



Set up a Connector

Set up and administration

NetApp
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Set up a Connector

Learn about Connectors

In most cases, an Account Admin will need to deploy a *Connector* in your cloud or on-premises network. The Connector is a crucial component for the day-to-day use of Cloud Manager. The Connector enables Cloud Manager to manage the resources and processes within your public cloud environment.

When a Connector is required

A Connector is required to use many of the features and services in Cloud Manager.

Services

- Amazon FSx for ONTAP management features
- Amazon S3 discovery
- Azure Blob discovery
- Cloud Backup
- Cloud Data Sense
- Cloud Tiering
- Cloud Volumes ONTAP
- Global File Cache
- Google Cloud Storage discovery
- Kubernetes clusters
- Monitoring
- On-premises ONTAP clusters

A Connector is **not** required for the following services:

- Active IQ Digital Advisor
- Amazon FSx for ONTAP working environment creation
While a Connector isn't required to create a working environment, it is required to create and manage volumes, replicate data, and integrate FSx for ONTAP with NetApp cloud services, such as Data Sense and Cloud Sync.
- Azure NetApp Files

While a Connector isn't required to set up and manage Azure NetApp Files, a Connector is required if you want to use Cloud Data Sense to scan Azure NetApp Files data.

- Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud
- Cloud Sync

Digital Wallet

In almost all cases, you can add a license to the Digital Wallet without a Connector.

The only time that a Connector is required to add a license to the Digital Wallet is for Cloud Volumes ONTAP *node-based* licenses. A Connector is required in this case because the data is taken from the licenses installed on Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems.

Supported locations

A Connector is supported in the following locations:

- Amazon Web Services
- Microsoft Azure
- Google Cloud
- On your premises
- On your premises, without internet access

Note about Azure deployments

If you deploy the Connector in Azure, it should be deployed in the same Azure region as the Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems that it manages, or in the [Azure region pair](#) for the Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems. This requirement ensures that an Azure Private Link connection is used between Cloud Volumes ONTAP and its associated storage accounts. [Learn how Cloud Volumes ONTAP uses an Azure Private Link.](#)

Note about Google Cloud deployments

If you want to create a Cloud Volumes ONTAP system in Google Cloud, then you must have a Connector that's running in Google Cloud as well. You can't use a Connector that's running in AWS, Azure, or on-prem.

Connectors should remain running

A Connector should remain running at all times. It's important for the continued health and operation of the services that you enable.

For example, a Connector is a key component in the health and operation of Cloud Volumes ONTAP. If a Connector is powered down, Cloud Volumes ONTAP PAYGO systems with node-based licensing will shut down after losing communication with a Connector for longer than 14 days.

How to create a Connector

An Account Admin needs to create a Connector before a Workspace Admin can create a Cloud Volumes ONTAP working environment and use any of the other services listed above. An admin can create a Connector in a number of ways:

- Directly from Cloud Manager (recommended)
 - [Create in AWS](#)
 - [Create in Azure](#)
 - [Create in GCP](#)
- By manually installing the software on your own Linux host

- [On a host that has internet access](#)
- [On an on-prem host that doesn't have internet access](#)
- From your cloud provider's marketplace
 - [AWS Marketplace](#)
 - [Azure Marketplace](#)

Cloud Manager will prompt you to create a Connector if one is needed to complete an action.

Permissions

Specific permissions are needed to create the Connector and another set of permissions are needed for the Connector instance itself.

Permissions to create a Connector

The user who creates a Connector from Cloud Manager needs specific permissions to deploy the instance in your cloud provider of choice. Cloud Manager will remind you of the permissions requirements when you create a Connector.

- [View the required AWS permissions](#)
- [View the required Azure permissions](#)
- [View the required Google Cloud permissions](#)

Permissions for the Connector instance

The Connector needs specific cloud provider permissions to perform operations on your behalf. For example, to deploy and manage Cloud Volumes ONTAP.

When you create a Connector directly from Cloud Manager, Cloud Manager creates the Connector with the permissions that it needs. There's nothing that you need to do.

If you create the Connector yourself from the AWS Marketplace, the Azure Marketplace, or by manually installing the software, then you'll need to make sure that the right permissions are in place.

- [Learn how the Connector uses AWS permissions](#)
- [Learn how the Connector uses Azure permissions](#)
- [Learn how the Connector uses Google Cloud permissions](#)

Connector upgrades

We typically update the Connector software each month to introduce new features and to provide stability improvements. While most of the services and features in the Cloud Manager platform are offered through SaaS-based software, a few features and functionalities are dependent on the version of the Connector. That includes Cloud Volumes ONTAP management, on-prem ONTAP cluster management, settings, and help.

The Connector automatically updates its software to the latest version, as long as it has [outbound internet access](#) to obtain the software update.

Number of working environments per Connector

A Connector can manage multiple working environments in Cloud Manager. The maximum number of working environments that a single Connector should manage varies. It depends on the type of working environments, the number of volumes, the amount of capacity being managed, and the number of users.

If you have a large-scale deployment, work with your NetApp representative to size your environment. If you experience any issues along the way, reach out to us by using the in-product chat.

When to use multiple Connectors

In some cases, you might only need one Connector, but you might find yourself needing two or more Connectors.

Here are a few examples:

- You're using a multi-cloud environment (AWS and Azure), so you have one Connector in AWS and another in Azure. Each manages the Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems running in those environments.
- A service provider might use one NetApp account to provide services for their customers, while using another account to provide disaster recovery for one of their business units. Each account would have separate Connectors.

Using multiple Connectors with the same working environment

You can manage a working environment with multiple Connectors at the same time for disaster recovery purposes. If one Connector goes down, you can switch to the other Connector to immediately manage the working environment.

To set up this configuration:

1. [Switch to another Connector](#)
2. Discover the existing working environment.
 - [Add existing Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems to Cloud Manager](#)
 - [Discover ONTAP clusters](#)
3. Set the [Capacity Management Mode](#)

Only the main Connector should be set to **Automatic Mode**. If you switch to another Connector for DR purposes, then you can change the Capacity Management Mode as needed.

When to switch between Connectors

When you create your first Connector, Cloud Manager automatically uses that Connector for each additional working environment that you create. Once you create an additional Connector, you'll need to switch between them to see the working environments that are specific to each Connector.

[Learn how to switch between Connectors.](#)

The local user interface

While you should perform almost all tasks from the [SaaS user interface](#), a local user interface is still available on the Connector. This interface is needed if you install the Connector in an environment that doesn't have

internet access, and for a few tasks that need to be performed from the Connector itself, instead of the SaaS interface:

- [Setting a proxy server](#)
- Installing a patch (you'll typically work with NetApp personnel to install a patch)
- Downloading AutoSupport messages (usually directed by NetApp personnel when you have issues)

[Learn how to access the local UI.](#)

Set up networking for the Connector

Set up your networking so the Connector can manage resources and processes within your public cloud environment. The most important step is ensuring outbound internet access to various endpoints.

The information on this page is for a typical deployment where the Connector has outbound internet access.



If your network uses a proxy server for all communication to the internet, you can specify the proxy server from the Settings page. Refer to [Configuring the Connector to use a proxy server](#).

Connection to target networks

A Connector requires a network connection to the type of working environment that you're creating and the services that you're planning to enable.

For example, if you install a Connector in your corporate network, then you must set up a VPN connection to the VPC or VNet in which you launch Cloud Volumes ONTAP.

