



# **Solution Automation**

## **NetApp Solutions**

NetApp  
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# Solution Automation

## NetApp Solution Automation

### Introduction

In providing solutions to meet today's business challenges, NetApp delivers solutions with the following goals:

- Providing validated deployment and configuration steps,
- Providing solutions that are easily consumable,
- Providing solution deployment that has a predictable outcome, is easily repeated, and scalable across a customer's enterprise.

In order to achieve these goals, it is paramount that the deployment and configuration of infrastructure and/or applications delivered through our solutions is simplified through automation. NetApp is committed to simplifying solution consumption through automation.

Utilizing open-source automation tools such as Red Hat Ansible, HashiCorp Terraform, or Microsoft Powershell, NetApp solutions have the ability to automate application deployment, cloud provisioning, configuration management, and many other common IT tasks. NetApp's solutions take advantage of publicly available automation artifacts - as well as providing NetApp authored automation - to simplify the overall deployment of a solution.

Where automation capabilities are available, the solution collateral will guide the user through the process for automating the solution or solution steps via the specific automation tool(s).

## Getting Started with NetApp solution automation

NetApp solution automation provides simplicity and repeatability for many of the common tasks utilized by the NetApp Solutions.

Prior to running any solution automation, the environment must be configured for how the automation will be executed. There are options to run the automation from the command line or through a tool such as AWX or tower.

The following sections will outline the steps required to configure the environment for each of the specified environments.

## Setup the Ansible Control Node for CLI deployments on RHEL / CentOS

1. Requirements for the Ansible control node,:
  - a. A RHEL/CentOS machine with the following packages installed:
    - i. Python3
    - ii. Pip3
    - iii. Ansible (version greater than 2.10.0)
    - iv. Git

If you have a fresh RHEL/CentOS machine without the above requirements installed, follow the below steps to setup that machine as the Ansible control node:

1. Enable the Ansible repository for RHEL-8/RHEL-7
  - a. For RHEL-8 (run the below command as root)

```
subscription-manager repos --enable ansible-2.9-for-rhel-8-  
x86_64-rpms
```

- b. For RHEL-7 (run the below command as root)

```
subscription-manager repos --enable rhel-7-server-ansible-2.9-  
rpms
```

2. Paste the below content in the Terminal

```
sudo yum -y install python3 >> install.log  
sudo yum -y install python3-pip >> install.log  
python3 -W ignore -m pip --disable-pip-version-check install ansible  
>> install.log  
sudo yum -y install git >> install.log
```

## Setup the Ansible Control Node for CLI deployments on Ubuntu / Debian

1. Requirements for the Ansible control node,:
  - a. A Ubuntu/Debian machine with the following packages installed:
    - i. Python3
    - ii. Pip3
    - iii. Ansible (version greater than 2.10.0)
    - iv. Git

If you have a fresh Ubuntu/Debian machine without the above requirements installed, follow the below steps to setup that machine as the Ansible control node:

1. Paste the below content in the terminal

```
sudo apt-get -y install python3 >> outputlog.txt
sudo apt-get -y install python3-pip >> outputlog.txt
python3 -W ignore -m pip --disable-pip-version-check install ansible
>> outputlog.txt
sudo apt-get -y install git >> outputlog.txt
```

## Setup Ansible Tower or AWX for Tower / AWX deployments

This section describes the steps required to configure the parameters in AWX/Ansible Tower that prepare the environment for consuming NetApp automated solutions.

1. Configure the inventory.
  - a. Navigate to Resources → Inventories → Add and click Add Inventory.
  - b. Provide name and organization details and click Save.
  - c. In the Inventories page, click the inventory resources you just created.
  - d. If there are any inventory variables, paste them into the variables field.
  - e. Go to the Groups sub-menu and click Add.
  - f. Provide the name of the group, copy in the group variables (if necessary), and click Save.
  - g. Click the group created, go to the Hosts sub-menu and click Add New Host.
  - h. Provide the hostname and IP address of the host, paste in the host variables (if necessary), and click Save.
2. Create credential types. For solutions involving ONTAP, Element, VMware, or any other HTTPS-based transport connection, you must configure the credential type to match the username and password entries.
  - a. Navigate to Administration → Credential Types and click Add.
  - b. Provide the name and description.
  - c. Paste the following content into the Input Configuration:

```
fields:
- id: username
  type: string
  label: Username
- id: password
  type: string
  label: Password
  secret: true
- id: vsadmin_password
  type: string
  label: vsadmin_password
  secret: true
```

- a. Paste the following content into the Injector Configuration:

```
extra_vars:
password: '{{ password }}'
username: '{{ username }}'
vsadmin_password: '{{ vsadmin_password }}'
```

1. Configure credentials.
  - a. Navigate to Resources → Credentials and click Add.
  - b. Enter the name and organization details.
  - c. Select the correct credential type; if you intend to use the standard SSH login, select the type Machine or alternatively select the custom credential type that you created.
  - d. Enter the other corresponding details and click Save.
2. Configure the project.
  - a. Navigate to Resources → Projects and click Add.
  - b. Enter the name and organization details.
  - c. Select Git for the Source Control Credential Type.
  - d. Paste the source control URL (or git clone URL) corresponding to the specific solution.
  - e. Optionally, if the Git URL is access controlled, create and attach the corresponding credential in Source Control Credential.
  - f. Click Save.
3. Configure the job template.
  - a. Navigate to Resources → Templates → Add and click Add Job Template.
  - b. Enter the name and description.
  - c. Select the Job type; Run configures the system based on a playbook and Check performs a dry run of the playbook without actually configuring the system.
  - d. Select the corresponding inventory, project, and credentials for the playbook.
  - e. Select the playbook that you would like to run as a part of the job template.
  - f. Usually the variables are pasted during runtime. Therefore, to get the prompt to populate the variables during runtime, make sure to tick the checkbox Prompt on Launch corresponding to the Variable field.
  - g. Provide any other details as required and click Save.
4. Launch the job template.
  - a. Navigate to Resources → Templates.
  - b. Click the desired template and then click Launch.
  - c. Fill in any variables if prompted on launch and then click Launch again.

## NetApp Solution Automation

### AWS Authentication Requirements for CVO and Connector Using NetApp Cloud Manager

To configure automated Deployments of CVO and Connectors using Ansible playbooks via AWX/Ansible Tower, the following information is needed:

#### Acquiring Access/Secret Keys from AWS

1. To deploy CVO and Connector in Cloud Manager, we need AWS Access/Secret Key. Acquire the keys in AWS console by launching IAM→Users→your username→security credentials→Create Access key.

2. Copy access keys and keep them secured to use in Connector and CVO deployment.



If you lose your key, you can create another access key and delete the one you lost



## Acquiring Refresh Token from NetApp Cloud Central

1. Login into your cloud central account using your account credentials at <https://services.cloud.netapp.com/refresh-token>
2. Generate a refresh Token and save it for deployments.

### Refresh Token Generator

You can use this refresh token to obtain an access tokens for users. Store this refresh token securely. If necessary, you can revoke the token at a later time by navigating to the [Refresh Token Generator](#).

Note that this token is displayed on this page only—it is not stored on our servers. The token will no longer be displayed if you refresh or leave this page.

REFRESH TOKEN:

Copy to clipboard

EAafPTMCuu4QJl9hR2PTRT75Lswr0fHp4BheEjT2XFst

## Acquiring Client ID

1. Access the API page to copy Client ID at <https://services.cloud.netapp.com/developer-hub>.
2. Click on "learn How to Authenticate", in the top right corner.
3. From the Authentication window that pops up, copy the Client ID from Regular Access if you require a username/password to login. Federated users with SSO should copy the client ID from the "Refresh Token Tab".



NetApp Cloud Central Services use OAuth 2.0, an industry-standard protocol, for authorization.

Communicating with an authenticated endpoint is a two step-process.

1. Acquire a JWT access token from the OAuth token endpoint.
2. Call an API endpoint with the JWT access token.

Non-federated users can use regular access or refresh token access, federated users must use refresh token access.

[Regular Access](#)    Refresh Token Access (Required for federated users)

### How to Acquire a JWT Access Token via regular token access

1. Make an HTTP POST request to the endpoint

`https://netapp-cloud-account.auth0.com/oauth/token`

Include the header Content-Type: application/json

Include the body:

```
{
  "grant_type": "password",
  "username": "YOUR_EMAIL_ADDRESS",
  "password": "YOUR_PASSWORD",
  "audience": "https://api.cloud.netapp.com",
  "client_id": "YOUR_CLIENT_ID"
}
```

Copy to clipboard

## Acquiring Key Pair from AWS

1. In AWS console, search for “Key Pair” and create a key pair with “pem”. Remember the name of you key\_pair, we will use it to deploy the connector.

EC2 > Key pairs > Create key pair

### Create key pair

**Key pair**  
A key pair, consisting of a private key and a public key, is a set of security credentials that you use to prove your identity when connecting to an instance.

**Name**  
  
The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

**Private key file format**

☒ pem  
For use with OpenSSH

☐ ppk  
For use with PuTTY

**Tags (Optional)**  
No tags associated with the resource.

You can add 50 more tags.

