NetApp Storage Integrations Overview

NetApp Solutions

NetApp
June 09, 2022

Table of Contents

NetApp Storage Integration Overview

Anthos Ready storage partner program.

Google Cloud periodically requests updated validation of partner storage integrations with new releases of Anthos through their Anthos Ready storage partner program. A listing of currently validated storage solutions, CSI drivers, available features, and the versions of Anthos supported can be found here.

NetApp has maintained regular compliance with the requests to validate our Astra Trident CSI-compliant storage orchestrator, and our ONTAP and Element storage systems with versions of Anthos on a quarterly basis.

The following table contains the Anthos versions that have been tested by NetApp and NetApp partner engineers for the validation NetApp Astra Trident CSI drivers, and feature sets, as a part of the Anthos Ready storage partner program:

Deployment Type	Version	Storage System	Astra Trident Version	Protocol	Features
VMware	1.10	ONTAP	22.01	NAS	Multiwriter, Volume Expansion, SnapShots
VMware	1.10	ONTAP	22.01	SAN	Raw Block, Volume Expansion, SnapShots
VMware	1.10	Element	22.01	SAN	Raw Block, Volume Expansion, SnapShots
bare metal	1.10	ONTAP	22.01	NAS	Multiwriter, Volume Expansion, SnapShots
bare metal	1.10	ONTAP	22.01	SAN	Raw Block, Volume Expansion, SnapShots

NetApp Storage Integrations

NetApp provides a number of products to help you with orchestrating and managing persistent data in container based environments, such as Anthos.

NetApp Astra Trident is an open-source and fully-supported storage orchestrator for containers and Kubernetes distributions, including Anthos. For more information, visit the Astra Trident website here.

The following pages have additional information about the NetApp products that have been validated for application and persistent storage management in the Anthos with NetApp solution:

- NetApp Astra Trident

Next: Advanced Configuration Options: Anthos with NetApp.

Astra Trident Overview

Astra Trident is an open-source and fully supported storage orchestrator for containers and Kubernetes distributions, including Anthos. Trident works with the entire NetApp storage portfolio, including the NetApp ONTAP and Element storage systems, and it also supports NFS and iSCSI connections. Trident accelerates the DevOps workflow by allowing end users to provision and manage storage from their NetApp storage systems without requiring intervention from a storage administrator.

An administrator can configure a number of storage backends based on project needs and storage system models that enable advanced storage features, including compression, specific disk types, or QoS levels that guarantee a certain level of performance. After they are defined, these backends can be used by developers in their projects to create persistent volume claims (PVCs) and to attach persistent storage to their containers on demand.

[Error: Missing Graphic Image]

Astra Trident has a rapid development cycle and, like Kubernetes, is released four times a year.

The latest version of Astra Trident, 22.01, was released in January 2022. A support matrix for what version of Trident has been tested with which Kubernetes distribution can be found here.

Starting with the 20.04 release, Trident setup is performed by the Trident operator. The operator makes large scale deployments easier and provides additional support including self healing for pods that are deployed as a part of the Trident install.

With the 21.01 release, a Helm chart was made available to ease the installation of the Trident Operator.

Download Astra Trident

To install Trident on the deployed user cluster and provision a persistent volume, complete the following steps:

1. Download the installation archive to the admin workstation and extract the contents. The current version of Trident is 22.01, which can be downloaded here.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 ~]$ wget
https://github.com/NetApp/trident/releases/download/v22.01.0/trident-
installer-22.01.0.tar.gz
--2021-05-06 15:17:30--
https://github.com/NetApp/trident/releases/download/v22.01.0/trident-
installer-22.01.0.tar.gz
Resolving github.com (github.com)... 140.82.114.3
Connecting to github.com (github.com)|140.82.114.3|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
Location: https://github-
releases.githubusercontent.com/77179634/a4fa9f00-a9f2-11eb-9053-
98e8e573d4ae?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-
Credential=AKIAIWNJYAX4CSVEH53A%2F20210506%2Fus-east-
```

