# **■** NetApp

安装概述 Astra Data Store

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# Astra 数据存储安装概述

选择并完成以下 Astra Data Store 安装过程之一:

- "使用标准流程安装 Astra 数据存储"。
- "如果您使用的是 Red Hat OpenShift ,请使用 OpenShift 安装 Astra Data Store"。

# 安装 Astra Data Store 预览版

要安装 Astra Data Store 预览版,请从下载安装包 "NetApp 支持站点" 并完成此操作步骤中所述的安装步骤。

或者,您也可以 "在 Red Hat OpenShift 容器平台( OCP )上安装 Astra Data Store 预览版"。



#### 您需要什么? #8217; 将需要什么

- "开始安装之前,请为 Astra Data Store 预览部署准备您的环境"。
- 访问 "NetApp 支持站点"。 如果您还没有完全访问的 NetApp 支持站点帐户,请进行预览。
- 答 "NetApp 许可证文件( NLF )" 用于 Astra Data Store 预览。下载许可证的说明将在您之后发送给您 "注册"。
- 具有活动上下文集群管理员权限的活动 kubeconfig。
- 了解 "角色和权限" 由 Astra Data Store 预览版使用。
- Internet 连接。Astra Data Store 预览版不支持带气流的环境。要直接或通过代理访问 support.netapp.com ,需要 Internet 连接。

Astra Data Store 预览安装过程将指导您完成以下高级步骤:

- [Download the Astra Data Store preview bundle and extract the images]
- [Copy the binary and push images to your local registry]
- [Install the Astra Data Store preview operator]
- [Deploy the Astra Data Store preview version YAML]
- [Apply the Astra Data Store preview license]
- [Install the Astra Data Store preview cluster]
- [Understand deployment-related events]
- [Configure Astra Data Store preview monitoring]

# 下载 Astra Data Store 预览包并提取映像

- 1. 登录到 "NetApp 支持站点" 并下载 Astra Data Store 预览包(2021.12 asadatastore.tar)。
- 2. (可选)使用以下命令验证捆绑包的签名:

```
openssl dgst -sha256 -verify 2021.12_astradatastore.pub -signature 2021.12_astradatastore.sig 2021.12_astradatastore.tar
```

3. 提取映像:

```
tar -xvf 2021.12_astradatastore.tar
```

# 将二进制文件和推送映像复制到本地注册表

1. 将 kubectl-astrad 二进制文件从用于提取映像的目录复制到安装了 K8s kubectl 二进制文件的标准路径;例如, `/usr/bin/`。kubectl-astrad 是一个自定义 kubectl 扩展,用于安装和管理 Astra Data Store 预览集群。

```
cp -p ./bin/kubectl-astrads /usr/bin/.
```

2. 将 Astra Data Store 预览映像目录中的文件添加到本地注册表中。



有关自动加载映像的信息,请参见下面的示例脚本。

a. 登录到注册表:

```
docker login [your_registry_path]
```

b. 将环境变量设置为要推送 Astra Data Store 预览映像的注册表路径; 例如, repo.company.com。

```
export REGISTRY=repo.company.com/astrads
```

C. 运行脚本将映像加载到 Docker ,标记映像,并将这些映像推送到本地注册表:

```
for astraImageFile in $(ls images/*.tar); do
    astraImage=$(docker load --input ${astraImageFile} | sed 's~Loaded
image: ~~')
    astraImageShort=`echo $astraImage | sed 's~.*/~~'`
    docker tag ${astraImage} ${REGISTRY}/${astraImageShort}
    docker push ${REGISTRY}/${astraImageShort}

done
sed -i 's~\[YOUR REGISTRY\]~'${REGISTRY}'~' ./manifests/*.yaml
```

# 安装 Astra Data Store 预览运算符

1. 列出 Astra Data Store 预览清单:

```
ls manifests/*yaml
```

#### 响应:

```
manifests/astradscluster.yaml
manifests/astradsoperator.yaml
manifests/astradsversion.yaml
manifests/monitoring_operator.yaml
```

2. 使用 kubectl apply 部署操作员:

```
kubectl apply -f ./manifests/astradsoperator.yaml
```