Possible conflict with IP addresses in the 172 range

Cloud Manager deploys the Connector with two interfaces that have IP addresses in the 172.17.0.0/16 and 172.18.0.0/16 ranges.

If your network has a subnet configured with either of these ranges, then you might experience connectivity failures from Cloud Manager. For example, discovering on-prem ONTAP clusters in Cloud Manager might fail.

See Knowledge Base article [Cloud Manager Connector IP conflict with existing network](#) for instructions on how to change the IP address of the Connector's interfaces.

Outbound internet access

Outbound internet access is required from the Connector.

Endpoints to manage resources in your public cloud environment

The Connector requires outbound internet access to manage resources and processes within your public cloud environment.

Endpoints	Purpose
https://support.netapp.com	To obtain licensing information and to send AutoSupport messages to NetApp support.
https://*.cloudmanager.cloud.netapp.com	To provide SaaS features and services within Cloud Manager.
https://cloudmanagerinfraproduct.azurecr.io https://*.blob.core.windows.net	To upgrade the Connector and its Docker components.

Endpoints to install the Connector on a Linux host

You have the option to manually install the Connector software on your own Linux host. If you do, the installer for the Connector must access the following URLs during the installation process:

- https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-7.noarch.rpm
- https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-cli/awscli-bundle.zip
- https://*.blob.core.windows.net or https://hub.docker.com

The host might try to update operating system packages during installation. The host can contact different mirroring sites for these OS packages.

Ports and security groups

There's no incoming traffic to the Connector, unless you initiate it. HTTP and HTTPS provide access to the [local UI](#), which you'll use in rare circumstances. SSH is only needed if you need to connect to the host for troubleshooting.

Rules for the Connector in AWS

The security group for the Connector requires both inbound and outbound rules.

Inbound rules

Protocol	Port	Purpose
SSH	22	Provides SSH access to the Connector host
HTTP	80	Provides HTTP access from client web browsers to the local user interface
HTTPS	443	Provides HTTPS access from client web browsers to the local user interface, and connections from the Cloud Data Sense instance
TCP	3128	Provides the Cloud Data Sense instance with internet access, if your AWS network doesn't use a NAT or proxy
TCP	9060	Provides the ability to enable and use Cloud Data Sense (required only for GovCloud deployments)

Outbound rules

The predefined security group for the Connector opens all outbound traffic. If that is acceptable, follow the basic outbound rules. If you need more rigid rules, use the advanced outbound rules.

Basic outbound rules

The predefined security group for the Connector includes the following outbound rules.

Protocol	Port	Purpose
All TCP	All	All outbound traffic
All UDP	All	All outbound traffic

Advanced outbound rules

If you need rigid rules for outbound traffic, you can use the following information to open only those ports that are required for outbound communication by the Connector.



The source IP address is the Connector host.

Service	Protocol	Port	Destination	Purpose
API calls and AutoSupport	HTTP	443	Outbound internet and ONTAP cluster management LIF	API calls to AWS and ONTAP, to Cloud Data Sense, to the Ransomware service, and sending AutoSupport messages to NetApp
API calls	TCP	3000	ONTAP HA mediator	Communication with the ONTAP HA mediator
	TCP	8088	Backup to S3	API calls to Backup to S3
DNS	UDP	53	DNS	Used for DNS resolve by Cloud Manager

Rules for the Connector in Azure

The security group for the Connector requires both inbound and outbound rules.

Inbound rules

Protocol	Port	Purpose
SSH	22	Provides SSH access to the Connector host
HTTP	80	Provides HTTP access from client web browsers to the local user interface
HTTPS	443	Provides HTTPS access from client web browsers to the local user interface, and connections from the Cloud Data Sense instance
TCP	9060	Provides the ability to enable and use Cloud Data Sense (required only for Government Cloud deployments)

Outbound rules

The predefined security group for the Connector opens all outbound traffic. If that is acceptable, follow the basic outbound rules. If you need more rigid rules, use the advanced outbound rules.

Basic outbound rules

The predefined security group for the Connector includes the following outbound rules.

Protocol	Port	Purpose
All TCP	All	All outbound traffic
All UDP	All	All outbound traffic

Advanced outbound rules

If you need rigid rules for outbound traffic, you can use the following information to open only those ports that are required for outbound communication by the Connector.



The source IP address is the Connector host.

Service	Protocol	Port	Destination	Purpose
API calls and AutoSupport	HTTPS	443	Outbound internet and ONTAP cluster management LIF	API calls to AWS and ONTAP, to Cloud Data Sense, to the Ransomware service, and sending AutoSupport messages to NetApp
DNS	UDP	53	DNS	Used for DNS resolve by Cloud Manager

Rules for the Connector in GCP

The firewall rules for the Connector requires both inbound and outbound rules.

Inbound rules

Protocol	Port	Purpose
SSH	22	Provides SSH access to the Connector host
HTTP	80	Provides HTTP access from client web browsers to the local user interface
HTTPS	443	Provides HTTPS access from client web browsers to the local user interface

Outbound rules

The predefined firewall rules for the Connector opens all outbound traffic. If that is acceptable, follow the basic outbound rules. If you need more rigid rules, use the advanced outbound rules.

Basic outbound rules

The predefined firewall rules for the Connector includes the following outbound rules.

Protocol	Port	Purpose
All TCP	All	All outbound traffic
All UDP	All	All outbound traffic

Advanced outbound rules

If you need rigid rules for outbound traffic, you can use the following information to open only those ports that are required for outbound communication by the Connector.



The source IP address is the Connector host.

Service	Protocol	Port	Destination	Purpose
API calls and AutoSupport	HTTP	443	Outbound internet and ONTAP cluster management LIF	API calls to GCP and ONTAP, to Cloud Data Sense, to the Ransomware service, and sending AutoSupport messages to NetApp
DNS	UDP	53	DNS	Used for DNS resolve by Cloud Manager

Ports for the on-prem Connector

The Connector uses the following *inbound* ports when installed manually on an on-premises Linux host.

These inbound rules apply to both deployment models for the on-prem Connector: installed with internet access or without internet access.

Protocol	Port	Purpose
HTTP	80	Provides HTTP access from client web browsers to the local user interface
HTTPS	443	Provides HTTPS access from client web browsers to the local user interface

Create a Connector in AWS from Cloud Manager

An Account Admin needs to deploy a *Connector* before you can use most Cloud Manager features. The Connector enables Cloud Manager to manage resources and processes within your public cloud environment. [Learn when a Connector is required.](#)

This page describes how to create a Connector in AWS directly from Cloud Manager. [Learn about other ways to deploy a Connector.](#)

These steps must be completed by a user who has the Account Admin role. A Workspace Admin can't create a Connector.

Set up AWS authentication

Cloud Manager needs to authenticate with AWS before it can deploy the Connector instance in your VPC. You can choose one of these authentication methods:

- Let Cloud Manager assume an IAM role that has the required permissions
- Provide an AWS access key and secret key for an IAM user who has the required permissions

With either option, you first need to start by creating an IAM policy that includes the required permissions.

Create an IAM policy

This policy contains only the permissions needed to launch the Connector instance in AWS from Cloud Manager. Don't use this policy for other situations.

When Cloud Manager creates the Connector, it applies a new set of permissions to the Connector instance that enables the Connector to manage the resources in your public cloud environment.

