Configure a backend with ONTAP SAN drivers

Astra Trident

NetApp
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Configure a backend with ONTAP or Cloud Volumes ONTAP SAN drivers

Learn about configuring an ONTAP backend with ONTAP and Cloud Volumes ONTAP SAN drivers.

User permissions

Astra Trident expects to be run as either an ONTAP or SVM administrator, typically using the `admin` cluster user or a `vsadmin` SVM user, or a user with a different name that has the same role. For Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP deployments, Astra Trident expects to be run as either an ONTAP or SVM administrator, using the cluster `fsxadmin` user or a `vsadmin` SVM user, or a user with a different name that has the same role. The `fsxadmin` user is a limited replacement for the cluster admin user.

If you use the `limitAggregateUsage` parameter, cluster admin permissions are required. When using Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP with Astra Trident, the `limitAggregateUsage` parameter will not work with the `vsadmin` and `fsxadmin` user accounts. The configuration operation will fail if you specify this parameter.

While it is possible to create a more restrictive role within ONTAP that a Trident driver can use, we don't recommend it. Most new releases of Trident will call additional APIs that would have to be accounted for, making upgrades difficult and error-prone.

Preparation

Learn about how to prepare to configure an ONTAP backend with ONTAP SAN drivers. For all ONTAP backends, Astra Trident requires at least one aggregate assigned to the SVM.

Remember that you can also run more than one driver, and create storage classes that point to one or the other. For example, you could configure a `san-dev` class that uses the `ontap-san` driver and a `san-default` class that uses the `ontap-san-economy` one.

All of your Kubernetes worker nodes must have the appropriate iSCSI tools installed. See here for more details.

Authentication

Astra Trident offers two modes of authenticating an ONTAP backend.

- Credential-based: The username and password to an ONTAP user with the required permissions. It is recommended to use a pre-defined security login role, such as `admin` or `vsadmin` to ensure maximum compatibility with ONTAP versions.
- Certificate-based: Astra Trident can also communicate with an ONTAP cluster using a certificate installed on the backend. Here, the backend definition must contain Base64-encoded values of the client certificate, key, and the trusted CA certificate if used (recommended).

Users can also choose to update existing backends, opting to move from credential-based to certificate-based, and vice-versa. If **both credentials and certificates are provided**, Astra Trident will default to using

certificates while issuing a warning to remove the credentials from the backend definition.

Enable credential-based authentication

Astra Trident requires the credentials to an SVM-scoped/cluster-scoped admin to communicate with the ONTAP backend. It is recommended to make use of standard, pre-defined roles such as `admin` or `vsadmin`. This ensures forward compatibility with future ONTAP releases that might expose feature APIs to be used by future Astra Trident releases. A custom security login role can be created and used with Astra Trident, but is not recommended.

A sample backend definition will look like this:

```
{
  "version": 1,
  "backendName": "ExampleBackend",
  "storageDriverName": "ontap-san",
  "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
  "dataLIF": "10.0.0.2",
  "svm": "svm_nfs",
  "username": "vsadmin",
  "password": "secret",
}
```

Keep in mind that the backend definition is the only place the credentials are stored in plain text. After the backend is created, usernames/passwords are encoded with Base64 and stored as Kubernetes secrets. The creation/updation of a backend is the only step that requires knowledge of the credentials. As such, it is an admin-only operation, to be performed by the Kubernetes/storage administrator.

Enable certificate-based Authentication

New and existing backends can use a certificate and communicate with the ONTAP backend. Three parameters are required in the backend definition.

- clientCertificate: Base64-encoded value of client certificate.
- clientPrivateKey: Base64-encoded value of associated private key.
- trustedCACertificate: Base64-encoded value of trusted CA certificate. If using a trusted CA, this parameter must be provided. This can be ignored if no trusted CA is used.

A typical workflow involves the following steps.