## 响应:

```
namespace/astrads-system created customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsautosupports.astrad s.netapp.io created customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradscloudsnapshots.astr ads.netapp.io created customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsclusters.astrads.ne tapp.io created customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsdeployments.astrads.netapp.io created customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsdeployments.astrads.netapp.io created customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsexportpolicies.astrads.netapp.io created customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsfaileddrives.astrads.netapp.io created customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsfaileddrives.astrad
```

```
s.netapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradslicenses.astrads.ne
tapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsnfsoptions.astrads.
netapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsnodeinfoes.astrads.
netapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsqospolicies.astrads
.netapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsvolumefiles.astrads
.netapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsvolumes.astrads.net
app.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsvolumesnapshots.ast
rads.netapp.io created
role.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-leader-election-role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradscloudsnapshot-
editor-role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradscloudsnapshot-
viewer-role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradscluster-editor-role
created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradscluster-viewer-role
created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradslicense-editor-role
created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradslicense-viewer-role
created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradsvolume-editor-role
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradsvolume-viewer-role
created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-autosupport-editor-role
created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-autosupport-viewer-role
created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-manager-role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-metrics-reader created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappexportpolicy-editor-
role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappexportpolicy-viewer-
role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappsdsdeployment-
editor-role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappsdsdeployment-
viewer-role created
```

```
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappsdsnfsoption-editor-
role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappsdsnfsoption-viewer-
role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappsdsnodeinfo-editor-
role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappsdsnodeinfo-viewer-
role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-proxy-role created
rolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-leader-election-
rolebinding created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-manager-rolebinding
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-proxy-rolebinding
created
configmap/astrads-autosupport-cm created
configmap/astrads-firetap-cm created
configmap/astrads-fluent-bit-cm created
configmap/astrads-kevents-asup created
configmap/astrads-metrics-cm created
service/astrads-operator-metrics-service created
deployment.apps/astrads-operator created
```

3. 验证 Astra 数据存储操作员 POD 是否已启动且正在运行:

```
kubectl get pods -n astrads-system
```

### 响应:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
astrads-operator-5ffb94fbf-7ln4h	1/1	Running	0	17m

# 部署 Astra Data Store 预览版 YAML

1. 使用 kubectl Deploy 应用:

```
kubectl apply -f ./manifests/astradsversion.yaml
```

2. 验证 Pod 是否正在运行:

```
kubectl get pods -n astrads-system
```

### 响应:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS
AGE			
astrads-cluster-controller-7f6f884645-xxf2n	1/1	Running	0
117s			
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-2jqnk	1/1	Running	0
2m7s			
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-dbk7v	1/1	Running	0
2m7s			
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-rn9tt	1/1	Running	0
2m7s			
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-vsmhv	1/1	Running	0
2m7s			
astrads-license-controller-fb8fd56bc-bxq7j	1/1	Running	0
2m2s			
astrads-operator-5ffb94fbf-7ln4h	1/1	Running	0
2m10s			

# 应用 Astra Data Store 预览许可证

1. 应用在注册预览时获取的 NetApp 许可证文件( NLF )。运行命令之前,请输入您所在集群的名称( ` <Astra-Data-Store-cluster-name > ` ) 即将部署 或已部署许可证文件的路径( ` <file\_path/file.txt > ` ):

kubectl astrads license add --license-file-path <file\_path/file.txt>
--ads-cluster-name <Astra-Data-Store-cluster-name> -n astrads-system

2. 验证是否已添加此许可证:

kubectl astrads license list

### 响应:

NAME	ADSCLUSTER		VALID	PRODUCT
EVALUATION	ENDDATE	VALIDATED		
p100000006	astrads-exa	mple-cluster	true	Astra Data Store Preview
true	2022-01-23	2021-11-04T14	:38:54Z	

# 安装 Astra Data Store 预览集群

1. 打开 YAML 文件:

vim ./manifests/astradscluster.yaml

2. 编辑 YAML 文件中的以下值。



以下步骤将提供一个简化的 YAML 文件示例。

- a. (必需) \*元数据 \*:在 metadata 中,将 name string 更改为集群名称。此集群名称必须与您在使用时使用的集群名称相同 应用许可证。
- b. (必需) \* 规格 \*: 在 sPec 中更改以下必需值:
  - 将 mVIP 字符串更改为可从集群中的任何工作节点路由的浮动管理 IP 的 IP 地址。
  - 在 adsDataNetworks 中,添加一个逗号分隔的浮动 IP 地址列表(addresses ),这些地址可从要挂载 NetApp 卷的任何主机路由。每个节点使用一个浮动 IP 地址。数据网络 IP 地址的数量应至少与 Astra Data Store 预览节点的数量相同。对于 Astra Data Store 预览版,这意味着至少有 4 个地址,如果您计划稍后将集群扩展到 5 个节点,则至少需要 5 个地址。
  - 在 adsDataNetworks 中,指定数据网络使用的网络掩码。
  - 在 adsNetworkInterfaces 中,将 `<mgmt\_interface\_name>` 和 `
     <cluster\_and\_storage\_interface\_name>` 值替换为要用于管理,集群和存储的网络接口名称。如果 未指定名称,则节点的主接口将用于管理,集群和存储网络连接。
    - (i)

