



# **Volume and LUN administration**

## **Cloud Volumes ONTAP**

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# Volume and LUN administration

## Create FlexVol volumes

If you need more storage after you launch your initial Cloud Volumes ONTAP system, you can create new FlexVol volumes for NFS, CIFS, or iSCSI from Cloud Manager.

Cloud Manager provides several ways to create a new volume:

- Specify details for a new volume and let Cloud Manager handle the underlying data aggregates for you. [Learn more.](#)
- Create a volume on a data aggregate of your choice. [Learn more.](#)
- Create volume from a template to optimize the volume for the workload requirements for certain applications, such as databases or streaming services. [Learn more.](#)
- Create a volume on the second node in an HA configuration. [Learn more.](#)

## Before you get started

A few notes about volume provisioning:

- When you create an iSCSI volume, Cloud Manager automatically creates a LUN for you. We've made it simple by creating just one LUN per volume, so there's no management involved. After you create the volume, [use the IQN to connect to the LUN from your hosts.](#)
- You can create additional LUNs from System Manager or the CLI.
- If you want to use CIFS in AWS, you must have set up DNS and Active Directory. For details, see [Networking requirements for Cloud Volumes ONTAP for AWS.](#)

## Create a volume

The most common way to create a volume is to specify the type of volume that you need and then Cloud Manager handles the disk allocation for you. But you also have the option to choose the specific aggregate on which you want to create the volume.

### Steps

1. On the Canvas page, double-click the name of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP system on which you want to provision a FlexVol volume.
2. Create a new volume by letting Cloud Manager handle the disk allocation for you, or choose a specific aggregate for the volume.

Choosing a specific aggregate is recommended only if you have a good understanding of the data aggregates on your Cloud Volumes ONTAP system.

### Any aggregate

In the Volumes tab, click **Add Volume > New volume**.

### Specific aggregate

- a. Click the menu icon, and then click **Advanced > Advanced allocation**.
- b. Click the menu for an aggregate.
- c. Click **Create volume**.

3. Follow the steps in the wizard to create the volume.

- a. **Details, Protection, and Tags:** Enter basic details about the volume and select a Snapshot policy.

Some of the fields on this page are self-explanatory. The following list describes fields for which you might need guidance:

Field	Description
Volume Size	The maximum size that you can enter largely depends on whether you enable thin provisioning, which enables you to create a volume that is bigger than the physical storage currently available to it.
Tags	Tags that you add to a volume are associated with the <a href="#">Application Templates service</a> , which can help you organize and simplify the management of your resources.
Snapshot Policy	A Snapshot copy policy specifies the frequency and number of automatically created NetApp Snapshot copies. A NetApp Snapshot copy is a point-in-time file system image that has no performance impact and requires minimal storage. You can choose the default policy or none. You might choose none for transient data: for example, tempdb for Microsoft SQL Server.

- b. **Protocol:** Choose a protocol for the volume (NFS, CIFS, or iSCSI) and then provide the required information.

If you select CIFS and a server isn't set up, Cloud Manager prompts you to set up CIFS connectivity after you click **Next**.

The following sections describe fields for which you might need guidance. The descriptions are organized by protocol.

## NFS

### Access control

Choose a custom export policy to make the volume available to clients.

### Export policy

Defines the clients in the subnet that can access the volume. By default, Cloud Manager enters a value that provides access to all instances in the subnet.

## CIFS

### Permissions and users/groups

Enables you to control the level of access to an SMB share for users and groups (also called access control lists or ACLs). You can specify local or domain Windows users or groups, or UNIX users or groups. If you specify a domain Windows user name, you must include the user's domain using the format domain\username.

### DNS Primary and Secondary IP Address

The IP addresses of the DNS servers that provide name resolution for the CIFS server. The listed DNS servers must contain the service location records (SRV) needed to locate the Active Directory LDAP servers and domain controllers for the domain that the CIFS server will join.

### Active Directory Domain to join

The FQDN of the Active Directory (AD) domain that you want the CIFS server to join.

### Credentials authorized to join the domain

The name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to add computers to the specified Organizational Unit (OU) within the AD domain.

### CIFS server NetBIOS name

A CIFS server name that is unique in the AD domain.

### Organizational Unit

The organizational unit within the AD domain to associate with the CIFS server. The default is CN=Computers.

- To configure AWS Managed Microsoft AD as the AD server for Cloud Volumes ONTAP, you should enter **OU=Computers,OU=corp** in this field.
- To configure Azure AD Domain Services as the AD server for Cloud Volumes ONTAP, you should enter **OU=AADDC Computers** or **OU=AADDC Users** in this field.  
[Azure Documentation: Create an Organizational Unit \(OU\) in an Azure AD Domain Services managed domain](#)

### DNS Domain

The DNS domain for the Cloud Volumes ONTAP storage virtual machine (SVM). In most cases, the domain is the same as the AD domain.

### NTP Server

Select **Use Active Directory Domain** to configure an NTP server using the Active Directory DNS. If you need to configure an NTP server using a different address, then you should use the API. See the [Cloud Manager automation docs](#) for details.

## iSCSI

### LUN

iSCSI storage targets are called LUNs (logical units) and are presented to hosts as standard block devices. When you create an iSCSI volume, Cloud Manager automatically creates a LUN for you. We've made it simple by creating just one LUN per volume, so there's no management involved. After you create the volume, [use the IQN to connect to the LUN from your hosts](#).

### Initiator group

Initiator groups (igroups) specify which hosts can access specified LUNs on the storage system

### Host initiator (IQN)

iSCSI targets connect to the network through standard Ethernet network adapters (NICs), TCP offload engine (TOE) cards with software initiators, converged network adapters (CNAs) or dedicated host bus adapters (HBAs) and are identified by iSCSI qualified names (IQNs).

- c. **Disk Type:** Choose an underlying disk type for the volume based on your performance needs and cost requirements.
- [Sizing your system in AWS](#)
  - [Sizing your system in Azure](#)
  - [Sizing your system in GCP](#)
- d. **Usage Profile & Tiering Policy:** Choose whether to enable or disable storage efficiency features on the volume and then select a [volume tiering policy](#).

ONTAP includes several storage efficiency features that can reduce the total amount of storage that you need. NetApp storage efficiency features provide the following benefits:

### Thin provisioning

Presents more logical storage to hosts or users than you actually have in your physical storage pool. Instead of preallocating storage space, storage space is allocated dynamically to each volume as data is written.