## Acquiring Account ID

1. In Cloud Manager, click on Account → Manage Accounts and then copy the account id for use in variables for AWX.



## Cloud Volumes Automation via Terraform

This solution documents the automated deployments of Cloud Volumes on AWS (CVO Single Node, CVO HA and FSX ONTAP) and Azure (CVO Single Node, CVO HA and ANF) using Terraform modules. The code can be found at [https://github.com/NetApp/Automation/na\\_cloud\\_volumes\\_automation](https://github.com/NetApp/Automation/na_cloud_volumes_automation)

### Pre-requisites

1. Terraform >= 0.13
2. Cloud Manager Account
3. Cloud Provider Account – AWS, Azure
4. Host machine (any OS supported by Terraform)

### Provider documentation

The documentation of Terraform provider for Cloud Manager is available at: <https://registry.terraform.io/providers/NetApp/netapp-cloudmanager/latest/docs>

### Controlling the provider version

Note that you can also control the provider version. This is controlled by a `required_providers` block in your Terraform configuration.

The syntax is as follows:

```
terraform {
  required_providers {
    netapp-cloudmanager = {
      source = "NetApp/netapp-cloudmanager"
      version = "20.10.0"
    }
  }
}
```

Read more on provider version control.

## **Running Specific Modules**



## CVO Single Node Deployment

### Terraform configuration files for deployment of NetApp CVO (Single Node Instance) on AWS

This section contains various Terraform configuration files to deploy/configure single node NetApp CVO (Cloud Volumes ONTAP) on AWS (Amazon Web Services).

Terraform Documentation: <https://registry.terraform.io/providers/NetApp/netapp-cloudmanager/latest/docs>

#### Procedure

In order to run the template:

- a. Clone the repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/NetApp-  
Automation/na_cloud_volumes_automation.git
```

- b. Navigate to the desired folder

```
cd na_cloud_volumes_automation/
```

- c. Configure AWS credentials from the CLI.

```
aws configure
```

- AWS Access Key ID [None]: accesskey
- AWS Secret Access Key [None]: secretkey
- Default region name [None]: us-west-2
- Default output format [None]: json

- d. Update the variable values in `vars/aws_cvo_single_node_deployment.tfvar`



You can choose to deploy the connector by setting the variable "aws\_connector\_deploy\_bool" value to true/false.

- e. Initialize the Terraform repository to install all the pre-requisites and prepare for deployment.

```
terraform init
```

- f. Verify the terraform files using terraform validate command.

```
terraform validate
```

- g. Make a dry run of the configuration to get a preview of all the changes expected by the deployment.

```
terraform plan -target="module.aws_sn" -var  
-file="vars/aws_cvo_single_node_deployment.tfvars"
```

- h. Run the deployment

```
terraform apply -target="module.aws_sn" -var  
-file="vars/aws_cvo_single_node_deployment.tfvars"
```

To delete the deployment

```
terraform destroy
```

### Recipies:

Connector

Terraform variables for NetApp AWS connector instance for CVO deployment.

Name	Type	Description
<b>aws_connector_deploy_bool</b>	Bool	(Required) Check for Connector deployment.
<b>aws_connector_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the Cloud Manager Connector.
<b>aws_connector_region</b>	String	(Required) The region where the Cloud Manager Connector will be created.
<b>aws_connector_key_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the key pair to use for the Connector instance.
<b>aws_connector_company</b>	String	(Required) The name of the company of the user.
<b>aws_connector_instance_type</b>	String	(Required) The type of instance (for example, t3.xlarge). At least 4 CPU and 16 GB of memory are required.
<b>aws_connector_subnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The ID of the subnet for the instance.
<b>aws_connector_security_group_id</b>	String	(Required) The ID of the security group for the instance, multiple security groups can be provided separated by ','.

<b>aws_connector_iam_instance_profile_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the instance profile for the Connector.
<b>aws_connector_account_id</b>	String	(Optional) The NetApp account ID that the Connector will be associated with. If not provided, Cloud Manager uses the first account. If no account exists, Cloud Manager creates a new account. You can find the account ID in the account tab of Cloud Manager at <a href="https://cloudmanager.netapp.com">https://cloudmanager.netapp.com</a> .
<b>aws_connector_public_ip_bool</b>	Bool	(Optional) Indicates whether to associate a public IP address to the instance. If not provided, the association will be done based on the subnet's configuration.

#### Single Node Instance

Terraform variables for single NetApp CVO instance.

Name	Type	Description
<b>cvo_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP working environment.
<b>cvo_region</b>	String	(Required) The region where the working environment will be created.
<b>cvo_subnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The subnet id where the working environment will be created.
<b>cvo_vpc_id</b>	String	(Optional) The VPC ID where the working environment will be created. If this argument isn't provided, the VPC will be calculated by using the provided subnet ID.
<b>cvo_svm_password</b>	String	(Required) The admin password for Cloud Volumes ONTAP.
<b>cvo_writing_speed_state</b>	String	(Optional) The write speed setting for Cloud Volumes ONTAP: ['NORMAL','HIGH']. The default is 'NORMAL'.

#### CVO HA Deployment

## Terraform configuration files for deployment of NetApp CVO (HA Pair) on AWS

This section contains various Terraform configuration files to deploy/configure NetApp CVO (Cloud Volumes ONTAP) in high availability pair on AWS (Amazon Web Services).

Terraform Documentation: <https://registry.terraform.io/providers/NetApp/netapp-cloudmanager/latest/docs>

### Procedure

In order to run the template:

- a. Clone the repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/NetApp-
Automation/na_cloud_volumes_automation.git
```

- b. Navigate to the desired folder

```
cd na_cloud_volumes_automation/
```

- c. Configure AWS credentials from the CLI.

```
aws configure
```

- AWS Access Key ID [None]: accesskey
- AWS Secret Access Key [None]: secretkey
- Default region name [None]: us-west-2
- Default output format [None]: json

- d. Update the variable values in `vars/aws_cvo_ha_deployment.tfvars`.



You can choose to deploy the connector by setting the variable "aws\_connector\_deploy\_bool" value to true/false.

- e. Initialize the Terraform repository to install all the pre-requisites and prepare for deployment.

```
terraform init
```

- f. Verify the terraform files using terraform validate command.

```
terraform validate
```

- g. Make a dry run of the configuration to get a preview of all the changes expected by the deployment.



```
terraform plan -target="module.aws_ha" -var  
-file="vars/aws_cvo_ha_deployment.tfvars"
```

h. Run the deployment

```
terraform apply -target="module.aws_ha" -var  
-file="vars/aws_cvo_ha_deployment.tfvars"
```

To delete the deployment

```
terraform destroy
```

### Recipes:

#### Connector

Terraform variables for NetApp AWS connector instance for CVO deployment.

Name	Type	Description
<b>aws_connector_deploy_bool</b>	Bool	(Required) Check for Connector deployment.
<b>aws_connector_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the Cloud Manager Connector.
<b>aws_connector_region</b>	String	(Required) The region where the Cloud Manager Connector will be created.
<b>aws_connector_key_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the key pair to use for the Connector instance.
<b>aws_connector_company</b>	String	(Required) The name of the company of the user.
<b>aws_connector_instance_type</b>	String	(Required) The type of instance (for example, t3.xlarge). At least 4 CPU and 16 GB of memory are required.
<b>aws_connector_subnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The ID of the subnet for the instance.
<b>aws_connector_security_group_id</b>	String	(Required) The ID of the security group for the instance, multiple security groups can be provided separated by ','.

<b>aws_connector_iam_instance_profile_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the instance profile for the Connector.
<b>aws_connector_account_id</b>	String	(Optional) The NetApp account ID that the Connector will be associated with. If not provided, Cloud Manager uses the first account. If no account exists, Cloud Manager creates a new account. You can find the account ID in the account tab of Cloud Manager at <a href="https://cloudmanager.netapp.com">https://cloudmanager.netapp.com</a> .
<b>aws_connector_public_ip_bootstrap</b>	Bool	(Optional) Indicates whether to associate a public IP address to the instance. If not provided, the association will be done based on the subnet's configuration.

HA Pair

Terraform variables for NetApp CVO instances in HA Pair.

Name	Type	Description
<b>cvo_is_ha</b>	Bool	(Optional) Indicate whether the working environment is an HA pair or not [true, false]. The default is false.
<b>cvo_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP working environment.
<b>cvo_region</b>	String	(Required) The region where the working environment will be created.
<b>cvo_node1_subnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The subnet id where the first node will be created.
<b>cvo_node2_subnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The subnet id where the second node will be created.
<b>cvo_vpc_id</b>	String	(Optional) The VPC ID where the working environment will be created. If this argument isn't provided, the VPC will be calculated by using the provided subnet ID.
<b>cvo_svm_password</b>	String	(Required) The admin password for Cloud Volumes ONTAP.

