:
    accountName: Example
    astraAddress: astra.example.com
    astraVersion: 21.12.60
    autoSupport:
      enrolled: true
      url: https://support.netapp.com/asupprod/post/1.0/postAsup
    crds: {}
    email: admin@example.com
    firstName: SRE
    imageRegistry:
      name: registry_name/astra
      secret: astra-registry-cred
    lastName: Admin
    timestamp: "2021-11-23T02:23:59Z"
- astraVersion: 21.12.60
  condition:
    lastTransitionTime: "2021-11-23T02:29:41Z"
    message: Post Install was successful
    observedGeneration: 2
    reason: Complete
    status: "True"
    type: PostInstallComplete
  generation: 2
  observedSpec:
    accountName: Example
    astraAddress: astra.example.com
    astraVersion: 21.12.60
    autoSupport:
      enrolled: true
      url: https://support.netapp.com/asupprod/post/1.0/postAsup
    crds: {}
    email: admin@example.com
    firstName: SRE
    imageRegistry:
      name: registry_name/astra

```

```

    secret: astra-registry-cred
    lastName: Admin
    timestamp: "2021-11-23T02:29:41Z"
- astraVersion: 21.12.60
  condition:
    lastTransitionTime: "2021-11-23T02:29:41Z"
    message: Deploying succeeded.
    reason: Complete
    status: "False"
    type: Deploying
  generation: 2
  observedGeneration: 2
  observedSpec:
    accountName: Example
    astraAddress: astra.example.com
    astraVersion: 21.12.60
    autoSupport:
      enrolled: true
      url: https://support.netapp.com/asupprod/post/1.0/postAsup
    crds: {}
    email: admin@example.com
    firstName: SRE
    imageRegistry:
      name: registry_name/astra
      secret: astra-registry-cred
      lastName: Admin
    observedVersion: 21.12.60
    timestamp: "2021-11-23T02:29:41Z"
- astraVersion: 21.12.60
  condition:
    lastTransitionTime: "2021-11-23T02:29:41Z"
    message: Astra is deployed
    reason: Complete
    status: "True"
    type: Deployed
  generation: 2
  observedGeneration: 2
  observedSpec:
    accountName: Example
    astraAddress: astra.example.com
    astraVersion: 21.12.60
    autoSupport:
      enrolled: true
      url: https://support.netapp.com/asupprod/post/1.0/postAsup
    crds: {}
    email: admin@example.com

```



```

    firstName: SRE
    imageRegistry:
      name: registry_name/astra
      secret: astra-registry-cred
    lastName: Admin
  observedVersion: 21.12.60
  timestamp: "2021-11-23T02:29:41Z"
- astraVersion: 21.12.60
  condition:
    lastTransitionTime: "2021-11-23T02:29:41Z"
    message: Astra is deployed
    reason: Complete
    status: "True"
    type: Ready
  generation: 2
  observedGeneration: 2
  observedSpec:
    accountName: Example
    astraAddress: astra.example.com
    astraVersion: 21.12.60
    autoSupport:
      enrolled: true
      url: https://support.netapp.com/asupprod/post/1.0/postAsup
    crds: {}
    email: admin@example.com
    firstName: SRE
    imageRegistry:
      name: registry_name/astra
      secret: astra-registry-cred
    lastName: Admin
    observedVersion: 21.12.60
    timestamp: "2021-11-23T02:29:41Z"
certManager: deploy
cluster:
  type: OCP
  vendorVersion: 4.7.5
  version: v1.20.0+bafe72f
conditions:
- lastTransitionTime: "2021-12-08T16:19:55Z"
  message: Astra is deployed
  reason: Complete
  status: "True"
  type: Ready
- lastTransitionTime: "2021-12-08T16:19:55Z"
  message: Deploying succeeded.
  reason: Complete

```

```

    status: "False"
    type: Deploying
- lastTransitionTime: "2021-12-08T16:19:53Z"
  message: Post Install was successful
  observedGeneration: 2
  reason: Complete
  status: "True"
  type: PostInstallComplete
- lastTransitionTime: "2021-12-08T16:19:55Z"
  message: Astra is deployed
  reason: Complete
  status: "True"
  type: Deployed
deploymentState: Deployed
observedGeneration: 2
observedSpec:
  accountName: Example
  astraAddress: astra.example.com
  astraVersion: 21.12.60
  autoSupport:
    enrolled: true
    url: https://support.netapp.com/asupprod/post/1.0/postAsup
  crds: {}
  email: admin@example.com
  firstName: SRE
  imageRegistry:
    name: registry_name/astra
    secret: astra-registry-cred
  lastName: Admin
  observedVersion: 21.12.60
  postInstall: Complete
  uuid: 9aa5fdae-4214-4cb7-9976-5d8b4c0ce27f
kind: List
metadata:
  resourceVersion: ""
  selfLink: ""

```

## Set up ingress for load balancing

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

This procedure explains how to set up an ingress controller (`ingressType:Generic`). This is the default action with Astra Control Center. After Astra Control Center is deployed, you will need to configure the ingress controller to expose Astra Control Center with a URL.



If you don't want to set up an ingress controller, you can set `ingressType:AccTraefik`. Astra Control Center uses a service of the type "LoadBalancer" (`svc/traefik` in the Astra Control Center namespace), and requires that it be assigned an accessible external IP address. If load balancers are permitted in your environment and you don't already have one configured, you can use MetalLB or another external service load balancer to assign an external IP address to the service. In the internal DNS server configuration, you should point the chosen DNS name for Astra Control Center to the load-balanced IP address. For 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

- 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 v1.22.

### Steps for Nginx ingress controller

1. 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 using either the `v1beta1` (deprecated in Kubernetes version less than or 1.22) or `v1` resource type for either a deprecated or a new schema:
  - a. For a `v1beta1` 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: [class name for nginx controller]
spec:
  tls:
    - hosts:
        - <ACC address>
      secretName: [tls secret name]
  rules:
    - host: [ACC address]
      http:
        paths:
          - backend:
              serviceName: traefik
              servicePort: 80
            pathType: ImplementationSpecific

```

b. For the v1 new schema, follow this sample:

```

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

```

### Log in to the Astra Control Center UI

After installing Astra Control Center, you will change the password for the default administrator and log in to the Astra Control Center UI dashboard.

#### Steps

1. In a browser, enter the FQDN you used in the `astraAddress` in the `astra_control_center_min.yaml` CR when [you installed Astra Control Center](#).
2. Accept the self-signed certificates when prompted.



You can create a custom certificate after login.

3. At the Astra Control Center login page, enter the value you used for `email` in `astra_control_center_min.yaml` CR when [you installed Astra Control Center](#), followed by the one-time password (`ACC-[UUID]`).



If you enter an incorrect password three times, the admin account will be locked for 15 minutes.

4. Select **Login**.
5. Change the password when prompted.



If this is your first login and you forget the password and no other administrative user accounts have yet been created, contact NetApp Support for password recovery assistance.

6. (Optional) Remove the existing self-signed TLS certificate and replace it with a [custom TLS certificate signed by a Certificate Authority \(CA\)](#).

## Troubleshoot the installation

If any of the services are in `Error` status, you can inspect the logs. Look for API response codes in the 400 to 500 range. Those indicate the place where a failure happened.

### Steps

1. To inspect the Astra Control Center operator logs, enter the following:

```
kubectl logs --follow -n netapp-acc-operator $(kubectl get pods -n netapp-acc-operator -o name) -c manager
```

## What's next

Complete the deployment by performing [setup tasks](#).

## Install Astra Control Center using OpenShift OperatorHub

If you use Red Hat OpenShift, you can install Astra Control Center using the Red Hat certified operator. Use this procedure to install Astra Control Center from the [Red Hat Ecosystem Catalog](#) or using the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform.

After you complete this procedure, you must return to the installation procedure to complete the [remaining steps](#) to verify installation success and log on.