```
1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20210506T191643Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-
Amz-
Signature=8a49a2a1e08c147d1ddd8149ce45a5714f9853fee19bb1c507989b9543eb36
30&X-Amz-
SignedHeaders=host&actor_id=0&key_id=0&repo_id=77179634&response-
content-disposition=attachment%3B%20filename%3Dtrident-installer-
22.01.0.tar.gz&response-content-type=application%2Foctet-stream
[following]
--2021-05-06 15:17:30--  https://github-
releases.githubusercontent.com/77179634/a4fa9f00-a9f2-11eb-9053-
98e8e573d4ae?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-
Credential=AKIAIWNJYAX4CSVEH53A%2F20210506%2Fus-east-
1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20210506T191643Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-
Amz-
Signature=8a49a2a1e08c147d1ddd8149ce45a5714f9853fee19bb1c507989b9543eb36
30&X-Amz-
SignedHeaders=host&actor_id=0&key_id=0&repo_id=77179634&response-
content-disposition=attachment%3B%20filename%3Dtrident-installer-
22.01.0.tar.gz&response-content-type=application%2Foctet-stream
Resolving github-releases.githubusercontent.com (github-
releases.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.108.154, 185.199.109.154,
185.199.110.154, ...
Connecting to github-releases.githubusercontent.com (github-
releases.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.108.154|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 38349341 (37M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'trident-installer-22.01.0.tar.gz'

100%[=====================================================================
==============================================>] 38,349,341  88.5MB/s
in 0.4s

2021-05-06 15:17:30 (88.5 MB/s) - 'trident-installer-22.01.0.tar.gz'
saved [38349341/38349341]
```

2. Extract the Trident install from the downloaded bundle.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 ~]$ tar -xzf trident-installer-
22.01.0.tar.gz
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 ~]$ cd trident-installer/
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$
```

Install the Trident Operator with Helm

Helm is not installed by default on the GKE-Admin workstation. You can easily install it using the apt tool available in Ubuntu.

1. First, set the location of the user cluster's `kubeconfig` file as an environment variable so that you don't have to reference it, because Trident has no option to pass this file.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ export
KUBECONFIG=~/user-cluster-1/user-cluster-1-kubeconfig
```

2. Run the Helm command to install the Trident operator from the tarball in the helm directory while creating the trident namespace in your user cluster.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ helm install trident
helm/trident-operator-22.01.0.tgz --create-namespace --namespace trident
NAME: trident
LAST DEPLOYED: Fri May  7 12:54:25 2021
NAMESPACE: trident
STATUS: deployed
REVISION: 1
TEST SUITE: None
NOTES:
Thank you for installing trident-operator, which will deploy and manage
NetApp's Trident CSI
storage provisioner for Kubernetes.

Your release is named 'trident' and is installed into the 'trident'
namespace.
Please note that there must be only one instance of Trident (and
trident-operator) in a Kubernetes cluster.

To configure Trident to manage storage resources, you will need a copy
of tridentctl, which is
available in pre-packaged Trident releases.  You may find all Trident
releases and source code
online at https://github.com/NetApp/trident.

To learn more about the release, try:

  $ helm status trident
  $ helm get all trident
```

3. You can verify that Trident is successfully installed by checking the pods that are running in the namespace or by using the tridentctl binary to check the installed version.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ oc get pods -n
trident
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
trident-csi-5z45l                   1/2     Running   2          30s
trident-csi-696b685cf8-htdb2        6/6     Running   0          30s
trident-csi-b74p2                   2/2     Running   0          30s
trident-csi-lrw4n                   2/2     Running   0          30s
trident-operator-7c748d957-gr2gw    1/1     Running   0          36s

[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ ./tridentctl -n
trident version
+----------------+----------------+
| SERVER VERSION | CLIENT VERSION |
+----------------+----------------+
| 22.01.0          | 22.01.0          |
+----------------+----------------+
```

In some cases, customer environments might require the customization of the Trident deployment. In these cases, it is also possible to manually install the Trident operator and update the included manifests to customize the deployment.

Manually install the Trident Operator

1. First, set the location of the user cluster's `kubeconfig` file as an environment variable so that you don't have to reference it, because Trident has no option to pass this file.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ KUBECONFIG=~/user-
cluster-1/user-cluster-1-kubeconfig
```