Steps

1. Generate a client certificate and key. When generating, set Common Name (CN) to the ONTAP user to authenticate as.

   ```
   openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 1095 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout k8senv.key
   -out k8senv.pem -subj "/C=US/ST=NC/L=RTP/O=NetApp/CN=admin"
   ```

2. Add trusted CA certificate to the ONTAP cluster. This might be already handled by the storage

administrator. Ignore if no trusted CA is used.

```
security certificate install -type server -cert-name <trusted-ca-cert-
name> -vserver <vserver-name>
ssl modify -vserver <vserver-name> -server-enabled true -client-enabled
true -common-name <common-name> -serial <SN-from-trusted-CA-cert> -ca
<cert-authority>
```

3. Install the client certificate and key (from step 1) on the ONTAP cluster.

```
security certificate install -type client-ca -cert-name <certificate-
name> -vserver <vserver-name>
security ssl modify -vserver <vserver-name> -client-enabled true
```

4. Confirm the ONTAP security login role supports `cert` authentication method.

```
security login create -user-or-group-name admin -application ontapi
-authentication-method cert
security login create -user-or-group-name admin -application http
-authentication-method cert
```

5. Test authentication using certificate generated. Replace <ONTAP Management LIF> and <vserver name> with Management LIF IP and SVM name.

```
curl -X POST -Lk https://<ONTAP-Management-
LIF>/servlets/netapp.servlets.admin.XMLrequest_filer --key k8senv.key
--cert ~/k8senv.pem -d '<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><netapp
xmlns="http://www.netapp.com/filer/admin" version="1.21"
vfiler="<vserver-name>"><vserver-get></vserver-get></netapp>'
```

6. Encode certificate, key and trusted CA certificate with Base64.

```
base64 -w 0 k8senv.pem >> cert_base64
base64 -w 0 k8senv.key >> key_base64
base64 -w 0 trustedca.pem >> trustedca_base64
```

7. Create backend using the values obtained from the previous step.

```
$ cat cert-backend.json
{
"version": 1,
"storageDriverName": "ontap-san",
"backendName": "SanBackend",
"managementLIF": "1.2.3.4",
"dataLIF": "1.2.3.8",
"svm": "vserver_test",
"clientCertificate": "Faaaakkkkeeee...Vaaalllluuuueeee",
"clientPrivateKey": "LS0tFaKE...0VaLuES0tLS0K",
"trustedCACertificate": "QNFinfO...SiqOyN",
"storagePrefix": "myPrefix_"
}

$ tridentctl create backend -f cert-backend.json -n trident
+------------+----------------+--------------------------------------
+--------+---------+
|    NAME    | STORAGE DRIVER |                 UUID                 |
STATE  | VOLUMES |
+------------+----------------+--------------------------------------
+--------+---------+
| SanBackend | ontap-san      | 586b1cd5-8cf8-428d-a76c-2872713612c1 |
online |       0 |
+------------+----------------+--------------------------------------
+--------+---------+
```

Update authentication methods or rotate credentials

You can update an existing backend to make use of a different authentication method or to rotate their credentials. This works both ways: backends that make use of username/password can be updated to use certificates; backends that utilize certificates can be updated to username/password based. To do this, use an updated `backend.json` file containing the required parameters to execute `tridentctl backend update`.

```
$ cat cert-backend-updated.json
{
"version": 1,
"storageDriverName": "ontap-san",
"backendName": "SanBackend",
"managementLIF": "1.2.3.4",
"dataLIF": "1.2.3.8",
"svm": "vserver_test",
"username": "vsadmin",
"password": "secret",
"storagePrefix": "myPrefix_"
}

#Update backend with tridentctl
$ tridentctl update backend SanBackend -f cert-backend-updated.json -n
trident
+------------+----------------+--------------------------------------
+--------+---------+
|    NAME    | STORAGE DRIVER |                 UUID                 |
STATE  | VOLUMES |
+------------+----------------+--------------------------------------
+--------+---------+
| SanBackend | ontap-san      | 586b1cd5-8cf8-428d-a76c-2872713612c1 |
online |       9 |
+------------+----------------+--------------------------------------
+--------+---------+
```

When rotating passwords, the storage administrator must first update the password for the user on ONTAP. This is followed by a backend update. When rotating certificates, multiple certificates can be added to the user. The backend is then updated to use the new certificate, following which the old certificate can be deleted from the ONTAP cluster.