Steps

1. Go to the AWS IAM console.
2. Click **Policies > Create policy**.
3. Click **JSON**.
4. Copy and paste the following policy:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "iam:CreateRole",
      "iam>DeleteRole",
      "iam:PutRolePolicy",
      "iam:CreateInstanceProfile",
      "iam>DeleteRolePolicy",
      "iam:AddRoleToInstanceProfile",
      "iam:RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile",
      "iam>DeleteInstanceProfile",
      "iam:PassRole",
      "ec2:DescribeInstanceStatus",
      "ec2:RunInstances",
      "ec2:ModifyInstanceAttribute",
      "ec2:CreateSecurityGroup",
      "ec2>DeleteSecurityGroup",
      "ec2:DescribeSecurityGroups",
      "ec2:RevokeSecurityGroupEgress",
      "ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress",
      "ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress",
      "ec2:RevokeSecurityGroupIngress",
      "ec2:CreateNetworkInterface",
      "ec2:DescribeNetworkInterfaces",
      "ec2>DeleteNetworkInterface",
      "ec2:ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute",
      "ec2:DescribeSubnets",
      "ec2:DescribeVpcs",
      "ec2:DescribeDhcpOptions",
      "ec2:DescribeKeyPairs",
      "ec2:DescribeRegions",
```

```

        "ec2:DescribeInstances",
        "ec2:CreateTags",
        "ec2:DescribeImages",
        "cloudformation:CreateStack",
        "cloudformation:DeleteStack",
        "cloudformation:DescribeStacks",
        "cloudformation:DescribeStackEvents",
        "cloudformation:ValidateTemplate",
        "ec2:AssociateIamInstanceProfile",
        "ec2:DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations",
        "ec2:DisassociateIamInstanceProfile",
        "iam:GetRole",
        "iam:TagRole",
        "iam:ListRoles",
        "kms:ListAliases"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
},
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "ec2:TerminateInstances"
    ],
    "Condition": {
        "StringLike": {
            "ec2:ResourceTag/OCCMInstance": "*"
        }
    },
    "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ec2:*:*:instance/*"
    ]
}
]
}

```

5. Click **Next** and add tags, if needed.
6. Click **Next** and enter a name and description.
7. Click **Create policy**.

What's next?

Either attach the policy to an IAM role that Cloud Manager can assume or to an IAM user.

Set up an IAM role

Set up an IAM role that Cloud Manager can assume in order to deploy the Connector in AWS.

Steps

1. Go to the AWS IAM console in the target account.
2. Under Access Management, click **Roles > Create Role** and follow the steps to create the role.

Be sure to do the following:

- Under **Trusted entity type**, select **AWS account**.
 - Select **Another AWS account** and enter the ID of the Cloud Manager SaaS account: 952013314444
 - Select the policy that you created in the previous section.
3. After you create the role, copy the Role ARN so that you can paste it in Cloud Manager when you create the Connector.

Result

The IAM role now has the required permissions.

Set up permissions for an IAM user

When you create a Connector, you can provide an AWS access key and secret key for an IAM user who has the required permissions to deploy the Connector instance.

Steps

1. From the AWS IAM console, click **Users** and then select the user name.
2. Click **Add permissions > Attach existing policies directly**.
3. Select the policy that you created.
4. Click **Next** and then click **Add permissions**.
5. Ensure that you have access to an access key and secret key for the IAM user.

Result

The AWS user now has the permissions required to create the Connector from Cloud Manager. You'll need to specify AWS access keys for this user when you're prompted by Cloud Manager.

Create a Connector

Cloud Manager enables you to create a Connector in AWS directly from its user interface.

What you'll need

- An AWS authentication method: either the ARN of an IAM role that Cloud Manager can assume, or an AWS access key and secret key for an IAM user.
- A VPC, subnet, and keypair in your AWS region of choice.
- If you don't want Cloud Manager to automatically create an IAM role for the Connector, then you'll need to create your own [using the policy on this page](#).

These are the permissions that the Connector needs to manage resources in your public cloud environment. It's a different set of permissions than what you provided to create the Connector instance.

Steps

1. If you're creating your first Working Environment, click **Add Working Environment** and follow the prompts. Otherwise, click the **Connector** drop-down and select **Add Connector**.



2. Choose **Amazon Web Services** as your cloud provider and click **Continue**.

Remember that the Connector must have a network connection to the type of working environment that you're creating and the services that you're planning to enable.

[Learn more about networking requirements for the Connector.](#)

3. Follow the steps in the wizard to create the Connector:

- **Get Ready:** Review what you'll need.
- **AWS Credentials:** Specify your AWS region and then choose an authentication method, which is either an IAM role that Cloud Manager can assume or an AWS access key and secret key.



If you choose **Assume Role**, you can create the first set of credentials from the Connector deployment wizard. Any additional set of credentials must be created from the Credentials page. They will then be available from the wizard in a drop-down list. [Learn how to add additional credentials.](#)

- **Details:** Provide details about the Connector.
 - Enter a name for the instance.
 - Add custom tags (metadata) to the instance.
 - Choose whether you want Cloud Manager to create a new role that has the required permissions, or if you want to select an existing role that you set up with [the required permissions](#).
 - Choose whether you want to encrypt the Connector's EBS disks. You have the option to use the default encryption key or to use a custom key.
- **Network:** Specify a VPC, subnet, and key pair for the instance, choose whether to enable a public IP address, and optionally specify a proxy configuration.
- **Security Group:** Choose whether to create a new security group or whether to select an existing security group that allows inbound HTTP, HTTPS, and SSH access.



There's no incoming traffic to the Connector, unless you initiate it. HTTP and HTTPS provide access to the [local UI](#), which you'll use in rare circumstances. SSH is only needed if you need to connect to the host for troubleshooting.

- **Review:** Review your selections to verify that your set up is correct.

4. Click **Add**.

The instance should be ready in about 7 minutes. You should stay on the page until the process is complete.

After you finish

You need to associate a Connector with workspaces so Workspace Admins can use those Connectors to create Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems. If you only have Account Admins, then associating the Connector with workspaces isn't required. Account Admins have the ability to access all workspaces in Cloud Manager by default. [Learn more](#).

Create a Connector in Azure from Cloud Manager

An Account Admin needs to deploy a *Connector* before you can use most Cloud Manager features. The Connector enables Cloud Manager to manage resources and processes within your public cloud environment. [Learn when a Connector is required](#).

This page describes how to create a Connector in Azure directly from Cloud Manager. [Learn about other ways to deploy a Connector](#).

These steps must be completed by a user who has the Account Admin role. A Workspace Admin can't create a Connector.

Overview

To deploy a Connector, you need to provide Cloud Manager with a login that has the required permissions to create the Connector VM in Azure.

You have two options:

1. Sign in with your Microsoft account when prompted. This account must have specific Azure permissions. This is the default option.

[Follow the steps below to get started](#).

2. Provide details about an Azure AD service principal. This service principal also requires specific permissions.

[Follow the steps below to get started](#).

A note about Azure regions

The Connector should be deployed in the same Azure region as the Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems that it manages, or in the [Azure region pair](#) for the Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems. This requirement ensures that an Azure Private Link connection is used between Cloud Volumes ONTAP and its associated storage accounts. [Learn how Cloud Volumes ONTAP uses an Azure Private Link](#).

Create a Connector using your Azure account

The default way to create a Connector in Azure is by logging in with your Azure account when prompted. The login form is owned and hosted by Microsoft. Your credentials are not provided to NetApp.

Set up permissions for your Azure account

Before you can deploy a Connector from Cloud Manager, you need to ensure that your Azure account has the correct permissions.

Steps

1. Copy the required permissions for a new custom role in Azure and save them in a JSON file.



This policy contains only the permissions needed to launch the Connector VM in Azure from Cloud Manager. Don't use this policy for other situations. When Cloud Manager creates the Connector, it applies a new set of permissions to the Connector VM that enables the Connector to manage the resources in your public cloud environment.