### What you'll need

- [Before you begin installation, prepare your environment for Astra Control Center deployment.](#)
- From your OpenShift cluster, ensure all cluster operators are in a healthy state (`available is true`):

```
oc get clusteroperators
```

- From your OpenShift cluster, ensure all API services are in a healthy state (`available is true`):

```
oc get apiservices
```

- You have created an FQDN address for Astra Control Center in your data center.
- You have the necessary permissions and access to the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform to perform the installation steps described.

### Steps

- [Download the Astra Control Center bundle](#)
- [Unpack the bundle and change directory](#)
- [Add the images to your local registry](#)
- [Find the operator install page](#)
- [Install the operator](#)
- [Install Astra Control Center](#)

### Download the Astra Control Center bundle

1. Download the Astra Control Center bundle (`astra-control-center-[version].tar.gz`) from the [NetApp Support Site](#).
2. Download the zip of Astra Control Center certificates and keys from [NetApp Support Site](#).
3. (Optional) Use the following command to verify the signature of the bundle:

```
openssl dgst -sha256 -verify astra-control-center[version].pub  
-signature <astra-control-center[version].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 astra-control-center-[version]
```

### Add the images to your local registry

1. Add the files in the Astra Control Center image directory to your local registry.



See sample scripts for the automatic loading of images below.

a. Log in to your registry:

Docker:

```
docker login [your_registry_path]
```

Podman:

```
podman login [your_registry_path]
```

b. Use the appropriate script to load the images, tag the images, and push the images to your local registry:

Docker:

```
export REGISTRY=[Docker_registry_path]
for astraImageFile in $(ls images/*.tar) ; do
    # Load to local cache. And store the name of the loaded image
    trimming the 'Loaded images: '
    astraImage=$(docker load --input ${astraImageFile} | sed 's/Loaded
image: //'')
    astraImage=$(echo ${astraImage} | sed 's!localhost/!!')
    # Tag with local image repo.
    docker tag ${astraImage} ${REGISTRY}/${astraImage}
    # Push to the local repo.
    docker push ${REGISTRY}/${astraImage}
done
```

Podman:

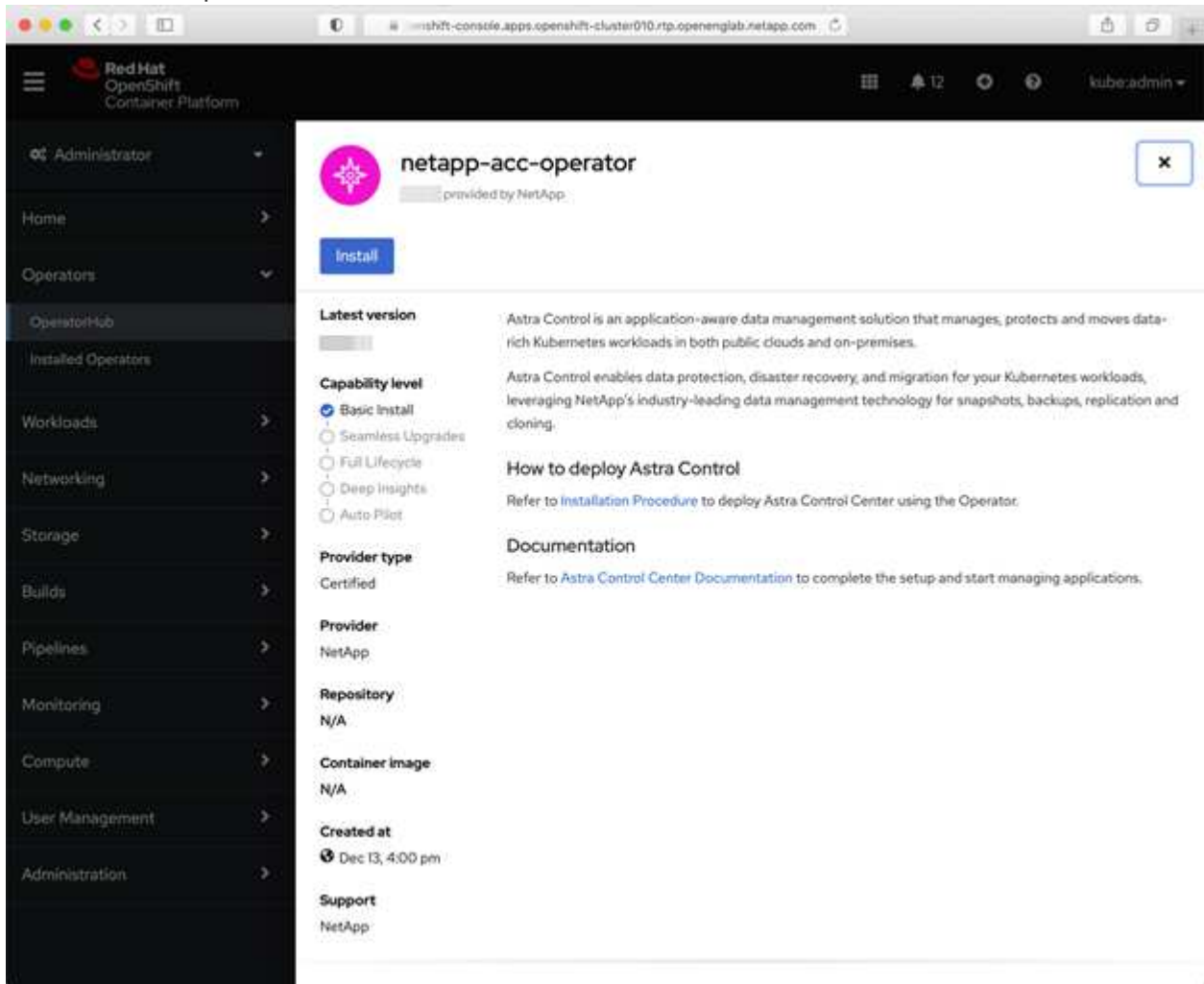
```
export REGISTRY=[Registry_path]
for astraImageFile in $(ls images/*.tar) ; do
    # Load to local cache. And store the name of the loaded image
    trimming the 'Loaded images: '
    astraImage=$(podman load --input ${astraImageFile} | sed 's/Loaded
image(s): //'')
    astraImage=$(echo ${astraImage} | sed 's!localhost/!!')
    # Tag with local image repo.
    podman tag ${astraImage} ${REGISTRY}/${astraImage}
    # Push to the local repo.
    podman push ${REGISTRY}/${astraImage}
done
```



## Find the operator install page

1. Complete one of the following procedures to access the operator install page:

- From Red Hat Openshift web console:



- a. Log in to the OpenShift Container Platform UI.
- b. From the side menu, select **Operators > OperatorHub**.
- c. Select the NetApp Astra Control Center operator.
- d. Select **Install**.

- From Red Hat Ecosystem Catalog:



## Overview

- a. Select the NetApp Astra Control Center [operator](#).
- b. Select **Deploy and Use**.

### Install the operator

1. Complete the **Install Operator** page and install the operator:



The operator will be available in all cluster namespaces.

- a. Select the operator namespace or `netapp-acc-operator` namespace will be created automatically as part of the operator installation.
- b. Select a manual or automatic approval strategy.



Manual approval is recommended. You should only have a single operator instance running per cluster.

- c. Select **Install**.



If you selected a manual approval strategy, you will be prompted to approve the manual install plan for this operator.

2. From the console, go to the OperatorHub menu and confirm that the operator installed successfully.

### Install Astra Control Center

1. From the console within the details view of the Astra Control Center operator, select `Create instance` in the Provided APIs section.
2. Complete the `Create AstraControlCenter` form field:
  - a. Keep or adjust the Astra Control Center name.
  - b. (Optional) Enable or disable Auto Support. Retaining Auto Support functionality is recommended.
  - c. Enter the Astra Control Center address. Do not enter `http://` or `https://` in the address.