### Deduplication

Improves efficiency by locating identical blocks of data and replacing them with references to a single shared block. This technique reduces storage capacity requirements by eliminating redundant blocks of data that reside in the same volume.

### Compression

Reduces the physical capacity required to store data by compressing data within a volume on primary, secondary, and archive storage.

- e. **Review:** Review details about the volume and then click **Add**.

## Result

Cloud Manager creates the volume on the Cloud Volumes ONTAP system.

## Create a volume from a template

If your organization has created Cloud Volumes ONTAP volume templates so you can deploy volumes that are

optimized for the workload requirements for certain applications, follow the steps in this section.

The template should make your job easier because certain volume parameters will already be defined in the template, such as disk type, size, protocol, snapshot policy, cloud provider, and more. When a parameter is already predefined, you can just skip to the next volume parameter.



You can only create NFS or CIFS volumes when using templates.

### Steps

1. On the Canvas page, click the name of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP system on which you want to provision a volume.
2. Click  > **Add Volume From Template**.



3. In the *Select Template* page, select the template that you want to use to create the volume and click **Next**.



The *Define Parameters* page is displayed.

### Define Parameters

Enter your values for the actions. Parameters that are locked by the template are not editable.

#### Actions

```

graph TD
    A[Create Volume in Cloud Volumes ONTAP (1)] --> B[Enable Cloud Backup (1)]
    B --> A
  
```

☐ Show read-only parameters

#### Details

Volume Name ?

Volume Name should start with "staging"

Volume Size (GB) ?

Minimum value is 160, Maximum value is 185

#### Protection

Snapshot Policy

Default X ▼

#### Usage Profile

☒ Storage Efficiency
 ☐ No Storage Efficiency

#### Disk Type

Disk Type

GP2 - General Purpose SSD X ▼



You can click the checkbox **Show read-only parameters** to show all the fields that have been locked by the template if you want to see the values for those parameters. By default these predefined fields are hidden and only the fields you need to complete are shown.

- In the *Context* area, the Working Environment is filled in with the name of the working environment you started with. You need to select the **Storage VM** where the volume will be created.
- Add values for all of the parameters that are not hard-coded from the template. See [creating volumes](#) for details about all the parameters you need to complete to deploy a Cloud Volumes ONTAP volume.
- If there are no other Actions that you need to define (for example, configuring Cloud Backup), click **Run Template**.

If there are other actions, click the action in the left pane to display the parameters you need to complete.



For example, if the Enable Cloud Backup action requires that you select a backup policy, you can do that now.

- Click **Run Template**.



## Result

Cloud Volumes ONTAP provisions the volume and displays a page so that you can see the progress.



Additionally, if any secondary action is implemented in the template, for example, enabling Cloud Backup on the volume, that action is also performed.

## Create a volume on the second node in an HA configuration

By default, Cloud Manager creates volumes on the first node in an HA configuration. If you need an active-active configuration, in which both nodes serve data to clients, you must create aggregates and volumes on the second node.

### Steps

1. On the Canvas page, double-click the name of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP working environment on which you want to manage aggregates.
2. Click the menu icon and then click **Advanced > Advanced allocation**.
3. Click **Add Aggregate** and then create the aggregate.
4. For Home Node, choose the second node in the HA pair.
5. After Cloud Manager creates the aggregate, select it and then click **Create volume**.
6. Enter details for the new volume, and then click **Create**.

## Result

Cloud Manager creates the volume on the second node in the HA pair.



For HA pairs deployed in multiple AWS Availability Zones, you must mount the volume to clients by using the floating IP address of the node on which the volume resides.

## After you create a volume

If you provisioned a CIFS share, give users or groups permissions to the files and folders and verify that those users can access the share and create a file.

If you want to apply quotas to volumes, you must use System Manager or the CLI. Quotas enable you to

restrict or track the disk space and number of files used by a user, group, or qtree.

## Manage existing volumes

Cloud Manager enables you to manage volumes and CIFS servers. It also prompts you to move volumes to avoid capacity issues.

### Manage volumes

You can manage volumes as your storage needs change. You can view, edit, clone, restore, and delete volumes.

#### Steps

1. On the Canvas page, double-click the Cloud Volumes ONTAP working environment on which you want to manage volumes.
2. Manage your volumes:

Task	Action
View information about a volume	Select a volume, and then click <b>Info</b> .
Edit a volume (read-write volumes only)	<div><div><div>a. Select a volume, and then click <b>Edit</b>.</div><div>b. Modify the volume's Snapshot policy, NFS protocol version, NFS access control list (export policy), or share permissions, and then click <b>Update</b>.</div></div><div><div></div><div>If you need custom Snapshot policies, you can create them by using System Manager.</div></div></div>
Clone a volume	<div><div><div>a. Select a volume, and then click <b>Clone</b>.</div><div>b. Modify the clone name as needed, and then click <b>Clone</b>.</div></div><div><p>This process creates a FlexClone volume. A FlexClone volume is a writable, point-in-time copy that is space-efficient because it uses a small amount of space for metadata, and then only consumes additional space as data is changed or added.</p><p>To learn more about FlexClone volumes, see the <a href="#">ONTAP 9 Logical Storage Management Guide</a>.</p></div></div>
Restore data from a Snapshot copy to a new volume	<div><div><div>a. Select a volume, and then click <b>Restore from Snapshot copy</b>.</div><div>b. Select a Snapshot copy, enter a name for the new volume, and then click <b>Restore</b>.</div></div></div>
Create a Snapshot copy on demand	<div><div><div>a. Select a volume, and then click <b>Create a Snapshot copy</b>.</div><div>b. Change the name, if needed, and then click <b>Create</b>.</div></div></div>

Task	Action
Get the NFS mount command	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select a volume, and then click <b>Mount Command</b>.</li> <li>Click <b>Copy</b>.</li> </ol>
View the target iQN for an iSCSI volume	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select a volume, and then click <b>Target iQN</b>.</li> <li>Click <b>Copy</b>.</li> <li><a href="#">Use the IQN to connect to the LUN from your hosts.</a></li> </ol>
Change the underlying disk type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select a volume, and then click <b>Change Disk Type &amp; Tiering Policy</b>.</li> <li>Select the disk type, and then click <b>Change</b>.</li> </ol> <div>  <p>Cloud Manager moves the volume to an existing aggregate that uses the selected disk type or it creates a new aggregate for the volume.</p> </div>
Change the tiering policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select a volume, and then click <b>Change Disk Type &amp; Tiering Policy</b>.</li> <li>Click <b>Edit Policy</b>.</li> <li>Select a different policy and click <b>Change</b>.</li> </ol> <div>  <p>Cloud Manager moves the volume to an existing aggregate that uses the selected disk type with tiering, or it creates a new aggregate for the volume.</p> </div>
Delete a volume	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select a volume, and then click <b>Delete</b>.</li> <li>Click <b>Delete</b> again to confirm.</li> </ol>

## Resize a volume

By default, a volume automatically grows to a maximum size when it's out of space. The default value is 1,000, which means the volume can grow to 11 times it's size. This value is configurable in a Connector's settings.