```
{
  "Name": "Azure SetupAsService",
  "Actions": [
    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/delete",
    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/write",
    "Microsoft.Compute/locations/operations/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/operations/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/instanceView/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/write",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/delete",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions/write",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/locations/operationResults/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/locations/operations/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/join/action",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/write",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/delete",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/join/action",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/write",

    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/checkIpAddressAvailability/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",
    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/read",

    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/virtualMachines/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/virtualMachines/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/write",
    "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read",
```

```

        "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/delete",
        "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/securityRules/read",
        "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/securityRules/write",
        "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/securityRules/delete",
        "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/join/action",

"Microsoft.Network/locations/virtualNetworkAvailableEndpointServices/read",

        "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/ipConfigurations/read",
        "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/operations/read",
        "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/read",
        "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/delete",
        "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/cancel/action",
        "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/validate/action",
        "Microsoft.Resources/resources/read",
        "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/operationresults/read",
        "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/delete",
        "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read",

"Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourcegroups/resources/read",
        "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/write",
        "Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/write",
        "Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write",

"Microsoft.MarketplaceOrdering/offertypes/publishers/offers/plans/agreements/read",

"Microsoft.MarketplaceOrdering/offertypes/publishers/offers/plans/agreements/write",
        "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/delete",
        "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/delete",
        "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/write",
        "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/write",
        "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/operationStatuses/read",
        "Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/read"
    ],
    "NotActions": [],
    "AssignableScopes": [],
    "Description": "Azure SetupAsService",
    "IsCustom": "true"
}

```

2. Modify the JSON by adding your Azure subscription ID to the assignable scope.

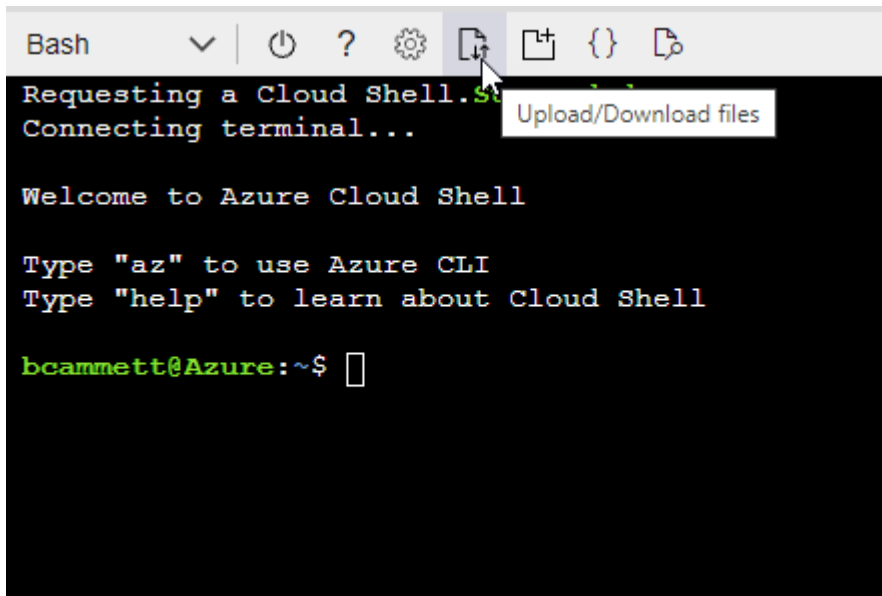
Example

```
"AssignableScopes": [  
  "/subscriptions/d333af45-0d07-4154-943d-c25fbzzzzzzz"  
],
```

3. Use the JSON file to create a custom role in Azure.

The following steps describe how to create the role by using Bash in Azure Cloud Shell.

- a. Start [Azure Cloud Shell](#) and choose the Bash environment.
- b. Upload the JSON file.



- c. Enter the following Azure CLI command:

```
az role definition create --role-definition  
Policy_for_Setup_As_Service_Azure.json
```

You should now have a custom role called *Azure SetupAsService*.

4. Assign the role to the user who will deploy the Connector from Cloud Manager:
 - a. Open the **Subscriptions** service and select the user's subscription.
 - b. Click **Access control (IAM)**.
 - c. Click **Add > Add role assignment** and then add the permissions:

- Select the **Azure SetupAsService** role and click **Next**.



Azure SetupAsService is the default name provided in the Connector deployment policy for Azure. If you chose a different name for the role, then select that name instead.

- Keep **User, group, or service principal** selected.

- Click **Select members**, choose your user account, and click **Select**.
- Click **Next**.
- Click **Review + assign**.

Result

The Azure user now has the permissions required to deploy the Connector from Cloud Manager.

Create the Connector by logging in with your Azure account

Cloud Manager enables you to create a Connector in Azure directly from its user interface.

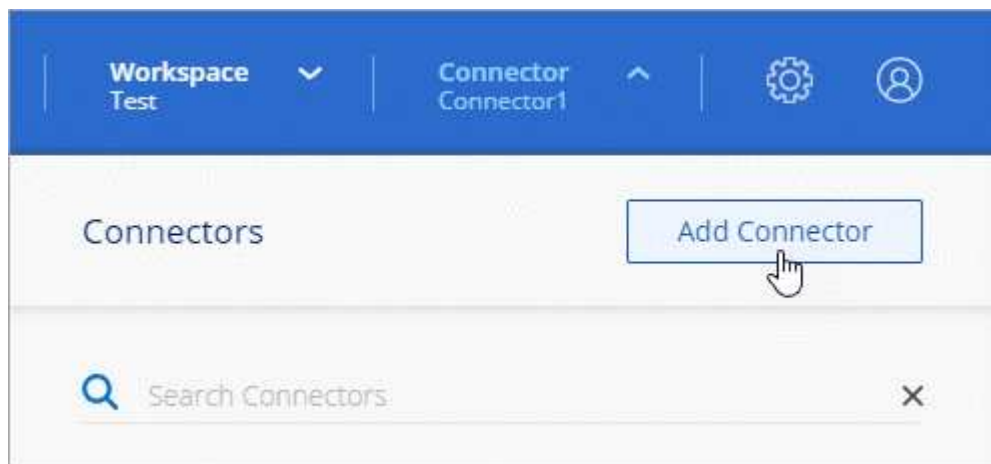
What you'll need

- An Azure subscription.
- A VNet and subnet in your Azure region of choice.
- If you don't want Cloud Manager to automatically create an Azure role for the Connector, then you'll need to create your own [using the policy on this page](#).

These permissions are for the Connector instance itself. It's a different set of permissions than what you previously set up to simply deploy the Connector.

Steps

1. If you're creating your first Working Environment, click **Add Working Environment** and follow the prompts. Otherwise, click the **Connector** drop-down and select **Add Connector**.



2. Choose **Microsoft Azure** as your cloud provider.

Remember that the Connector must have a network connection to the type of working environment that you're creating and the services that you're planning to enable.

[Learn more about networking requirements for the Connector.](#)

3. Follow the steps in the wizard to create the Connector:
 - **Get Ready:** Review what you'll need and click **Next**.
 - If you're prompted, log in to your Microsoft account, which should have the required permissions to create the virtual machine.

The form is owned and hosted by Microsoft. Your credentials are not provided to NetApp.



If you're already logged in to an Azure account, then Cloud Manager will automatically use that account. If you have multiple accounts, then you might need to log out first to ensure that you're using the right account.

- **VM Authentication:** Choose an Azure subscription, a location, a new resource group or an existing resource group, and then choose an authentication method.
- **Details:** Enter a name for the instance, specify tags, and choose whether you want Cloud Manager to create a new role that has the required permissions, or if you want to select an existing role that you set up with [the required permissions](#).

Note that you can choose the subscriptions associated with this role. Each subscription that you choose provides the Connector with permissions to deploy Cloud Volumes ONTAP in those subscriptions.

- **Network:** Choose a VNet and subnet, whether to enable a public IP address, and optionally specify a proxy configuration.
- **Security Group:** Choose whether to create a new security group or whether to select an existing security group that allows inbound HTTP, HTTPS, and SSH access.



There's no incoming traffic to the Connector, unless you initiate it. HTTP and HTTPS provide access to the [local UI](#), which you'll use in rare circumstances. SSH is only needed if you need to connect to the host for troubleshooting.

- **Review:** Review your selections to verify that your set up is correct.

4. Click **Add**.

The virtual machine should be ready in about 7 minutes. You should stay on the page until the process is complete.

After you finish

You need to associate a Connector with workspaces so Workspace Admins can use those Connectors to create Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems. If you only have Account Admins, then associating the Connector with workspaces isn't required. Account Admins have the ability to access all workspaces in Cloud Manager by default. [Learn more](#).

Create a Connector using a service principal

Rather than logging in with your Azure account, you also have the option to provide Cloud Manager with the credentials for an Azure service principal that has the required permissions.

Granting Azure permissions using a service principal

Grant the required permissions to deploy a Connector in Azure by creating and setting up a service principal in Azure Active Directory and by obtaining the Azure credentials that Cloud Manager needs.

Steps

1. [Create an Azure Active Directory application](#).
2. [Assign the application to a role](#).

3. [Add Windows Azure Service Management API permissions.](#)
4. [Get the application ID and directory ID.](#)
5. [Create a client secret.](#)

Create an Azure Active Directory application

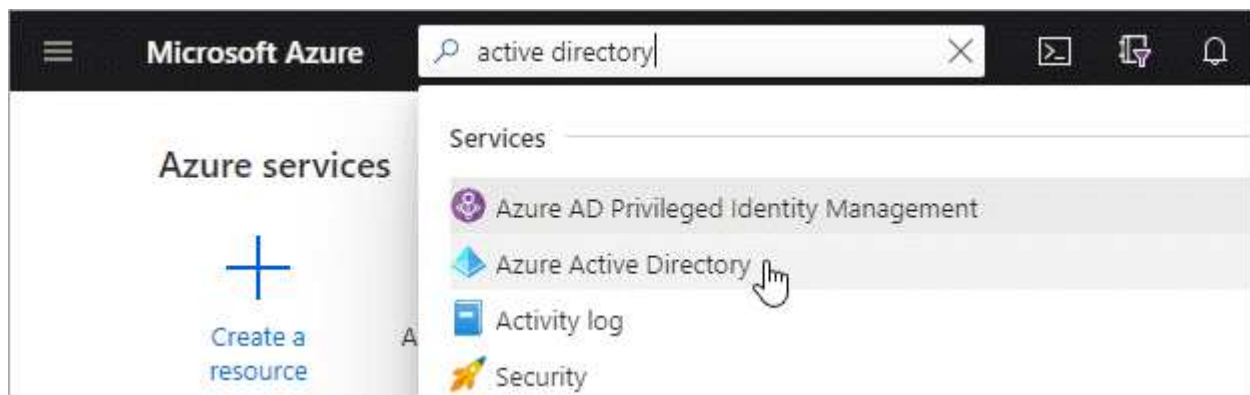
Create an Azure Active Directory (AD) application and service principal that Cloud Manager can use to deploy the Connector.

Before you begin

You must have the right permissions in Azure to create an Active Directory application and to assign the application to a role. For details, refer to [Microsoft Azure Documentation: Required permissions.](#)

Steps

1. From the Azure portal, open the **Azure Active Directory** service.



2. In the menu, click **App registrations**.
3. Click **New registration**.
4. Specify details about the application:
 - **Name:** Enter a name for the application.
 - **Account type:** Select an account type (any will work with Cloud Manager).
 - **Redirect URI:** You can leave this field blank.
5. Click **Register**.

Result

You've created the AD application and service principal.

Assign the application to a role

You must bind the service principal to the Azure subscription in which you plan to deploy the Connector and assign it the custom "Azure SetupAsService" role.

Steps

1. Copy the required permissions for a new custom role in Azure and save them in a JSON file.



This policy contains only the permissions needed to launch the Connector VM in Azure from Cloud Manager. Don't use this policy for other situations. When Cloud Manager creates the Connector, it applies a new set of permissions to the Connector VM that enables the Connector to manage the resources in your public cloud environment.

```
{
  "Name": "Azure SetupAsService",
  "Actions": [
    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/delete",
    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/write",
    "Microsoft.Compute/locations/operations/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/operations/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/instanceView/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/write",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/delete",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions/write",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/locations/operationResults/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/locations/operations/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/join/action",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/write",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/delete",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/join/action",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/write",

    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/checkIpAddressAvailability/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",
    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/read",

    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/virtualMachines/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/virtualMachines/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/write",
    "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/delete",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/securityRules/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/securityRules/write",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/securityRules/delete",
    "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/join/action",

    "Microsoft.Network/locations/virtualNetworkAvailableEndpointServices/rea
```

```

d",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/ipConfigurations/read",
    "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/operations/read",
    "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/read",
    "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/delete",
    "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/cancel/action",
    "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/validate/action",
    "Microsoft.Resources/resources/read",
    "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/operationresults/read",
    "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/delete",
    "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read",

    "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourcegroups/resources/read",
    "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/write",
    "Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/write",
    "Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write",

    "Microsoft.MarketplaceOrdering/offertypes/publishers/offers/plans/agreements/read",

    "Microsoft.MarketplaceOrdering/offertypes/publishers/offers/plans/agreements/write",
    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/delete",
    "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/delete",
    "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/write",
    "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/write",
    "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/operationStatuses/read",
    "Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/read"
],
    "NotActions": [],
    "AssignableScopes": [],
    "Description": "Azure SetupAsService",
    "IsCustom": "true"
}

```

2. Modify the JSON file by adding your Azure subscription ID to the assignable scope.

Example

```

"AssignableScopes": [
    "/subscriptions/398e471c-3b42-4ae7-9b59-ce5bbzzzzzz"
]

```

3. Use the JSON file to create a custom role in Azure.

The following steps describe how to create the role by using Bash in Azure Cloud Shell.

- a. Start [Azure Cloud Shell](#) and choose the Bash environment.
- b. Upload the JSON file.



- c. Enter the following Azure CLI command:

```
az role definition create --role-definition  
Policy_for_Setup_As_Service_Azure.json
```

You should now have a custom role called *Azure SetupAsService*.

4. Assign the application to the role:
 - a. From the Azure portal, open the **Subscriptions** service.
 - b. Select the subscription.
 - c. Click **Access control (IAM) > Add > Add role assignment**.
 - d. In the **Role** tab, select the **Azure SetupAsService** role and click **Next**.
 - e. In the **Members** tab, complete the following steps:
 - Keep **User, group, or service principal** selected.
 - Click **Select members**.

Add role assignment ...

[Got feedback?](#)

Role **Members** [Review + assign](#)

Selected role Cloud Manager Operator 3.9.12_B

Assign access to ☒ User, group, or service principal
☐ Managed identity

Members [+ Select members](#)

- Search for the name of the application.

Here's an example:

Select members ×

Select ⓘ

test-service-principal

test-service-principal

- Select the application and click **Select**.
 - Click **Next**.
- f. Click **Review + assign**.

The service principal now has the required Azure permissions to deploy the Connector.

Add Windows Azure Service Management API permissions

The service principal must have "Windows Azure Service Management API" permissions.

Steps

1. In the **Azure Active Directory** service, click **App registrations** and select the application.
2. Click **API permissions > Add a permission**.
3. Under **Microsoft APIs**, select **Azure Service Management**.

Request API permissions

Select an API

[Microsoft APIs](#) [APIs my organization uses](#) [My APIs](#)

Commonly used Microsoft APIs

Microsoft Graph
Take advantage of the tremendous amount of data in Office 365, Enterprise Mobility + Security, and Windows 10. Access Azure AD, Excel, Intune, Outlook/Exchange, OneDrive, OneNote, SharePoint, Planner, and more through a single endpoint.



**Azure Batch**
Schedule large-scale parallel and HPC applications in the cloud

**Azure Data Catalog**
Programmatic access to Data Catalog resources to register, annotate and search data assets

**Azure Data Explorer**
Perform ad-hoc queries on terabytes of data to build near real-time and complex analytics solutions

**Azure Data Lake**
Access to storage and compute for big data analytic scenarios

**Azure DevOps**
Integrate with Azure DevOps and Azure DevOps server

**Azure Import/Export**
Programmatic control of import/export jobs

**Azure Key Vault**
Manage your key vaults as well as the keys, secrets, and certificates within your Key Vaults

**Azure Rights Management Services**
Allow validated users to read and write protected content

**Azure Service Management**
Programmatic access to much of the functionality available through the Azure portal

**Azure Storage**
Secure, massively scalable object and data lake storage for unstructured and semi-structured data

**Customer Insights**
Create profile and interaction models for your products

**Data Export Service for Microsoft Dynamics 365**
Export data from Microsoft Dynamics CRM organization to an external destination

- Click **Access Azure Service Management as organization users** and then click **Add permissions**.

Request API permissions

[← All APIs](#)



Azure Service Management

<https://management.azure.com/> [Docs](#)

What type of permissions does your application require?

Delegated permissions

Your application needs to access the API as the signed-in user.

Application permissions

Your application runs as a background service or daemon without a signed-in user.

Select permissions

[expand all](#)

Type to search	
PERMISSION	ADMIN CONSENT REQUIRED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> user_impersonation Access Azure Service Management as organization users (preview)	-

Get the application ID and directory ID

When you create the Connector from Cloud Manager, you need to provide the application (client) ID and the directory (tenant) ID for the application. Cloud Manager uses the IDs to programmatically sign in.

Steps

1. In the **Azure Active Directory** service, click **App registrations** and select the application.
2. Copy the **Application (client) ID** and the **Directory (tenant) ID**.



Create a client secret

You need to create a client secret and then provide Cloud Manager with the value of the secret so Cloud Manager can use it to authenticate with Azure AD.

Steps

1. Open the **Azure Active Directory** service.
2. Click **App registrations** and select your application.
3. Click **Certificates & secrets > New client secret**.

4. Provide a description of the secret and a duration.
5. Click **Add**.
6. Copy the value of the client secret.

Client secrets

A secret string that the application uses to prove its identity when requesting a token. Also can be referred to as application password.

+ New client secret		
DESCRIPTION	EXPIRES	VALUE
test secret	8/16/2020	*sZ1jSe2By:D*-ZRoV4NLfdAcY7:+0vA

Copy to clipboard

Result

Your service principal is now setup and you should have copied the application (client) ID, the directory (tenant) ID, and the value of the client secret. You need to enter this information in Cloud Manager when you create the Connector.

Create the Connector by logging in with the service principal

Cloud Manager enables you to create a Connector in Azure directly from its user interface.

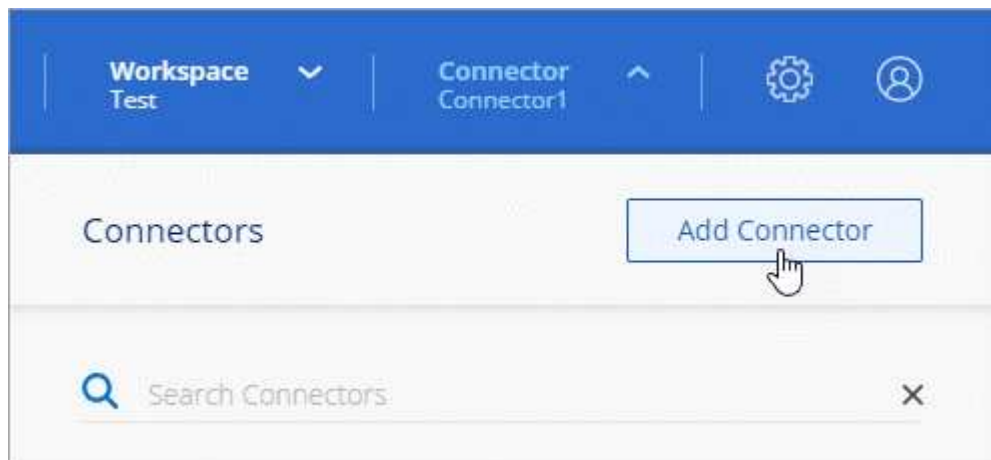
What you'll need

- An Azure subscription.
- A VNet and subnet in your Azure region of choice.
- If you don't want Cloud Manager to automatically create an Azure role for the Connector, then you'll need to create your own [using the policy on this page](#).

These permissions are for the Connector instance itself. It's a different set of permissions than what you previously set up to simply deploy the Connector.

Steps

1. If you're creating your first Working Environment, click **Add Working Environment** and follow the prompts. Otherwise, click the **Connector** drop-down and select **Add Connector**.



2. Choose **Microsoft Azure** as your cloud provider.

Remember that the Connector must have a network connection to the type of working environment that you're creating and the services that you're planning to enable.

[Learn more about networking requirements for the Connector.](#)

3. Follow the steps in the wizard to create the Connector:

- **Get Ready:** Click **Azure AD service principal** and enter information about the Azure Active Directory service principal that grants the required permissions:
 - Application (client) ID: See [Get the application ID and directory ID](#).
 - Directory (tenant) ID: See [Get the application ID and directory ID](#).
 - Client Secret: See [Create a client secret](#).
- **VM Authentication:** Choose an Azure subscription, a location, a new resource group or an existing resource group, and then choose an authentication method.
- **Details:** Enter a name for the instance, specify tags, and choose whether you want Cloud Manager to create a new role that has the required permissions, or if you want to select an existing role that you set up with [the required permissions](#).

Note that you can choose the subscriptions associated with this role. Each subscription that you choose provides the Connector with permissions to deploy Cloud Volumes ONTAP in those subscriptions.

- **Network:** Choose a VNet and subnet, whether to enable a public IP address, and optionally specify a proxy configuration.
- **Security Group:** Choose whether to create a new security group or whether to select an existing security group that allows inbound HTTP, HTTPS, and SSH access.



There's no incoming traffic to the Connector, unless you initiate it. HTTP and HTTPS provide access to the [local UI](#), which you'll use in rare circumstances. SSH is only needed if you need to connect to the host for troubleshooting.

- **Review:** Review your selections to verify that your set up is correct.

4. Click **Add**.

The virtual machine should be ready in about 7 minutes. You should stay on the page until the process is complete.

After you finish

You need to associate a Connector with workspaces so Workspace Admins can use those Connectors to create Cloud Volumes ONTAP systems. If you only have Account Admins, then associating the Connector with workspaces isn't required. Account Admins have the ability to access all workspaces in Cloud Manager by default. [Learn more](#).

Create a Connector in Google Cloud from Cloud Manager

An Account Admin needs to deploy a *Connector* before you can use most Cloud Manager features. [Learn when a Connector is required](#). The Connector enables Cloud Manager to manage resources and processes within your public cloud environment.

This page describes how to create a Connector in Google Cloud directly from Cloud Manager. [Learn about](#)

[other ways to deploy a Connector.](#)

These steps must be completed by a user who has the Account Admin role. A Workspace Admin can't create a Connector.



When you create your first Cloud Volumes ONTAP working environment, Cloud Manager will prompt you to create a Connector if you don't have one yet.

Set up permissions to deploy the Connector

Before you can deploy a Connector, you need to ensure that your Google Cloud account has the correct permissions.

Steps

1. [Create a custom role](#) that includes the following permissions:

```
title: Connector deployment policy
description: Permissions for the user who deploys the Connector from
Cloud Manager
stage: GA
includedPermissions:
- compute.disks.create
- compute.disks.get
- compute.disks.list
- compute.disks.setLabels
- compute.disks.use
- compute.firewalls.create
- compute.firewalls.delete
- compute.firewalls.get
- compute.firewalls.list
- compute.globalOperations.get
- compute.images.get
- compute.images.getFromFamily
- compute.images.list
- compute.images.useReadOnly
- compute.instances.attachDisk
- compute.instances.create
- compute.instances.get
- compute.instances.list
- compute.instances.setDeletionProtection
- compute.instances.setLabels
- compute.instances.setMachineType
- compute.instances.setMetadata
- compute.instances.setTags
- compute.instances.start
- compute.instances.updateDisplayDevice
- compute.machineTypes.get
```

```
- compute.networks.get
- compute.networks.list
- compute.networks.updatePolicy
- compute.projects.get
- compute.regions.get
- compute.regions.list
- compute.subnetworks.get
- compute.subnetworks.list
- compute.zoneOperations.get
- compute.zones.get
- compute.zones.list
- deploymentmanager.compositeTypes.get
- deploymentmanager.compositeTypes.list
- deploymentmanager.deployments.create
- deploymentmanager.deployments.delete
- deploymentmanager.deployments.get
- deploymentmanager.deployments.list
- deploymentmanager.manifests.get
- deploymentmanager.manifests.list
- deploymentmanager.operations.get
- deploymentmanager.operations.list
- deploymentmanager.resources.get
- deploymentmanager.resources.list
- deploymentmanager.typeProviders.get
- deploymentmanager.typeProviders.list
- deploymentmanager.types.get
- deploymentmanager.types.list
- resourcemanager.projects.get
- compute.instances.setServiceAccount
- iam.serviceAccounts.list
```

2. Attach the custom role to the user who will deploy the Connector from Cloud Manager.

Result

The Google Cloud user now has the permissions required to create the Connector.

Set up a service account for the Connector

A service account is required to provide the Connector with the permission that it needs to manage resources in Google Cloud. You'll associate this service account with the Connector VM when you create it.

The permissions for the service account are different than the permissions that you set up in the previous section.

Steps

1. [Create a custom role](#) that includes the following permissions:


```
title: NetApp Cloud Manager
description: Permissions for the service account associated with the
Connector instance.
stage: GA
includedPermissions:
- iam.serviceAccounts.actAs
- compute.regionBackendServices.create
- compute.regionBackendServices.get
- compute.regionBackendServices.list
- compute.networks.updatePolicy
- compute.backendServices.create
- compute.addresses.list
- compute.disks.create
- compute.disks.createSnapshot
- compute.disks.delete
- compute.disks.get
- compute.disks.list
- compute.disks.setLabels
- compute.disks.use
- compute.firewalls.create
- compute.firewalls.delete
- compute.firewalls.get
- compute.firewalls.list
- compute.globalOperations.get
- compute.images.get
- compute.images.getFromFamily
- compute.images.list
- compute.images.useReadOnly
- compute.instances.addAccessConfig
- compute.instances.attachDisk
- compute.instances.create
- compute.instances.delete
- compute.instances.detachDisk
- compute.instances.get
- compute.instances.getSerialPortOutput
- compute.instances.list
- compute.instances.setDeletionProtection
- compute.instances.setLabels
- compute.instances.setMachineType
- compute.instances.setMetadata
- compute.instances.setTags
- compute.instances.start
- compute.instances.stop
- compute.instances.updateDisplayDevice
- compute.machineTypes.get
- compute.networks.get
```

- `compute.networks.list`
- `compute.projects.get`
- `compute.regions.get`
- `compute.regions.list`
- `compute.snapshots.create`
- `compute.snapshots.delete`
- `compute.snapshots.get`
- `compute.snapshots.list`
- `compute.snapshots.setLabels`
- `compute.subnetworks.get`
- `compute.subnetworks.list`
- `compute.subnetworks.use`
- `compute.subnetworks.useExternalIp`
- `compute.zoneOperations.get`
- `compute.zones.get`
- `compute.zones.list`
- `compute.instances.setServiceAccount`
- `deploymentmanager.compositeTypes.get`
- `deploymentmanager.compositeTypes.list`
- `deploymentmanager.deployments.create`
- `deploymentmanager.deployments.delete`
- `deploymentmanager.deployments.get`
- `deploymentmanager.deployments.list`
- `deploymentmanager.manifests.get`
- `deploymentmanager.manifests.list`
- `deploymentmanager.operations.get`
- `deploymentmanager.operations.list`
- `deploymentmanager.resources.get`
- `deploymentmanager.resources.list`
- `deploymentmanager.typeProviders.get`
- `deploymentmanager.typeProviders.list`
- `deploymentmanager.types.get`
- `deploymentmanager.types.list`
- `logging.logEntries.list`
- `logging.privateLogEntries.list`
- `resourcemanager.projects.get`
- `storage.buckets.create`
- `storage.buckets.delete`
- `storage.buckets.get`
- `storage.buckets.list`
- `cloudkms.cryptoKeyVersions.useToEncrypt`
- `cloudkms.cryptoKeys.get`
- `cloudkms.cryptoKeys.list`
- `cloudkms.keyRings.list`
- `storage.buckets.update`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.getIamPolicy`

- `iam.serviceAccounts.list`
- `storage.objects.get`
- `storage.objects.list`

2. Create a Google Cloud service account and apply the custom role that you just created.
3. If you want to deploy Cloud Volumes ONTAP in other projects, [grant access by adding the service account with the Cloud Manager role to that project](#). You'll need to repeat this step for each project.

Result

The service account for the Connector VM is set up.

Shared VPC permissions

If you are using a shared VPC to deploy resources into a service project, then the following permissions are required. This table is for reference and your environment should reflect the permissions table when IAM configuration is complete.

Identity	Creator	Hosted in	Service project permissions	Host project permissions	Purpose
Google account used to deploy the Connector	Custom	Service Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The permissions found in this section above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compute.networkUser 	Deploying the Connector in the service project
Connector service account	Custom	Service project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The permissions found in this section above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compute.networkUser • deploymentmanager.editor 	Deploying and maintaining Cloud Volumes ONTAP and services in the service project
Cloud Volumes ONTAP service account	Custom	Service project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • storage.admin • member: Cloud Manager service account as serviceAccount.user 	N/A	(Optional) For data tiering and Cloud Backup
Google APIs service agent	Google Cloud	Service project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Default) Editor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compute.networkUser 	Interacts with Google Cloud APIs on behalf of deployment. Allows Cloud Manager to use the shared network.

Identity	Creator	Hosted in	Service project permissions	Host project permissions	Purpose
Google Compute Engine default service account	Google Cloud	Service project	• (Default) Editor	• compute.networkUser	Deploys Google Cloud instances and compute infrastructure on behalf of deployment. Allows Cloud Manager to use the shared network.

Notes:

1. deploymentmanager.editor is only required at the host project if you are not passing firewall rules to the deployment and are choosing to let Cloud Manager create them for you. Cloud Manager will create a deployment in the host project which contains the VPC0 firewall rule if no rule is specified.
2. firewall.create and firewall.delete are only required if you are not passing firewall rules to the deployment and are choosing to let Cloud Manager create them for you. These permissions reside in the Cloud Manager service account .yaml file. If you are deploying an HA pair using a shared VPC, these permissions will be used to create the firewall rules for VPC1, 2 and 3. For all other deployments, these permissions will also be used to create rules for VPC0.
3. For data tiering, the tiering service account must have the serviceAccount.user role on the service account, not just at the project level. Currently if you assign serviceAccount.user at the project level, the permissions don't show when you query the service account with getIAMPolicy.

Enabling Google Cloud APIs

Several APIs are required to deploy the Connector and Cloud Volumes ONTAP.

Step

1. [Enable the following Google Cloud APIs in your project.](#)
 - Cloud Deployment Manager V2 API
 - Cloud Logging API
 - Cloud Resource Manager API
 - Compute Engine API
 - Identity and Access Management (IAM) API

Creating a Connector in Google Cloud

Create a Connector in Google Cloud directly from the Cloud Manager user interface or by using gcloud.

What you'll need

- The required permissions for your Google Cloud account, as described in the first section of this page.
- A Google Cloud project.
- A service account that has the required permissions to create and manage Cloud Volumes ONTAP, as described in the first section of this page.
- A VPC and subnet in your Google Cloud region of choice.

Cloud Manager

1. If you're creating your first Working Environment, click **Add Working Environment** and follow the prompts. Otherwise, click the **Connector** drop-down and select **Add Connector**.



2. Choose **Google Cloud Platform** as your cloud provider.

Remember that the Connector must have a network connection to the type of working environment that you're creating and the services that you're planning to enable.

[Learn more about networking requirements for the Connector.](#)

3. Follow the steps in the wizard to create the Connector:

- **Get Ready:** Review what you'll need.
- If you're prompted, log in to your Google account, which should have the required permissions to create the virtual machine instance.

The form is owned and hosted by Google. Your credentials are not provided to NetApp.

- **Basic Settings:** Enter a name for the virtual machine instance, specify tags, select a project, and then select the service account that has the required permissions (refer to the section above for details).
- **Location:** Specify a region, zone, VPC, and subnet for the instance.
- **Network:** Choose whether to enable a public IP address and optionally specify a proxy configuration.
- **Firewall Policy:** Choose whether to create a new firewall policy or whether to select an existing firewall policy that allows inbound HTTP, HTTPS, and SSH access.



There's no incoming traffic to the Connector, unless you initiate it. HTTP and HTTPS provide access to the [local UI](#), which you'll use in rare circumstances. SSH is only needed if you need to connect to the host for troubleshooting.

- **Review:** Review your selections to verify that your set up is correct.

4. Click **Add**.

The instance should be ready in about 7 minutes. You should stay on the page until the process is complete.

gcloud

1. Log in to the gcloud SDK using your preferred methodology.

In our examples, we'll use a local shell with the gcloud SDK installed, but you could use the native Google Cloud Shell in the Google Cloud console.

For more information about the Google Cloud SDK, visit the [Google Cloud SDK documentation page](#).

2. Verify that you are logged in as a user who has the required permissions that are defined in the section above:

```
gcloud auth list
```

The output should show the following where the * user account is the desired user account to be logged in as:

```
Credentialed Accounts
ACTIVE  ACCOUNT
      some_user_account@domain.com
*      desired_user_account@domain.com
To set the active account, run:
$ gcloud config set account `ACCOUNT`
Updates are available for some Cloud SDK components. To install
them,
please run:
$ gcloud components update
```

3. Run the gcloud compute instances create command:

```
gcloud compute instances create <instance-name>
  --machine-type=n1-standard-4
  --image-project=netapp-cloudmanager
  --image-family=cloudmanager
  --scopes=cloud-platform
  --project=<project>
  --service-account=<<service-account>>
  --zone=<zone>
  --no-address
  --tags <network-tag>
  --network <network-path>
  --subnet <subnet-path>
  --boot-disk-kms-key <kms-key-path>
```

instance-name

The desired instance name for the VM instance.

project

(Optional) The project where you want to deploy the VM.

service-account

The service account specified in the output from step 2.

zone

The zone where you want to deploy the VM

no-address

(Optional) No external IP address is used (you need a cloud NAT or proxy to route traffic to the public internet)

network-tag

(Optional) Add network tagging to link a firewall rule using tags to the Connector instance

network-path

(Optional) Add the name of the network to deploy the Connector into (for a Shared VPC, you need the full path)

subnet-path

(Optional) Add the name of the subnet to deploy the Connector into (for a Shared VPC, you need the full path)

kms-key-path

(Optional) Add a KMS key to encrypt the Connector's disks (IAM permissions also need to be applied)

For more information about these flags, visit the [Google Cloud compute SDK documentation](#).

Running the command deploys the Connector using the NetApp golden image. The Connector instance and software should be running in approximately five minutes.

4. Open a web browser from a host that has a connection to the Connector instance and enter the following URL:

`http://ipaddress:80`

5. After you log in, set up the Connector:
 - a. Specify the NetApp account to associate with the Connector.

[Learn about NetApp accounts](#).

- b. Enter a name for the system.



Result

The Connector is now installed and set up with your NetApp account. Cloud Manager will automatically use this Connector when you create new working environments. But if you have more than one Connector, you'll need to [switch between them](#).

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