- d. Enter the Astra Control Center version; for example, 21.12.60.
  - e. Enter an account name, email address, and admin last name.
  - f. Retain the default volume reclaim policy.
  - g. In **Image Registry**, enter your local container image registry path. Do not enter `http://` or `https://` in the address.
  - h. If you use a registry that requires authentication, enter the secret.
  - i. Enter the admin first name.
  - j. Configure resources scaling.
  - k. Retain the default storage class.
  - l. Define CRD handling preferences.
3. Select `Create`.

## What's next

Verify the successful installation of Astra Control Center and complete the [remaining steps](#) to log in. Additionally, you will complete the deployment by also performing [setup tasks](#).

## Install Astra Control Center with a Cloud Volumes ONTAP storage backend

With Astra Control Center, you can manage your apps in a hybrid cloud environment with self-managed Kubernetes clusters and Cloud Volumes ONTAP instances. You can deploy Astra Control Center in your on-premise Kubernetes clusters or in one of the self-managed Kubernetes clusters in the cloud environment.

With one of these deployments, you can perform app data management operations using Cloud Volumes ONTAP as a storage backend. You can also configure an S3 bucket as the backup target.

To install Astra Control Center in Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft Azure with a Cloud Volumes ONTAP storage backend, perform the following steps depending on your cloud environment.

- [Deploy Astra Control Center in Amazon Web Services](#)
- [Deploy Astra Control Center in Microsoft Azure](#)

### Deploy Astra Control Center in Amazon Web Services

You can deploy Astra Control Center on a self-managed Kubernetes cluster hosted on an Amazon Web Services (AWS) public cloud.

Only self-managed OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) clusters are supported for deploying Astra Control Center.

#### What you'll need for AWS

Before you deploy Astra Control Center in AWS, you will need the following items:

- Astra Control Center license. See [Astra Control Center licensing requirements](#).
- [Meet Astra Control Center requirements](#).
- NetApp Cloud Central account
- Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) permissions (on namespace level to create pods)

- AWS credentials, Access ID and Secret Key with permissions that enable you to create buckets and connectors
- AWS account Elastic Container Registry (ECR) access and login
- AWS hosted zone and Route 53 entry required to access the Astra Control UI

#### Operational environment requirements for AWS

Astra Control Center requires the following operational environment for AWS:

- Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform 4.8



Ensure that the operating environment you choose to host Astra Control Center meets the basic resource requirements outlined in the environment's official documentation.

Astra Control Center requires the following resources in addition to the environment's resource requirements:

Component	Requirement
<b>Backend NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP storage capacity</b>	At least 300GB available
<b>Worker nodes (AWS EC2 requirement)</b>	At least 3 worker nodes total, with 4 vCPU cores and 12GB RAM each
<b>Load balancer</b>	Service type "LoadBalancer" available for ingress traffic to be sent to services in the operational environment cluster
<b>FQDN</b>	A method for pointing the FQDN of Astra Control Center to the load balanced IP address
<b>Astra Trident (installed as part of the Kubernetes cluster discovery in NetApp Cloud Manager)</b>	Astra Trident 21.04 or newer installed and configured and NetApp ONTAP version 9.5 or newer as a storage backend
<b>Image registry</b>	<p>You must have an existing private registry, such as AWS Elastic Container Registry, to which you can push Astra Control Center build images. You need to provide the URL of the image registry where you will upload the images.</p> <div> <p>The Astra Control Center hosted cluster and the managed cluster must have access to the same image registry to be able to back up and restore apps using the Restic-based image.</p> </div>

Component	Requirement
<b>Astra Trident / ONTAP configuration</b>	<p>Astra Control Center requires that a storage class be created and set as the default storage class. Astra Control Center supports the following ONTAP Kubernetes storage classes that are created when you import your Kubernetes cluster into NetApp Cloud Manager. These are provided by Astra Trident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>vsaworkingenvironment-&lt;&gt;-ha-nas</code> <code>csi.trident.netapp.io</code></li> <li>• <code>vsaworkingenvironment-&lt;&gt;-ha-san</code> <code>csi.trident.netapp.io</code></li> <li>• <code>vsaworkingenvironment-&lt;&gt;-single-nas</code> <code>csi.trident.netapp.io</code></li> <li>• <code>vsaworkingenvironment-&lt;&gt;-single-san</code> <code>csi.trident.netapp.io</code></li> </ul>



These requirements assume that Astra Control Center is the only application running in the operational environment. If the environment is running additional applications, adjust these minimum requirements accordingly.



The AWS registry token expires in 12 hours, after which you will have to renew the Docker image registry secret.

## Overview of deployment for AWS

Here is an overview of the process to install Astra Control Center for AWS with Cloud Volumes ONTAP as a storage backend.

Each of these steps is explained in more detail below.

1. [Ensure that you have sufficient IAM permissions.](#)
2. [Install a RedHat OpenShift cluster on AWS.](#)
3. [Configure AWS.](#)
4. [Configure NetApp Cloud Manager.](#)
5. [Install Astra Control Center.](#)

### Ensure that you have sufficient IAM permissions

Ensure that you have sufficient IAM roles and permissions that enable you to install a RedHat OpenShift cluster and a NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP connector.

See [Initial AWS credentials](#).

### Install a RedHat OpenShift cluster on AWS

Install a RedHat OpenShift Container Platform cluster on AWS.

For installation instructions, see [Installing a cluster on AWS in OpenShift Container Platform](#).

## Configure AWS

Next, configure AWS to create a virtual private cloud, set up EC2 compute instances, create an AWS S3 bucket, create an Elastic Container Register (ECR) to host the Astra Control Center images, and push the images to this registry.

Follow the AWS documentation to complete the following steps. See [AWS installation documentation](#).

1. Create an AWS virtual private cloud.
2. Review the EC2 compute instances. This can be a bare metal server or VMs in AWS.
3. If the instance type does not already match the Astra minimum resource requirements for master and worker nodes, change the instance type in AWS to meet the Astra requirements. See [Astra Control Center requirements](#).
4. Create at least one AWS S3 bucket to store your backups.
5. Create an AWS Elastic Container Registry (ECR) to host all the ACC images.



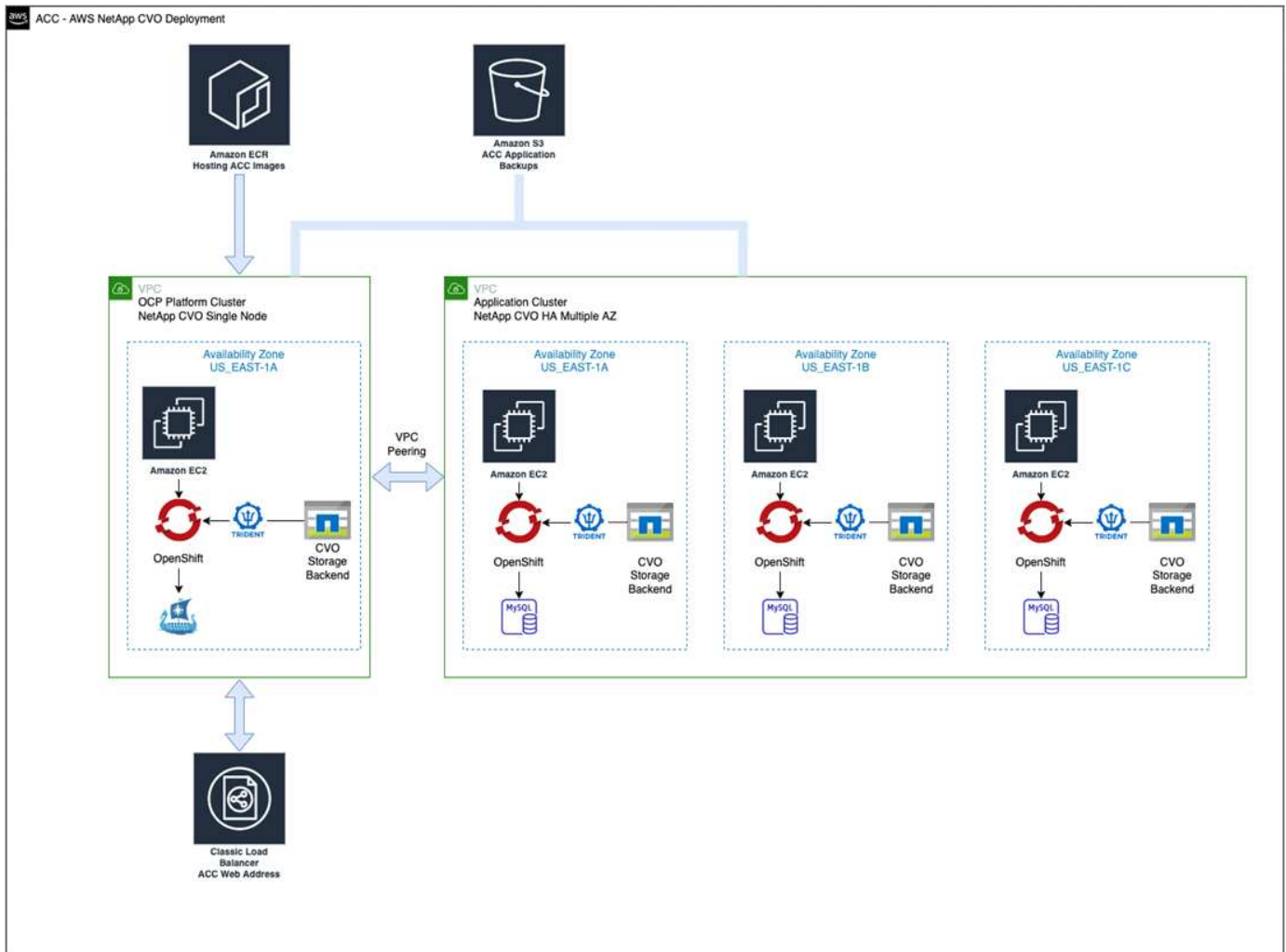
If you do not create the ECR, Astra Control Center cannot access monitoring data from a cluster containing CVO with an AWS backend. The issue is caused when the cluster you try to discover and manage using Astra Control Center does not have AWS ECR access.