If you need to resize your volume, you can do it through [ONTAP System Manager](#). Be sure to take your system's capacity limits into consideration as you resize volumes. Go to the [Cloud Volumes ONTAP Release Notes](#) for more details.

## Modify the CIFS server

If you change your DNS servers or Active Directory domain, you need to modify the CIFS server in Cloud Volumes ONTAP so that it can continue to serve storage to clients.

### Steps

- From the working environment, click the menu icon and then click **Advanced > CIFS setup**.
- Specify settings for the CIFS server:

Task	Action
DNS Primary and Secondary IP Address	The IP addresses of the DNS servers that provide name resolution for the CIFS server.  The listed DNS servers must contain the service location records (SRV) needed to locate the Active Directory LDAP servers and domain controllers for the domain that the CIFS server will join.
Active Directory Domain to join	The FQDN of the Active Directory (AD) domain that you want the CIFS server to join.
Credentials authorized to join the domain	The name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to add computers to the specified Organizational Unit (OU) within the AD domain.
CIFS server NetBIOS name	A CIFS server name that is unique in the AD domain.
Organizational Unit	The organizational unit within the AD domain to associate with the CIFS server. The default is CN=Computers. If you configure AWS Managed Microsoft AD as the AD server for Cloud Volumes ONTAP, you should enter <b>OU=Computers,OU=corp</b> in this field.
DNS Domain	The DNS domain for the Cloud Volumes ONTAP storage virtual machine (SVM). In most cases, the domain is the same as the AD domain.
NTP Server	Select <b>Use Active Directory Domain</b> to configure an NTP server using the Active Directory DNS. If you need to configure an NTP server using a different address, then you should use the API. See the <a href="#">Cloud Manager automation docs</a> for details.

3. Click **Save**.

## Result

Cloud Volumes ONTAP updates the CIFS server with the changes.

## Move a volume

Move volumes for capacity utilization, improved performance, and to satisfy service-level agreements.

You can move a volume in System Manager by selecting a volume and the destination aggregate, starting the volume move operation, and optionally monitoring the volume move job. When using System Manager, a volume move operation finishes automatically.

## Steps

1. Use System Manager or the CLI to move the volumes to the aggregate.

In most situations, you can use System Manager to move volumes.

For instructions, see the [ONTAP 9 Volume Move Express Guide](#).

## Move a volume when Cloud Manager displays an Action Required message

Cloud Manager might display an Action Required message that says moving a volume is necessary to avoid capacity issues, but that you need to correct the issue yourself. If this happens, you need to identify how to

correct the issue and then move one or more volumes.



Cloud Manager displays these Action Required messages when an aggregate has reached 90% used capacity. If data tiering is enabled, the messages display when an aggregate has reached 80% used capacity. By default, 10% free space is reserved for data tiering. [Learn more about the free space ratio for data tiering.](#)

## Steps

1. [Identify how to correct the issue.](#)
2. Based on your analysis, move volumes to avoid capacity issues:
  - [Move volumes to another system.](#)
  - [Move volumes to another aggregate on the same system.](#)

## Identify how to correct capacity issues

If Cloud Manager can't provide recommendations for moving a volume to avoid capacity issues, you must identify the volumes that you need to move and whether you should move them to another aggregate on the same system or to another system.

## Steps

1. View the advanced information in the Action Required message to identify the aggregate that has reached its capacity limit.

For example, the advanced information should say something similar to the following: Aggregate aggr1 has reached its capacity limit.

2. Identify one or more volumes to move out of the aggregate:
  - a. In the working environment, click the menu icon, and then click **Advanced > Advanced allocation.**
  - b. Select the aggregate, and then click **Info.**
  - c. Expand the list of volumes.



- d. Review the size of each volume and choose one or more volumes to move out of the aggregate.

You should choose volumes that are large enough to free space in the aggregate so that you avoid additional capacity issues in the future.

3. If the system has not reached the disk limit, you should move the volumes to an existing aggregate or a new aggregate on the same system.

For details, see [Moving volumes to another aggregate to avoid capacity issues](#).

4. If the system has reached the disk limit, do any of the following:
  - a. Delete any unused volumes.
  - b. Rearrange volumes to free space on an aggregate.

For details, see [Moving volumes to another aggregate to avoid capacity issues](#).

- c. Move two or more volumes to another system that has space.

For details, see [Moving volumes to another system to avoid capacity issues](#).

## Move volumes to another system to avoid capacity issues

You can move one or more volumes to another Cloud Volumes ONTAP system to avoid capacity issues. You might need to do this if the system reached its disk limit.

### About this task

You can follow the steps in this task to correct the following Action Required message:

```
Moving a volume is necessary to avoid capacity issues; however, Cloud
Manager cannot perform this action for you because the system has reached
the disk limit.
```

### Steps

1. Identify a Cloud Volumes ONTAP system that has available capacity, or deploy a new system.
2. Drag and drop the source working environment on the target working environment to perform a one-time data replication of the volume.

For details, see [Replicating data between systems](#).

3. Go to the Replication Status page, and then break the SnapMirror relationship to convert the replicated volume from a data protection volume to a read/write volume.

For details, see [Managing data replication schedules and relationships](#).

4. Configure the volume for data access.

For information about configuring a destination volume for data access, see the [ONTAP 9 Volume Disaster Recovery Express Guide](#).

5. Delete the original volume.

For details, see [Manage volumes](#).

## Move volumes to another aggregate to avoid capacity issues

You can move one or more volumes to another aggregate to avoid capacity issues.

### About this task

You can follow the steps in this task to correct the following Action Required message:

Moving two or more volumes is necessary to avoid capacity issues; however, Cloud Manager cannot perform this action for you.