集群和存储网络必须位于同一接口上。Astra Data Store 预览管理界面应与 Kubernetes 节点的管理界面相同。

- c. (可选) \*显示器配置 \*:如果要配置 监控操作员 (如果您不使用 Astra Control Center 进行监控,则可选),从部分中删除注释,添加应用代理 CR (监控操作员资源)的命名空间(默认值为 netappmonitoring),然后添加您在先前步骤中使用的注册表的 repo路径 (yor registry path)。
- d. (可选)\*自动支持配置\*:保留 "AutoSupport" 默认值,除非您需要配置代理:
  - 对于 proxyURL ,使用要用于 AutoSupport 捆绑包传输的端口设置代理的 URL 。
  - (i)

大多数注释已从以下 YAML 示例中删除。

apiVersion: astrads.netapp.io/vlalpha1
kind: AstraDSCluster
metadata:
 name: astrads-cluster-name
 namespace: astrads-system
spec:
 adsNodeConfig:
 cpu: 9
 memory: 34
 adsNodeCount: 4
 mvip: ""
 adsDataNetworks:
 - addresses: ""

```
# Specify the network interface names to use for management, cluster
and storage networks.
  # If none are specified, the node's primary interface will be used for
management, cluster and storage networking.
  # To move the cluster and storage networks to a different interface
than management, specify all three interfaces to use here.
  # NOTE: The cluster and storage networks need to be on the same
interface.
  adsNetworkInterfaces:
    managementInterface: "<mgmt interface name>"
    clusterInterface: "<cluster and storage interface name>"
    storageInterface: "<cluster and storage interface name>"
  # [Optional] Provide a k8s label key that defines which protection
domain a node belongs to.
    # adsProtectionDomainKey: ""
  # [Optional] Provide a monitoring config to be used to setup/configure
a monitoring agent.
 # monitoringConfig:
   # namespace: "netapp-monitoring"
   # repo: "[YOUR REGISTRY]"
  autoSupportConfig:
    autoUpload: true
    enabled: true
    coredumpUpload: false
    historyRetentionCount: 25
    destinationURL: "https://support.netapp.com/put/AsupPut"
    # ProxyURL defines the URL of the proxy with port to be used for
AutoSupport bundle transfer
    # proxyURL:
    periodic:
      - schedule: "0 0 * * *"
        periodicconfig:
        - component:
            name: storage
            event: dailyMonitoring
          userMessage: Daily Monitoring Storage AutoSupport bundle
          nodes: all
```

userMessage: Daily Control Plane AutoSupport bundle

3. 使用 kubectl apply 部署集群:

- component:

name: controlplane

event: daily

```
kubectl apply -f ./manifests/astradscluster.yaml
```

### 4. 等待几分钟,以完成集群创建操作,然后验证 Pod 是否正在运行:

```
kubectl get pods -n astrads-system
```

#### 响应示例:

```
NAME
                         READY
                                   STATUS RESTARTS
                                                         AGE
astrads-cluster-controller-7c67cc7f7b-2jww2 1/1 Running 0 7h31m
astrads-deployment-support-788b859c65-2qjkn 3/3 Running 19 12d
astrads-ds-astrads-cluster-lab0dbc-j9jzc 1/1 Running 0 5d2h
astrads-ds-astrads-cluster-lab0dbc-k9wp8 1/1 Running 0 5d1h
astrads-ds-astrads-cluster-lab0dbc-pwk42 1/1 Running 0 5d2h
astrads-ds-astrads-cluster-lab0dbc-qhvc6 1/1 Running 0 8h
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-gcmj8 1/1 Running 1 12d
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-j826x 1/1 Running 3 12d
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-vdthh 1/1 Running 3 12d
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-xwgsf 1/1 Running 0 12d
astrads-ds-support-828vw 2/2 Running 2 5d2h
astrads-ds-support-cfzts 2/2 Running 0 8h
astrads-ds-support-nzkkr 2/2 Running 15 7h49m
astrads-ds-support-xxbnp 2/2 Running 1 5d2h
astrads-license-controller-86c69f76bb-s6fb7 1/1 Running 0 8h
astrads-operator-79ff8fbb6d-vpz9m 1/1 Running 0 8h
```

