Perform volume operations

Astra Trident

NetApp
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Perform volume operations

Learn about the features Astra Trident provides for managing your volumes.

Use CSI Topology

Astra Trident can selectively create and attach volumes to nodes present in a Kubernetes cluster by making use of the CSI Topology feature. Using the CSI Topology feature, access to volumes can be limited to a subset of nodes, based on regions and availability zones. Cloud providers today enable Kubernetes administrators to spawn nodes that are zone based. Nodes can be located in different availability zones within a region, or across various regions. To facilitate the provisioning of volumes for workloads in a multi-zone architecture, Astra Trident uses CSI Topology.

> Learn more about the CSI Topology feature here.

Kubernetes provides two unique volume binding modes:

- With `VolumeBindingMode` set to `Immediate`, Astra Trident creates the volume without any topology awareness. Volume binding and dynamic provisioning are handled when the PVC is created. This is the default `VolumeBindingMode` and is suited for clusters that do not enforce topology constraints. Persistent Volumes are created without having any dependency on the requesting pod's scheduling requirements.
- With `VolumeBindingMode` set to `WaitForFirstConsumer`, the creation and binding of a Persistent Volume for a PVC is delayed until a pod that uses the PVC is scheduled and created. This way, volumes are created to meet the scheduling constraints that are enforced by topology requirements.

> The `WaitForFirstConsumer` binding mode does not require topology labels. This can be used independent of the CSI Topology feature.

What you'll need

To make use of CSI Topology, you need the following:

- A Kubernetes cluster running 1.17 or later.

```
$ kubectl version
Client Version: version.Info{Major:"1", Minor:"19",
GitVersion:"v1.19.3",
GitCommit:"1e11e4a2108024935ecfcb2912226cedeafd99df",
GitTreeState:"clean", BuildDate:"2020-10-14T12:50:19Z",
GoVersion:"go1.15.2", Compiler:"gc", Platform:"linux/amd64"}
Server Version: version.Info{Major:"1", Minor:"19",
GitVersion:"v1.19.3",
GitCommit:"1e11e4a2108024935ecfcb2912226cedeafd99df",
GitTreeState:"clean", BuildDate:"2020-10-14T12:41:49Z",
GoVersion:"go1.15.2", Compiler:"gc", Platform:"linux/amd64"}
```

- Nodes in the cluster should have labels that introduce topology awareness (`topology.kubernetes.io/region` and `topology.kubernetes.io/zone`). These labels **should be present on nodes in the cluster** before Astra Trident is installed for Astra Trident to be topology aware.

```
$ kubectl get nodes -o=jsonpath='{range .items[*]}[{.metadata.name},
{.metadata.labels}]{"\n"}{end}' | grep --color "topology.kubernetes.io"
[node1,
{"beta.kubernetes.io/arch":"amd64","beta.kubernetes.io/os":"linux","kube
rnetes.io/arch":"amd64","kubernetes.io/hostname":"node1","kubernetes.io/
os":"linux","node-
role.kubernetes.io/master":"","topology.kubernetes.io/region":"us-
east1","topology.kubernetes.io/zone":"us-east1-a"}]
[node2,
{"beta.kubernetes.io/arch":"amd64","beta.kubernetes.io/os":"linux","kube
rnetes.io/arch":"amd64","kubernetes.io/hostname":"node2","kubernetes.io/
os":"linux","node-
role.kubernetes.io/worker":"","topology.kubernetes.io/region":"us-
east1","topology.kubernetes.io/zone":"us-east1-b"}]
[node3,
{"beta.kubernetes.io/arch":"amd64","beta.kubernetes.io/os":"linux","kube
rnetes.io/arch":"amd64","kubernetes.io/hostname":"node3","kubernetes.io/
os":"linux","node-
role.kubernetes.io/worker":"","topology.kubernetes.io/region":"us-
east1","topology.kubernetes.io/zone":"us-east1-c"}]
```

Step 1: Create a topology-aware backend

Astra Trident storage backends can be designed to selectively provision volumes based on availability zones. Each backend can carry an optional `supportedTopologies` block that represents a list of zones and regions that must be supported. For StorageClasses that make use of such a backend, a volume would only be created if requested by an application that is scheduled in a supported region/zone.

Here is what an example backend definition looks like:

```
{
 "version": 1,
 "storageDriverName": "ontap-san",
 "backendName": "san-backend-us-east1",
 "managementLIF": "192.168.27.5",
 "svm": "iscsi_svm",
 "username": "admin",
 "password": "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
 "supportedTopologies": [
{"topology.kubernetes.io/region": "us-east1",
"topology.kubernetes.io/zone": "us-east1-a"},
{"topology.kubernetes.io/region": "us-east1",
"topology.kubernetes.io/zone": "us-east1-b"}
]
}
```

`supportedTopologies` is used to provide a list of regions and zones per backend. These regions and zones represent the list of permissible values that can be provided in a StorageClass. For StorageClasses that contain a subset of the regions and zones provided in a backend, Astra Trident will create a volume on the backend.