<b>cvo_failover_mode</b>	String	(Optional) For HA, the failover mode for the HA pair: ['PrivateIP', 'FloatingIP']. 'PrivateIP' is for a single availability zone and 'FloatingIP' is for multiple availability zones.
<b>cvo_mediator_subnet_id</b>	String	(Optional) For HA, the subnet ID of the mediator.
<b>cvo_mediator_key_pair_name</b>	String	(Optional) For HA, the key pair name for the mediator instance.
<b>cvo_cluster_floating_ip</b>	String	(Optional) For HA FloatingIP, the cluster management floating IP address.
<b>cvo_data_floating_ip</b>	String	(Optional) For HA FloatingIP, the data floating IP address.
<b>cvo_data_floating_ip2</b>	String	(Optional) For HA FloatingIP, the data floating IP address.
<b>cvo_svm_floating_ip</b>	String	(Optional) For HA FloatingIP, the SVM management floating IP address.
<b>cvo_route_table_ids</b>	List	(Optional) For HA FloatingIP, the list of route table IDs that will be updated with the floating IPs.

## FSx Deployment

### Terraform configuration files for deployment of NetApp ONTAP FSx on AWS

This section contains various Terraform configuration files to deploy/configure NetApp ONTAP FSx on AWS (Amazon Web Services).

Terraform Documentation: <https://registry.terraform.io/providers/NetApp/netapp-cloudmanager/latest/docs>

### Procedure

In order to run the template:

- a. Clone the repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/NetApp-
Automation/na_cloud_volumes_automation.git
```

- b. Navigate to the desired folder

```
cd na_cloud_volumes_automation/
```

c. Configure AWS credentials from the CLI.

```
aws configure
```

- AWS Access Key ID [None]: accesskey
- AWS Secret Access Key [None]: secretkey
- Default region name [None]: us-west-2
- Default output format [None]:

d. Update the variable values in `vars/aws_fsx_deployment.tfvars`



You can choose to deploy the connector by setting the variable "aws\_connector\_deploy\_bool" value to true/false.

e. Initialize the Terraform repository to install all the pre-requisites and prepare for deployment.

```
terraform init
```

f. Verify the terraform files using terraform validate command.

```
terraform validate
```

g. Make a dry run of the configuration to get a preview of all the changes expected by the deployment.

```
terraform plan -target="module.aws_fsx" -var  
-file="vars/aws_fsx_deployment.tfvars"
```

h. Run the deployment

```
terraform apply -target="module.aws_fsx" -var  
-file="vars/aws_fsx_deployment.tfvars"
```

To delete the deployment

```
terraform destroy
```

**Recipes:**

Connector

Terraform variables for NetApp AWS connector instance.

Name	Type	Description
<b>aws_connector_deploy_bool</b>	Bool	(Required) Check for Connector deployment.
<b>aws_connector_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the Cloud Manager Connector.
<b>aws_connector_region</b>	String	(Required) The region where the Cloud Manager Connector will be created.
<b>aws_connector_key_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the key pair to use for the Connector instance.
<b>aws_connector_company</b>	String	(Required) The name of the company of the user.
<b>aws_connector_instance_type</b>	String	(Required) The type of instance (for example, t3.xlarge). At least 4 CPU and 16 GB of memory are required.
<b>aws_connector_subnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The ID of the subnet for the instance.
<b>aws_connector_security_group_id</b>	String	(Required) The ID of the security group for the instance, multiple security groups can be provided separated by ','.
<b>aws_connector_iam_instance_profile_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the instance profile for the Connector.
<b>aws_connector_account_id</b>	String	(Optional) The NetApp account ID that the Connector will be associated with. If not provided, Cloud Manager uses the first account. If no account exists, Cloud Manager creates a new account. You can find the account ID in the account tab of Cloud Manager at <a href="https://cloudmanager.netapp.com">https://cloudmanager.netapp.com</a> .
<b>aws_connector_public_ip_bool</b>	Bool	(Optional) Indicates whether to associate a public IP address to the instance. If not provided, the association will be done based on the subnet's configuration.

FSx Instance

Terraform variables for NetApp ONTAP FSx instance.

Name	Type	Description
<b>fsx_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP working environment.
<b>fsx_region</b>	String	(Required) The region where the working environment will be created.
<b>fsx_primary_subnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The primary subnet id where the working environment will be created.
<b>fsx_secondary_subnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The secondary subnet id where the working environment will be created.
<b>fsx_account_id</b>	String	(Required) The NetApp account ID that the FSx instance will be associated with. If not provided, Cloud Manager uses the first account. If no account exists, Cloud Manager creates a new account. You can find the account ID in the account tab of Cloud Manager at <a href="https://cloudmanager.netapp.com">https://cloudmanager.netapp.com</a> .
<b>fsx_workspace_id</b>	String	(Required) The ID of the Cloud Manager workspace of working environment.
<b>fsx_admin_password</b>	String	(Required) The admin password for Cloud Volumes ONTAP.
<b>fsx_throughput_capacity</b>	String	(Optional) capacity of the throughput.
<b>fsx_storage_capacity_size</b>	String	(Optional) EBS volume size for the first data aggregate. For GB, the unit can be: [100 or 500]. For TB, the unit can be: [1,2,4,8,16]. The default is '1'
<b>fsx_storage_capacity_size_unit</b>	String	(Optional) ['GB' or 'TB']. The default is 'TB'.
<b>fsx_cloudmanager_aws_credential_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the AWS Credentials account name.



## ANF

### Terraform configuration files for deployment of ANF Volume on Azure

This section contains various Terraform configuration files to deploy/configure ANF (Azure Netapp Files) Volume on Azure.

Terraform Documentation: <https://registry.terraform.io/providers/hashicorp/azurerm/latest/docs>

#### Procedure

In order to run the template:

- a. Clone the repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/NetApp-  
Automation/na_cloud_volumes_automation.git
```

- b. Navigate to the desired folder

```
cd na_cloud_volumes_automation
```

- c. Login to your Azure CLI (Azure CLI must be installed).

```
az login
```

- d. Update the variable values in `vars/azure_anf.tfvars`.



You can choose to deploy the ANF volume using an existing vnet and subnet by setting the variable "vnet\_creation\_bool" and "subnet\_creation\_bool" value to false and supplying the "subnet\_id\_for\_anf\_vol". You can also set those values to true and create a new vnet and subnet in which case, the subnet ID will automatically be taken from the newly created subnet.

- e. Initialize the Terraform repository to install all the pre-requisites and prepare for deployment.

```
terraform init
```

- f. Verify the terraform files using terraform validate command.

```
terraform validate
```

- g. Make a dry run of the configuration to get a preview of all the changes expected by the deployment.



```
terraform plan -target="module.anf" -var  
-file="vars/azure_anf.tfvars"
```

#### h. Run the deployment

```
terraform apply -target="module.anf" -var  
-file="vars/azure_anf.tfvars"
```

To delete the deployment

```
terraform destroy
```

#### Recipies:

Single Node Instance

Terraform variables for single NetApp ANF Volume.

Name	Type	Description
<b>az_location</b>	String	(Required) Specifies the supported Azure location where the resource exists. Changing this forces a new resource to be created.
<b>az_prefix</b>	String	(Required) The name of the resource group where the NetApp Volume should be created. Changing this forces a new resource to be created.
<b>az_vnet_address_space</b>	String	(Required) The address space to be used by the newly created vnet for ANF volume deployment.
<b>az_subnet_address_prefix</b>	String	(Required) The subnet address prefix to be used by the newly created vnet for ANF volume deployment.
<b>az_volume_path</b>	String	(Required) A unique file path for the volume. Used when creating mount targets. Changing this forces a new resource to be created.
<b>az_capacity_pool_size</b>	Integer	(Required) Capacity Pool Size mentioned in TB.

<b>az_vnet_creation_bool</b>	Boolean	(Required) Set this boolean to <code>true</code> if you want to create a new vnet. Set it to <code>false</code> to use an existing vnet.
<b>az_subnet_creation_bool</b>	Boolean	(Required) Set this boolean to <code>true</code> to create a new subnet. Set it to <code>false</code> to use an existing subnet.
<b>az_subnet_id_for_anf_vol</b>	String	(Required) Mention the subnet id in case you decide to use an existing subnet by setting <code>subnet_creation_bool</code> to <code>true</code> . If set to <code>false</code> , leave it at the default value.
<b>az_netapp_pool_service_level</b>	String	(Required) The target performance of the file system. Valid values include <code>Premium</code> , <code>Standard</code> , or <code>Ultra</code> .
<b>az_netapp_vol_service_level</b>	String	(Required) The target performance of the file system. Valid values include <code>Premium</code> , <code>Standard</code> , or <code>Ultra</code> .
<b>az_netapp_vol_protocol</b>	String	(Optional) The target volume protocol expressed as a list. Supported single value include <code>CIFS</code> , <code>NFSv3</code> , or <code>NFSv4.1</code> . If argument is not defined it will default to <code>NFSv3</code> . Changing this forces a new resource to be created and data will be lost.
<b>az_netapp_vol_security_style</b>	String	(Optional) Volume security style, accepted values are <code>Unix</code> or <code>Ntfs</code> . If not provided, single-protocol volume is created defaulting to <code>Unix</code> if it is <code>NFSv3</code> or <code>NFSv4.1</code> volume, if <code>CIFS</code> , it will default to <code>Ntfs</code> . In a dual-protocol volume, if not provided, its value will be <code>Ntfs</code> .
<b>az_netapp_vol_storage_quota</b>	String	(Required) The maximum Storage Quota allowed for a file system in Gigabytes.