#### 5. 验证集群部署进度:

```
kubectl get astradscluster -n astrads-system
```

#### 响应示例:

NAME AGE	STATUS	VERSION	SERIAL NUMBER	MVIP
astrads-example-cluster 10.x.x.x 10m	created	2021.10.0	p100000006	

# 了解与部署相关的事件

在集群部署期间,操作状态应从 blank 更改为 in progress 更改为 created。集群部署将持续大约 8 到 10 分钟。要在部署期间监控集群事件,您可以运行以下命令之一:

 $\verb|kubectl| get events --field-selector| involvedObject.kind=AstraDSCluster --n| astrads-system| \\$ 

kubectl describe astradscluster <cluster name> -n astrads-system

#### 以下是部署期间的关键事件:

事件消息	含义
已成功选择 4 个控制面板节点加入 ADS 集群	Astra Data Store 预览运算符可确定具有 CPU ,内存,存储和网络连接的节点足以创建 Astra Data Store 预览集群。
ADS 集群创建正在进行中	Astra Data Store 预览集群控制器已启动集群创建操作。
已创建 ADS 集群	已成功创建集群。

如果集群的状态未更改为 in progress ,请查看操作员日志,了解有关节点选择的更多详细信息:

kubectl logs -n astrads-system <astrads operator pod name>

如果集群状态停留在 in progress , 请检查集群控制器的日志:

kubectl logs -n astrads-system <astrads cluster controller pod name>

# 配置 Astra Data Store 预览监控

您可以为 Astra 控制中心监控或其他遥测服务监控配置 Astra 数据存储预览。

为 Astra 控制中心预览配置监控

只有在 Astra 控制中心将 Astra Data Store 预览作为后端进行管理后,才能执行以下步骤。

1. 配置 Astra 数据存储预览以供 Astra 控制中心监控:

kubectl astrads monitoring -m netapp-monitoring -r [YOUR REGISTRY] setup

#### 安装监控操作员

(可选)只有当 Astra Data Store 预览版不会导入到 Astra 控制中心中时,才建议使用监控操作员。如果您的 Astra 数据存储预览实例是独立部署,使用 Cloud Insights 监控遥测或将日志流式传输到 Elastic 等第三方端点,则可以安装监控操作员。

1. 运行此安装命令:

```
kubectl apply -f ./manifests/monitoring_operator.yaml
```

2. 配置用于监控的 Astra Data Store 预览版:

```
kubectl astrads monitoring -m netapp-monitoring -r [YOUR REGISTRY] setup
```

# 下一步行动

执行以完成部署 "设置任务"。

# 在 Red Hat OpenShift 容器平台上安装 Astra Data Store 预览版

要在 Red Hat OpenShift 容器平台( OCP )上安装 Astra Data Store preview ,请从下载安装包 "NetApp 支持站点" 并完成此操作步骤中所述的安装步骤。

您需要什么? #8217; 将需要什么

- 开始安装之前, "为部署 Astra Data Store 准备您的环境"。
- 访问 "NetApp 支持站点"。 如果您还没有完全访问的 NetApp 支持站点帐户,请进行预览。
- 答 "NetApp 许可证文件" ( nlf ) ,用于 Astra Data Store 预览。注册后,系统将向您发送许可证下载说明。
- 具有活动上下文集群管理员权限的活动 kubeconfig 。
- 了解 "角色和特权" 由 Astra Data Store 预览版使用。
- Internet 连接。Astra Data Store 预览版不支持带气流的环境。要直接或通过代理访问 support.netapp.com ,需要 Internet 连接。

# 关于此任务

Astra Data Store 预览安装过程将指导您完成以下高级步骤:

- [Download the Astra Data Store preview bundle and extract the images]
- [Copy the binary and push images to your local registry]
- [Create a namespace to deploy Astra Data Store preview]
- [Create a custom SCC]
- [Create the roles and role bindings]

- [Install the Astra Data Store preview operator]
- [Deploy the Astra Data Store preview version YAML]
- [Apply the Astra Data Store preview license]
- [Install the Astra Data Store preview cluster]
- [Understand deployment-related events]
- [Configure Astra Data Store preview monitoring]
- [Install the monitoring operator]

# 下载 Astra Data Store 预览包并提取映像

- 1. 登录到 "NetApp 支持站点" 并下载 Astra Data Store 预览包(2021.12 asadatastore.tar)。
- 2. (可选)验证捆绑包的签名:

```
openssl dgst -sha256 -verify 2021.12_astradatastore.pub -signature 2021.12_astradatastore.sig 2021.12_astradatastore.tar
```