You can define `supportedTopologies` per storage pool as well. See the following example:

```
{"version": 1,
"storageDriverName": "ontap-nas",
"backendName": "nas-backend-us-central1",
"managementLIF": "172.16.238.5",
"svm": "nfs_svm",
"username": "admin",
"password": "Netapp123",
"supportedTopologies": [
      {"topology.kubernetes.io/region": "us-central1",
"topology.kubernetes.io/zone": "us-central1-a"},
      {"topology.kubernetes.io/region": "us-central1",
"topology.kubernetes.io/zone": "us-central1-b"}
    ]
"storage": [
   {
       "labels": {"workload":"production"},
        "region": "Iowa-DC",
        "zone": "Iowa-DC-A",
        "supportedTopologies": [
            {"topology.kubernetes.io/region": "us-central1",
"topology.kubernetes.io/zone": "us-central1-a"}
        ]
    },
    {
        "labels": {"workload":"dev"},
         "region": "Iowa-DC",
         "zone": "Iowa-DC-B",
         "supportedTopologies": [
             {"topology.kubernetes.io/region": "us-central1",
"topology.kubernetes.io/zone": "us-central1-b"}
         ]
     }
]
}
```

In this example, the `region` and `zone` labels stand for the location of the storage pool. `topology.kubernetes.io/region` and `topology.kubernetes.io/zone` dictate where the storage pools can be consumed from.

Step 2: Define StorageClasses that are topology aware

Based on the topology labels that are provided to the nodes in the cluster, StorageClasses can be defined to contain topology information. This will determine the storage pools that serve as candidates for PVC requests made, and the subset of nodes that can make use of the volumes provisioned by Trident.

See the following example:

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
name: netapp-san-us-east1
provisioner: csi.trident.netapp.io
volumeBindingMode: WaitForFirstConsumer
allowedTopologies:
- matchLabelExpressions:
- key: topology.kubernetes.io/zone
  values:
  - us-east1-a
  - us-east1-b
- key: topology.kubernetes.io/region
  values:
  - us-east1
parameters:
  fsType: "ext4"
```

In the StorageClass definition provided above, `volumeBindingMode` is set to `WaitForFirstConsumer`. PVCs that are requested with this StorageClass will not be acted upon until they are referenced in a pod. And, `allowedTopologies` provides the zones and region to be used. The `netapp-san-us-east1` StorageClass will create PVCs on the `san-backend-us-east1` backend defined above.

Step 3: Create and use a PVC

With the StorageClass created and mapped to a backend, you can now create PVCs.

See the example `spec` below:

```
---
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
name: pvc-san
spec:
accessModes:
  - ReadWriteOnce
resources:
  requests:
    storage: 300Mi
storageClassName: netapp-san-us-east1
```

Creating a PVC using this manifest would result in the following:

```
$ kubectl create -f pvc.yaml
persistentvolumeclaim/pvc-san created
$ kubectl get pvc
NAME      STATUS    VOLUME   CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS
AGE
pvc-san   Pending                                      netapp-san-us-east1
2s
$ kubectl describe pvc
Name:          pvc-san
Namespace:     default
StorageClass:  netapp-san-us-east1
Status:        Pending
Volume:
Labels:        <none>
Annotations:   <none>
Finalizers:    [kubernetes.io/pvc-protection]
Capacity:
Access Modes:
VolumeMode:    Filesystem
Mounted By:    <none>
Events:
  Type    Reason                Age   From                         Message
  ----    ------                ----  ----                         -------
  Normal  WaitForFirstConsumer  6s    persistentvolume-controller  waiting
for first consumer to be created before binding
```

For Trident to create a volume and bind it to the PVC, use the PVC in a pod. See the following example:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: app-pod-1
spec:
  affinity:
    nodeAffinity:
      requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
        nodeSelectorTerms:
        - matchExpressions:
          - key: topology.kubernetes.io/region
            operator: In
            values:
            - us-east1
      preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
      - weight: 1
        preference:
          matchExpressions:
          - key: topology.kubernetes.io/zone
            operator: In
            values:
            - us-east1-a
            - us-east1-b
  securityContext:
    runAsUser: 1000
    runAsGroup: 3000
    fsGroup: 2000
  volumes:
  - name: vol1
    persistentVolumeClaim:
      claimName: pvc-san
  containers:
  - name: sec-ctx-demo
    image: busybox
    command: [ "sh", "-c", "sleep 1h" ]
    volumeMounts:
    - name: vol1
      mountPath: /data/demo
    securityContext:
      allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
```

This podSpec instructs Kubernetes to schedule the pod on nodes that are present in the `us-east1` region, and choose from any node that is present in the `us-east1-a` or `us-east1-b` zones.