6. Push the ACC images to your defined registry.



The AWS Elastic Container Registry (ECR) token expires after 12 hours and causes cross-cluster clone operations to fail. This issue occurs when managing a storage backend from Cloud Volumes ONTAP (CVO) configured for AWS. To correct this issue, authenticate with the ECR again and generate a new secret for clone operations to resume successfully.

Here's an example of an AWS deployment:



## Configure NetApp Cloud Manager

Using Cloud Manager, create a workspace, add a connector to AWS, create a working environment, and import the cluster.

Follow the Cloud Manager documentation to complete the following steps. See the following:

- [Getting started with Cloud Volumes ONTAP in AWS.](#)
- [Create a connector in AWS using Cloud Manager](#)

## Steps

1. Add your credentials to Cloud Manager.
2. Create a workspace.
3. Add a connector for AWS. Choose AWS as the Provider.
4. Create a working environment for your cloud environment.
  - a. Location: "Amazon Web Services (AWS)"
  - b. Type: "Cloud Volumes ONTAP HA"
5. Import the OpenShift cluster. The cluster will connect to the working environment you just created.
  - a. View the NetApp cluster details by selecting **K8s** > **Cluster list** > **Cluster Details**.

- b. In the upper right corner, note the Trident version.
- c. Note the Cloud Volumes ONTAP cluster storage classes showing NetApp as the provisioner.

This imports your Red Hat OpenShift cluster and assigns it a default storage class. You select the storage class.

Trident is automatically installed as part of the import and discovery process.

6. Note all the persistent volumes and volumes in this CVO deployment.



Cloud Volumes ONTAP can operate as a single node or in High Availability. If HA is enabled, note the HA status and node deployment status running in AWS.

## Install Astra Control Center

Follow the standard [Astra Control Center installation instructions](#).

## Deploy Astra Control Center in Microsoft Azure

You can deploy Astra Control Center on a self-managed Kubernetes cluster hosted on a Microsoft Azure public cloud.

### What you'll need for Azure

Before you deploy Astra Control Center in Azure, you will need the following items:

- Astra Control Center license. See [Astra Control Center licensing requirements](#).
- [Meet Astra Control Center requirements](#).
- NetApp Cloud Central account
- Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) 4.8
- Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) permissions (on namespace level to create pods)
- Azure credentials with permissions that enable you to create buckets and connectors

### Operational environment requirements for Azure


Ensure that the operating environment you choose to host Astra Control Center meets the basic resource requirements outlined in the environment's official documentation.

Astra Control Center requires the following resources in addition to the environment's resource requirements:

See [Astra Control Center operational environment requirements](#).

Component	Requirement
<b>Backend NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP storage capacity</b>	At least 300GB available
<b>Worker nodes (Azure compute requirement)</b>	At least 3 worker nodes total, with 4 vCPU cores and 12GB RAM each
<b>Load balancer</b>	Service type "LoadBalancer" available for ingress traffic to be sent to services in the operational environment cluster



Component	Requirement
<b>FQDN (Azure DNS zone)</b>	A method for pointing the FQDN of Astra Control Center to the load balanced IP address
<b>Astra Trident (installed as part of the Kubernetes cluster discovery in NetApp Cloud Manager)</b>	Astra Trident 21.04 or newer installed and configured and NetApp ONTAP version 9.5 or newer will be used as a storage backend
<b>Image registry</b>	<p>You must have an existing private registry, such as Azure Container Registry (ACR), to which you can push Astra Control Center build images. You need to provide the URL of the image registry where you will upload the images.</p> <div>  <p>You need to enable anonymous access to pull Restic images for backups.</p> </div>
<b>Astra Trident / ONTAP configuration</b>	<p>Astra Control Center requires that a storage class be created and set as the default storage class. Astra Control Center supports the following ONTAP Kubernetes storage classes that are created when you import your Kubernetes cluster into NetApp Cloud Manager. These are provided by Astra Trident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>vsaworkingenvironment-&lt;&gt;-ha-nas</code> <code>csi.trident.netapp.io</code></li> <li>• <code>vsaworkingenvironment-&lt;&gt;-ha-san</code> <code>csi.trident.netapp.io</code></li> <li>• <code>vsaworkingenvironment-&lt;&gt;-single-nas</code> <code>csi.trident.netapp.io</code></li> <li>• <code>vsaworkingenvironment-&lt;&gt;-single-san</code> <code>csi.trident.netapp.io</code></li> </ul>



These requirements assume that Astra Control Center is the only application running in the operational environment. If the environment is running additional applications, adjust these minimum requirements accordingly.

## Overview of deployment for Azure

Here is an overview of the process to install Astra Control Center for Azure.

Each of these steps is explained in more detail below.

1. [Install a RedHat OpenShift cluster on Azure.](#)
2. [Create Azure resource groups.](#)
3. [Ensure that you have sufficient IAM permissions.](#)
4. [Configure Azure.](#)
5. [Configure NetApp Cloud Manager.](#)

## 6. [Install and configure Astra Control Center.](#)

### Install a RedHat OpenShift cluster on Azure

The first step is to install a RedHat OpenShift cluster on Azure.

For installation instructions, see the following:

- [Installing OpenShift cluster on Azure.](#)
- [Installing an Azure account.](#)

### Create Azure resource groups

Create at least one Azure resource group.



OpenShift might create its own resource groups. In addition to these, you should also define Azure resource groups. Refer to OpenShift documentation.

You might want to create a platform cluster resource group and a target app OpenShift cluster resource group.

### Ensure that you have sufficient IAM permissions

Ensure that you have sufficient IAM roles and permissions that enable you to install a RedHat OpenShift cluster and a NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP connector.

See [Azure credentials and permissions.](#)

### Configure Azure

Next, configure Azure to create a virtual private cloud, set up compute instances, create an Azure Blob S3 bucket, create an Azure Container Register (ACR) to host the Astra Control Center images, and push the images to this registry.