### Steps

1. Verify whether an existing aggregate has available capacity for the volumes that you need to move:
  - a. In the working environment, click the menu icon, and then click **Advanced > Advanced allocation**.
  - b. Select each aggregate, click **Info**, and then view the available capacity (aggregate capacity minus used aggregate capacity).

**aggr1**

Aggregate Capacity: 442.94 GB

Used Aggregate Capacity: 105.66 GB

2. If needed, add disks to an existing aggregate:
  - a. Select the aggregate, and then click **Add disks**.
  - b. Select the number of disks to add, and then click **Add**.
3. If no aggregates have available capacity, create a new aggregate.

For details, see [Creating aggregates](#).

4. Use System Manager or the CLI to move the volumes to the aggregate.
5. In most situations, you can use System Manager to move volumes.

For instructions, see the [ONTAP 9 Volume Move Express Guide](#).

### Reasons why a volume move might perform slowly

Moving a volume might take longer than you expect if any of the following conditions are true for Cloud Volumes ONTAP:

- The volume is a clone.
- The volume is a parent of a clone.
- The source or destination aggregate has a single Throughput Optimized HDD (st1) disk.
- The Cloud Volumes ONTAP system is in AWS and one aggregate uses an older naming scheme for objects. Both aggregates have to use the same name format.

An older naming scheme is used if data tiering was enabled on an aggregate in the 9.4 release or earlier.

- The encryption settings don't match on the source and destination aggregates, or a rekey is in progress.

- The *-tiering-policy* option was specified on the volume move to change the tiering policy.
- The *-generate-destination-key* option was specified on the volume move.

## Tiering inactive data to low-cost object storage

You can reduce storage costs for Cloud Volumes ONTAP by combining an SSD or HDD performance tier for hot data with an object storage capacity tier for inactive data. Data tiering is powered by FabricPool technology. For a high-level overview, see [Data tiering overview](#).

To set up data tiering, you need to do the following:

1

### Choose a supported configuration

Most configurations are supported. If you have a Cloud Volumes ONTAP system running the most recent version, then you should be good to go. [Learn more](#).

2

### Ensure connectivity between Cloud Volumes ONTAP and object storage

- For AWS, you'll need a VPC Endpoint to S3. [Learn more](#).
- For Azure, you won't need to do anything as long as Cloud Manager has the required permissions. [Learn more](#).
- For GCP, you need to configure the subnet for Private Google Access and set up a service account. [Learn more](#).

3

### Ensure that you have an aggregate with tiering enabled

Data tiering must be enabled on an aggregate in order to enable data tiering on a volume. You should be aware of the requirements for new volumes and for existing volumes. [Learn more](#).

4

### Choose a tiering policy when creating, modifying, or replicating a volume

Cloud Manager prompts you to choose a tiering policy when you create, modify, or replicate a volume.

- [Tiering data on read-write volumes](#)
- [Tiering data on data protection volumes](#)



### What's not required for data tiering?



- You don't need to install a feature license to enable data tiering.
- You don't need to create the capacity tier (an S3 bucket, Azure Blob container, or GCP bucket). Cloud Manager does that for you.
- You don't need to enable data tiering at the system level.

Cloud Manager creates an object store for cold data when the system is created, [as long as there are no connectivity or permissions issues](#). After that, you just need to enable data tiering on volumes (and in some cases, [on aggregates](#)).

## Configurations that support data tiering

You can enable data tiering when using specific configurations and features:

- Data tiering is supported with Cloud Volumes ONTAP starting with the following versions:
  - Version 9.2 in AWS
  - Version 9.4 in Azure with single node systems
  - Version 9.6 in Azure with HA pairs
  - Version 9.6 in GCP
- In AWS, the performance tier can be General Purpose SSDs (gp3 or gp2) or Provisioned IOPS SSDs (io1).



Tiering data to object storage is not recommended when using Throughput Optimized HDDs (st1).

- In Azure, the performance tier can be Premium SSD managed disks, Standard SSD managed disks, or Standard HDD managed disks.
- In GCP, the performance tier can be either SSD persistent disks, balanced persistent disks, or standard persistent disks.
- Data tiering is supported with encryption technologies.
- Thin provisioning must be enabled on volumes.

## Requirements

Depending on your cloud provider, certain connections and permissions must be set up so that Cloud Volumes ONTAP can tier cold data to object storage.

### Requirements to tier cold data to AWS S3

Ensure that Cloud Volumes ONTAP has a connection to S3. The best way to provide that connection is by creating a VPC Endpoint to the S3 service. For instructions, see [AWS Documentation: Creating a Gateway Endpoint](#).

When you create the VPC Endpoint, be sure to select the region, VPC, and route table that corresponds to the Cloud Volumes ONTAP instance. You must also modify the security group to add an outbound HTTPS rule that enables traffic to the S3 endpoint. Otherwise, Cloud Volumes ONTAP cannot connect to the S3 service.

If you experience any issues, see [AWS Support Knowledge Center: Why can't I connect to an S3 bucket using a gateway VPC endpoint?](#).

## Requirements to tier cold data to Azure Blob storage

You don't need to set up a connection between the performance tier and the capacity tier as long as Cloud Manager has the required permissions. Cloud Manager enables a VNet service endpoint for you if the Cloud Manager policy has these permissions:

```
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/write",  
"Microsoft.Network/routeTables/join/action",
```

The permissions are included in the latest [Cloud Manager policy](#).

## Requirements to tier cold data to a Google Cloud Storage bucket

- The subnet in which Cloud Volumes ONTAP resides must be configured for Private Google Access. For instructions, refer to [Google Cloud Documentation: Configuring Private Google Access](#).
- You need a service account that meets the following requirements:
  - It must have the predefined Storage Admin role.
  - The Connector service account must be a *Service Account User* of this tiering service account.

[Learn how to set up a service account.](#)

- To encrypt the bucket with customer-managed encryption keys, enable the Google Cloud storage bucket to use the key.

[Learn how to use customer-managed encryption keys with Cloud Volumes ONTAP.](#)

## Enabling data tiering after implementing the requirements

Cloud Manager creates an object store for cold data when the system is created, as long as there are no connectivity or permissions issues. If you didn't implement the requirements listed above until after you created the system, then you'll need to manually enable tiering, which creates the object store.

### Steps

1. [Ensure that you've met all requirements.](#)
2. On the Canvas page, double-click the name of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP instance.
3. Click the menu icon and select **Enable capacity tiering**.



You'll only see this option if data tiering couldn't be enabled when Cloud Manager created the system.