See the following output:

```
$ kubectl get pods -o wide
NAME        READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE   IP               NODE
NOMINATED NODE   READINESS GATES
app-pod-1   1/1     Running   0          19s   192.168.25.131   node2
<none>           <none>
$ kubectl get pvc -o wide
NAME      STATUS   VOLUME                                     CAPACITY
ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS          AGE   VOLUMEMODE
pvc-san   Bound    pvc-ecb1e1a0-840c-463b-8b65-b3d033e2e62b   300Mi
RWO            netapp-san-us-east1   48s   Filesystem
```

Update backends to include `supportedTopologies`

Pre-existing backends can be updated to include a list of `supportedTopologies` using `tridentctl backend update`. This will not affect volumes that have already been provisioned, and will only be used for subsequent PVCs.

Find more information

- Manage resources for containers
- nodeSelector
- Affinity and anti-affinity
- Taints and Tolerations

Work with snapshots

Beginning with the 20.01 release of Astra Trident, you can create snapshots of PVs at the Kubernetes layer. You can use these snapshots to maintain point-in-time copies of volumes that have been created by Astra Trident and schedule the creation of additional volumes (clones). Volume snapshot is supported by the `ontap-nas`, `ontap-san`, `ontap-san-economy`, `solidfire-san`, `gcp-cvs`, and `azure-netapp-files` drivers.

> ⓘ This feature is available from Kubernetes 1.17 (beta) and is GA from 1.20. To understand the changes involved in moving from beta to GA, see the release blog. With the graduation to GA, the `v1` API version is introduced and is backward compatible with `v1beta1` snapshots.

What you'll need

- Creating volume snapshots requires creating an external snapshot controller and Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs). This is the responsibility of the Kubernetes orchestrator being used (for example: Kubeadm, GKE, OpenShift).

If your Kubernetes distribution does not include the snapshot controller and CRDs, you can deploy them as follows.

1. Create volume snapshot CRDs.

   For Kubernetes 1.20 and above, use v1 snapshot CRDs with snapshot components of v5.0 or above. For

Kubernetes versions 1.18 and 1.19, use v1beta1 with v3.0.3 snapshot components.

v5.0 components

```
$ cat snapshot-setup.sh
#!/bin/bash
# Create volume snapshot CRDs
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes-
csi/external-snapshotter/release-
5.0/client/config/crd/snapshot.storage.k8s.io_volumesnapshotclasses.
yaml
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes-
csi/external-snapshotter/release-
5.0/client/config/crd/snapshot.storage.k8s.io_volumesnapshotcontents
.yaml
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes-
csi/external-snapshotter/release-
5.0/client/config/crd/snapshot.storage.k8s.io_volumesnapshots.yaml
```

v3.0.3 components

```
$ cat snapshot-setup.sh
#!/bin/bash
# Create volume snapshot CRDs
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes-
csi/external-
snapshotter/v3.0.3/client/config/crd/snapshot.storage.k8s.io_volumes
napshotclasses.yaml
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes-
csi/external-
snapshotter/v3.0.3/client/config/crd/snapshot.storage.k8s.io_volumes
napshotcontents.yaml
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes-
csi/external-
snapshotter/v3.0.3/client/config/crd/snapshot.storage.k8s.io_volumes
napshots.yaml
```

2. Create the snapshot controller in the desired namespace. Edit the YAML manifests below to modify namespace.

   For Kubernetes 1.20 and above use v5.0 or above. For Kubernetes versions 1.18 and 1.19 use v3.0.3

   > Don't create a snapshot controller if setting up on-demand volume snapshots in a GKE environment. GKE uses a built-in, hidden snapshot-controller.

v5.0 controller

```
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes-
csi/external-snapshotter/release-5.0/deploy/kubernetes/snapshot-
controller/rbac-snapshot-controller.yaml
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes-
csi/external-snapshotter/release-5.0/deploy/kubernetes/snapshot-
controller/setup-snapshot-controller.yaml
```

v3.0.3 controller

```
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes-
csi/external-snapshotter/v3.0.3/deploy/kubernetes/snapshot-
controller/rbac-snapshot-controller.yaml
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes-
csi/external-snapshotter/v3.0.3/deploy/kubernetes/snapshot-
controller/setup-snapshot-controller.yaml
```

CSI Snapshotter provides a validating webhook to help users validate existing v1beta1 snapshots and confirm they are valid resource objects. The validating webhook automatically labels invalid snapshot objects and prevents the creation of future invalid objects. The validating webhook is deployed by the Kubernetes orchestrator. See the instructions to deploy the validating webhook manually here. Find examples of invalid snapshot manifests here.