2. The `trident-installer` directory contains manifests for defining all the required resources. Using the appropriate manifests, create the `TridentOrchestrator` custom resource definition.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl create -f
deploy/crds/trident.netapp.io_tridentorchestrators_crd_post1.16.yaml
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/tridentorchestrators.tride
nt.netapp.io created
```

3. If one does not exist, create a Trident namespace in your cluster using the provided manifest.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl apply -f
deploy/namespace.yaml
namespace/trident created
```

4. Create the resources required for the Trident operator deployment, such as a `ServiceAccount` for the operator, a `ClusterRole` and `ClusterRoleBinding` to the `ServiceAccount`, a dedicated `PodSecurityPolicy`, or the operator itself.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl create -f
deploy/bundle.yaml
serviceaccount/trident-operator created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/trident-operator created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/trident-operator created
deployment.apps/trident-operator created
podsecuritypolicy.policy/tridentoperatorpods created
```

5. You can check the status of the operator after it's deployed with the following commands:

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl get
deployment -n trident
NAME               READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
trident-operator   1/1     1            1           23s
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl get pods -n
trident
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
trident-operator-66f48895cc-lzczk   1/1     Running   0          41s
```

6. With the operator deployed, we can now use it to install Trident. This requires creating a `TridentOrchestrator`.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl create -f
deploy/crds/tridentorchestrator_cr.yaml
tridentorchestrator.trident.netapp.io/trident created
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl describe
torc trident
Name:         trident
Namespace:
Labels:       <none>
Annotations:  <none>
API Version:  trident.netapp.io/v1
Kind:         TridentOrchestrator
Metadata:
  Creation Timestamp:  2021-05-07T17:00:28Z
  Generation:          1
  Managed Fields:
    API Version:  trident.netapp.io/v1
    Fields Type:  FieldsV1
    fieldsV1:
```

```
      f:spec:
        .:
        f:debug:
        f:namespace:
    Manager:      kubectl-create
    Operation:    Update
    Time:         2021-05-07T17:00:28Z
    API Version:  trident.netapp.io/v1
    Fields Type:  FieldsV1
    fieldsV1:
      f:status:
        .:
        f:currentInstallationParams:
          .:
          f:IPv6:
          f:autosupportHostname:
          f:autosupportImage:
          f:autosupportProxy:
          f:autosupportSerialNumber:
          f:debug:
          f:enableNodePrep:
          f:imagePullSecrets:
          f:imageRegistry:
          f:k8sTimeout:
          f:kubeletDir:
          f:logFormat:
          f:silenceAutosupport:
          f:tridentImage:
        f:message:
        f:namespace:
        f:status:
        f:version:
    Manager:         trident-operator
    Operation:       Update
    Time:            2021-05-07T17:00:28Z
  Resource Version:  931421
  Self Link:
/apis/trident.netapp.io/v1/tridentorchestrators/trident
  UID:               8a26a7a6-dde8-4d55-9b66-a7126754d81f
Spec:
  Debug:      true
  Namespace:  trident
Status:
  Current Installation Params:
    IPv6:                      false
    Autosupport Hostname:
```