4. Click **Enable** so Cloud Manager can create the object store that this Cloud Volumes ONTAP system will use for tiered data.

## Ensuring that tiering is enabled on aggregates

Data tiering must be enabled on an aggregate in order to enable data tiering on a volume. You should be aware of the requirements for new volumes and for existing volumes.

- **New volumes**

If you're enabling data tiering on a new volume, then you don't need to worry about enabling data tiering on an aggregate. Cloud Manager creates the volume on an existing aggregate that has tiering enabled, or it creates a new aggregate for the volume if a data tiering-enabled aggregate doesn't already exist.

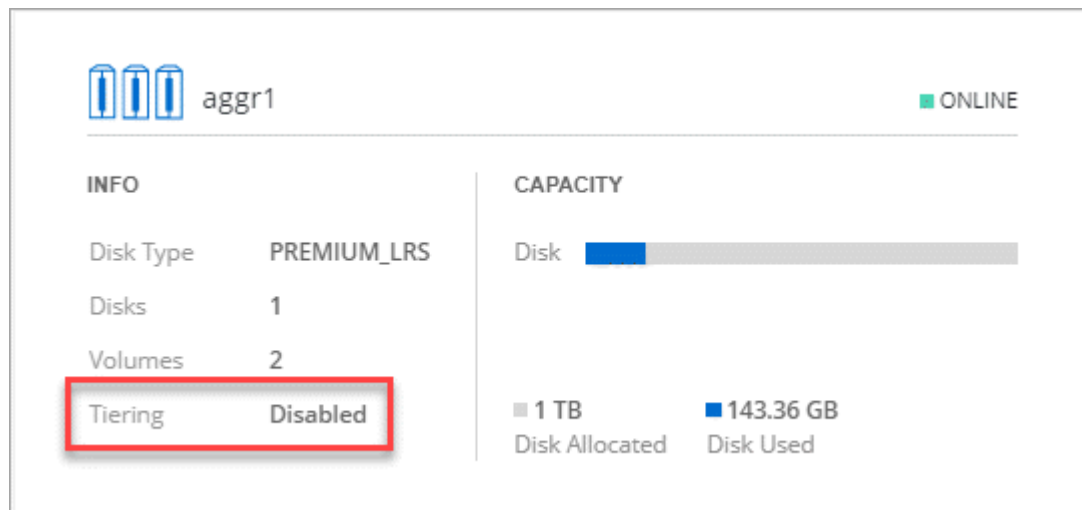
- **Existing volumes**

If you want to enable data tiering on an existing volume, then you'll need to ensure that data tiering is enabled on the underlying aggregate. If data tiering isn't enabled on the existing aggregate, then you'll need to use System Manager to attach an existing aggregate to the object store.

### Steps to confirm whether tiering is enabled on an aggregate

1. Open the working environment in Cloud Manager.

2. Click the menu icon, click **Advanced**, and then click **Advanced allocation**.
3. Verify whether tiering is enabled or disabled on the aggregate.



### Steps to enable tiering on an aggregate

1. In System Manager, click **Storage > Tiers**.
2. Click the action menu for the aggregate and select **Attach Cloud Tiers**.
3. Select the cloud tier to attach and click **Save**.

### What's next?

You can now enable data tiering on new and existing volumes, as explained in the next section.

## Tiering data from read-write volumes

Cloud Volumes ONTAP can tier inactive data on read-write volumes to cost-effective object storage, freeing up the performance tier for hot data.

### Steps

1. In the working environment, create a new volume or change the tier of an existing volume:

Task	Action
Create a new volume	Click <b>Add New Volume</b> .
Modify an existing volume	Select the volume and click <b>Change Disk Type &amp; Tiering Policy</b> .

2. Select a tiering policy.

For a description of these policies, see [Data tiering overview](#).

### Example


Tiering data to object storage

---


**Volume Tiering Policy**

☒ **All** - Immediately tiers all data (not including metadata) to object storage.
   
☐ **Auto** - Tiers cold Snapshot copies and cold user data from the active file system to object storage.
   
☐ **Snapshot Only** - Tiers cold Snapshot copies to object storage
   
☐ **None** - Data tiering is disabled.

---


**Working Environment S3 Storage classes:** Standard

Cloud Manager creates a new aggregate for the volume if a data tiering-enabled aggregate does not already exist.


## Tiering data from data protection volumes

Cloud Volumes ONTAP can tier data from a data protection volume to a capacity tier. If you activate the destination volume, the data gradually moves to the performance tier as it is read.

### Steps

1. On the Canvas page, select the working environment that contains the source volume, and then drag it to the working environment to which you want to replicate the volume.
2. Follow the prompts until you reach the tiering page and enable data tiering to object storage.

### Example


**S3 Tiering**
What are storage tiers?

---

☒ **Enabled**
☐ **Disabled**

**Note:** If you enable S3 tiering, thin provisioning must be enabled on volumes created in this aggregate.

For help with replicating data, see [Replicating data to and from the cloud](#).

## Changing the storage class for tiered data

After you deploy Cloud Volumes ONTAP, you can reduce your storage costs by changing the storage class for inactive data that hasn't been accessed for 30 days. The access costs are higher if you do access the data, so you must take that into consideration before you change the storage class.

The storage class for tiered data is system wide—it's not per volume.

For information about supported storage classes, see [Data tiering overview](#).

## Steps

1. From the working environment, click the menu icon and then click **Storage Classes** or **Blob Storage Tiering**.
2. Choose a storage class and then click **Save**.

## Changing the free space ratio for data tiering

The free space ratio for data tiering defines how much free space is required on Cloud Volumes ONTAP SSDs/HDDs when tiering data to object storage. The default setting is 10% free space, but you can tweak the setting based on your requirements.

For example, you might choose less than 10% free space to ensure that you are utilizing the purchased capacity. Cloud Manager can then purchase additional disks for you when additional capacity is required (up until you reach the disk limit for the aggregate).



If there isn't sufficient space, then Cloud Volumes ONTAP can't move the data and you might experience performance degradation. Any change should be done with caution. If you're unsure, reach out to NetApp support for guidance.

The ratio is important for disaster recovery scenarios because as data is read from the object store, Cloud Volumes ONTAP moves the data to SSDs/HDDs to provide better performance. If there isn't sufficient space, then Cloud Volumes ONTAP can't move the data. Take this into consideration when changing the ratio so that you can meet your business requirements.