The example detailed below explains the constructs required for working with snapshots and shows how snapshots can be created and used.

Step 1: Set up a `VolumeSnapshotClass`

Before creating a volume snapshot, set up a `VolumeSnapshotClass`.

```
$ cat snap-sc.yaml
#Use apiVersion v1 for Kubernetes 1.20 and above. For Kubernetes 1.18 and
1.19, use apiVersion v1beta1.
apiVersion: snapshot.storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: VolumeSnapshotClass
metadata:
  name: csi-snapclass
driver: csi.trident.netapp.io
deletionPolicy: Delete
```

The `driver` points to Astra Trident's CSI driver. `deletionPolicy` can be `Delete` or `Retain`. When set to `Retain`, the underlying physical snapshot on the storage cluster is retained even when the `VolumeSnapshot` object is deleted.

Step 2: Create a snapshot of an existing PVC

```
$ cat snap.yaml
#Use apiVersion v1 for Kubernetes 1.20 and above. For Kubernetes 1.18 and
1.19, use apiVersion v1beta1.
apiVersion: snapshot.storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: VolumeSnapshot
metadata:
  name: pvc1-snap
spec:
  volumeSnapshotClassName: csi-snapclass
  source:
    persistentVolumeClaimName: pvc1
```

The snapshot is being created for a PVC named `pvc1`, and the name of the snapshot is set to `pvc1-snap`.

```
$ kubectl create -f snap.yaml
volumesnapshot.snapshot.storage.k8s.io/pvc1-snap created

$ kubectl get volumesnapshots
NAME                   AGE
pvc1-snap              50s
```

This created a `VolumeSnapshot` object. A VolumeSnapshot is analogous to a PVC and is associated with a `VolumeSnapshotContent` object that represents the actual snapshot.

It is possible to identify the `VolumeSnapshotContent` object for the `pvc1-snap` VolumeSnapshot by describing it.

```
$ kubectl describe volumesnapshots pvc1-snap
Name:         pvc1-snap
Namespace:    default
.
.
.
Spec:
  Snapshot Class Name:    pvc1-snap
  Snapshot Content Name:  snapcontent-e8d8a0ca-9826-11e9-9807-525400f3f660
  Source:
    API Group:
    Kind:       PersistentVolumeClaim
    Name:       pvc1
Status:
  Creation Time:  2019-06-26T15:27:29Z
  Ready To Use:   true
  Restore Size:   3Gi
.
.
```

The `Snapshot Content Name` identifies the VolumeSnapshotContent object which serves this snapshot. The `Ready To Use` parameter indicates that the Snapshot can be used to create a new PVC.

Step 3: Create PVCs from VolumeSnapshots

See the following example for creating a PVC using a snapshot:

```
$ cat pvc-from-snap.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: pvc-from-snap
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  storageClassName: golden
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 3Gi
  dataSource:
    name: pvc1-snap
    kind: VolumeSnapshot
    apiGroup: snapshot.storage.k8s.io
```

`dataSource` shows that the PVC must be created using a VolumeSnapshot named `pvc1-snap` as the source of the data. This instructs Astra Trident to create a PVC from the snapshot. After the PVC is created, it can be attached to a pod and used just like any other PVC.

> When deleting a Persistent Volume with associated snapshots, the corresponding Trident volume is updated to a “Deleting state”. For the Astra Trident volume to be deleted, the snapshots of the volume should be removed.

Find more information

- Volume snapshots
- `VolumeSnapshotClass`

Expand volumes

Astra Trident provides Kubernetes users the ability to expand their volumes after they are created. Find information about the configurations required to expand iSCSI and NFS volumes.

Expand an iSCSI volume

You can expand an iSCSI Persistent Volume (PV) by using the CSI provisioner.

> iSCSI volume expansion is supported by the `ontap-san`, `ontap-san-economy`, `solidfire-san` drivers and requires Kubernetes 1.16 and later.

Overview

Expanding an iSCSI PV includes the following steps:

- Editing the StorageClass definition to set the `allowVolumeExpansion` field to `true`.
- Editing the PVC definition and updating the `spec.resources.requests.storage` to reflect the newly desired size, which must be greater than the original size.
- Attaching the PV must be attached to a pod for it to be resized. There are two scenarios when resizing an iSCSI PV:
  - If the PV is attached to a pod, Astra Trident expands the volume on the storage backend, rescans the device, and resizes the filesystem.
  - When attempting to resize an unattached PV, Astra Trident expands the volume on the storage backend. After the PVC is bound to a pod, Trident rescans the device and resizes the filesystem. Kubernetes then updates the PVC size after the expand operation has successfully completed.