3. 提取映像:

```
tar -xvf 2021.12_astradatastore.tar
```

# 将二进制文件和推送映像复制到本地注册表

1. 将 kubectl-astrad 二进制文件从用于提取映像的目录复制到安装了 K8s kubectl 二进制文件的标准路径;例如, `/usr/bin/`。kubectl-astrad 是一个自定义 kubectl 扩展,用于安装和管理 Astra Data Store 预览集群。

```
cp -p ./bin/kubectl-astrads /usr/bin/.
```

- 2. 将 Astra Data Store 预览映像目录中的文件添加到本地注册表中。
  - 有关自动加载映像的信息,请参见下面的示例脚本。
  - a. 登录到注册表:

```
docker login [your_registry_path]
```

b. 将环境变量设置为要推送 Astra Data Store 预览映像的注册表路径; 例如, repo.company.com。

```
export REGISTRY=repo.company.com/astrads
```

C. 运行脚本将映像加载到 Docker ,标记映像,并将这些映像推送到本地注册表:

```
for astraImageFile in $(ls images/*.tar); do
   astraImage=$(docker load --input ${astraImageFile} | sed 's~Loaded
image: ~~')
   astraImageShort=`echo $astraImage | sed 's~.*/~~'`
   docker tag ${astraImage} ${REGISTRY}/${astraImageShort}
   docker push ${REGISTRY}/${astraImageShort}

done
sed -i 's~\[YOUR REGISTRY\]~'${REGISTRY}'~' ./manifests/*.yaml
```

# 创建命名空间以部署 Astra Data Store 预览版

创建一个 astrads-system 命名空间,其中将安装所有 Astra Data Store 预览组件。

1. 创建命名空间:

```
kubectl create -f ads_namespace.yaml
```

示例: ads\_namespace.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
  labels:
    control-plane: operator
  name: astrads-system
```

# 创建自定义 SCC

OpenShift 使用安全上下文约束( SCC )来控制 Pod 可以执行的操作。默认情况下,任何容器的执行都将获得受限的 SCC ,并且仅获得该 SCC 定义的功能。

受限 SCC 不提供 Astra Data Store 预览集群 Pod 所需的权限。使用此操作步骤可为 Astra 数据存储预览提供所需的权限(在示例中列出)。

将自定义 SCC 分配给 Astra Data Store 预览命名空间的默认服务帐户。

#### 步骤

1. 创建自定义 SCC:

```
kubectl create -f ads_privileged_scc.yaml
```

```
allowHostDirVolumePlugin: true
allowHostIPC: true
allowHostNetwork: true
allowHostPID: true
allowHostPorts: true
allowPrivilegeEscalation: true
allowPrivilegedContainer: true
allowedCapabilities:
_ '*'
allowedUnsafeSysctls:
apiVersion: security.openshift.io/v1
defaultAddCapabilities: null
fsGroup:
 type: RunAsAny
groups: []
kind: SecurityContextConstraints
metadata:
  annotations:
    kubernetes.io/description: 'ADS privileged. Grant with caution.'
    release.openshift.io/create-only: "true"
  name: ads-privileged
priority: null
readOnlyRootFilesystem: false
requiredDropCapabilities: null
runAsUser:
 type: RunAsAny
seLinuxContext:
 type: RunAsAny
seccompProfiles:
_ '*'
supplementalGroups:
 type: RunAsAny
- system:serviceaccount:astrads-system:default
volumes:
_ '*'
```

2. 使用 oc get SCC 命令显示新添加的 SCC:

# 创建角色和角色绑定

为 Astra Data Store 预览版创建所需的角色和角色绑定,以供默认服务帐户使用。

以下 YAML 定义可分配 astrads.netapp.io API 组中的 Astra Data Store 预览资源所需的各种角色(通过绑定)。

1. 创建定义的角色和角色绑定:

```
kubectl create -f oc_role_bindings.yaml
```

示例: oc\_role\_Bindings.yaml

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRole
metadata:
 name: privcrole
rules:
- apiGroups:
 - security.openshift.io
 resourceNames:
 - ads-privileged
 resources:
  - securitycontextconstraints
 verbs:
  - use
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
 name: default-scc-rolebinding
  namespace: astrads-system
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
 kind: ClusterRole
  name: privcrole
subjects:
```

```
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: default
  namespace: astrads-system
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: ownerref
  namespace: astrads-system
rules:
- apiGroups:
 - astrads.netapp.io
 resources:
 - '*/finalizers'
 verbs:
  - update
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: or-rb
  namespace: astrads-system
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
 name: ownerref
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: default
  namespace: astrads-system
```