```
    Autosupport Image:          netapp/trident-autosupport:21.01
    Autosupport Proxy:
    Autosupport Serial Number:
    Debug:                      true
    Enable Node Prep:           false
    Image Pull Secrets:
    Image Registry:
    k8sTimeout:           30
    Kubelet Dir:          /var/lib/kubelet
    Log Format:           text
    Silence Autosupport:  false
    Trident Image:        netapp/trident:22.01.0
  Message:                Trident installed
  Namespace:              trident
  Status:                 Installed
  Version:                v22.01.0
Events:
  Type    Reason      Age   From                           Message
  ----    ------      ----  ----                           -------
  Normal  Installing  80s   trident-operator.netapp.io  Installing
Trident
  Normal  Installed   68s   trident-operator.netapp.io  Trident
installed
```

7. You can verify that Trident is successfully installed by checking the pods that are running in the namespace or by using the tridentctl binary to check the installed version.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl get pods -n
trident
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
trident-csi-bb64c6cb4-lmd6h         6/6     Running   0          82s
trident-csi-gn59q                   2/2     Running   0          82s
trident-csi-m4szj                   2/2     Running   0          82s
trident-csi-sb9k9                   2/2     Running   0          82s
trident-operator-66f48895cc-lzczk   1/1     Running   0          2m39s

[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ ./tridentctl -n
trident version
+----------------+----------------+
| SERVER VERSION | CLIENT VERSION |
+----------------+----------------+
| 22.01.0          | 22.01.0          |
+----------------+----------------+
```

Create storage-system backends

After completing the Astra Trident Operator install, you must configure the backend for the specific NetApp storage platform you are using. Follow the links below in order to continue the setup and configuration of Astra Trident.

- NetApp ONTAP NFS
- NetApp ONTAP iSCSI
- NetApp Element iSCSI

Next: Advanced Configuration Options: Anthos with NetApp.

NetApp ONTAP NFS configuration: Anthos with NetApp

To enable Trident integration with the NetApp ONTAP storage system, you must create a backend that enables communication with the storage system.

1. There are sample backend files available in the downloaded installation archive in the `sample-input` folder hierarchy. For NetApp ONTAP systems serving NFS, copy the `backend-ontap-nas.json` file to your working directory and edit the file.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ cp sample-
input/backends-samples/ontap-nas/backend-ontap-nas.json ./
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ vi backend-ontap-
nas.json
```

2. Edit the backendName, managementLIF, dataLIF, svm, username, and password values in this file.

```
{
    "version": 1,
    "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas",
    "backendName": "ontap-nas+10.61.181.221",
    "managementLIF": "172.21.224.201",
    "dataLIF": "10.61.181.221",
    "svm": "trident_svm",
    "username": "cluster-admin",
    "password": "password"
}
```

It is a best practice to define the custom backendName value as a combination of the storageDriverName and the dataLIF that is serving NFS for easy identification.

3. With this backend file in place, run the following command to create your first backend.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ ./tridentctl -n
trident create backend -f backend-ontap-nas.json
+------------------------+----------------
+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
|          NAME          | STORAGE DRIVER |                 UUID
| STATE  | VOLUMES |
+------------------------+----------------
+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
| ontap-nas+10.61.181.221 | ontap-nas      | be7a619d-c81d-445c-b80c-
5c87a73c5b1e | online |       0 |
+------------------------+----------------
+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
```

4. With the backend created, you must next create a storage class. Just as with the backend, there is a sample storage class file that can be edited for the environment available in the sample-inputs folder. Copy it to the working directory and make necessary edits to reflect the backend created.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ cp sample-
input/storage-class-samples/storage-class-csi.yaml.templ ./storage-
class-basic.yaml
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ vi storage-class-
basic.yaml
```

5. The only edit that must be made to this file is to define the `backendType` value to the name of the storage driver from the newly created backend. Also note the name-field value, which must be referenced in a later step.

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: basic-csi
provisioner: csi.trident.netapp.io
parameters:
  backendType: "ontap-nas"
```

> There is an optional field called `fsType` that is defined in this file. This line can be deleted in NFS backends.