## ANF Data Protection

### Terraform configuration files for deployment of ANF Volume with Data Protection on Azure

This section contains various Terraform configuration files to deploy/configure ANF (Azure Netapp Files) Volume with Data Protection on Azure.

Terraform Documentation: <https://registry.terraform.io/providers/hashicorp/azurerm/latest/docs>

## Procedure

In order to run the template:

- a. Clone the repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/NetApp-  
Automation/na_cloud_volumes_automation.git
```

- b. Navigate to the desired folder

```
cd na_cloud_volumes_automation
```

- c. Login to your Azure CLI (Azure CLI must be installed).

```
az login
```

- d. Update the variable values in vars/azure\_anf\_data\_protection.tfvars.



You can choose to deploy the ANF volume using an existing vnet and subnet by setting the variable "vnet\_creation\_bool" and "subnet\_creation\_bool" value to false and supplying the "subnet\_id\_for\_anf\_vol". You can also set those values to true and create a new vnet and subnet in which case, the subnet ID will automatically be taken from the newly created subnet.

- e. Initialize the Terraform repository to install all the pre-requisites and prepare for deployment.

```
terraform init
```

- f. Verify the terraform files using terraform validate command.

```
terraform validate
```

- g. Make a dry run of the configuration to get a preview of all the changes expected by the deployment.

```
terraform plan -target="module.anf_data_protection" -var  
-file="vars/azure_anf_data_protection.tfvars"
```

- h. Run the deployment

```
terraform apply -target="module.anf_data_protection" -var  
-file="vars/azure_anf_data_protection.tfvars"
```

To delete the deployment

```
terraform destroy
```

### Recipies:

ANF Data Protection

Terraform variables for single ANF Volume with data protection enabled.

Name	Type	Description
<b>az_location</b>	String	(Required) Specifies the supported Azure location where the resource exists. Changing this forces a new resource to be created.
<b>az_alt_location</b>	String	(Required) The Azure location where the secondary volume will be created
<b>az_prefix</b>	String	(Required) The name of the resource group where the NetApp Volume should be created. Changing this forces a new resource to be created.
<b>az_vnet_primary_address_space</b>	String	(Required) The address space to be used by the newly created vnet for ANF primary volume deployment.
<b>az_vnet_secondary_address_space</b>	String	(Required) The address space to be used by the newly created vnet for ANF secondary volume deployment.
<b>az_subnet_primary_address_prefix</b>	String	(Required) The subnet address prefix to be used by the newly created vnet for ANF primary volume deployment.
<b>az_subnet_secondary_addresses_prefix</b>	String	(Required) The subnet address prefix to be used by the newly created vnet for ANF secondary volume deployment.

<b>az_volume_path_primary</b>	String	(Required) A unique file path for the primary volume. Used when creating mount targets. Changing this forces a new resource to be created.
<b>az_volume_path_secondary</b>	String	(Required) A unique file path for the secondary volume. Used when creating mount targets. Changing this forces a new resource to be created.
<b>az_capacity_pool_size_primary</b>	Integer	(Required) Capacity Pool Size mentioned in TB.
<b>az_capacity_pool_size_secondary</b>	Integer	(Required) Capacity Pool Size mentioned in TB.
<b>az_vnet_primary_creation_bool</b>	Boolean	(Required) Set this boolean to <code>true</code> if you want to create a new vnet for primary volume. Set it to <code>false</code> to use an existing vnet.
<b>az_vnet_secondary_creation_bool</b>	Boolean	(Required) Set this boolean to <code>true</code> if you want to create a new vnet for secondary volume. Set it to <code>false</code> to use an existing vnet.
<b>az_subnet_primary_creation_bool</b>	Boolean	(Required) Set this boolean to <code>true</code> to create a new subnet for primary volume. Set it to <code>false</code> to use an existing subnet.
<b>az_subnet_secondary_creation_bool</b>	Boolean	(Required) Set this boolean to <code>true</code> to create a new subnet for secondary volume. Set it to <code>false</code> to use an existing subnet.
<b>az_primary_subnet_id_for_anf_vol</b>	String	(Required) Mention the subnet id in case you decide to use an existing subnet by setting <code>subnet_primary_creation_bool</code> to <code>true</code> . If set to <code>false</code> , leave it at the default value.
<b>az_secondary_subnet_id_for_anf_vol</b>	String	(Required) Mention the subnet id in case you decide to use an existing subnet by setting <code>subnet_secondary_creation_bool</code> to <code>true</code> . If set to <code>false</code> , leave it at the default value.

<b>az_netapp_pool_service_level_primary</b>	String	(Required) The target performance of the file system. Valid values include Premium , Standard , or Ultra.
<b>az_netapp_pool_service_level_secondary</b>	String	(Required) The target performance of the file system. Valid values include Premium , Standard , or Ultra.
<b>az_netapp_vol_service_level_primary</b>	String	(Required) The target performance of the file system. Valid values include Premium , Standard , or Ultra.
<b>az_netapp_vol_service_level_secondary</b>	String	(Required) The target performance of the file system. Valid values include Premium , Standard , or Ultra.
<b>az_netapp_vol_protocol_primary</b>	String	(Optional) The target volume protocol expressed as a list. Supported single value include CIFS, NFSv3, or NFSv4 . 1. If argument is not defined it will default to NFSv3. Changing this forces a new resource to be created and data will be lost.
<b>az_netapp_vol_protocol_secondary</b>	String	(Optional) The target volume protocol expressed as a list. Supported single value include CIFS, NFSv3, or NFSv4 . 1. If argument is not defined it will default to NFSv3. Changing this forces a new resource to be created and data will be lost.
<b>az_netapp_vol_storage_quota_primary</b>	String	(Required) The maximum Storage Quota allowed for a file system in Gigabytes.
<b>az_netapp_vol_storage_quota_secondary</b>	String	(Required) The maximum Storage Quota allowed for a file system in Gigabytes.
<b>az_dp_replication_frequency</b>	String	(Required) Replication frequency, supported values are 10minutes, hourly, daily, values are case sensitive.

## ANF Dual Protocol

### Terraform configuration files for deployment of ANF Volume with dual protocol on Azure

This section contains various Terraform configuration files to deploy/configure ANF (Azure Netapp Files) Volume with dual protocol enabled on Azure.

## Procedure

In order to run the template:

- a. Clone the repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/NetApp-  
Automation/na_cloud_volumes_automation.git
```

- b. Navigate to the desired folder

```
cd na_cloud_volumes_automation
```

- c. Login to your Azure CLI (Azure CLI must be installed).

```
az login
```

- d. Update the variable values in `vars/azure_anf_dual_protocol.tfvars`.



You can choose to deploy the ANF volume using an existing vnet and subnet by setting the variable "vnet\_creation\_bool" and "subnet\_creation\_bool" value to false and supplying the "subnet\_id\_for\_anf\_vol". You can also set those values to true and create a new vnet and subnet in which case, the subnet ID will automatically be taken from the newly created subnet.

- e. Initialize the Terraform repository to install all the pre-requisites and prepare for deployment.

```
terraform init
```

- f. Verify the terraform files using terraform validate command.

```
terraform validate
```

- g. Make a dry run of the configuration to get a preview of all the changes expected by the deployment.

```
terraform plan -target="module.anf_dual_protocol" -var  
-file="vars/azure_anf_dual_protocol.tfvars"
```

- h. Run the deployment

```
terraform apply -target="module.anf_dual_protocol" -var  
-file="vars/azure_anf_dual_protocol.tfvars"
```

To delete the deployment

```
terraform destroy
```

### Recipies:

Single Node Instance

Terraform variables for single ANF Volume with dual protocol enabled.

Name	Type	Description
<b>az_location</b>	String	(Required) Specifies the supported Azure location where the resource exists. Changing this forces a new resource to be created.
<b>az_prefix</b>	String	(Required) The name of the resource group where the NetApp Volume should be created. Changing this forces a new resource to be created.
<b>az_vnet_address_space</b>	String	(Required) The address space to be used by the newly created vnet for ANF volume deployment.
<b>az_subnet_address_prefix</b>	String	(Required) The subnet address prefix to be used by the newly created vnet for ANF volume deployment.
<b>az_volume_path</b>	String	(Required) A unique file path for the volume. Used when creating mount targets. Changing this forces a new resource to be created.
<b>az_capacity_pool_size</b>	Integer	(Required) Capacity Pool Size mentioned in TB.
<b>az_vnet_creation_bool</b>	Boolean	(Required) Set this boolean to <code>true</code> if you want to create a new vnet. Set it to <code>false</code> to use an existing vnet.