Updating a backend does not disrupt access to volumes that have already been created, nor impact volume connections made after. A successful backend update indicates that Astra Trident can communicate with the ONTAP backend and handle future volume operations.

Specify igroups

Astra Trident uses igroups to control access to the volumes (LUNs) that it provisions. Administrators have two options when it comes to specifying igroups for backends:

- Astra Trident can automatically create and manage an igroup per backend. If `igroupName` is not included in the backend definition, Astra Trident creates an igroup named `trident-<backend-UUID>` on the SVM. This will ensure each backend has a dedicated igroup and handle the automated addition/deletion of Kubernetes node IQNs.
- Alternatively, pre-created igroups can also be provided in a backend definition. This can be done using the `igroupName` config parameter. Astra Trident will add/delete Kubernetes node IQNs to the pre-existing

igroup.

For backends that have `igroupName` defined, the `igroupName` can be deleted with a `tridentctl backend update` to have Astra Trident auto-handle igroups. This will not disrupt access to volumes that are already attached to workloads. Future connections will be handled using the igroup Astra Trident created.

> Dedicating an igroup for each unique instance of Astra Trident is a best practice that is beneficial for the Kubernetes admin as well as the storage admin. CSI Trident automates the addition and removal of cluster node IQNs to the igroup, greatly simplifying its management. When using the same SVM across Kubernetes environments (and Astra Trident installations), using a dedicated igroup ensures that changes made to one Kubernetes cluster don't influence igroups associated with another. In addition, it is also important to ensure each node in the Kubernetes cluster has a unique IQN. As mentioned above, Astra Trident automatically handles the addition and removal of IQNs. Reusing IQNs across hosts can lead to undesirable scenarios where hosts get mistaken for one another and access to LUNs is denied.

If Astra Trident is configured to function as a CSI Provisioner, Kubernetes node IQNs are automatically added to/removed from the igroup. When nodes are added to a Kubernetes cluster, `trident-csi` DaemonSet deploys a pod (`trident-csi-xxxxx`) on the newly added nodes and registers the new nodes it can attach volumes to. Node IQNs are also added to the backend's igroup. A similar set of steps handle the removal of IQNs when node(s) are cordoned, drained, and deleted from Kubernetes.

If Astra Trident does not run as a CSI Provisioner, the igroup must be manually updated to contain the iSCSI IQNs from every worker node in the Kubernetes cluster. IQNs of nodes that join the Kubernetes cluster will need to be added to the igroup. Similarly, IQNs of nodes that are removed from the Kubernetes cluster must be removed from the igroup.

Authenticate connections with bidirectional CHAP

Astra Trident can authenticate iSCSI sessions with bidirectional CHAP for the `ontap-san` and `ontap-san-economy` drivers. This requires enabling the `useCHAP` option in your backend definition. When set to `true`, Astra Trident configures the SVM's default initiator security to bidirectional CHAP and set the username and secrets from the backend file. NetApp recommends using bidirectional CHAP to authenticate connections. See the following sample configuration:

```
{
    "version": 1,
    "storageDriverName": "ontap-san",
    "backendName": "ontap_san_chap",
    "managementLIF": "192.168.0.135",
    "svm": "ontap_iscsi_svm",
    "useCHAP": true,
    "username": "vsadmin",
    "password": "FaKePaSsWoRd",
    "igroupName": "trident",
    "chapInitiatorSecret": "cl9qxIm36DKyawxy",
    "chapTargetInitiatorSecret": "rqxigXgkesIpwxyz",
    "chapTargetUsername": "iJF4heBRT0TCwxyz",
    "chapUsername": "uh2aNCLSd6cNwxyz",
}
```

The `useCHAP` parameter is a Boolean option that can be configured only once. It is set to false by default. After you set it to true, you cannot set it to false.

In addition to `useCHAP=true`, the `chapInitiatorSecret`, `chapTargetInitiatorSecret`, `chapTargetUsername`, and `chapUsername` fields must be included in the backend definition. The secrets can be changed after a backend is created by running `tridentctl update`.