Follow the Azure documentation to complete the following steps. See [Installing OpenShift cluster on Azure.](#)

1. Create an Azure virtual private cloud.
2. Review the compute instances. This can be a bare metal server or VMs in Azure.
3. If the instance type does not already match the Astra minimum resource requirements for master and worker nodes, change the instance type in Azure to meet the Astra requirements. See [Astra Control Center requirements.](#)
4. Create at least one Azure Blob S3 bucket to store your backups.
5. Create a storage account. You will need a storage account to create a container to be used as a bucket in Astra Control Center.
6. Create a secret, which is required for bucket access.
7. Create an Azure Container Registry (ACR) to host all the Astra Control Center images.
8. Set up ACR access for Docker push/pull all the Astra Control Center images.
9. Push the ACC images to this registry by entering the following script:

```
az acr login -n <AZ ACR URL/Location>
```

This script requires ACC manifest file and your Azure ACR location.

#### Example:

```
manifestfile=astra-control-center-<version>.manifest
AZ_ACR_REGISTRY=<target image repository>
ASTRA_REGISTRY=<source ACC image repository>

while IFS= read -r image; do
    echo "image: $ASTRA_REGISTRY/$image $AZ_ACR_REGISTRY/$image"
    root_image=${image%:*}
    echo $root_image
    docker pull $ASTRA_REGISTRY/$image
    docker tag $ASTRA_REGISTRY/$image $AZ_ACR_REGISTRY/$image
    docker push $AZ_ACR_REGISTRY/$image
done < astra-control-center-22.04.41.manifest
```

## 10. Set up DNS zones.

### Configure NetApp Cloud Manager

Using Cloud Manager, create a workspace, add a connector to Azure, create a working environment, and import the cluster.

Follow the Cloud Manager documentation to complete the following steps. See [Getting started with Cloud Manager in Azure](#).

#### What you'll need

Access to the Azure account with the required IAM permissions and roles

#### Steps

1. Add your credentials to Cloud Manager.
2. Add a connector for Azure. See [Cloud Manager policies](#).
  - a. Choose **Azure** as the Provider.
  - b. Enter Azure credentials, including the application ID, client secret, and directory (tenant) ID.

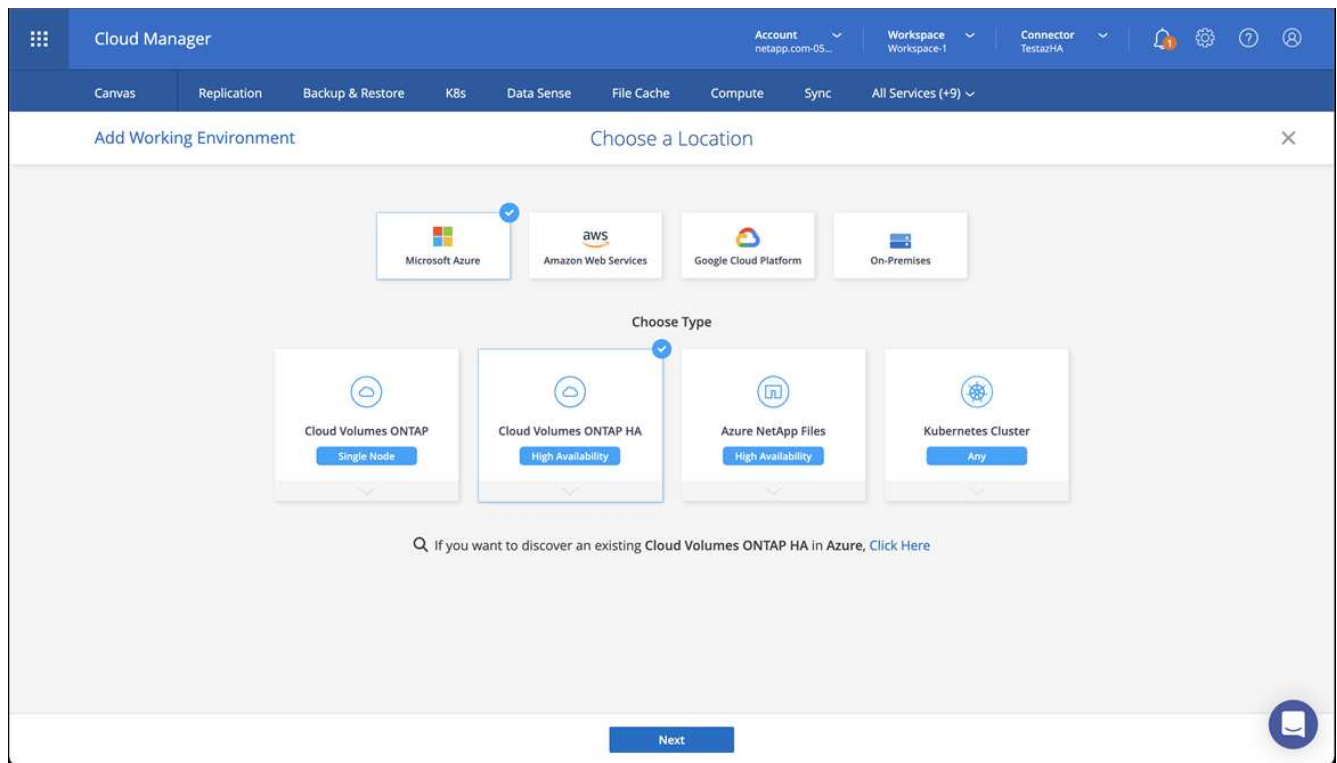
See [Creating a connector in Azure from Cloud Manager](#).

3. Ensure that the connector is running and switch to that connector.



4. Create a working environment for your cloud environment.

- a. Location: "Microsoft Azure".
- b. Type: "Cloud Volumes ONTAP HA".



5. Import the OpenShift cluster. The cluster will connect to the working environment you just created.

- a. View the NetApp cluster details by selecting **K8s > Cluster list > Cluster Details**.



b. In the upper right corner, note the Trident version.

c. Note the CVO cluster storage classes showing NetApp as the provisioner.

This imports your Red Hat OpenShift cluster and assigns a default storage class. You select the storage class.

Trident is automatically installed as part of the import and discovery process.

6. Note all the persistent volumes and volumes in this CVO deployment.

7. Cloud Volumes ONTAP can operate as a single node or in High Availability. If HA is enabled, note the HA status and node deployment status running in Azure.

## Install and configure Astra Control Center

Install Astra Control Center with the standard [installation instructions](#).

Using Astra Control Center, add an Azure bucket. See [Set up Astra Control Center and add buckets](#).

## Set up Astra Control Center

Astra Control Center supports and monitors ONTAP and Astra Data Store as the storage backend. After you install Astra Control Center, log in to the UI, and change your password, you'll want to set up a license, add clusters, manage storage, and add buckets.

### Tasks

- [Add a license for Astra Control Center](#)
- [Add cluster](#)
- [Add a storage backend](#)
- [Add a bucket](#)

## Add a license for Astra Control Center

You can add a new license using the UI or [API](#) to gain full Astra Control Center functionality. Without a license, your usage of Astra Control Center is limited to managing users and adding new clusters.

For more information on how licenses are calculated, see [Licensing](#).



To update an existing evaluation or full license, see [Update an existing license](#).

Astra Control Center licenses measure CPU resources using Kubernetes CPU units. The license needs to account for the CPU resources assigned to the worker nodes of all the managed Kubernetes clusters. Before you add a license, you need to obtain the license file (NLF) from the [NetApp Support Site](#).

You can also try Astra Control Center with an evaluation license, which lets you use Astra Control Center for 90 days from the date you download the license. You can sign up for a free trial by registering [here](#).



If your installation grows to exceed the licensed number of CPU units, Astra Control Center prevents you from managing new applications. An alert is displayed when capacity is exceeded.

### What you'll need

When you downloaded Astra Control Center from the [NetApp Support Site](#), you also downloaded the NetApp license file (NLF). Ensure you have access to this license file.

### Steps

1. Log in to the Astra Control Center UI.
2. Select **Account > License**.
3. Select **Add License**.
4. Browse to the license file (NLF) that you downloaded.
5. Select **Add License**.