<b>az_subnet_creation_bool</b>	Boolean	(Required) Set this boolean to <code>true</code> to create a new subnet. Set it to <code>false</code> to use an existing subnet.
<b>az_subnet_id_for_anf_vol</b>	String	(Required) Mention the subnet id in case you decide to use an existing subnet by setting <code>subnet_creation_bool</code> to <code>true</code> . If set to <code>false</code> , leave it at the default value.
<b>az_netapp_pool_service_level</b>	String	(Required) The target performance of the file system. Valid values include <code>Premium</code> , <code>Standard</code> , or <code>Ultra</code> .
<b>az_netapp_vol_service_level</b>	String	(Required) The target performance of the file system. Valid values include <code>Premium</code> , <code>Standard</code> , or <code>Ultra</code> .
<b>az_netapp_vol_protocol1</b>	String	(Required) The target volume protocol expressed as a list. Supported single value include <code>CIFS</code> , <code>NFSv3</code> , or <code>NFSv4.1</code> . If argument is not defined it will default to <code>NFSv3</code> . Changing this forces a new resource to be created and data will be lost.
<b>az_netapp_vol_protocol2</b>	String	(Required) The target volume protocol expressed as a list. Supported single value include <code>CIFS</code> , <code>NFSv3</code> , or <code>NFSv4.1</code> . If argument is not defined it will default to <code>NFSv3</code> . Changing this forces a new resource to be created and data will be lost.
<b>az_netapp_vol_storage_quota</b>	String	(Required) The maximum Storage Quota allowed for a file system in Gigabytes.
<b>az_smb_server_username</b>	String	(Required) Username to create ActiveDirectory object.
<b>az_smb_server_password</b>	String	(Required) User Password to create ActiveDirectory object.
<b>az_smb_server_name</b>	String	(Required) Server Name to create ActiveDirectory object.
<b>az_smb_dns_servers</b>	String	(Required) DNS Server IP to create ActiveDirectory object.

#### ANF Volume From Snapshot

## Terraform configuration files for deployment of ANF Volume from Snapshot on Azure

This section contains various Terraform configuration files to deploy/configure ANF (Azure Netapp Files) Volume from Snapshot on Azure.

Terraform Documentation: <https://registry.terraform.io/providers/hashicorp/azurerm/latest/docs>

### Procedure

In order to run the template:

- a. Clone the repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/NetApp-  
Automation/na_cloud_volumes_automation.git
```

- b. Navigate to the desired folder

```
cd na_cloud_volumes_automation
```

- c. Login to your Azure CLI (Azure CLI must be installed).

```
az login
```

- d. Update the variable values in `vars/azure_anf_volume_from_snapshot.tfvars`.



You can choose to deploy the ANF volume using an existing vnet and subnet by setting the variable "vnet\_creation\_bool" and "subnet\_creation\_bool" value to false and supplying the "subnet\_id\_for\_anf\_vol". You can also set those values to true and create a new vnet and subnet in which case, the subnet ID will automatically be taken from the newly created subnet.

- a. Initialize the Terraform repository to install all the pre-requisites and prepare for deployment.

```
terraform init
```

- b. Verify the terraform files using terraform validate command.

```
terraform validate
```

- c. Make a dry run of the configuration to get a preview of all the changes expected by the deployment.

```
terraform plan -target="module.anf_volume_from_snapshot"  
-var-file="vars/azure_anf_volume_from_snapshot.tfvars"
```

d. Run the deployment

```
terraform apply -target="module.anf_volume_from_snapshot"
-var-file="vars/azure_anf_volume_from_snapshot.tfvars"
```

To delete the deployment

```
terraform destroy
```

**Recipies:**

Single Node Instance

Terraform variables for single ANF Volume using snapshot.

Name	Type	Description
<b>az_location</b>	String	(Required) Specifies the supported Azure location where the resource exists. Changing this forces a new resource to be created.
<b>az_prefix</b>	String	(Required) The name of the resource group where the NetApp Volume should be created. Changing this forces a new resource to be created.
<b>az_vnet_address_space</b>	String	(Required) The address space to be used by the newly created vnet for ANF volume deployment.
<b>az_subnet_address_prefix</b>	String	(Required) The subnet address prefix to be used by the newly created vnet for ANF volume deployment.
<b>az_volume_path</b>	String	(Required) A unique file path for the volume. Used when creating mount targets. Changing this forces a new resource to be created.
<b>az_capacity_pool_size</b>	Integer	(Required) Capacity Pool Size mentioned in TB.
<b>az_vnet_creation_bool</b>	Boolean	(Required) Set this boolean to <code>true</code> if you want to create a new vnet. Set it to <code>false</code> to use an existing vnet.

<b>az_subnet_creation_bool</b>	Boolean	(Required) Set this boolean to <code>true</code> to create a new subnet. Set it to <code>false</code> to use an existing subnet.
<b>az_subnet_id_for_anf_vol</b>	String	(Required) Mention the subnet id in case you decide to use an existing subnet by setting <code>subnet_creation_bool</code> to <code>true</code> . If set to <code>false</code> , leave it at the default value.
<b>az_netapp_pool_service_level</b>	String	(Required) The target performance of the file system. Valid values include <code>Premium</code> , <code>Standard</code> , or <code>Ultra</code> .
<b>az_netapp_vol_service_level</b>	String	(Required) The target performance of the file system. Valid values include <code>Premium</code> , <code>Standard</code> , or <code>Ultra</code> .
<b>az_netapp_vol_protocol</b>	String	(Optional) The target volume protocol expressed as a list. Supported single value include <code>CIFS</code> , <code>NFSv3</code> , or <code>NFSv4.1</code> . If argument is not defined it will default to <code>NFSv3</code> . Changing this forces a new resource to be created and data will be lost.
<b>az_netapp_vol_storage_quota</b>	String	(Required) The maximum Storage Quota allowed for a file system in Gigabytes.
<b>az_snapshot_id</b>	String	(Required) Snapshot ID using which new ANF volume will be created.

## CVO Single Node Deployment

### Terraform configuration files for deployment of Single Node CVO on Azure

This section contains various Terraform configuration files to deploy/configure Single Node CVO (Cloud Volumes ONTAP) on Azure.

Terraform Documentation: <https://registry.terraform.io/providers/NetApp/netapp-cloudmanager/latest/docs>

### Procedure

In order to run the template:

- a. Clone the repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/NetApp-  
Automation/na_cloud_volumes_automation.git
```

b. Navigate to the desired folder

```
cd na_cloud_volumes_automation
```

c. Login to your Azure CLI (Azure CLI must be installed).

```
az login
```

d. Update the variables in vars\azure\_cvo\_single\_node\_deployment.tfvars.

e. Initialize the Terraform repository to install all the pre-requisites and prepare for deployment.

```
terraform init
```

f. Verify the terraform files using terraform validate command.

```
terraform validate
```

g. Make a dry run of the configuration to get a preview of all the changes expected by the deployment.

```
terraform plan  
-target="module.az_cvo_single_node_deployment" -var  
-file="vars\azure_cvo_single_node_deployment.tfvars"
```

h. Run the deployment

```
terraform apply  
-target="module.az_cvo_single_node_deployment" -var  
-file="vars\azure_cvo_single_node_deployment.tfvars"
```

To delete the deployment

```
terraform destroy
```

**Recipies:**

## Single Node Instance

Terraform variables for single node Cloud Volumes ONTAP (CVO).

Name	Type	Description
<b>refresh_token</b>	String	(Required) The refresh token of NetApp cloud manager. This can be generated from netapp Cloud Central.
<b>az_connector_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the Cloud Manager Connector.
<b>az_connector_location</b>	String	(Required) The location where the Cloud Manager Connector will be created.
<b>az_connector_subscription_id</b>	String	(Required) The ID of the Azure subscription.
<b>az_connector_company</b>	String	(Required) The name of the company of the user.
<b>az_connector_resource_group</b>	Integer	(Required) The resource group in Azure where the resources will be created.
<b>az_connector_subnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The name of the subnet for the virtual machine.
<b>az_connector_vnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The name of the virtual network.
<b>az_connector_network_security_group_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the security group for the instance.
<b>az_connector_associate_public_ip_address</b>	String	(Required) Indicates whether to associate the public IP address to the virtual machine.
<b>az_connector_account_id</b>	String	(Required) The NetApp account ID that the Connector will be associated with. If not provided, Cloud Manager uses the first account. If no account exists, Cloud Manager creates a new account. You can find the account ID in the account tab of Cloud Manager at <a href="https://cloudmanager.netapp.com">https://cloudmanager.netapp.com</a> .
<b>az_connector_admin_password</b>	String	(Required) The password for the Connector.
<b>az_connector_admin_username</b>	String	(Required) The user name for the Connector.

<b>az_cvo_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP working environment.
<b>az_cvo_location</b>	String	(Required) The location where the working environment will be created.
<b>az_cvo_subnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The name of the subnet for the Cloud Volumes ONTAP system.
<b>az_cvo_vnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The name of the virtual network.
<b>az_cvo_vnet_resource_group</b>	String	(Required) The resource group in Azure associated to the virtual network.
<b>az_cvo_data_encryption_type</b>	String	(Required) The type of encryption to use for the working environment: [AZURE, NONE]. The default is AZURE.
<b>az_cvo_storage_type</b>	String	(Required) The type of storage for the first data aggregate: [Premium_LRS, Standard_LRS, StandardSSD_LRS]. The default is Premium_LRS
<b>az_cvo_svm_password</b>	String	(Required) The admin password for Cloud Volumes ONTAP.
<b>az_cvo_workspace_id</b>	String	(Required) The ID of the Cloud Manager workspace where you want to deploy Cloud Volumes ONTAP. If not provided, Cloud Manager uses the first workspace. You can find the ID from the Workspace tab on <a href="https://cloudmanager.netapp.com">https://cloudmanager.netapp.com</a> .
<b>az_cvo_capacity_tier</b>	String	(Required) Whether to enable data tiering for the first data aggregate: [Blob, NONE]. The default is BLOB.
<b>az_cvo_writing_speed_state</b>	String	(Required) The write speed setting for Cloud Volumes ONTAP: [NORMAL , HIGH]. The default is NORMAL. This argument is not relevant for HA pairs.