How it works

By setting `useCHAP` to true, the storage administrator instructs Astra Trident to configure CHAP on the storage backend. This includes the following:

- Setting up CHAP on the SVM:
  - If the SVM's default initiator security type is none (set by default) **and** there are no pre-existing LUNs already present in the volume, Astra Trident will set the default security type to `CHAP` and proceed to configuring the CHAP initiator and target username and secrets.
  - If the SVM contains LUNs, Astra Trident will not enable CHAP on the SVM. This ensures that access to LUNs that are already present on the SVM isn't restricted.
- Configuring the CHAP initiator and target username and secrets; these options must be specified in the backend configuration (as shown above).
- Managing the addition of inititators to the `igroupName` given in the backend. If unspecified, this defaults to `trident`.

After the backend is created, Astra Trident creates a corresponding `tridentbackend` CRD and stores the CHAP secrets and usernames as Kubernetes secrets. All PVs that are created by Astra Trident on this backend will be mounted and attached over CHAP.

Rotate credentials and update backends

You can update the CHAP credentials by updating the CHAP parameters in the `backend.json` file. This will require updating the CHAP secrets and using the `tridentctl update` command to reflect these changes.

When updating the CHAP secrets for a backend, you must use `tridentctl` to update the backend. Do not update the credentials on the storage cluster through the CLI/ONTAP UI as Astra Trident will not be able to pick up these changes.

```
$ cat backend-san.json
{
    "version": 1,
    "storageDriverName": "ontap-san",
    "backendName": "ontap_san_chap",
    "managementLIF": "192.168.0.135",
    "svm": "ontap_iscsi_svm",
    "useCHAP": true,
    "username": "vsadmin",
    "password": "FaKePaSsWoRd",
    "igroupName": "trident",
    "chapInitiatorSecret": "cl9qxUpDaTeD",
    "chapTargetInitiatorSecret": "rqxigXgkeUpDaTeD",
    "chapTargetUsername": "iJF4heBRT0TCwxyz",
    "chapUsername": "uh2aNCLSd6cNwxyz",
}

$ ./tridentctl update backend ontap_san_chap -f backend-san.json -n
trident
+----------------+----------------+--------------------------------------
+--------+---------+
|   NAME         | STORAGE DRIVER |                 UUID                 |
STATE   | VOLUMES |
+----------------+----------------+--------------------------------------
+--------+---------+
| ontap_san_chap | ontap-san      | aa458f3b-ad2d-4378-8a33-1a472ffbeb5c |
online |       7 |
+----------------+----------------+--------------------------------------
+--------+---------+
```

Existing connections will remain unaffected; they will continue to remain active if the credentials are updated by Astra Trident on the SVM. New connections will use the updated credentials and existing connections continue to remain active. Disconnecting and reconnecting old PVs will result in them using the updated credentials.

Configuration options and examples

Learn about how to create and use ONTAP SAN drivers with your Astra Trident installation. This section provides backend configuration examples and details about how to map backends to StorageClasses.

Backend configuration options

See the following table for the backend configuration options:

Parameter	Description	Default
`version`		Always 1
`storageDriverName`	Name of the storage driver	“ontap-nas”, “ontap-nas-economy”, “ontap-nas-flexgroup”, “ontap-san”, “ontap-san-economy”
`backendName`	Custom name or the storage backend	Driver name + “_” + dataLIF
`managementLIF`	IP address of a cluster or SVM management LIF	“10.0.0.1”, “[2001:1234:abcd::fefe]”
`dataLIF`	IP address of protocol LIF. Use square brackets for IPv6. Cannot be updated after you set it	Derived by the SVM unless specified
`useCHAP`	Use CHAP to authenticate iSCSI for ONTAP SAN drivers [Boolean]	false
`chapInitiatorSecret`	CHAP initiator secret. Required if `useCHAP=true`	“”
`labels`	Set of arbitrary JSON-formatted labels to apply on volumes	“”
`chapTargetInitiatorSecret`	CHAP target initiator secret. Required if `useCHAP=true`	“”
`chapUsername`	Inbound username. Required if `useCHAP=true`	“”
`chapTargetUsername`	Target username. Required if `useCHAP=true`	“”
`clientCertificate`	Base64-encoded value of client certificate. Used for certificate-based auth	“”
`clientPrivateKey`	Base64-encoded value of client private key. Used for certificate-based auth	“”
`trustedCACertificate`	Base64-encoded value of trusted CA certificate. Optional. Used for certificate-based auth	“”
`username`	Username to connect to the cluster/SVM. Used for credential-based auth	“”
`password`	Password to connect to the cluster/SVM. Used for credential-based auth	“”
`svm`	Storage virtual machine to use	Derived if an SVM `managementLIF` is specified
`igroupName`	Name of the igroup for SAN volumes to use	“trident-<backend-UUID>”