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



If you have an evaluation license, be sure you store your account ID to avoid data loss in the event of Astra Control Center failure if you are not sending ASUPs.

## Add cluster

To begin managing your apps, add a Kubernetes cluster and manage it as a compute resource. You have to add a cluster for Astra Control Center to discover your Kubernetes applications. For Astra Data Store preview, you want to add the Kubernetes app cluster that contains applications that are using volumes provisioned by Astra Data Store preview.



We recommend that Astra Control Center manage the cluster it is deployed on first before you add other clusters to Astra Control Center to manage. Having the initial cluster under management is necessary to send Kubemetrics data and cluster-associated data for metrics and troubleshooting. You can use the **Add Cluster** feature to manage a cluster with Astra Control Center.

When Astra Control manages a cluster, it keeps track of the cluster's default StorageClass. If you change the StorageClass using `kubectl` commands, Astra Control reverts the change. To change the default StorageClass in a cluster managed by Astra Control, use one of the following methods:



- Use the Astra Control API `PUT /managedClusters` endpoint, and assign a different default StorageClass with the `DefaultStorageClass` parameter
- Remove the cluster from Astra Control management and re-add it with a different default StorageClass selected



#### What you'll need

Before you add a cluster, review and perform the necessary [prerequisite tasks](#).

### Steps

1. From the **Dashboard** in the Astra Control Center UI, select **Add** in the Clusters section.
2. In the **Add Cluster** window that opens, upload a `kubeconfig.yaml` file or paste the contents of a `kubeconfig.yaml` file.



The `kubeconfig.yaml` file should include **only the cluster credential for one cluster**.



## Add cluster

STEP 1/3: CREDENTIALS

### CREDENTIALS

Provide Astra Control access to your Kubernetes and OpenShift clusters by entering a kubeconfig credential.

Follow [instructions](#) on how to create a dedicated admin-role kubeconfig.

Upload file

Paste from clipboard

Kubeconfig YAML file

No file selected



Credential name



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.

3. Provide a credential name. By default, the credential name is auto-populated as the name of the cluster.
4. Select **Configure storage**.
5. Select the storage class to be used for this Kubernetes cluster, and select **Review**.



You should select a Trident storage class backed by ONTAP storage or Astra Data Store.

## CONFIGURE STORAGE

Existing storage classes are discovered and verified as eligible for use with Astra. You can use your existing default, or choose to set a new default at this time.  
Applications with persistent volumes on eligible storage classes are validated for use with Astra.

Default	Storage class	Storage provisioner	Reclaim policy	Binding mode	Eligible
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	basic-csi	csi.trident.netapp.io	Delete		
<input type="radio"/>	thin	kubernetes.io/vsphere-volume	Delete		

6. Review the information, and if everything looks good, select **Add cluster**.

**Result**

The cluster enters the **Discovering** status and then changes to **Running**. You have successfully added a Kubernetes cluster and are now managing it in Astra Control Center.



After you add a cluster to be managed in Astra Control Center, it might take a few minutes to deploy the monitoring operator. Until then, the Notification icon turns red and logs a **Monitoring Agent Status Check Failed** event. You can ignore this, because the issue resolves when Astra Control Center obtains the correct status. If the issue does not resolve in a few minutes, go to the cluster, and run `oc get pods -n netapp-monitoring` as the starting point. You will need to look into the monitoring operator logs to debug the problem.

**Add a storage backend**

You can add a storage backend so that Astra Control can manage its resources. 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 add a discovered storage backend by navigating prompts from the Dashboard or the Backends menu.

**What you'll need**

- You have [added a cluster](#) and it is managed by Astra Control.



The managed cluster has a supported backend attached to it that can be discovered by Astra Control.

- For Astra Data Store preview installations: You have added your Kubernetes app cluster.



After you add your Kubernetes app cluster for Astra Data Store, the cluster appears as **unmanaged** in the list of discovered backends. You must next add the compute cluster that contains Astra Data Store and underlies the Kubernetes app cluster. You can do this from **Backends** in the UI. Select the Actions menu for the cluster, select **Manage**, and [add the cluster](#). After the cluster state of **unmanaged** changes to the name of the Kubernetes cluster, you can proceed with adding a backend.

**Steps**

- Do one of the following:
  - From **Dashboard**:



- a. From the Storage backend section, select **Add**.
  - b. From the Resource Summary > Storage backends section, select **Add**.
- From **Backends**:
  - a. In the left navigation area, select **Backends**.
  - b. Select **Add**.
2. Do one of the following depending on your backend type:
  - **Astra Data Store**:
    - i. Select the **Use existing** tab.
    - ii. Select the **Astra Data Store** tab.
    - iii. Select the managed compute cluster and select **Next**.
    - iv. Confirm the backend details and select **Manage storage backend**.
  - **ONTAP**:
    - i. Select the **Use existing** tab.
    - ii. Enter the ONTAP admin credentials and select **Review**.
    - iii. Confirm the backend details and select **Manage**.

The backend appears in `available` state in the list with summary information.



You might need to refresh the page for the backend to appear.

## Add a bucket

Adding object store bucket providers is essential if you want to back up your applications and persistent storage or if you want to clone applications across clusters. Astra Control stores those backups or clones in the object store buckets that you define.

When you add a bucket, Astra Control marks one bucket as the default bucket indicator. The first bucket that you create becomes the default bucket.

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

Use any of the following bucket types:

- NetApp ONTAP S3
- NetApp StorageGRID S3
- Generic S3



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.

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

### Steps

1. In the left navigation area, select **Buckets**.

- a. Select **Add**.
- b. Select the bucket type.



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.

- c. Create a new bucket name or enter an existing bucket name and optional description.



The bucket name and description appear as a backup location that you can choose later when you're creating a backup. The name also appears during protection policy configuration.

- d. Enter the name or IP address of the S3 endpoint.
- e. If you want this bucket to be the default bucket for all backups, check the `Make this bucket the default bucket for this private cloud` option.



This option does not appear for the first bucket you create.

- f. Continue by adding [credential information](#).

## Add S3 access credentials

Add S3 access credentials at any time.

### Steps

1. From the Buckets dialog, select either the **Add** or **Use existing** tab.
  - a. Enter a name for the credential that distinguishes it from other credentials in Astra Control.
  - b. Enter the access ID and secret key by pasting the contents from your clipboard.

## What's next?

Now that you've logged in and added clusters to Astra Control Center, you're ready to start using Astra Control Center's application data management features.

- [Manage users](#)
- [Start managing apps](#)
- [Protect apps](#)
- [Clone apps](#)
- [Manage notifications](#)
- [Connect to Cloud Insights](#)
- [Add a custom TLS certificate](#)

## Find more information

- [Use the Astra Control API](#)

- [Known issues](#)

## Prerequisites for adding a cluster

You should ensure that the prerequisite conditions are met before you add a cluster. You should also run the eligibility checks to ensure that your cluster is ready to be added to Astra Control Center.

### What you'll need before you add a cluster

- One of the following types of clusters:
  - Clusters running OpenShift 4.6, 4.7, or 4.8, which has Astra Trident StorageClasses backed by Astra Data Store or ONTAP 9.5 or later
  - Clusters running Rancher 2.5
  - Clusters running Kubernetes 1.19 to 1.21 (including 1.21.x)

Make sure your clusters have one or more worker nodes with at least 1GB RAM available for running telemetry services.



If you plan to add a second OpenShift 4.6, 4.7, or 4.8 cluster as a managed compute resource, you should ensure that the Astra Trident Volume Snapshot feature is enabled. See the official Astra Trident [instructions](#) to enable and test Volume Snapshots with Astra Trident.

- The superuser and user ID set on the backing ONTAP system to back up and restore apps with Astra Control Center. Run the following command in the ONTAP command line:  
`export-policy rule modify -vserver <storage virtual machine name> -policyname <policy name> -ruleindex 1 -superuser sysm --anon 65534`
- An Astra Trident `volumesnapshotclass` object that has been defined by an administrator. See the Astra Trident [instructions](#) to enable and test Volume Snapshots with Astra Trident.
- Ensure that you have only a single default storage class defined for your Kubernetes cluster.