<b>az_cvo_ontap_version</b>	String	(Required) The required ONTAP version. Ignored if 'use_latest_version' is set to true. The default is to use the latest version.
<b>az_cvo_instance_type</b>	String	(Required) The type of instance to use, which depends on the license type you chose: Explore:[Standard_DS3_v2], Standard:[Standard_DS4_v2, Standard_DS13_v2, Standard_L8s_v2], Premium:[Standard_DS5_v2, Standard_DS14_v2], BYOL: all instance types defined for PayGo. For more supported instance types, refer to Cloud Volumes ONTAP Release Notes. The default is Standard_DS4_v2 .
<b>az_cvo_license_type</b>	String	(Required) The type of license to be use. For single node: [azure-cot-explore-paygo, azure-cot-standard-paygo, azure-cot-premium-paygo, azure-cot-premium-byol, capacity-paygo]. For HA: [azure-ha-cot-standard-paygo, azure-ha-cot-premium-paygo, azure-ha-cot-premium-byol, ha-capacity-paygo]. The default is azure-cot-standard-paygo. Use capacity-paygo or ha-capacity-paygo for HA on selecting Bring Your Own License type Capacity-Based or Freemium. Use azure-cot-premium-byol or azure-ha-cot-premium-byol for HA on selecting Bring Your Own License type Node-Based.
<b>az_cvo_nss_account</b>	String	(Required) he NetApp Support Site account ID to use with this Cloud Volumes ONTAP system. If the license type is BYOL and an NSS account isn't provided, Cloud Manager tries to use the first existing NSS account.



<b>az_tenant_id</b>	String	(Required) Tenant ID of the application/service principal registered in Azure.
<b>az_application_id</b>	String	(Required) Application ID of the application/service principal registered in Azure.
<b>az_application_key</b>	String	(Required) The Application Key of the application/service principal registered in Azure.

## CVO HA Deployment

### Terraform configuration files for deployment of CVO HA on Azure

This section contains various Terraform configuration files to deploy/configure CVO (Cloud Volumes ONTAP) HA (High Availability) on Azure.

Terraform Documentation: <https://registry.terraform.io/providers/NetApp/netapp-cloudmanager/latest/docs>

### Procedure

In order to run the template:

- a. Clone the repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/NetApp-
Automation/na_cloud_volumes_automation.git
```

- b. Navigate to the desired folder

```
cd na_cloud_volumes_automation
```

- c. Login to your Azure CLI (Azure CLI must be installed).

```
az login
```

- d. Update the variables in `vars\azure_cvo_ha_deployment.tfvars`.

- e. Initialize the Terraform repository to install all the pre-requisites and prepare for deployment.

```
terraform init
```

- f. Verify the terraform files using terraform validate command.

```
terraform validate
```

- g. Make a dry run of the configuration to get a preview of all the changes expected by the deployment.

```
terraform plan -target="module.az_cvo_ha_deployment" -var  
-file="vars\azure_cvo_ha_deployment.tfvars"
```

- h. Run the deployment

```
terraform apply -target="module.az_cvo_ha_deployment" -var  
-file="vars\azure_cvo_ha_deployment.tfvars"
```

To delete the deployment

```
terraform destroy
```

#### Recipies:

HA Pair Instance

Terraform variables for HA pair Cloud Volumes ONTAP (CVO).

Name	Type	Description
<b>refresh_token</b>	String	(Required) The refresh token of NetApp cloud manager. This can be generated from netapp Cloud Central.
<b>az_connector_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the Cloud Manager Connector.
<b>az_connector_location</b>	String	(Required) The location where the Cloud Manager Connector will be created.
<b>az_connector_subscription_id</b>	String	(Required) The ID of the Azure subscription.
<b>az_connector_company</b>	String	(Required) The name of the company of the user.
<b>az_connector_resource_group</b>	Integer	(Required) The resource group in Azure where the resources will be created.
<b>az_connector_subnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The name of the subnet for the virtual machine.
<b>az_connector_vnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The name of the virtual network.

<b>az_connector_network_security_group_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the security group for the instance.
<b>az_connector_associate_public_ip_address</b>	String	(Required) Indicates whether to associate the public IP address to the virtual machine.
<b>az_connector_account_id</b>	String	(Required) The NetApp account ID that the Connector will be associated with. If not provided, Cloud Manager uses the first account. If no account exists, Cloud Manager creates a new account. You can find the account ID in the account tab of Cloud Manager at <a href="https://cloudmanager.netapp.com">https://cloudmanager.netapp.com</a> .
<b>az_connector_admin_password</b>	String	(Required) The password for the Connector.
<b>az_connector_admin_username</b>	String	(Required) The user name for the Connector.
<b>az_cvo_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP working environment.
<b>az_cvo_location</b>	String	(Required) The location where the working environment will be created.
<b>az_cvo_subnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The name of the subnet for the Cloud Volumes ONTAP system.
<b>az_cvo_vnet_id</b>	String	(Required) The name of the virtual network.
<b>az_cvo_vnet_resource_group</b>	String	(Required) The resource group in Azure associated to the virtual network.
<b>az_cvo_data_encryption_type</b>	String	(Required) The type of encryption to use for the working environment: [AZURE, NONE]. The default is AZURE.
<b>az_cvo_storage_type</b>	String	(Required) The type of storage for the first data aggregate: [Premium_LRS, Standard_LRS, StandardSSD_LRS]. The default is Premium_LRS
<b>az_cvo_svm_password</b>	String	(Required) The admin password for Cloud Volumes ONTAP.

<b>az_cvo_workspace_id</b>	String	(Required) The ID of the Cloud Manager workspace where you want to deploy Cloud Volumes ONTAP. If not provided, Cloud Manager uses the first workspace. You can find the ID from the Workspace tab on <a href="https://cloudmanager.netapp.com">https://cloudmanager.netapp.com</a> .
<b>az_cvo_capacity_tier</b>	String	(Required) Whether to enable data tiering for the first data aggregate: [Blob, NONE]. The default is BLOB.
<b>az_cvo_writing_speed_state</b>	String	(Required) The write speed setting for Cloud Volumes ONTAP: [NORMAL , HIGH]. The default is NORMAL. This argument is not relevant for HA pairs.
<b>az_cvo_ontap_version</b>	String	(Required) The required ONTAP version. Ignored if 'use_latest_version' is set to true. The default is to use the latest version.
<b>az_cvo_instance_type</b>	String	(Required) The type of instance to use, which depends on the license type you chose: Explore:[Standard_DS3_v2], Standard:[Standard_DS4_v2, Standard_DS13_v2, Standard_L8s_v2], Premium:[Standard_DS5_v2, Standard_DS14_v2], BYOL: all instance types defined for PayGo. For more supported instance types, refer to Cloud Volumes ONTAP Release Notes. The default is Standard_DS4_v2 .

<b>az_cvo_license_type</b>	String	(Required) The type of license to be use. For single node: [azure-cot-explore-paygo, azure-cot-standard-paygo, azure-cot-premium-paygo, azure-cot-premium-byol, capacity-paygo]. For HA: [azure-ha-cot-standard-paygo, azure-ha-cot-premium-paygo, azure-ha-cot-premium-byol, ha-capacity-paygo]. The default is azure-cot-standard-paygo. Use capacity-paygo or ha-capacity-paygo for HA on selecting Bring Your Own License type Capacity-Based or Freemium. Use azure-cot-premium-byol or azure-ha-cot-premium-byol for HA on selecting Bring Your Own License type Node-Based.
<b>az_cvo_nss_account</b>	String	(Required) he NetApp Support Site account ID to use with this Cloud Volumes ONTAP system. If the license type is BYOL and an NSS account isn't provided, Cloud Manager tries to use the first existing NSS account.
<b>az_tenant_id</b>	String	(Required) Tenant ID of the application/service principal registered in Azure.
<b>az_application_id</b>	String	(Required) Application ID of the application/service principal registered in Azure.
<b>az_application_key</b>	String	(Required) The Application Key of the application/service principal registered in Azure.



## CVO Single Node Deployment

### Terraform configuration files for deployment of NetApp CVO (Single Node Instance) on GCP

This section contains various Terraform configuration files to deploy/configure single node NetApp CVO (Cloud Volumes ONTAP) on GCP (Google Cloud Platform).

Terraform Documentation: <https://registry.terraform.io/providers/NetApp/netapp-cloudmanager/latest/docs>

#### Procedure

In order to run the template:

- a. Clone the repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/NetApp-  
Automation/na_cloud_volumes_automation.git
```

- b. Navigate to the desired folder

```
cd na_cloud_volumes_automation/
```

- c. Save the GCP authentication key JSON file in the directory.
- d. Update the variable values in `vars/gcp_cvo_single_node_deployment.tfvar`



You can choose to deploy the connector by setting the variable "gcp\_connector\_deploy\_bool" value to true/false.