## Steps

1. In the upper right of the Cloud Manager console, click the **Settings** icon, and select **Connector Settings**.



2. Under **Capacity**, click **Aggregate Capacity Thresholds - Free Space Ratio for Data Tiering**.
3. Change the free space ratio based on your requirements and click **Save**.

## Changing the cooling period for the auto tiering policy

If you enabled data tiering on a Cloud Volumes ONTAP volume using the *auto* tiering policy, you can adjust the default cooling period based on your business needs. This action is supported using the API only.

The cooling period is the number of days that user data in a volume must remain inactive before it is considered "cold" and moved to object storage.

The default cooling period for the auto tiering policy is 31 days. You can change the cooling period as follows:

- 9.8 or later: 2 days to 183 days
- 9.7 or earlier: 2 days to 63 days

## Step

1. Use the *minimumCoolingDays* parameter with your API request when creating a volume or modifying an existing volume.

## Connect a LUN to a host

When you create an iSCSI volume, Cloud Manager automatically creates a LUN for you. We've made it simple by creating just one LUN per volume, so there's no management involved. After you create the volume, use the IQN to connect to the LUN from your hosts.

Note the following:

- Cloud Manager's automatic capacity management doesn't apply to LUNs. When Cloud Manager creates a LUN, it disables the autogrow feature.
- You can create additional LUNs from System Manager or the CLI.

### Steps

1. On the Canvas page, double-click the Cloud Volumes ONTAP working environment on which you want to manage volumes.
2. Select a volume, and then click **Target iQN**.
3. Click **Copy** to copy the iQN name.
4. Set up an iSCSI connection from the host to the LUN.
  - [ONTAP 9 iSCSI express configuration for Red Hat Enterprise Linux: Starting the iSCSI sessions with the target](#)
  - [ONTAP 9 iSCSI express configuration for Windows: Starting iSCSI sessions with the target](#)

## Accelerate data access with FlexCache volumes

A FlexCache volume is a storage volume that caches NFS read data from an origin (or source) volume. Subsequent reads to the cached data result in faster access to that data.

You can use FlexCache volumes to speed up access to data or to offload traffic from heavily accessed volumes. FlexCache volumes help improve performance, especially when clients need to access the same data repeatedly, because the data can be served directly without having to access the origin volume. FlexCache volumes work well for system workloads that are read-intensive.

Cloud Manager does not provide management of FlexCache volumes at this time, but you can use the ONTAP CLI or ONTAP System Manager to create and manage FlexCache volumes:

- [FlexCache Volumes for Faster Data Access Power Guide](#)
- [Creating FlexCache volumes in System Manager](#)

Starting with the 3.7.2 release, Cloud Manager generates a FlexCache license for all new Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems. The license includes a 500 GiB usage limit.





## Using Cloud Volumes ONTAP as persistent storage for Kubernetes

Cloud Manager can automate the deployment of NetApp Trident on Kubernetes clusters so you can use Cloud Volumes ONTAP as persistent storage for containers.



This feature has been deprecated and will be removed in a future release. It has been replaced with the ability to add managed-Kubernetes clusters to the Canvas as a working environment for advanced data management. [Learn more.](#)

Trident is a fully-supported open source project maintained by NetApp. Trident integrates natively with Kubernetes and its Persistent Volume framework to seamlessly provision and manage volumes from systems running any combination of NetApp's storage platforms. [Learn more about Trident.](#)

### Quick start

Get started quickly by following these steps or scroll down to the remaining sections for full details.

1

#### Review prerequisites

Ensure that your environment can meet the prerequisites, which includes connectivity between Kubernetes clusters and Cloud Volumes ONTAP, connectivity between Kubernetes clusters and a Connector, a minimum Kubernetes version of 1.14, at least one worker node in a cluster, and more. [See the complete list.](#)

2

#### Add your Kubernetes clusters to Cloud Manager

In Cloud Manager, click **K8s** and discover clusters directly from your cloud provider's managed service or



import a cluster by providing a kubeconfig file.

3

### Connect your clusters to Cloud Volumes ONTAP

After you add a Kubernetes cluster, click **Connect to Working Environment** to connect the cluster to one or more Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems.

4

### Start provisioning Persistent Volumes

Request and manage Persistent Volumes using native Kubernetes interfaces and constructs. Cloud Manager creates NFS and iSCSI storage classes that you can use when provisioning Persistent Volumes.

[Learn more about provisioning your first volume with Trident for Kubernetes.](#)

## Reviewing prerequisites

Before you get started, ensure that your Kubernetes clusters and Connector meet specific requirements.

### Kubernetes cluster requirements

- Network connectivity is required between a Kubernetes cluster and the Connector and between a Kubernetes cluster and Cloud Volumes ONTAP.

Both the Connector and Cloud Volumes ONTAP need a connection to the Kubernetes API endpoint:

- For managed clusters, set up a route between a cluster's VPC and the VPC where the Connector and Cloud Volumes ONTAP reside.
- For other clusters, the IP address of the primary node or load balancer (as listed in the kubeconfig file) must be reachable by the Connector and Cloud Volumes ONTAP, and it must present a valid TLS certificate.
- A Kubernetes cluster can be in any location that has the network connectivity listed above.
- A Kubernetes cluster must be running version 1.14 at a minimum.

The maximum supported version is defined by Trident. [Click here to see the maximum supported Kubernetes version.](#)

- A Kubernetes cluster must have at least one worker node.
- For clusters running in Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS), each cluster needs an IAM role added in order to resolve a permissions error. After you add the cluster, Cloud Manager will prompt you with the exact `eksctl` command that resolves the error.

[Learn about IAM permissions boundaries.](#)

- For clusters running in Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS), those clusters must be assigned the *Azure Kubernetes Service RBAC Cluster Admin* role. This is required so Cloud Manager can install Trident and configure storage classes on the cluster.

### Connector requirements

Ensure that the following permissions are in place for the Connector.