Parameter	Description	Default
`storagePrefix`	Prefix used when provisioning new volumes in the SVM. Cannot be updated after you set it	“trident”
`limitAggregateUsage`	Fail provisioning if usage is above this percentage. **Does not apply to Amazon FSx for ONTAP**	“” (not enforced by default)
`limitVolumeSize`	Fail provisioning if requested volume size is above this value for the economy driver.	“” (not enforced by default)
`lunsPerFlexvol`	Maximum LUNs per Flexvol, must be in range [50, 200]	“100”
`debugTraceFlags`	Debug flags to use when troubleshooting. Example, {“api”:false, “method”:true}	null
`useREST`	Boolean parameter to use ONTAP REST APIs. **Tech preview**	false

`useREST` is provided as a **tech preview** that is recommended for test environments and not for production workloads. When set to `true`, Astra Trident will use ONTAP REST APIs to communicate with the backend. This feature requires ONTAP 9.9 and later. In addition, the ONTAP login role used must have access to the `ontap` application. This is satisfied by the pre-defined `vsadmin` and `cluster-admin` roles.

To communicate with the ONTAP cluster, you should provide the authentication parameters. This could be the username/password to a security login or an installed certificate.

If you are using an Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP backend, do not specify the `limitAggregateUsage` parameter. The `fsxadmin` and `vsadmin` roles provided by Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP do not contain the required access permissions to retrieve aggregate usage and limit it through Astra Trident.

Do not use `debugTraceFlags` unless you are troubleshooting and require a detailed log dump.

For the `ontap-san` drivers, the default is to use all data LIF IPs from the SVM and to use iSCSI multipath. Specifying an IP address for the dataLIF for the `ontap-san` drivers forces them to disable multipath and use only the specified address.

When creating a backend, remember that `dataLIF` and `storagePrefix` cannot be modified after creation. To update these parameters, you will need to create a new backend.

`igroupName` can be set to an igroup that is already created on the ONTAP cluster. If unspecified, Astra Trident automatically creates an igroup named trident-<backend-UUID>. If providing a pre-defined igroupName, NetApp recommends using an igroup per Kubernetes cluster, if the SVM is to be shared between environments. This is necessary for Astra Trident to maintain IQN additions/deletions automatically.

Backends can also have igroups updated after creation:

- igroupName can be updated to point to a new igroup that is created and managed on the SVM outside of Astra Trident.
- igroupName can be omitted. In this case, Astra Trident will create and manage a trident-<backend-UUID> igroup automatically.

In both cases, volume attachments will continue to be accessible. Future volume attachments will use the updated igroup. This update does not disrupt access to volumes present on the backend.

A fully-qualified domain name (FQDN) can be specified for the `managementLIF` option.

`managementLIF` for all ONTAP drivers can also be set to IPv6 addresses. Make sure to install Trident with the `--use-ipv6` flag. Care must be taken to define `managementLIF` IPv6 address within square brackets.

When using IPv6 addresses, make sure `managementLIF` and `dataLIF` (if included in your backend definition) are defined within square brackets, such as [28e8:d9fb:a825:b7bf:69a8:d02f:9e7b:3555]. If `dataLIF` is not provided, Astra Trident will fetch the IPv6 data LIFs from the SVM.

To enable the ontap-san drivers to use CHAP, set the `useCHAP` parameter to `true` in your backend definition. Astra Trident will then configure and use bidirectional CHAP as the default authentication for the SVM given in the backend. See here to learn about how it works.