- e. Initialize the Terraform repository to install all the pre-requisites and prepare for deployment.

```
terraform init
```

- f. Verify the terraform files using terraform validate command.

```
terraform validate
```

- g. Make a dry run of the configuration to get a preview of all the changes expected by the deployment.

```
terraform plan -target="module.gco_single_node" -var  
-file="vars/gcp_cvo_single_node_deployment.tfvars"
```

- h. Run the deployment

```
terraform apply -target="module.gcp_single_node" -var
-file="vars/gcp_cvo_single_node_deployment.tfvars"
```

To delete the deployment

```
terraform destroy
```

### Recipies:

Connector

Terraform variables for NetApp GCP connector instance for CVO deployment.

Name	Type	Description
<b>gcp_connector_deploy_bool</b>	Bool	(Required) Check for Connector deployment.
<b>gcp_connector_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the Cloud Manager Connector.
<b>gcp_connector_project_id</b>	String	(Required) The GCP project_id where the connector will be created.
<b>gcp_connector_zone</b>	String	(Required) The GCP zone where the Connector will be created.
<b>gcp_connector_company</b>	String	(Required) The name of the company of the user.
<b>gcp_connector_service_account_email</b>	String	(Required) The email of the service_account for the connector instance. This service account is used to allow the Connector to create Cloud Volume ONTAP.
<b>gcp_connector_service_account_path</b>	String	(Required) The local path of the service_account JSON file for GCP authorization purposes. This service account is used to create the Connector in GCP.



<b>gcp_connector_account_id</b>	String	(Optional) The NetApp account ID that the Connector will be associated with. If not provided, Cloud Manager uses the first account. If no account exists, Cloud Manager creates a new account. You can find the account ID in the account tab of Cloud Manager at <a href="https://cloudmanager.netapp.com">https://cloudmanager.netapp.com</a> .
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#### Single Node Instance

Terraform variables for single NetApp CVO instance on GCP.

Name	Type	Description
<b>gcp_cvo_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP working environment.
<b>gcp_cvo_project_id</b>	String	(Required) The ID of the GCP project.
<b>gcp_cvo_zone</b>	String	(Required) The zone of the region where the working environment will be created.
<b>gcp_cvo_gcp_service_account</b>	String	(Required) The gcp_service_account email in order to enable tiering of cold data to Google Cloud Storage.
<b>gcp_cvo_svm_password</b>	String	(Required) The admin password for Cloud Volumes ONTAP.
<b>gcp_cvo_workspace_id</b>	String	(Optional) The ID of the Cloud Manager workspace where you want to deploy Cloud Volumes ONTAP. If not provided, Cloud Manager uses the first workspace. You can find the ID from the Workspace tab on <a href="https://cloudmanager.netapp.com">https://cloudmanager.netapp.com</a> .

<b>gcp_cvo_license_type</b>	String	(Optional) The type of license to use. For single node: ['capacity-paygo', 'gcp-cot-explore-paygo', 'gcp-cot-standard-paygo', 'gcp-cot-premium-paygo', 'gcp-cot-premium-byol'], For HA: ['ha-capacity-paygo', 'gcp-ha-cot-explore-paygo', 'gcp-ha-cot-standard-paygo', 'gcp-ha-cot-premium-paygo', 'gcp-ha-cot-premium-byol']. The default is 'capacity-paygo' for single node, and 'ha-capacity-paygo' for HA.
<b>gcp_cvo_capacity_package_name</b>	String	(Optional) The capacity package name: ['Essential', 'Professional', 'Freemium']. Default is 'Essential'.

## CVO HA Deployment

### Terraform configuration files for deployment of NetApp CVO (HA Pair) on GCP

This section contains various Terraform configuration files to deploy/configure NetApp CVO (Cloud Volumes ONTAP) in high availability pair on GCP (Google Cloud Platform).

Terraform Documentation: <https://registry.terraform.io/providers/NetApp/netapp-cloudmanager/latest/docs>

### Procedure

In order to run the template:

- a. Clone the repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/NetApp-Automation/na_cloud_volumes_automation.git
```

- b. Navigate to the desired folder

```
cd na_cloud_volumes_automation/
```

- c. Save the GCP authentication key JSON file in the directory.
- d. Update the variable values in `vars/gcp_cvo_ha_deployment.tfvars`.



You can choose to deploy the connector by setting the variable "gcp\_connector\_deploy\_bool" value to true/false.

- e. Initialize the Terraform repository to install all the pre-requisites and prepare for deployment.

```
terraform init
```

- f. Verify the terraform files using terraform validate command.

```
terraform validate
```

- g. Make a dry run of the configuration to get a preview of all the changes expected by the deployment.

```
terraform plan -target="module.gcp_ha" -var  
-file="vars/gcp_cvo_ha_deployment.tfvars"
```

- h. Run the deployment

```
terraform apply -target="module.gcp_ha" -var  
-file="vars/gcp_cvo_ha_deployment.tfvars"
```

To delete the deployment

```
terraform destroy
```

### Recipies:

Connector

Terraform variables for NetApp GCP connector instance for CVO deployment.

Name	Type	Description
<b>gcp_connector_deploy_bool</b>	Bool	(Required) Check for Connector deployment.
<b>gcp_connector_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the Cloud Manager Connector.
<b>gcp_connector_project_id</b>	String	(Required) The GCP project_id where the connector will be created.
<b>gcp_connector_zone</b>	String	(Required) The GCP zone where the Connector will be created.
<b>gcp_connector_company</b>	String	(Required) The name of the company of the user.

<b>gcp_connector_service_account_email</b>	String	(Required) The email of the service_account for the connector instance. This service account is used to allow the Connector to create Cloud Volume ONTAP.
<b>gcp_connector_service_account_path</b>	String	(Required) The local path of the service_account JSON file for GCP authorization purposes. This service account is used to create the Connector in GCP.
<b>gcp_connector_account_id</b>	String	(Optional) The NetApp account ID that the Connector will be associated with. If not provided, Cloud Manager uses the first account. If no account exists, Cloud Manager creates a new account. You can find the account ID in the account tab of Cloud Manager at <a href="https://cloudmanager.netapp.com">https://cloudmanager.netapp.com</a> .

#### HA Pair

Terraform variables for NetApp CVO instances in HA Pair on GCP.

Name	Type	Description
<b>gcp_cvo_is_ha</b>	Bool	(Optional) Indicate whether the working environment is an HA pair or not [true, false]. The default is false.
<b>gcp_cvo_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP working environment.
<b>gcp_cvo_project_id</b>	String	(Required) The ID of the GCP project.
<b>gcp_cvo_zone</b>	String	(Required) The zone of the region where the working environment will be created.
<b>gcp_cvo_node1_zone</b>	String	(Optional) Zone for node 1.
<b>gcp_cvo_node2_zone</b>	String	(Optional) Zone for node 2.
<b>gcp_cvo_mediator_zone</b>	String	(Optional) Zone for mediator.
<b>gcp_cvo_vpc_id</b>	String	(Optional) The name of the VPC.

<b>gcp_cvo_subnet_id</b>	String	(Optional) The name of the subnet for Cloud Volumes ONTAP. The default is: 'default'.
<b>gcp_cvo_vpc0_node_and_data_connectivity</b>	String	(Optional) VPC path for nic1, required for node and data connectivity. If using shared VPC, network_project_id must be provided.
<b>gcp_cvo_vpc1_cluster_connectivity</b>	String	(Optional) VPC path for nic2, required for cluster connectivity.
<b>gcp_cvo_vpc2_ha_connectivity</b>	String	(Optional) VPC path for nic3, required for HA connectivity.
<b>gcp_cvo_vpc3_data_replication</b>	String	(Optional) VPC path for nic4, required for data replication.
<b>gcp_cvo_subnet0_node_and_data_connectivity</b>	String	(Optional) Subnet path for nic1, required for node and data connectivity. If using shared VPC, network_project_id must be provided.
<b>gcp_cvo_subnet1_cluster_connectivity</b>	String	(Optional) Subnet path for nic2, required for cluster connectivity.
<b>gcp_cvo_subnet2_ha_connectivity</b>	String	(Optional) Subnet path for nic3, required for HA connectivity.
<b>gcp_cvo_subnet3_data_replication</b>	String	(Optional) Subnet path for nic4, required for data replication.
<b>gcp_cvo_gcp_service_account</b>	String	(Required) The gcp_service_account email in order to enable tiering of cold data to Google Cloud Storage.
<b>gcp_cvo_svm_password</b>	String	(Required) The admin password for Cloud Volumes ONTAP.
<b>gcp_cvo_workspace_id</b>	String	(Optional) The ID of the Cloud Manager workspace where you want to deploy Cloud Volumes ONTAP. If not provided, Cloud Manager uses the first workspace. You can find the ID from the Workspace tab on <a href="https://cloudmanager.netapp.com">https://cloudmanager.netapp.com</a> .

<b>gcp_cvo_license_type</b>	String	(Optional) The type of license to use. For single node: ['capacity-paygo', 'gcp-cot-explore-paygo', 'gcp-cot-standard-paygo', 'gcp-cot-premium-paygo', 'gcp-cot-premium-byol'], For HA: ['ha-capacity-paygo', 'gcp-ha-cot-explore-paygo', 'gcp-ha-cot-standard-paygo', 'gcp-ha-cot-premium-paygo', 'gcp-ha-cot-premium-byol']. The default is 'capacity-paygo' for single node, and 'ha-capacity-paygo' for HA.
<b>gcp_cvo_capacity_package_name</b>	String	(Optional) The capacity package name: ['Essential', 'Professional', 'Freemium']. Default is 'Essential'.
<b>gcp_cvo_gcp_volume_size</b>	String	(Optional) The GCP volume size for the first data aggregate. For GB, the unit can be: [100 or 500]. For TB, the unit can be: [1,2,4,8]. The default is '1' .
<b>gcp_cvo_gcp_volume_size_unit</b>	String	(Optional) ['GB' or 'TB']. The default is 'TB'.

## CVS Volume

### Terraform configuration files for deployment of NetApp CVS Volume on GCP

This section contains various Terraform configuration files to deploy/configure NetApp CVS (Cloud Volumes Services) Volume on GCP (Google Cloud Platform).

Terraform Documentation: <https://registry.terraform.io/providers/NetApp/netapp-gcp/latest/docs>

### Procedure

In order to run the template:

- a. Clone the repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/NetApp-Automation/na_cloud_volumes_automation.git
```

