



Configuration

NetApp Solutions

NetApp
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Configuration

For any multitenant solution, no user can have access to more cluster resources than is required. So, the entire set of resources that are to be configured as part of the multitenancy configuration is divided between cluster-admin, storage-admin, and developers working on each project.

The following table outlines the different tasks to be performed by different users:

| Role | Tasks |
|---------------|--|
| Cluster-admin | Create projects for different applications or workloads |
| | Create ClusterRoles and RoleBindings for storage-admin |
| | Create Roles and RoleBindings for developers assigning access to specific projects |
| | [Optional] Configure projects to schedule pods on specific nodes |
| Storage-admin | Create SVMs on NetApp ONTAP |
| | Create Trident backends |
| | Create StorageClasses |
| | Create storage ResourceQuotas |
| Developers | Validate access to create or patch PVCs or pods in assigned project |
| | Validate access to create or patch PVCs or pods in another project |
| | Validate access to view or edit Projects, ResourceQuotas, and StorageClasses |

[Next: Prerequisites.](#)

Configuration

Prerequisites

- NetApp ONTAP cluster
- Red Hat OpenShift cluster
- Trident installed on the cluster
- Admin workstation with tridentctl and oc tools installed and added to \$PATH
- Admin access to ONTAP
- Cluster-admin access to OpenShift cluster
- Cluster is integrated with Identity Provider
- Identity provider is configured to efficiently distinguish between users in different teams

[Next: Cluster Administrator Tasks.](#)

Configuration: cluster-admin tasks

The following tasks are performed by the Red Hat OpenShift cluster-admin:

1. Log into Red Hat OpenShift cluster as the cluster-admin.
2. Create two projects corresponding to different projects.

```
oc create namespace project-1
oc create namespace project-2
```

3. Create the developer role for project-1.

```
cat << EOF | oc create -f -
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  namespace: project-1
  name: developer-project-1
rules:
  - verbs:
      - '*'
    apiGroups:
      - apps
      - batch
      - autoscaling
      - extensions
      - networking.k8s.io
      - policy
      - apps.openshift.io
      - build.openshift.io
      - image.openshift.io
      - ingress.operator.openshift.io
      - route.openshift.io
      - snapshot.storage.k8s.io
      - template.openshift.io
    resources:
      - '*'
  - verbs:
      - '*'
    apiGroups:
      - ''
    resources:
      - bindings
      - configmaps
      - endpoints
```

```
- events
- persistentvolumeclaims
- pods
- pods/log
- pods/attach
- podtemplates
- replicationcontrollers
- services
- limitranges
- namespaces
- componentstatuses
- nodes
- verbs:
  - '*'
apiGroups:
  - trident.netapp.io
resources:
  - trident.snapshots
EOF
```



The role definition provided in this section is just an example. Developer roles must be defined based on end-user requirements.

4. Similarly, create developer roles for project-2.
5. All OpenShift and NetApp storage resources are usually managed by a storage admin. Access for storage administrators is controlled by the trident operator role that is created when Trident is installed. In addition to this, the storage admin also requires access to ResourceQuotas to control how storage is consumed.
6. Create a role for managing ResourceQuotas in all projects in the cluster to attach it to storage admin.

```

cat << EOF | oc create -f -
kind: ClusterRole
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
metadata:
  name: resource-quotas-role
rules:
  - verbs:
    - '*'
    apiGroups:
    - ''
    resources:
    - resourcequotas
  - verbs:
    - '*'
    apiGroups:
    - quota.openshift.io
    resources:
    - '*'
EOF

```

7. Make sure that the cluster is integrated with the organization's identity provider and that user groups are synchronized with cluster groups. The following example shows that the identity provider has been integrated with the cluster and synchronized with the user groups.

```

$ oc get groups
NAME                                USERS
ocp-netapp-storage-admins          ocp-netapp-storage-admin
ocp-project-1                      ocp-project-1-user
ocp-project-2                      ocp-project-2-user

```

8. Configure ClusterRoleBindings for storage admins.

```

cat << EOF | oc create -f -
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
metadata:
  name: netapp-storage-admin-trident-operator
subjects:
  - kind: Group
    apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
    name: ocp-netapp-storage-admins
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: trident-operator
---
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
metadata:
  name: netapp-storage-admin-resource-quotas-cr
subjects:
  - kind: Group
    apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
    name: ocp-netapp-storage-admins
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: resource-quotas-role
EOF

```



For storage admins, two roles must be bound: trident-operator and resource-quotas.