6. Run the `kubectl` command to create the storage class.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl create -f
storage-class-basic.yaml
storageclass.storage.k8s.io/basic-csi created
```

7. With the storage class created, you must then create the first persistent volume claim (PVC). There is a sample `pvc-basic.yaml` file that can be used to perform this action located in sample-inputs as well.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/pvc-
samples/pvc-basic.yaml ./
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ vi pvc-basic.yaml
```

8. The only edit that must be made to this file is ensuring that the `storageClassName` field matches the one just created. The PVC definition can be further customized as required by the workload to be provisioned.

```
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: basic
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 1Gi
  storageClassName: basic-csi
```

9. Create the PVC by issuing the `kubectl` command. Creation can take some time depending on the size of the backing volume being created, so you can watch the process as it completes.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl create -f
pvc-basic.yaml
persistentvolumeclaim/basic created

[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl get pvc
NAME    STATUS   VOLUME                                     CAPACITY
ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS   AGE
basic   Bound    pvc-b4370d37-0fa4-4c17-bd86-94f96c94b42d   1Gi
RWO            basic-csi      7s
```

Next: Advanced Configuration Options: Anthos with NetApp.

NetApp ONTAP iSCSI configuration: Anthos with NetApp

To enable Trident integration with the NetApp ONTAP storage system, you must create a backend that enables communication with the storage system.

1. There are sample backend files available in the downloaded installation archive in the `sample-input` folder hierarchy. For NetApp ONTAP systems serving iSCSI, copy the `backend-ontap-san.json` file to your working directory and edit the file.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ cp sample-
input/backends-samples/ontap-san/backend-ontap-san.json ./
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ vi backend-ontap-
san.json
```

2. Edit the managementLIF, dataLIF, svm, username, and password values in this file.

```
{
  "version": 1,
  "storageDriverName": "ontap-san",
  "managementLIF": "172.21.224.201",
  "dataLIF": "10.61.181.240",
  "svm": "trident_svm",
  "username": "admin",
  "password": "password"
}
```

3. With this backend file in place, run the following command to create your first backend.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ ./tridentctl -n
trident create backend -f backend-ontap-san.json
+------------------------+----------------
+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
|          NAME          | STORAGE DRIVER |                 UUID
| STATE  | VOLUMES |
+------------------------+----------------
+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
| ontapsan_10.61.181.241 | ontap-san      | 6788533c-7fea-4a35-b797-
fb9bb3322b91 | online |       0 |
+------------------------+----------------
+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
```

4. With the backend created, you must next create a storage class. Just as with the backend, there is a sample storage class file that can be edited for the environment available in the sample-inputs folder. Copy it to the working directory and make necessary edits to reflect the backend created.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ cp sample-
input/storage-class-samples/storage-class-csi.yaml.templ ./storage-
class-basic.yaml
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ vi storage-class-
basic.yaml
```

5. The only edit that must be made to this file is to define the `backendType` value to the name of the storage driver from the newly created backend. Also note the name-field value, which must be referenced in a later step.

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: basic-csi
provisioner: csi.trident.netapp.io
parameters:
  backendType: "ontap-san"
```

There is an optional field called `fsType` that is defined in this file. In iSCSI backends, this value can be set to a specific Linux filesystem type (XFS, ext4, and so on) or can be deleted to allow OpenShift to decide what filesystem to use.

6. Run the `kubectl` command to create the storage class.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl create -f
storage-class-basic.yaml
storageclass.storage.k8s.io/basic-csi created
```

7. With the storage class created, you must then create the first persistent volume claim (PVC). There is a sample `pvc-basic.yaml` file that can be used to perform this action located in sample-inputs as well.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/pvc-
samples/pvc-basic.yaml ./
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ vi pvc-basic.yaml
```

8. The only edit that must be made to this file is ensuring that the `storageClassName` field matches the one just created. The PVC definition can be further customized as required by the workload to be provisioned.

```
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: basic
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 1Gi
  storageClassName: basic-csi
```

9. Create the PVC by issuing the `kubectl` command. Creation can take some time depending on the size of the backing volume being created, so you can watch the process as it completes.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl create -f
pvc-basic.yaml
persistentvolumeclaim/basic created

[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl get pvc
NAME    STATUS   VOLUME                                     CAPACITY
ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS   AGE
basic   Bound    pvc-7ceac1ba-0189-43c7-8f98-094719f7956c   1Gi
RWO            basic-csi      3s
```

Next: Advanced Configuration Options: Anthos with NetApp.