## Run eligibility checks

Run the following eligibility checks to ensure that your cluster is ready to be added to Astra Control Center.

### Steps

1. Check the Trident version.

```
kubectl get tridentversions -n trident
```

If Trident exists, you see output similar to the following:

NAME	VERSION
trident	21.04.0

If Trident does not exist, you see output similar to the following:

```
error: the server doesn't have a resource type "tridentversions"
```



If Trident is not installed or the installed version is not the latest, you need to install the latest version of Trident before proceeding. See the [Trident documentation](#) for instructions.

2. Check if the storage classes are using the supported Trident drivers. The provisioner name should be `csi.trident.netapp.io`. See the following example:

```
kubectl get sc
NAME                                PROVISIONER                                RECLAIMPOLICY
VOLUMEBINDINGMODE  ALLOWVOLUMEEXPANSION  AGE
ontap-gold (default)  csi.trident.netapp.io  Delete
Immediate          true                  5d23h
thin                kubernetes.io/vsphere-volume  Delete
Immediate          false                 6d
```

### Create an admin-role kubeconfig

Ensure that you have the following on your machine before you do the steps:

- `kubectl v1.19` or later installed
- An active kubeconfig with cluster admin rights for the active context

### Steps

1. Create a service account as follows:
  - a. Create a service account file called `astraccontrol-service-account.yaml`.

Adjust the name and namespace as needed. If changes are made here, you should apply the same changes in the following steps.

```
<strong>astraccontrol-service-account.yaml</strong>
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: astraccontrol-service-account
  namespace: default
```

- b. Apply the service account:

```
kubectl apply -f astraccontrol-service-account.yaml
```

2. (Optional) If your cluster uses a restrictive pod security policy that doesn't allow privileged pod creation or allow processes within the pod containers to run as the root user, create a custom pod security policy for the cluster that enables Astra Control to create and manage pods. For instructions, see [Create a custom pod security policy](#).
3. Grant cluster admin permissions as follows:
  - a. Create a ClusterRoleBinding file called `astracontrol-clusterrolebinding.yaml`.

Adjust any names and namespaces modified when creating the service account as needed.

```
<strong>astracontrol-clusterrolebinding.yaml</strong>
```

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
  name: astracontrol-admin
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: cluster-admin
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: astracontrol-service-account
  namespace: default
```

- b. Apply the cluster role binding:

```
kubectl apply -f astracontrol-clusterrolebinding.yaml
```

4. List the service account secrets, replacing `<context>` with the correct context for your installation:

```
kubectl get serviceaccount astracontrol-service-account --context
<context> --namespace default -o json
```

The end of the output should look similar to the following:

```
"secrets": [
{ "name": "astracontrol-service-account-dockercfg-vhz87"},
{ "name": "astracontrol-service-account-token-r59kr"}
]
```

The indices for each element in the `secrets` array begin with 0. In the above example, the index for `astracontrol-service-account-dockercfg-vhz87` would be 0 and the index for `astracontrol-`

service-account-token-r59kr would be 1. In your output, make note of the index for the service account name that has the word "token" in it.

5. Generate the kubeconfig as follows:

- a. Create a create-kubeconfig.sh file. Replace TOKEN\_INDEX in the beginning of the following script with the correct value.

**create-kubeconfig.sh**

```
# Update these to match your environment.
# Replace TOKEN_INDEX with the correct value
# from the output in the previous step. If you
# didn't change anything else above, don't change
# anything else here.

SERVICE_ACCOUNT_NAME=astracore-control-plane-service-account
NAMESPACE=default
NEW_CONTEXT=astracore-control-plane
KUBECONFIG_FILE='kubeconfig-sa'

CONTEXT=$(kubectl config current-context)

SECRET_NAME=$(kubectl get serviceaccount ${SERVICE_ACCOUNT_NAME} \
  --context ${CONTEXT} \
  --namespace ${NAMESPACE} \
  -o jsonpath='{.secrets[TOKEN_INDEX].name}')
TOKEN_DATA=$(kubectl get secret ${SECRET_NAME} \
  --context ${CONTEXT} \
  --namespace ${NAMESPACE} \
  -o jsonpath='{.data.token}')

TOKEN=$(echo ${TOKEN_DATA} | base64 -d)

# Create dedicated kubeconfig
# Create a full copy
kubectl config view --raw > ${KUBECONFIG_FILE}.full.tmp

# Switch working context to correct context
kubectl --kubeconfig ${KUBECONFIG_FILE}.full.tmp config use-context
${CONTEXT}

# Minify
kubectl --kubeconfig ${KUBECONFIG_FILE}.full.tmp \
  config view --flatten --minify > ${KUBECONFIG_FILE}.tmp
```

```
# Rename context
kubectl config --kubeconfig ${KUBECONFIG_FILE}.tmp \
  rename-context ${CONTEXT} ${NEW_CONTEXT}

# Create token user
kubectl config --kubeconfig ${KUBECONFIG_FILE}.tmp \
  set-credentials ${CONTEXT}-${NAMESPACE}-token-user \
  --token ${TOKEN}

# Set context to use token user
kubectl config --kubeconfig ${KUBECONFIG_FILE}.tmp \
  set-context ${NEW_CONTEXT} --user ${CONTEXT}-${NAMESPACE}-token-user

# Set context to correct namespace
kubectl config --kubeconfig ${KUBECONFIG_FILE}.tmp \
  set-context ${NEW_CONTEXT} --namespace ${NAMESPACE}

# Flatten/minify kubeconfig
kubectl config --kubeconfig ${KUBECONFIG_FILE}.tmp \
  view --flatten --minify > ${KUBECONFIG_FILE}

# Remove tmp
rm ${KUBECONFIG_FILE}.full.tmp
rm ${KUBECONFIG_FILE}.tmp
```

b. Source the commands to apply them to your Kubernetes cluster.

```
source create-kubeconfig.sh
```

6. **(Optional)** Rename the kubeconfig to a meaningful name for your cluster. Protect your cluster credential.

```
chmod 700 create-kubeconfig.sh
mv kubeconfig-sa.txt YOUR_CLUSTER_NAME_kubeconfig
```

## What's next?

Now that you've verified that the prerequisites are met, you're ready to [add a cluster](#).

## Find more information

- [Trident documentation](#)
- [Use the Astra Control API](#)

## Add a custom TLS certificate

You can remove the existing self-signed TLS certificate and replace it with a TLS certificate signed by a Certificate Authority (CA).

### What you'll need

- Kubernetes cluster with Astra Control Center installed
- Administrative access to a command shell on the cluster to run `kubectl` commands
- Private key and certificate files from the CA

### Remove the self-signed certificate

Remove the existing self-signed TLS certificate.

1. Using SSH, log in to the Kubernetes cluster that hosts Astra Control Center as an administrative user.
2. Find the TLS secret associated with the current certificate using the following command, replacing `<ACC-deployment-namespace>` with the Astra Control Center deployment namespace:

```
kubectl get certificate -n <ACC-deployment-namespace>
```

3. Delete the currently installed secret and certificate using the following commands:

```
kubectl delete cert cert-manager-certificates -n <ACC-deployment-namespace>
kubectl delete secret secure-testing-cert -n <ACC-deployment-namespace>
```

### Add a new certificate

Add a new TLS certificate that is signed by a CA.

1. Use the following command to create the new TLS secret with the private key and certificate files from the CA, replacing the arguments in brackets `<>` with the appropriate information:

```
kubectl create secret tls <secret-name> --key <private-key-filename>
--cert <certificate-filename> -n <ACC-deployment-namespace>
```

2. Use the following command and example to edit the cluster Custom Resource Definition (CRD) file and change the `spec.selfSigned` value to `spec.ca.secretName` to refer to the TLS secret you created earlier:



```
kubectl edit clusterissuers.cert-manager.io/cert-manager-certificates -n
<ACC-deployment-namespace>
....