The example below shows how expanding iSCSI PVs work.

Step 1: Configure the StorageClass to support volume expansion

```
$ cat storageclass-ontapsan.yaml
---
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: ontap-san
provisioner: csi.trident.netapp.io
parameters:
  backendType: "ontap-san"
allowVolumeExpansion: True
```

For an already existing StorageClass, edit it to include the `allowVolumeExpansion` parameter.

Step 2: Create a PVC with the StorageClass you created

```
$ cat pvc-ontapsan.yaml
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: san-pvc
spec:
  accessModes:
  - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 1Gi
  storageClassName: ontap-san
```

Astra Trident creates a Persistent Volume (PV) and associates it with this Persistent Volume Claim (PVC).

```
$ kubectl get pvc
NAME      STATUS   VOLUME                                     CAPACITY
ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS   AGE
san-pvc   Bound    pvc-8a814d62-bd58-4253-b0d1-82f2885db671   1Gi
RWO            ontap-san      8s

$ kubectl get pv
NAME                                       CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES
RECLAIM POLICY   STATUS   CLAIM             STORAGECLASS   REASON   AGE
pvc-8a814d62-bd58-4253-b0d1-82f2885db671   1Gi        RWO
Delete           Bound    default/san-pvc   ontap-san               10s
```

Step 3: Define a pod that attaches the PVC

In this example, a pod is created that uses the `san-pvc`.

```
$  kubectl get pod
NAME         READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
centos-pod   1/1     Running   0          65s

$  kubectl describe pvc san-pvc
Name:          san-pvc
Namespace:     default
StorageClass:  ontap-san
Status:        Bound
Volume:        pvc-8a814d62-bd58-4253-b0d1-82f2885db671
Labels:        <none>
Annotations:   pv.kubernetes.io/bind-completed: yes
               pv.kubernetes.io/bound-by-controller: yes
               volume.beta.kubernetes.io/storage-provisioner:
csi.trident.netapp.io
Finalizers:    [kubernetes.io/pvc-protection]
Capacity:      1Gi
Access Modes:  RWO
VolumeMode:    Filesystem
Mounted By:    centos-pod
```

Step 4: Expand the PV

To resize the PV that has been created from 1Gi to 2Gi, edit the PVC definition and update the `spec.resources.requests.storage` to 2Gi.

```
$ kubectl edit pvc san-pvc
# Please edit the object below. Lines beginning with a '#' will be
ignored,
# and an empty file will abort the edit. If an error occurs while saving
this file will be
# reopened with the relevant failures.
#
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  annotations:
    pv.kubernetes.io/bind-completed: "yes"
    pv.kubernetes.io/bound-by-controller: "yes"
    volume.beta.kubernetes.io/storage-provisioner: csi.trident.netapp.io
  creationTimestamp: "2019-10-10T17:32:29Z"
  finalizers:
  - kubernetes.io/pvc-protection
  name: san-pvc
  namespace: default
  resourceVersion: "16609"
  selfLink: /api/v1/namespaces/default/persistentvolumeclaims/san-pvc
  uid: 8a814d62-bd58-4253-b0d1-82f2885db671
spec:
  accessModes:
  - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 2Gi
 ...
```

Step 5: Validate the expansion

You can validate the expansion worked correctly by checking the size of the PVC, PV, and the Astra Trident volume:

```
$ kubectl get pvc san-pvc
NAME      STATUS   VOLUME                                     CAPACITY
ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS   AGE
san-pvc   Bound    pvc-8a814d62-bd58-4253-b0d1-82f2885db671   2Gi
RWO            ontap-san      11m
$ kubectl get pv
NAME                                       CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES
RECLAIM POLICY   STATUS   CLAIM             STORAGECLASS   REASON   AGE
pvc-8a814d62-bd58-4253-b0d1-82f2885db671   2Gi        RWO
Delete           Bound    default/san-pvc   ontap-san               12m
$ tridentctl get volumes -n trident
+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
|                   NAME                   |  SIZE   | STORAGE CLASS |
PROTOCOL |             BACKEND UUID             | STATE  | MANAGED |
+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
| pvc-8a814d62-bd58-4253-b0d1-82f2885db671 | 2.0 GiB | ontap-san     |
block    | a9b7bfff-0505-4e31-b6c5-59f492e02d33 | online | true    |
+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
```

Expand an NFS volume

Astra Trident supports volume expansion for NFS PVs provisioned on `ontap-nas`, `ontap-nas-economy`, `ontap-nas-flexgroup`, `gcp-cvs`, and `azure-netapp-files` backends.