9. Create RoleBindings for developers binding the developer-project-1 role to the corresponding group (ocp-project-1) in project-1.

```
cat << EOF | oc create -f -
kind: RoleBinding
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
metadata:
  name: project-1-developer
  namespace: project-1
subjects:
- kind: Group
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  name: ocp-project-1
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: developer-project-1
EOF
```

10. Similarly, create RoleBindings for developers binding the developer roles to the corresponding user group in project-2.

[Next: Storage Administrator Tasks.](#)

Configuration: Storage-admin tasks

The following resources must be configured by a storage administrator:

1. Log into the NetApp ONTAP cluster as admin.
2. Navigate to Storage > Storage VMs and click Add. Create two SVMs, one for project-1 and the other for project-2, by providing the required details. Also create a vsadmin account to manage the SVM and its resources.

Add Storage VM



STORAGE VM NAME

project-1-svm

Access Protocol



SMB/CIFS, NFS

iSCSI



Enable SMB/CIFS



Enable NFS



Allow NFS client access

Add at least one rule to allow NFS clients to access volumes in this storage VM. [?](#)

EXPORT POLICY

Default

RULES

| Rule Index | Clients | Access Protocols | Read-Only R... | Read/Wr |
|------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------|
| | 10.61.181.0/24 | Any | Any | Any |

[+ Add](#)

DEFAULT LANGUAGE [?](#)

c.utf_8



NETWORK INTERFACE

Use multiple network interfaces when client traffic is high.

K8s-Ontap-01

IP ADDRESS

10.61.181.224

SUBNET MASK

24

GATEWAY

[Add optional gateway](#)

BROADCAST DOMAIN

Default-4



- Log into the Red Hat OpenShift cluster as the storage administrator.
- Create the backend for project-1 and map it to the SVM dedicated to the project. NetApp recommends using the SVM's vsadmin account to connect the backend to SVM instead of using the ONTAP cluster administrator.

```
cat << EOF | tridentctl -n trident create backend -f
{
  "version": 1,
  "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas",
  "backendName": "nfs_project_1",
  "managementLIF": "172.21.224.210",
  "dataLIF": "10.61.181.224",
  "svm": "project-1-svm",
  "username": "vsadmin",
  "password": "NetApp123"
}
EOF
```



We are using the ontap-nas driver for this example. Use the appropriate driver when creating the backend based on the use case.



We assume that Trident is installed in the trident project.

5. Similarly create the Trident backend for project-2 and map it to the SVM dedicated to project-2.
6. Next, create the storage classes. Create the storage class for project-1 and configure it to use the storage pools from backend dedicated to project-1 by setting the storagePools parameter.

```
cat << EOF | oc create -f -
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: project-1-sc
provisioner: csi.trident.netapp.io
parameters:
  backendType: ontap-nas
  storagePools: "nfs_project_1:.*"
EOF
```

7. Likewise, create a storage class for project-2 and configure it to use the storage pools from backend dedicated to project-2.
8. Create a ResourceQuota to restrict resources in project-1 requesting storage from storageclasses dedicated to other projects.

```
cat << EOF | oc create -f -
kind: ResourceQuota
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: project-1-sc-rq
  namespace: project-1
spec:
  hard:
    project-2-sc.storageclass.storage.k8s.io/persistentvolumeclaims: 0
EOF
```

9. Similarly, create a ResourceQuota to restrict resources in project-2 requesting storage from storageclasses dedicated to other projects.

Next: [Validation](#).

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