# 准备工作节点

准备用于 Astra Data Store 预览集群部署的工作节点。在 Astra 数据存储预览集群使用的所有工作节点上执行此操作步骤。

OpenShift 对 kubelet 配置文件(`/var/lib/kubelet/config.json`)使用 json 格式。Astra Data Store 预览集群会 查找 kubelet config 文件的 YAML 格式。

#### 步骤

1. 在启动集群安装之前,在每个工作节点上创建 `/var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml`文件。

sudo cp /var/lib/kubelet/config.json /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml`

- 2. 在应用集群 YAML 之前,在所有 Kubernetes 节点上完成此操作步骤。
- (i)

如果不执行此操作,则 Astra Data Store 预览集群安装将失败。

# 安装 Astra Data Store 预览运算符

1. 列出 Astra Data Store 预览清单:

```
ls manifests/*yaml
```

#### 响应:

```
manifests/astradscluster.yaml
manifests/astradsoperator.yaml
manifests/astradsversion.yaml
manifests/monitoring_operator.yaml
```

2. 使用 kubectl apply 命令部署操作员:

```
kubectl apply -f ./manifests/astradsoperator.yaml
```

## 响应:

```
namespace/astrads-system created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsautosupports.astrad
s.netapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradscloudsnapshots.astr
ads.netapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsclusters.astrads.ne
tapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsdeployments.astrads
.netapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsexportpolicies.astr
ads.netapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsfaileddrives.astrad
s.netapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradslicenses.astrads.ne
tapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsnfsoptions.astrads.
netapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsnodeinfoes.astrads.
netapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsqospolicies.astrads
```

```
.netapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsvolumefiles.astrads
.netapp.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsvolumes.astrads.net
app.io created
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/astradsvolumesnapshots.ast
rads.netapp.io created
role.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-leader-election-role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradscloudsnapshot-
editor-role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradscloudsnapshot-
viewer-role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradscluster-editor-role
created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradscluster-viewer-role
created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradslicense-editor-role
created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradslicense-viewer-role
created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradsvolume-editor-role
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-astradsvolume-viewer-role
created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-autosupport-editor-role
created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-autosupport-viewer-role
created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-manager-role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-metrics-reader created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappexportpolicy-editor-
role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappexportpolicy-viewer-
role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappsdsdeployment-
editor-role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappsdsdeployment-
viewer-role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappsdsnfsoption-editor-
role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappsdsnfsoption-viewer-
role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappsdsnodeinfo-editor-
role created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-netappsdsnodeinfo-viewer-
role created
```

```
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-proxy-role created rolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-leader-election-rolebinding created clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-manager-rolebinding created clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/astrads-proxy-rolebinding created configmap/astrads-autosupport-cm created configmap/astrads-firetap-cm created configmap/astrads-fluent-bit-cm created configmap/astrads-kevents-asup created configmap/astrads-metrics-cm created service/astrads-operator-metrics-service created deployment.apps/astrads-operator created
```

3. 验证 Astra 数据存储操作员 POD 是否已启动且正在运行:

```
kubectl get pods -n astrads-system
```

#### 响应:

NAME				7 CD
NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
astrads-operator-5ffb94fbf-7ln4h	1/1	Running	0	17m

# 部署 Astra Data Store 预览版 YAML

1. 使用 kubectl apply 命令进行部署:

```
kubectl apply -f ./manifests/astradsversion.yaml
```

2. 验证 Pod 是否正在运行:

```
kubectl get pods -n astrads-system
```

响应:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS
AGE			
astrads-cluster-controller-7f6f884645-xxf2n	1/1	Running	0
117s			
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-2jqnk	1/1	Running	0
2m7s			
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-dbk7v	1/1	Running	0
2m7s			
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-rn9tt	1/1	Running	0
2m7s			
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-vsmhv	1/1	Running	0
2m7s			
astrads-license-controller-fb8fd56bc-bxq7j	1/1	Running	0
2m2s			
astrads-operator-5ffb94fbf-7ln4h	1/1	Running	0
2m10s			

# 应用 Astra Data Store 预览许可证

1. 应用在注册预览时获取的 NetApp 许可证文件( NLF )。运行命令之前,请输入您所在集群的名称( ` <Astra-Data-Store-cluster-name> ` )即将部署或已部署许可证文件的路径( ` <file\_path/file.txt> ` ):

kubectl astrads license add --license-file-path <file\_path/file.txt>
--ads-cluster-name <Astra-Data-Store-cluster-name> -n astrads-system