Step 1: Configure the StorageClass to support volume expansion

To resize an NFS PV, the admin first needs to configure the storage class to allow volume expansion by setting the `allowVolumeExpansion` field to `true`:

```
$ cat storageclass-ontapnas.yaml
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: ontapnas
provisioner: csi.trident.netapp.io
parameters:
  backendType: ontap-nas
allowVolumeExpansion: true
```

If you have already created a storage class without this option, you can simply edit the existing storage class by using `kubectl edit storageclass` to allow volume expansion.

Step 2: Create a PVC with the StorageClass you created

```
$ cat pvc-ontapnas.yaml
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: ontapnas20mb
spec:
  accessModes:
  - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 20Mi
  storageClassName: ontapnas
```

Astra Trident should create a 20MiB NFS PV for this PVC:

```
$ kubectl get pvc
NAME           STATUS   VOLUME
CAPACITY     ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS    AGE
ontapnas20mb   Bound    pvc-08f3d561-b199-11e9-8d9f-5254004dfdb7   20Mi
RWO            ontapnas        9s

$ kubectl get pv pvc-08f3d561-b199-11e9-8d9f-5254004dfdb7
NAME                                       CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES
RECLAIM POLICY   STATUS   CLAIM                  STORAGECLASS    REASON
AGE
pvc-08f3d561-b199-11e9-8d9f-5254004dfdb7   20Mi       RWO
Delete           Bound    default/ontapnas20mb   ontapnas
2m42s
```

Step 3: Expand the PV

To resize the newly created 20MiB PV to 1GiB, edit the PVC and set `spec.resources.requests.storage` to 1GB:

```
$ kubectl edit pvc ontapnas20mb
# Please edit the object below. Lines beginning with a '#' will be
ignored,
# and an empty file will abort the edit. If an error occurs while saving
this file will be
# reopened with the relevant failures.
#
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  annotations:
    pv.kubernetes.io/bind-completed: "yes"
    pv.kubernetes.io/bound-by-controller: "yes"
    volume.beta.kubernetes.io/storage-provisioner: csi.trident.netapp.io
  creationTimestamp: 2018-08-21T18:26:44Z
  finalizers:
  - kubernetes.io/pvc-protection
  name: ontapnas20mb
  namespace: default
  resourceVersion: "1958015"
  selfLink: /api/v1/namespaces/default/persistentvolumeclaims/ontapnas20mb
  uid: c1bd7fa5-a56f-11e8-b8d7-fa163e59eaab
spec:
  accessModes:
  - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 1Gi
...
```

Step 4: Validate the expansion

You can validate the resize worked correctly by checking the size of the PVC, PV, and the Astra Trident volume:

```
$ kubectl get pvc ontapnas20mb
NAME           STATUS   VOLUME
CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS    AGE
ontapnas20mb   Bound    pvc-08f3d561-b199-11e9-8d9f-5254004dfdb7   1Gi
RWO            ontapnas        4m44s

$ kubectl get pv pvc-08f3d561-b199-11e9-8d9f-5254004dfdb7
NAME                                       CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES
RECLAIM POLICY   STATUS   CLAIM                  STORAGECLASS    REASON
AGE
pvc-08f3d561-b199-11e9-8d9f-5254004dfdb7   1Gi        RWO
Delete           Bound    default/ontapnas20mb   ontapnas
5m35s

$ tridentctl get volume pvc-08f3d561-b199-11e9-8d9f-5254004dfdb7 -n
trident
+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
|                   NAME                   |  SIZE   | STORAGE CLASS |
PROTOCOL |             BACKEND UUID             | STATE  | MANAGED |
+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
| pvc-08f3d561-b199-11e9-8d9f-5254004dfdb7 | 1.0 GiB | ontapnas      |
file     | c5a6f6a4-b052-423b-80d4-8fb491a14a22 | online | true    |
+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
```

Import volumes

You can import existing storage volumes as a Kubernetes PV using `tridentctl import`.

Drivers that support volume import

This table depicts the drivers that support importing volumes and the release they were introduced in.

Driver	Release
`ontap-nas`	19.04
`ontap-nas-flexgroup`	19.04
`solidfire-san`	19.04
`azure-netapp-files`	19.04

Driver	Release
`gcp-cvs`	19.04
`ontap-san`	19.04

Why should I import volumes?

There are several use cases for importing a volume into Trident:

- Containerizing an application and reusing its existing data set
- Using a clone of a data set for an ephemeral application
- Rebuilding a failed Kubernetes cluster
- Migrating application data during disaster recovery

How does the import work?