For the `ontap-san-economy` driver, the `limitVolumeSize` option will also restrict the maximum size of the volumes it manages for qtrees and LUNs.

Astra Trident sets provisioning labels in the “Comments” field of all volumes created using the `ontap-san` driver. For each volume created, the “Comments” field on the FlexVol will be populated with all labels present on the storage pool it is placed in. Storage administrators can define labels per storage pool and group all volumes created in a storage pool. This provides a convenient way of differentiating volumes based on a set of customizable labels that are provided in the backend configuration.

Backend configuration options for provisioning volumes

You can control how each volume is provisioned by default using these options in a special section of the configuration. For an example, see the configuration examples below.

Parameter	Description	Default
`spaceAllocation`	Space-allocation for LUNs	“true”
`spaceReserve`	Space reservation mode; “none” (thin) or “volume” (thick)	“none”
`snapshotPolicy`	Snapshot policy to use	“none”
`qosPolicy`	QoS policy group to assign for volumes created. Choose one of qosPolicy or adaptiveQosPolicy per storage pool/backend	“”

Parameter	Description	Default
`adaptiveQosPolicy`	Adaptive QoS policy group to assign for volumes created. Choose one of qosPolicy or adaptiveQosPolicy per storage pool/backend	“”
`snapshotReserve`	Percentage of volume reserved for snapshots “0”	If `snapshotPolicy` is “none”, else “”
`splitOnClone`	Split a clone from its parent upon creation	“false”
`splitOnClone`	Split a clone from its parent upon creation	“false”
`encryption`	Enable NetApp volume encryption	“false”
`securityStyle`	Security style for new volumes	“unix”
`tieringPolicy`	Tiering policy to use “none”	“snapshot-only” for pre-ONTAP 9.5 SVM-DR configuration

Using QoS policy groups with Astra Trident requires ONTAP 9.8 or later. It is recommended to use a non-shared QoS policy group and ensure the policy group is applied to each constituent individually. A shared QoS policy group will enforce the ceiling for the total throughput of all workloads.

Here’s an example with defaults defined:

```
{
 "version": 1,
 "storageDriverName": "ontap-san",
 "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
 "dataLIF": "10.0.0.2",
 "svm": "trident_svm",
 "username": "admin",
 "password": "password",
 "labels": {"k8scluster": "dev2", "backend": "dev2-sanbackend"},
 "storagePrefix": "alternate-trident",
 "igroupName": "custom",
 "debugTraceFlags": {"api":false, "method":true},
 "defaults": {
     "spaceReserve": "volume",
     "qosPolicy": "standard",
     "spaceAllocation": "false",
     "snapshotPolicy": "default",
     "snapshotReserve": "10"
 }
}
```

For all volumes created using the `ontap-san` driver, Astra Trident adds an extra 10 percent capacity to the FlexVol to accommodate the LUN metadata. The LUN will be provisioned with the exact size that the user requests in the PVC. Astra Trident adds 10 percent to the FlexVol (shows as Available size in ONTAP). Users will now get the amount of usable capacity they requested. This change also prevents LUNs from becoming read-only unless the available space is fully utilized. This does not apply to ontap-san-economy.

For backends that define `snapshotReserve`, Astra Trident calculates the size of volumes as follows:

```
Total volume size = [(PVC requested size) / (1 - (snapshotReserve
percentage) / 100)] * 1.1
```

The 1.1 is the extra 10 percent Astra Trident adds to the FlexVol to accommodate the LUN metadata. For `snapshotReserve` = 5%, and PVC request = 5GiB, the total volume size is 5.79GiB and the available size is 5.5GiB. The `volume show` command should show results similar to this example:

Currently, resizing is the only way to use the new calculation for an existing volume.

Minimal configuration examples

The following examples show basic configurations that leave most parameters to default. This is the easiest way to define a backend.

If you are using Amazon FSx on NetApp ONTAP with Astra Trident, the recommendation is to specify DNS names for LIFs instead of IP addresses.