2. 验证是否已添加此许可证:

kubectl astrads license list

### 响应:

NAME ADSCLUSTER VALID PRODUCT

EVALUATION ENDDATE VALIDATED

p100000006 astrads-example-cluster true Astra Data Store Preview

true 2022-01-23 2021-11-04T14:38:54Z

# 安装 Astra Data Store 预览集群

1. 打开 YAML 文件:

vim ./manifests/astradscluster.yaml

2. 编辑 YAML 文件中的以下值。



以下步骤将提供一个简化的 YAML 文件示例。

- a. (必需) \*元数据 \*:在 metadata 中,将 name string 更改为集群名称。此集群名称必须与您在使用时使用的集群名称相同 应用许可证。
- b. (必需) \*规格 \*:在 sPec 中更改以下必需值:
  - 将 mVIP 字符串更改为可从集群中的任何工作节点路由的浮动管理 IP 的 IP 地址。
  - 在 adsDataNetworks 中,添加一个逗号分隔的浮动 IP 地址列表(addresses),这些地址可从要挂载 NetApp 卷的任何主机路由。每个节点使用一个浮动 IP 地址。数据网络 IP 地址的数量应至少与 Astra Data Store 预览节点的数量相同。对于 Astra Data Store 预览版,这意味着至少有 4 个地址,如果您计划稍后将集群扩展到 5 个节点,则至少需要 5 个地址。
  - 在 adsDataNetworks 中,指定数据网络使用的网络掩码。
  - 在 adsNetworkInterfaces 中,将 `<mgmt\_interface\_name>` 和 `
     <cluster\_and\_storage\_interface\_name>` 值替换为要用于管理,集群和存储的网络接口名称。如果 未指定名称,则节点的主接口将用于管理,集群和存储网络连接。
    - (i)

集群和存储网络必须位于同一接口上。Astra Data Store 预览管理界面应与 Kubernetes 节点的管理界面相同。

- c. (可选) \*显示器配置 \*:如果要配置 监控操作员 (如果您不使用 Astra Control Center 进行监控,则可选),从部分中删除注释,添加应用代理 CR (监控操作员资源)的命名空间(默认值为 netappmonitoring),然后添加您在先前步骤中使用的注册表的 repo路径 (yor registry path)。
- d. (可选)\*自动支持配置\*:保留 "AutoSupport" 默认值,除非您需要配置代理:
  - 对于 proxyURL ,使用要用于 AutoSupport 捆绑包传输的端口设置代理的 URL 。
  - (i)

大多数注释已从以下 YAML 示例中删除。

apiVersion: astrads.netapp.io/vlalpha1
kind: AstraDSCluster
metadata:
 name: astrads-cluster-name
 namespace: astrads-system
spec:
 adsNodeConfig:
 cpu: 9
 memory: 34
 adsNodeCount: 4
 mvip: ""
 adsDataNetworks:
 - addresses: ""

```
# Specify the network interface names to use for management, cluster
and storage networks.
  # If none are specified, the node's primary interface will be used for
management, cluster and storage networking.
  # To move the cluster and storage networks to a different interface
than management, specify all three interfaces to use here.
  # NOTE: The cluster and storage networks need to be on the same
interface.
  adsNetworkInterfaces:
    managementInterface: "<mgmt interface name>"
    clusterInterface: "<cluster and storage interface name>"
    storageInterface: "<cluster and storage interface name>"
  # [Optional] Provide a k8s label key that defines which protection
domain a node belongs to.
    # adsProtectionDomainKey: ""
  # [Optional] Provide a monitoring config to be used to setup/configure
a monitoring agent.
 # monitoringConfig:
   # namespace: "netapp-monitoring"
   # repo: "[YOUR REGISTRY]"
  autoSupportConfig:
    autoUpload: true
    enabled: true
    coredumpUpload: false
    historyRetentionCount: 25
    destinationURL: "https://support.netapp.com/put/AsupPut"
    # ProxyURL defines the URL of the proxy with port to be used for
AutoSupport bundle transfer
    # proxyURL:
    periodic:
      - schedule: "0 0 * * *"
        periodicconfig:
        - component:
            name: storage
            event: dailyMonitoring
          userMessage: Daily Monitoring Storage AutoSupport bundle
          nodes: all
        - component:
            name: controlplane
            event: daily
          userMessage: Daily Control Plane AutoSupport bundle
```

3. 使用 kubectl apply 部署集群:

```
kubectl apply -f ./manifests/astradscluster.yaml
```