The Persistent Volume Claim (PVC) file is used by the volume import process to create the PVC. At a minimum, the PVC file should include the name, namespace, accessModes, and storageClassName fields as shown in the following example.

```
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: my_claim
  namespace: my_namespace
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  storageClassName: my_storage_class
```

The `tridentctl` client is used to import an existing storage volume. Trident imports the volume by persisting volume metadata and creating the PVC and PV.

```
$ tridentctl import volume <backendName> <volumeName> -f <path-to-pvc-
file>
```

To import a storage volume, specify the name of the Astra Trident backend containing the volume, as well as the name that uniquely identifies the volume on the storage (for example: ONTAP FlexVol, Element Volume, CVS Volume path). The storage volume must allow read/write access and be accessible by the specified Astra Trident backend. The `-f` string argument is required and specifies the path to the YAML or JSON PVC file.

When Astra Trident receives the import volume request, the existing volume size is determined and set in the PVC. After the volume is imported by the storage driver, the PV is created with a ClaimRef to the PVC. The reclaim policy is initially set to `retain` in the PV. After Kubernetes successfully binds the PVC and PV, the reclaim policy is updated to match the reclaim policy of the Storage Class. If the reclaim policy of the Storage

Class is `delete`, the storage volume will be deleted when the PV is deleted.

When a volume is imported with the `--no-manage` argument, Trident does not perform any additional operations on the PVC or PV for the lifecycle of the objects. Because Trident ignores PV and PVC events for `--no-manage` objects, the storage volume is not deleted when the PV is deleted. Other operations such as volume clone and volume resize are also ignored. This option is useful if you want to use Kubernetes for containerized workloads but otherwise want to manage the lifecycle of the storage volume outside of Kubernetes.

An annotation is added to the PVC and PV that serves a dual purpose of indicating that the volume was imported and if the PVC and PV are managed. This annotation should not be modified or removed.

Trident 19.07 and later handle the attachment of PVs and mounts the volume as part of importing it. For imports using earlier versions of Astra Trident, there will not be any operations in the data path and the volume import will not verify if the volume can be mounted. If a mistake is made with volume import (for example, the StorageClass is incorrect), you can recover by changing the reclaim policy on the PV to `retain`, deleting the PVC and PV, and retrying the volume import command.

`ontap-nas` and `ontap-nas-flexgroup` imports

Each volume created with the `ontap-nas` driver is a FlexVol on the ONTAP cluster. Importing FlexVols with the `ontap-nas` driver works the same. A FlexVol that already exists on an ONTAP cluster can be imported as a `ontap-nas` PVC. Similarly, FlexGroup vols can be imported as `ontap-nas-flexgroup` PVCs.

> An ONTAP volume must be of type rw to be imported by Trident. If a volume is of type dp, it is a SnapMirror destination volume; you should break the mirror relationship before importing the volume into Trident.

> The `ontap-nas` driver cannot import and manage qtrees. The `ontap-nas` and `ontap-nas-flexgroup` drivers do not allow duplicate volume names.

For example, to import a volume named `managed_volume` on a backend named `ontap_nas`, use the following command:

```
$ tridentctl import volume ontap_nas managed_volume -f <path-to-pvc-file>

+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
|                   NAME                   |  SIZE   | STORAGE CLASS |
PROTOCOL |             BACKEND UUID             | STATE  | MANAGED |
+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
| pvc-bf5ad463-afbb-11e9-8d9f-5254004dfdb7 | 1.0 GiB | standard      |
file     | c5a6f6a4-b052-423b-80d4-8fb491a14a22 | online | true    |
+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
```

To import a volume named `unmanaged_volume` (on the `ontap_nas backend`), which Trident will not manage, use the following command:

```
$ tridentctl import volume nas_blog unmanaged_volume -f <path-to-pvc-file>
--no-manage

+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
|                   NAME                   |  SIZE   | STORAGE CLASS |
PROTOCOL |             BACKEND UUID             | STATE  | MANAGED |
+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
| pvc-df07d542-afbc-11e9-8d9f-5254004dfdb7 | 1.0 GiB | standard      |
file     | c5a6f6a4-b052-423b-80d4-8fb491a14a22 | online | false   |
+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
```

When using the `--no-manage` argument, Trident does not rename the volume or validate if the volume was mounted. The volume import operation fails if the volume was not mounted manually.

A previously existing bug with importing volumes with custom UnixPermissions has been fixed. You can specify unixPermissions in your PVC definition or backend configuration, and instruct Astra Trident to import the volume accordingly.