NetApp Element iSCSI configuration: Anthos with NetApp

To enable Trident integration with the NetApp Element storage system, you must create a backend that enables communication with the storage system using the iSCSI protocol.

1. There are sample backend files available in the downloaded installation archive in the `sample-input` folder hierarchy. For NetApp Element systems serving iSCSI, copy the `backend-solidfire.json` file to your working directory and edit the file.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ cp sample-
input/backends-samples/solidfire/backend-solidfire.json ./
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ vi ./backend-
solidfire.json
```

   a. Edit the user, password, and MVIP value on the `EndPoint` line.

   b. Edit the `SVIP` value.

```
 {
    "version": 1,
    "storageDriverName": "solidfire-san",
    "Endpoint": "https://trident:password@172.21.224.150/json-
rpc/8.0",
    "SVIP": "10.61.180.200:3260",
    "TenantName": "trident",
    "Types": [{"Type": "Bronze", "Qos": {"minIOPS": 1000, "maxIOPS":
2000, "burstIOPS": 4000}},
              {"Type": "Silver", "Qos": {"minIOPS": 4000, "maxIOPS":
6000, "burstIOPS": 8000}},
              {"Type": "Gold", "Qos": {"minIOPS": 6000, "maxIOPS":
8000, "burstIOPS": 10000}}]
}
```

2. With this back-end file in place, run the following command to create your first backend.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ ./tridentctl -n
trident create backend -f backend-solidfire.json
+------------------------+----------------
+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
|          NAME          | STORAGE DRIVER |                 UUID
| STATE  | VOLUMES |
+------------------------+----------------
+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
| solidfire_10.61.180.200 | solidfire-san  | b90783ee-e0c9-49af-8d26-
3ea87ce2efdf | online |       0 |
+------------------------+----------------
+--------------------------------------+--------+---------+
```

3. With the backend created, you must next create a storage class. Just as with the backend, there is a sample storage class file that can be edited for the environment available in the sample-inputs folder. Copy it to the working directory and make necessary edits to reflect the backend created.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ cp sample-
input/storage-class-samples/storage-class-csi.yaml.templ ./storage-
class-basic.yaml
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ vi storage-class-
basic.yaml
```

4. The only edit that must be made to this file is to define the `backendType` value to the name of the storage driver from the newly created backend. Also note the name-field value, which must be referenced in a later step.

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: basic-csi
provisioner: csi.trident.netapp.io
parameters:
  backendType: "solidfire-san"
```

There is an optional field called `fsType` that is defined in this file. In iSCSI backends, this value can be set to a specific Linux filesystem type (XFS, ext4, and so on), or it can be deleted to allow OpenShift to decide what filesystem to use.

5. Run the `kubectl` command to create the storage class.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl create -f
storage-class-basic.yaml
storageclass.storage.k8s.io/basic-csi created
```

6. With the storage class created, you must then create the first persistent volume claim (PVC). There is a sample `pvc-basic.yaml` file that can be used to perform this action located in sample-inputs as well.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/pvc-
samples/pvc-basic.yaml ./
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ vi pvc-basic.yaml
```

7. The only edit that must be made to this file is ensuring that the `storageClassName` field matches the one just created. The PVC definition can be further customized as required by the workload to be provisioned.

```
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: basic
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 1Gi
  storageClassName: basic-csi
```

8. Create the PVC by issuing the `kubectl` command. Creation can take some time depending on the size of the backing volume being created, so you can watch the process as it completes.

```
[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl create -f
pvc-basic.yaml
persistentvolumeclaim/basic created

[ubuntu@gke-admin-ws-2021-07-15 trident-installer]$ kubectl get pvc
NAME    STATUS   VOLUME                                     CAPACITY
ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS   AGE
basic   Bound    pvc-3445b5cc-df24-453d-a1e6-b484e874349d   1Gi
RWO            basic-csi      5s
```

Next: Advanced Configuration Options: Anthos with NetApp.