`ontap-san` driver with certificate-based authentication

This is a minimal backend configuration example. `clientCertificate`, `clientPrivateKey`, and `trustedCACertificate` (optional, if using trusted CA) are populated in `backend.json` and take the base64-encoded values of the client certificate, private key, and trusted CA certificate, respectively.

```
{
    "version": 1,
    "storageDriverName": "ontap-san",
    "backendName": "DefaultSANBackend",
    "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
    "dataLIF": "10.0.0.3",
    "svm": "svm_iscsi",
    "useCHAP": true,
    "chapInitiatorSecret": "cl9qxIm36DKyawxy",
    "chapTargetInitiatorSecret": "rqxigXgkesIpwxyz",
    "chapTargetUsername": "iJF4heBRT0TCwxyz",
    "chapUsername": "uh2aNCLSd6cNwxyz",
    "igroupName": "trident",
    "clientCertificate": "ZXR0ZXJwYXB...ICMgJ3BhcGVyc2",
    "clientPrivateKey": "vciwKIyAgZG...0cnksIGRlc2NyaX",
    "trustedCACertificate": "zcyBbaG...b3Igb3duIGNsYXNz"
}
```

`ontap-san` driver with bidirectional CHAP

This is a minimal backend configuration example. This basic configuration creates an `ontap-san` backend with `useCHAP` set to `true`.

```
{
    "version": 1,
    "storageDriverName": "ontap-san",
    "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
    "dataLIF": "10.0.0.3",
    "svm": "svm_iscsi",
    "labels": {"k8scluster": "test-cluster-1", "backend": "testcluster1-
sanbackend"},
    "useCHAP": true,
    "chapInitiatorSecret": "cl9qxIm36DKyawxy",
    "chapTargetInitiatorSecret": "rqxigXgkesIpwxyz",
    "chapTargetUsername": "iJF4heBRT0TCwxyz",
    "chapUsername": "uh2aNCLSd6cNwxyz",
    "igroupName": "trident",
    "username": "vsadmin",
    "password": "secret"
}
```

`ontap-san-economy` driver

```
{
    "version": 1,
    "storageDriverName": "ontap-san-economy",
    "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
    "svm": "svm_iscsi_eco",
    "useCHAP": true,
    "chapInitiatorSecret": "cl9qxIm36DKyawxy",
    "chapTargetInitiatorSecret": "rqxigXgkesIpwxyz",
    "chapTargetUsername": "iJF4heBRT0TCwxyz",
    "chapUsername": "uh2aNCLSd6cNwxyz",
    "igroupName": "trident",
    "username": "vsadmin",
    "password": "secret"
}
```

Examples of backends with virtual storage pools

In the sample backend definition file shown below, specific defaults are set for all storage pools, such as `spaceReserve` at none, `spaceAllocation` at false, and `encryption` at false. The virtual storage pools are defined in the storage section.

In this example, some of the storage pool sets their own `spaceReserve`, `spaceAllocation`, and `encryption` values, and some pools overwrite the default values set above.

```
{
    "version": 1,
    "storageDriverName": "ontap-san",
    "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
    "dataLIF": "10.0.0.3",
    "svm": "svm_iscsi",
    "useCHAP": true,
    "chapInitiatorSecret": "cl9qxIm36DKyawxy",
    "chapTargetInitiatorSecret": "rqxigXgkesIpwxyz",
    "chapTargetUsername": "iJF4heBRT0TCwxyz",
    "chapUsername": "uh2aNCLSd6cNwxyz",
    "igroupName": "trident",
    "username": "vsadmin",
    "password": "secret",

    "defaults": {
          "spaceAllocation": "false",
          "encryption": "false",
          "qosPolicy": "standard"
    },
    "labels":{"store": "san_store", "kubernetes-cluster": "prod-cluster-
```

```
1"},
    "region": "us_east_1",
    "storage": [
        {
            "labels":{"protection":"gold", "creditpoints":"40000"},
            "zone":"us_east_1a",
            "defaults": {
                "spaceAllocation": "true",
                "encryption": "true",
                "adaptiveQosPolicy": "adaptive-extreme"
            }
        },
        {
            "labels":{"protection":"silver", "creditpoints":"20000"},
            "zone":"us_east_1b",
            "defaults": {
                "spaceAllocation": "false",
                "encryption": "true",
                "qosPolicy": "premium"
            }
        },
        {
            "labels":{"protection":"bronze", "creditpoints":"5000"},
            "zone":"us_east_1c",
            "defaults": {
                "spaceAllocation": "true",
                "encryption": "false"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Here is an iSCSI example for the `ontap-san-economy` driver:

```
{
    "version": 1,
    "storageDriverName": "ontap-san-economy",
    "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
    "svm": "svm_iscsi_eco",
    "useCHAP": true,
    "chapInitiatorSecret": "cl9qxIm36DKyawxy",
    "chapTargetInitiatorSecret": "rqxigXgkesIpwxyz",
    "chapTargetUsername": "iJF4heBRT0TCwxyz",
    "chapUsername": "uh2aNCLSd6cNwxyz",
    "igroupName": "trident",
```

```
    "username": "vsadmin",
    "password": "secret",

    "defaults": {
          "spaceAllocation": "false",
          "encryption": "false"
    },
    "labels":{"store":"san_economy_store"},
    "region": "us_east_1",
    "storage": [
        {
            "labels":{"app":"oracledb", "cost":"30"},
            "zone":"us_east_1a",
            "defaults": {
                "spaceAllocation": "true",
                "encryption": "true"
            }
        },
        {
            "labels":{"app":"postgresdb", "cost":"20"},
            "zone":"us_east_1b",
            "defaults": {
                "spaceAllocation": "false",
                "encryption": "true"
            }
        },
        {
            "labels":{"app":"mysqldb", "cost":"10"},
            "zone":"us_east_1c",
            "defaults": {
                "spaceAllocation": "true",
                "encryption": "false"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Map backends to StorageClasses

The following StorageClass definitions refer to the above virtual storage pools. Using the `parameters.selector` field, each StorageClass calls out which virtual pool(s) can be used to host a volume. The volume will have the aspects defined in the chosen virtual pool.

- The first StorageClass (`protection-gold`) will map to the first, second virtual storage pool in the `ontap-nas-flexgroup` backend and the first virtual storage pool in the `ontap-san` backend. These are the only pool offering gold level protection.

- The second StorageClass (`protection-not-gold`) will map to the third, fourth virtual storage pool in `ontap-nas-flexgroup` backend and the second, third virtual storage pool in `ontap-san` backend. These are the only pools offering protection level other than gold.
- The third StorageClass (`app-mysqldb`) will map to the fourth virtual storage pool in `ontap-nas` backend and the third virtual storage pool in `ontap-san-economy` backend. These are the only pools offering storage pool configuration for mysqldb type app.
- The fourth StorageClass (`protection-silver-creditpoints-20k`) will map to the third virtual storage pool in `ontap-nas-flexgroup` backend and the second virtual storage pool in `ontap-san` backend. These are the only pools offering gold-level protection at 20000 creditpoints.
- The fifth StorageClass (`creditpoints-5k`) will map to the second virtual storage pool in `ontap-nas-economy` backend and the third virtual storage pool in `ontap-san` backend. These are the only pool offerings at 5000 creditpoints.

Astra Trident will decide which virtual storage pool is selected and will ensure the storage requirement is met.

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: protection-gold
provisioner: netapp.io/trident
parameters:
  selector: "protection=gold"
  fsType: "ext4"
---
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: protection-not-gold
provisioner: netapp.io/trident
parameters:
  selector: "protection!=gold"
  fsType: "ext4"
---
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: app-mysqldb
provisioner: netapp.io/trident
parameters:
  selector: "app=mysqldb"
  fsType: "ext4"
---
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: protection-silver-creditpoints-20k
provisioner: netapp.io/trident
parameters:
  selector: "protection=silver; creditpoints=20000"
  fsType: "ext4"
---
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: creditpoints-5k
provisioner: netapp.io/trident
parameters:
  selector: "creditpoints=5000"
  fsType: "ext4"
```