4. 如果已启用 SELinux ,请为 Astra Data Store 预览集群中节点上的以下目录重新标记 selinux 上下文。

```
sudo chcon -R -t container_file_t
/var/opt/netapp/firetap/rootfs/var/asup/notification/firetap/
```

sudo chcon -R -t container\_file\_t /var/netapp/firetap/firegen/persist/



之所以需要执行此步骤,是因为 selinux 会阻止这些目录处于可写状态,从而导致支持 Pod 进入 CrashLoopBackoff 状态。需要对 Astra Data Store 预览集群中的所有节点执行此步骤。

5. 等待几分钟,以完成集群创建操作,然后验证 Pod 是否正在运行:

```
kubectl get pods -n astrads-system
```

## 响应示例:

```
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
astrads-cluster-controller-7c67cc7f7b-2jww2 1/1 Running 0 7h31m
astrads-deployment-support-788b859c65-2qjkn 3/3 Running 19 12d
astrads-ds-astrads-cluster-lab0dbc-j9jzc 1/1 Running 0 5d2h
astrads-ds-astrads-cluster-lab0dbc-k9wp8 1/1 Running 0 5dlh
astrads-ds-astrads-cluster-lab0dbc-pwk42 1/1 Running 0 5d2h
astrads-ds-astrads-cluster-lab0dbc-qhvc6 1/1 Running 0 8h
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-gcmj8 1/1 Running 1 12d
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-j826x 1/1 Running 3 12d
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-vdthh 1/1 Running 3 12d
astrads-ds-nodeinfo-astradsversion-xwqsf 1/1 Running 0 12d
astrads-ds-support-828vw 2/2 Running 2 5d2h
astrads-ds-support-cfzts 2/2 Running 0 8h
astrads-ds-support-nzkkr 2/2 Running 15 7h49m
astrads-ds-support-xxbnp 2/2 Running 1 5d2h
astrads-license-controller-86c69f76bb-s6fb7 1/1 Running 0 8h
astrads-operator-79ff8fbb6d-vpz9m 1/1 Running 0 8h
```

#### 6. 验证集群部署进度:

kubectl get astradscluster -n astrads-system

#### 响应示例:

NAME STATUS VERSION SERIAL NUMBER MVIP AGE

astrads-example-cluster created 2021.10.0 p100000006
10.x.x.x 10m

# 了解与部署相关的事件

在集群部署期间,操作状态应从 blank 更改为 in progress 更改为 created。集群部署将持续大约 8 到 10 分钟。要在部署期间监控集群事件,您可以运行以下命令之一:

kubectl get events --field-selector involvedObject.kind=AstraDSCluster -n
astrads-system

kubectl describe astradscluster <cluster name> -n astrads-system

#### 以下是部署期间的关键事件:

事件消息	含义
已成功选择 4 个控制面板节点加入 ADS 集群	Astra Data Store 预览运算符可确定具有 CPU ,内存,存储和网络连接的节点足以创建 Astra Data Store 预览集群。
ADS 集群创建正在进行中	Astra Data Store 预览集群控制器已启动集群创建操作。
已创建 ADS 集群	已成功创建集群。

如果集群的状态未更改为 in progress ,请查看操作员日志,了解有关节点选择的更多详细信息:

kubectl logs -n astrads-system <astrads operator pod name>

如果集群状态停留在 in progress ,请检查集群控制器的日志:

kubectl logs -n astrads-system <astrads cluster controller pod name>

# 配置 Astra Data Store 预览监控

您可以为 Astra 控制中心监控或其他遥测服务监控配置 Astra 数据存储预览。

为 Astra 控制中心预览配置监控

只有在 Astra 控制中心将 Astra Data Store 预览作为后端进行管理后,才能执行以下步骤。

1. 配置 Astra 数据存储预览以供 Astra 控制中心监控:

kubectl astrads monitoring -m netapp-monitoring -r [YOUR REGISTRY] setup

#### 安装监控操作员

(可选)只有当 Astra Data Store 预览版不会导入到 Astra 控制中心中时,才建议使用监控操作员。如果您的Astra 数据存储预览实例是独立部署,使用 Cloud Insights 监控遥测或将日志流式传输到 Elastic 等第三方端点,则可以安装监控操作员。

1. 运行此安装命令:

kubectl apply -f ./manifests/monitoring operator.yaml

2. 配置用于监控的 Astra Data Store 预览版:

kubectl astrads monitoring -m netapp-monitoring -r [YOUR REGISTRY] setup

# 下一步行动

执行以完成部署 "设置任务"。

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