`ontap-san` import

Astra Trident can also import ONTAP SAN FlexVols that contain a single LUN. This is consistent with the `ontap-san` driver, which creates a FlexVol for each PVC and a LUN within the FlexVol. You can use the `tridentctl import` command in the same way as in other cases:

- Include the name of the `ontap-san` backend.
- Provide the name of the FlexVol that needs to be imported. Remember, this FlexVol contains only one LUN that must be imported.
- Provide the path of the PVC definition that must be used with the `-f` flag.
- Choose between having the PVC managed or unmanaged. By default, Trident will manage the PVC and rename the FlexVol and LUN on the backend. To import as an unmanaged volume, pass the `--no-manage` flag.

When importing an unmanaged `ontap-san` volume, you should make sure that the LUN in the FlexVol is named `lun0` and is mapped to an igroup with the desired initiators. Astra Trident automatically handles this for a managed import.

Astra Trident will then import the FlexVol and associate it with the PVC definition. Astra Trident also renames the FlexVol to the `pvc-<uuid>` format and the LUN within the FlexVol to `lun0`.

It is recommended to import volumes that do not have existing active connections. If you are looking to import an actively used volume, clone the volume first and then do the import.

Example

To import the `ontap-san-managed` FlexVol that is present on the `ontap_san_default` backend, run the `tridentctl import` command as:

```
$ tridentctl import volume ontapsan_san_default ontap-san-managed -f pvc-
basic-import.yaml -n trident -d

+------------------------------------------+--------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
|                   NAME                   |  SIZE  | STORAGE CLASS |
PROTOCOL |             BACKEND UUID             | STATE  | MANAGED |
+------------------------------------------+--------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
| pvc-d6ee4f54-4e40-4454-92fd-d00fc228d74a | 20 MiB | basic         |
block    | cd394786-ddd5-4470-adc3-10c5ce4ca757 | online | true    |
+------------------------------------------+--------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
```

An ONTAP volume must be of type rw to be imported by Astra Trident. If a volume is of type dp, it is a SnapMirror destination volume; you should break the mirror relationship before importing the volume into Astra Trident.

`element` import

You can import NetApp Element software/NetApp HCI volumes to your Kubernetes cluster with Trident. You need the name of your Astra Trident backend, and the unique name of the volume and the PVC file as the arguments for the `tridentctl import` command.

```
$ tridentctl import volume element_default element-managed -f pvc-basic-
import.yaml -n trident -d

+------------------------------------------+--------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
|                   NAME                   |  SIZE  | STORAGE CLASS |
PROTOCOL |             BACKEND UUID             | STATE  | MANAGED |
+------------------------------------------+--------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
| pvc-970ce1ca-2096-4ecd-8545-ac7edc24a8fe | 10 GiB | basic-element |
block    | d3ba047a-ea0b-43f9-9c42-e38e58301c49 | online | true    |
+------------------------------------------+--------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
```

> The Element driver supports duplicate volume names. If there are duplicate volume names, Trident's volume import process returns an error. As a workaround, clone the volume and provide a unique volume name. Then import the cloned volume.

`gcp-cvs` import

> To import a volume backed by the NetApp Cloud Volumes Service in GCP, identify the volume by its volume path instead of its name.

To import an `gcp-cvs` volume on the backend called `gcpcvs_YEppr` with the volume path of `adroit-jolly-swift`, use the following command:

```
$ tridentctl import volume gcpcvs_YEppr adroit-jolly-swift -f <path-to-
pvc-file> -n trident

+------------------------------------------+--------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
|                   NAME                   |  SIZE  | STORAGE CLASS |
PROTOCOL |             BACKEND UUID             | STATE  | MANAGED |
+------------------------------------------+--------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
| pvc-a46ccab7-44aa-4433-94b1-e47fc8c0fa55 | 93 GiB | gcp-storage   | file
| e1a6e65b-299e-4568-ad05-4f0a105c888f | online | true    |
+------------------------------------------+--------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
```

> The volume path is the portion of the volume's export path after the :/. For example, if the export path is `10.0.0.1:/adroit-jolly-swift`, the volume path is `adroit-jolly-swift`.

`azure-netapp-files` import

To import an `azure-netapp-files` volume on the backend called `azurenetappfiles_40517` with the volume path `importvol1`, run the following command:

```
$ tridentctl import volume azurenetappfiles_40517 importvol1 -f <path-to-
pvc-file> -n trident

+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
|                   NAME                   |  SIZE   | STORAGE CLASS |
PROTOCOL |             BACKEND UUID             | STATE  | MANAGED |
+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
| pvc-0ee95d60-fd5c-448d-b505-b72901b3a4ab | 100 GiB | anf-storage   |
file     | 1c01274f-d94b-44a3-98a3-04c953c9a51e | online | true    |
+------------------------------------------+---------+---------------
+----------+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
```

The volume path for the ANF volume is present in the mount path after the :/. For example, if the mount path is `10.0.0.2:/importvol1`, the volume path is `importvol1`.