#spec:
#  selfSigned: {}

spec:
  ca:
    secretName: <secret-name>
```

3. Use the following command and example output to validate that the changes are correct and the cluster is ready to validate certificates, replacing <ACC-deployment-namespace> with the Astra Control Center deployment namespace:

```
kubectl describe clusterissuers.cert-manager.io/cert-manager-
certificates -n <ACC-deployment-namespace>
....

Status:
  Conditions:
    Last Transition Time: 2021-07-01T23:50:27Z
    Message:             Signing CA verified
    Reason:              KeyPairVerified
    Status:              True
    Type:                Ready
  Events:               <none>
```

4. Create the `certificate.yaml` file using the following example, replacing the placeholder values in brackets <> with appropriate information:

```
apiVersion: cert-manager.io/v1
kind: Certificate
metadata:
  name: <certificate-name>
  namespace: <ACC-deployment-namespace>
spec:
  secretName: <certificate-secret-name>
  duration: 2160h # 90d
  renewBefore: 360h # 15d
  dnsNames:
    - <astra.dnsname.example.com> #Replace with the correct Astra Control
    Center DNS address
  issuerRef:
    kind: ClusterIssuer
    name: cert-manager-certificates
```

5. Create the certificate using the following command:

```
kubectl apply -f certificate.yaml
```

6. Using the following command and example output, validate that the certificate has been created correctly and with the arguments you specified during creation (such as name, duration, renewal deadline, and DNS names).

```

kubectl describe certificate -n <ACC-deployment-namespace>
....

Spec:
  Dns Names:
    astra.example.com
  Duration: 125h0m0s
  Issuer Ref:
    Kind:      ClusterIssuer
    Name:      cert-manager-certificates
  Renew Before: 61h0m0s
  Secret Name:  <certificate-secret-name>
Status:
  Conditions:
    Last Transition Time: 2021-07-02T00:45:41Z
    Message:             Certificate is up to date and has not expired
    Reason:              Ready
    Status:              True
    Type:               Ready
  Not After:            2021-07-07T05:45:41Z
  Not Before:           2021-07-02T00:45:41Z
  Renewal Time:         2021-07-04T16:45:41Z
  Revision:             1
  Events:               <none>

```

7. Edit the ingress CRD TLS option to point to your new certificate secret using the following command and example, replacing the placeholder values in brackets <> with appropriate information:

```
kubectl edit ingressroutes.traefik.containo.us -n <ACC-deployment-namespace>
....

# tls:
#   options:
#     name: default
#     secretName: secure-testing-cert
#   store:
#     name: default

tls:
  options:
    name: default
  secretName: <certificate-secret-name>
  store:
    name: default
```

8. Using a web browser, browse to the deployment IP address of Astra Control Center.
9. Verify that the certificate details match the details of the certificate you installed.
10. Export the certificate and import the result into the certificate manager in your web browser.

## Create a custom pod security policy

Astra Control needs to create and manage Kubernetes pods on the clusters it manages. If your cluster uses a restrictive pod security policy that doesn't allow privileged pod creation or allow processes within the pod containers to run as the root user, you need to create a less restrictive pod security policy to enable Astra Control to create and manage these pods.

### Steps

1. Create a pod security policy for the cluster that is less restrictive than the default, and save it in a file. For example:

```

apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
kind: PodSecurityPolicy
metadata:
  name: astracontrol
  annotations:
    seccomp.security.alpha.kubernetes.io/allowedProfileNames: '*'
spec:
  privileged: true
  allowPrivilegeEscalation: true
  allowedCapabilities:
    - '*'
  volumes:
    - '*'
  hostNetwork: true
  hostPorts:
    - min: 0
      max: 65535
  hostIPC: true
  hostPID: true
  runAsUser:
    rule: 'RunAsAny'
  seLinux:
    rule: 'RunAsAny'
  supplementalGroups:
    rule: 'RunAsAny'
  fsGroup:
    rule: 'RunAsAny'

```

2. Create a new role for the pod security policy.

```

kubectl-admin create role psp:astracontrol \
  --verb=use \
  --resource=podsecuritypolicy \
  --resource-name=astracontrol

```

3. Bind the new role to the service account.

```

kubectl-admin create rolebinding default:psp:astracontrol \
  --role=psp:astracontrol \
  --serviceaccount=astracontrol-service-account:default

```

# Frequently asked questions for Astra Control Center

This FAQ can help if you're just looking for a quick answer to a question.

## Overview

The following sections provide answers to some additional questions that you might come across as you use Astra Control Center. For additional clarifications, please reach out to [astra.feedback@netapp.com](mailto:astra.feedback@netapp.com)

## Access to Astra Control Center

### What's the Astra Control URL?

Astra Control Center uses local authentication and a URL specific to each environment.

For the URL, in a browser, enter the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) you set in the `spec.astraAddress` field in the `astra_control_center_min.yaml` custom resource definition (CRD) file when you installed Astra Control Center. The email is the value that you set in the `spec.email` field in the `astra_control_center_min.yaml` CRD.

### I am using the Evaluation license. How to I change to the full license?

You can easily change to a full license by obtaining the NetApp license file (NLF).

#### Steps

- From the left navigation, select **Account > License**.
- Select **Add license**.
- Browse to the license file you downloaded and select **Add**.

### I am using the Evaluation license. Can I still manage apps?

Yes, you can test out the managing apps functionality with the Evaluation license.

## Registering Kubernetes clusters

### I need to add worker nodes to my Kubernetes cluster after adding to Astra Control. What should I do?

New worker nodes can be added to existing pools. These will be automatically discovered by Astra Control. If the new nodes are not visible in Astra Control, check if the new worker nodes are running the supported image type. You can also verify the health of the new worker nodes by using the `kubectl get nodes` command.

### How do I properly unmanage a cluster?

1. [Unmanage the applications from Astra Control](#).
2. [Unmanage the cluster from Astra Control](#).

### What happens to my applications and data after removing the Kubernetes cluster from Astra Control?

Removing a cluster from Astra Control will not make any changes to the cluster's configuration (applications and persistent storage). Any Astra Control snapshots or backups taken of applications on that cluster will be unavailable to restore. Persistent storage backups created by Astra Control remain within Astra Control, but they are unavailable for restore.



Always remove a cluster from Astra Control before you delete it through any other methods. Deleting a cluster using another tool while it's still being managed by Astra Control can cause problems for your Astra Control account.

### **Is NetApp Trident automatically uninstalled from a cluster when I unmanage it?**

When you unmanage a cluster from Astra Control Center, Trident isn't automatically uninstalled from the cluster. To uninstall Trident, you'll need to [follow these steps in the Trident documentation](#).

## **Managing applications**

### **Can Astra Control deploy an application?**

Astra Control doesn't deploy applications. Applications must be deployed outside of Astra Control.

### **What happens to applications after I stop managing them from Astra Control?**

Any existing backups or snapshots will be deleted. Applications and data remain available. Data management operations will not be available for unmanaged applications or any backups or snapshots that belong to it.

### **Can Astra Control manage an application that is on non-NetApp storage?**

No. While Astra Control can discover applications that are using non-NetApp storage, it can't manage an application that's using non-NetApp storage.

### **Should I manage Astra Control itself?**

No, you should not manage Astra Control itself because it is a "system app."

### **Do unhealthy pods affect app management?**

If a managed app has pods in an unhealthy state, Astra Control can't create new backups and clones.

## **Data management operations**

### **There are snapshots in my account that I didn't create. Where did they come from?**

In some situations, Astra Control will automatically create a snapshot as part of a backup, clone or restore process.

### **My application uses several PVs. Will Astra Control take snapshots and backups of all these PVCs?**

Yes. A snapshot operation on an application by Astra Control includes snapshot of all the PVs that are bound to the application's PVCs.

### **Can I manage snapshots taken by Astra Control directly through a different interface or object storage?**

No. Snapshots and backups taken by Astra Control can only be managed with Astra Control.

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