### Required permissions to discover and manage EKS clusters

The Connector needs Admin permissions to discover and manage Kubernetes clusters running in Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS):

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "VisualEditor0",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "eks:*",
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

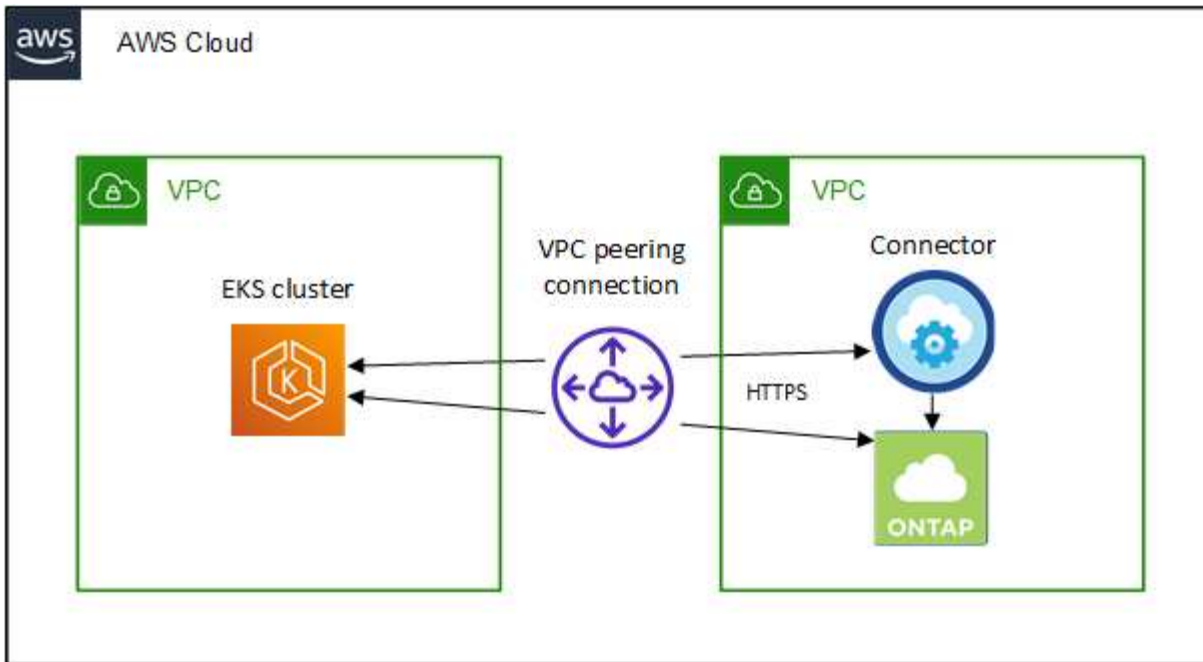
### Required permissions to discover and manage GKE clusters

The Connector needs the following permissions to discover and manage Kubernetes clusters running in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE):

```
container.*
```

### Example setup

The following image shows an example of a Kubernetes cluster running in Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) and its connections to the Connector and Cloud Volumes ONTAP. In this example, VPC peering provides a connection between the VPC for the EKS cluster and the VPC for the Connector and Cloud Volumes ONTAP.



## Adding Kubernetes clusters

Add Kubernetes clusters to Cloud Manager by discovering the clusters running in your cloud provider's managed Kubernetes service or by importing a cluster's kubeconfig file.

### Steps

1. At the top of Cloud Manager, click **K8s**.
2. Click **Add Cluster**.
3. Choose one of the available options:
  - Click **Discover Clusters** to discover the managed clusters that Cloud Manager has access to based on permissions that you provided to the Connector.

For example, if your Connector is running in Google Cloud, Cloud Manager uses the permissions from the Connector's service account to discover clusters running in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE).

- Click **Import Cluster** to import a cluster using a kubeconfig file.

After you upload the file, Cloud Manager verifies connectivity to the cluster and saves an encrypted copy of the kubeconfig file.

### Result

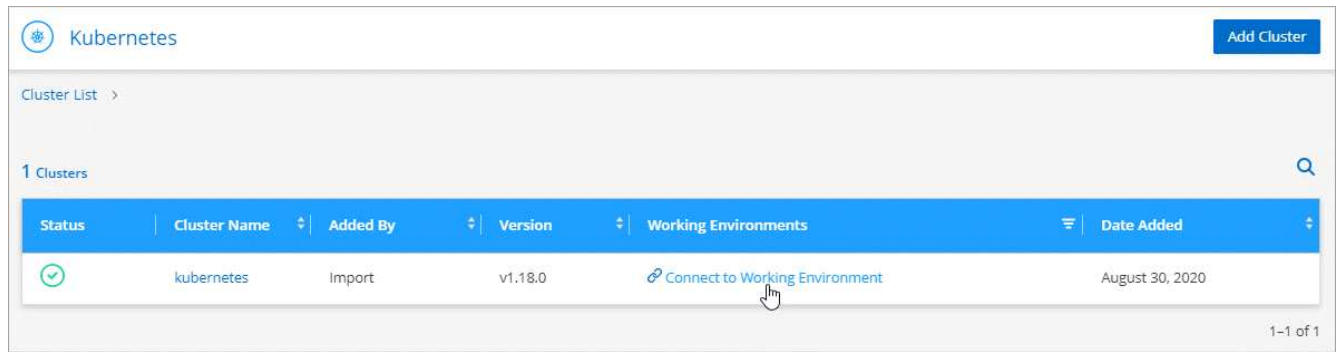
Cloud Manager adds the Kubernetes cluster. You can now connect the cluster to Cloud Volumes ONTAP.

## Connecting a cluster to Cloud Volumes ONTAP

Connect a Kubernetes cluster to Cloud Volumes ONTAP so you can use Cloud Volumes ONTAP as persistent storage for containers.

### Steps

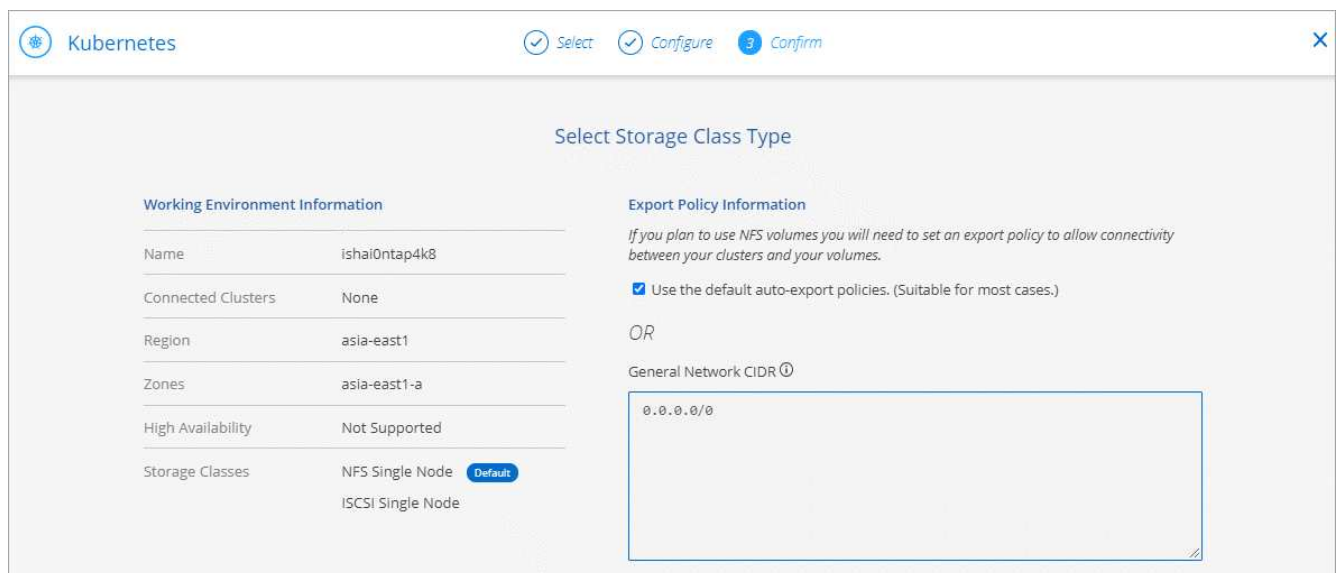
1. At the top of Cloud Manager, click **K8s**.
2. Click **Connect to Working Environment** for the cluster that you just added.



3. Select a working environment and click **Continue**.
4. Choose the NetApp storage class to use as the default storage class for the Kubernetes cluster and click **Continue**.

When a user creates a persistent volume, the Kubernetes cluster can use this storage class as the backend storage by default.

5. Choose whether to use default auto export policies or whether to add a custom CIDR block.



6. Click **Add Working Environment**.

## Result

Cloud Manager connects the working environment to the cluster, which can take up to 15 minutes.

## Managing your clusters

Cloud Manager enables you to manage your Kubernetes clusters by changing the default storage class, upgrading Trident, and more.

### Changing the default storage class

Make sure that you've set a Cloud Volumes ONTAP storage class as the default storage class so clusters use Cloud Volumes ONTAP as the backend storage.

## Steps

1. At the top of Cloud Manager, click **K8s**.
2. Click the name of the Kubernetes cluster.
3. In the **Storage Classes** table, click the actions menu on the far right for the storage class that you'd like to set as the default.

Storage Class ID	Provisioner	Volumes	Labels
Gp2	aws	0	
NFS Single Node	NetApp	0	
NFS High Availability	NetApp	0	
ISCSI High Availability	NetApp	0	
ISCSI Single Node	NetApp	0	

4. Click **Set as Default**.

## Upgrading Trident

You can upgrade Trident from Cloud Manager when a new version of Trident is available.

### Steps

1. At the top of Cloud Manager, click **K8s**.
2. Click the name of the Kubernetes cluster.
3. If a new version is available, click **Upgrade** next to the Trident version.

Cluster Details					
kubernetes-baldwin					
Status	Cluster Version	Added by	Volumes	VPC	Date Added
Running	1.15	Discovery	2	vpc-0485a0b201c3a1f2d	September 3, 2020
Trident version v20.04					Upgrade

## Updating the kubeconfig file

If you added your cluster to Cloud Manager by importing the kubeconfig file, you can upload the latest kubeconfig file to Cloud Manager at any time. You might do this if you've updated the credentials, if you've changed users or roles, or if something changed that affects the cluster, user, namespaces, or authentication.

### Steps

1. At the top of Cloud Manager, click **K8s**.
2. Click the name of the Kubernetes cluster.
3. Click **Update Kubeconfig**.
4. When prompted through your web browser, select the updated kubeconfig file and click **Open**.

### Result

Cloud Manager updates information about the Kubernetes cluster based on the latest kubeconfig file.

## Disconnecting a cluster

When you disconnect a cluster from Cloud Volumes ONTAP, you can no longer use that Cloud Volumes ONTAP system as persistent storage for containers. Existing Persistent Volumes are not deleted.

### Steps

1. At the top of Cloud Manager, click **K8s**.
2. Click the name of the Kubernetes cluster.
3. In the **Working Environments** table, click the actions menu on the far right for the working environment that you want to disconnect.

The screenshot displays the 'Kubernetes' cluster details page. At the top, there's a 'Kubernetes' header with an 'Add Cluster' button. Below it, a breadcrumb shows 'Cluster List > Cluster Details'. The main section has a 'kubernetes' title and buttons for 'Update Kubeconfig' and 'Connect to Working Environment'. A summary box shows: Status: Running (green check), Cluster Version: v1.18.0, Added by: Import, Volumes: 0, VPC: -, Date Added: August 30, 2020. Another box shows Trident Version: Unknown (red X) and Provider: -. Below this is the '1 Working Environments' section with a table. The table has columns: Name, Provider, Region, Zone, Subnet, Capacity. One row is visible: Name: ishai0ntap4k8, Provider: Google Cloud, Region: asia-east1, Zone: asia-east1-a, Subnet: 10.140.0.0/20, Capacity: 0.00 used of 10 TB available. To the right of the row is a three-dot menu. A dropdown menu is open from this menu, showing a 'Disconnect' option with a hand cursor pointing at it.

Name	Provider	Region	Zone	Subnet	Capacity
ishai0ntap4k8	Google Cloud	asia-east1	asia-east1-a	10.140.0.0/20	0.00 used of 10 TB available

4. Click **Disconnect**.

### Result

Cloud Manager disconnects the cluster from the Cloud Volumes ONTAP system.

## Removing a cluster

Remove decommissioned clusters from Cloud Manager after you disconnect all working environments from the cluster.

### Steps

1. At the top of Cloud Manager, click **K8s**.
2. Click the name of the Kubernetes cluster.
3. Click **Remove Cluster**.

Working EnvironmentsReplicationBackupSyncKubernetesCloud ComplianceMonitoringGlobal File CacheView All Services (+3) ▾

Kubernetes

Add Cluster

Cluster List > Cluster Details >

k8sdemo

Update Kubeconfig

Connect to Working Environment

Remove Cluster

Status

Running

Cluster Version

v1.16.11-gke.5

Added by

Import

Volumes

0

VPC

-

Date Added

September 1, 2020

Trident is not yet installed. [Connect this cluster to a Working Environment.](#)

Provider

Google Cloud

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