- b. Navigate to the desired folder

```
cd na_cloud_volumes_automation/
```

- c. Save the GCP authentication key JSON file in the directory.
- d. Update the variable values in vars/gcp\_cvs\_volume.tfvars.
- e. Initialize the Terraform repository to install all the pre-requisites and prepare for deployment.

```
terraform init
```

- f. Verify the terraform files using terraform validate command.

```
terraform validate
```

- g. Make a dry run of the configuration to get a preview of all the changes expected by the deployment.

```
terraform plan -target="module.gcp_cvs_volume" -var  
-file="vars/gcp_cvs_volume.tfvars"
```

- h. Run the deployment

```
terraform apply -target="module.gcp_cvs_volume" -var  
-file="vars/gcp_cvs_volume.tfvars"
```

To delete the deployment

```
terraform destroy
```

### Recipies:

CVS Volume

Terraform variables for NetApp GCP CVS Volume.

Name	Type	Description
<b>gcp_cvs_name</b>	String	(Required) The name of the NetApp CVS volume.
<b>gcp_cvs_project_id</b>	String	(Required) The GCP project_id where the CVS Volume will be created.
<b>gcp_cvs_gcp_service_account_path</b>	String	(Required) The local path of the service_account JSON file for GCP authorization purposes. This service account is used to create the CVS Volume in GCP.
<b>gcp_cvs_region</b>	String	(Required) The GCP zone where the CVS Volume will be created.

<b>gcp_cvs_network</b>	String	(Required) The network VPC of the volume.
<b>gcp_cvs_size</b>	Integer	(Required) The size of volume is between 1024 to 102400 inclusive (in GiB).
<b>gcp_cvs_volume_path</b>	String	(Optional) The name of the volume path for volume.
<b>gcp_cvs_protocol_types</b>	String	(Required) The protocol_type of the volume. For NFS use 'NFSv3' or 'NFSv4' and for SMB use 'CIFS' or 'SMB'.

## FSx for ONTAP Monitoring and Auto-Resizing using AWS Lambda Function

Author(s): Dhruv Tyagi, Niyaz Mohamed

### Overview: Monitoring and Auto-Resizing FSx for ONTAP via AWS Lambda function

FSx for ONTAP is a first party enterprise-grade cloud storage service available on AWS that provides highly reliable, scalable, high-performing and feature-rich file storage built on the popular NetApp ONTAP file system.

FSx for ONTAP provides a seamless deployment and management experience. No storage expertise is required to get started. To simplify monitoring, an AWS lambda function (to automate resizing of total storage capacity, volume size or LUN size based on threshold) can be used. This document provides a step by step guide to create an automated setup that monitors FSx for ONTAP at regular intervals, notifies and resizes when a user-specified threshold is crossed and notifies the administrator of the resizing activity.

### Features

The solution provides the following features:

- Ability to monitor:
  - Usage of overall Storage Capacity of FSx for ONTAP
  - Usage of each volume (thin provisioned / thick provisioned)
  - Usage of each LUN (thin provisioned / thick provisioned)
- Ability to resize any of the above when a user-defined threshold is breached
- Alerting mechanism to receive usage warning and resizing notifications via email
- Ability to delete snapshots older than user-defined threshold
- Ability to get a list of FlexClone volumes and snapshots associated
- Ability to monitor the checks at a regular interval
- Ability to use the solution with or without internet access
- Ability to deploy manually or using AWS CloudFormation Template



## Pre-requisites

Before you begin, ensure that the following prerequisites are met:

- FSx for ONTAP is deployed
- Private subnet with connectivity to FSx for ONTAP
- "fsxadmin" password has been set for FSx for ONTAP

## High Level Architecture

- AWS Lambda Function makes API calls to FSx for ONTAP for retrieving and updating the size of Storage Capacity, Volumes and LUNs.
- "fsxadmin" password stored as secure string in AWS SSM Parameter Store for added layer of security.
- AWS SES (Simple Email Service) is used to notify end-users when a resizing event occurs.
- If deploying the solution in a VPC without internet access, VPC Endpoints for AWS SSM, FSx and SES are setup to allow Lambda to reach these services via AWS internal network.



# Solution Deployment

## Automated Deployment

Follow the series of steps to complete the automated deployment of this solution:

### Step 1: Clone the GitHub repository

Clone the GitHub repository on your local system:

```
git clone https://github.com/NetApp-Automation/fsxn-monitoring-  
auto-resizing.git
```

### Step 2: Setup an AWS S3 bucket

1. Navigate to AWS Console > **S3** and click on **Create bucket**. Create the bucket with the default settings.
2. Once inside the bucket, click on **Upload** > **Add files** and select **Paramiko.zip** and **Requests.zip** from the cloned GitHub repository on your system.

Resource Groups & Tag Editor

Amazon S3 > Buckets > fsxn-monitoring-resizing > Upload

## Upload [Info](#)

Add the files and folders you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK or Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#)

Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose **Add files**, or **Add folders**.

**Files and folders (2 Total, 27.1 MB)** [Remove](#) [Add files](#) [Add folder](#)

All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.

< 1 >

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Folder	Type	Size
<input type="checkbox"/>	Paramiko.zip	-	application/zip	6.9 MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	Requests.zip	-	application/zip	20.2 MB

### Destination

Destination  
[s3://fsxn-monitoring-resizing](#)

### Step 3: AWS SES SMTP Setup (required if no internet access available)

Follow this step if you want to deploy the solution without internet access (Note: There will be added costs associated due to VPC endpoints being setup.)

1. Navigate to AWS Console > **AWS Simple Email Service (SES)** > SMTP Settings and click on **Create SMTP credentials**
2. Enter an IAM User Name or leave it at the default value and click on Create. Save the username and password for further use.



Skip this step if SES SMTP setup is already in place.

A screenshot of the AWS IAM console 'Create User for SMTP' form. The form is titled 'Create User for SMTP' and has a subtitle 'This form lets you create an IAM user for SMTP authentication with Amazon SES. Enter the name of a new IAM user or accept the default and click Create to set up your SMTP credentials.' The 'IAM User Name' field is pre-filled with 'ses-smtp-user.20230329-124058' and has a note 'Maximum 64 characters'. There is a 'Show More Information' link below the field. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Create' buttons.

Resource Groups & Tag Editor

Create User for SMTP

This form lets you create an IAM user for SMTP authentication with Amazon SES. Enter the name of a new IAM user or accept the default and click Create to set up your SMTP credentials.

IAM User Name:  Maximum 64 characters

[Show More Information](#)

[Cancel](#) [Create](#)

## Step 4: AWS CloudFormation Deployment

1. Navigate to AWS Console > **CloudFormation** > Create stack > With New Resources (Standard).

```
Prepare template: Template is ready
Specify template: Upload a template file
Choose file: Browse to the cloned GitHub repo and select fsxn-
monitoring-solution.yaml
```

The screenshot shows the 'Create stack' wizard in the AWS CloudFormation console. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Step 1: Create stack'. The main content area is titled 'Create stack' and contains two sections: 'Prerequisite - Prepare template' and 'Specify template'. In the 'Prerequisite' section, the 'Template is ready' radio button is selected. In the 'Specify template' section, the 'Upload a template file' radio button is selected, and a file named 'fsxn-monitoring-solution.yaml' has been chosen. The 'S3 URL' field is populated with a long URL. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

Click on Next

2. Enter the stack details. Click on Next and check the checkbox for "I acknowledge that AWS CloudFormation might create IAM resources" and click on Submit.



If "Does VPC have internet access?" is set to False, "SMTP Username for AWS SES" and "SMTP Password for AWS SES" are required. Otherwise, they can be left empty.

The screenshot shows the 'Specify stack details' step of the 'Create stack' wizard. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Step 2: Specify stack details'. The main content area is titled 'Specify stack details' and contains two sections: 'Stack name' and 'Parameters'. In the 'Stack name' section, the name 'DemoFSxNMonitoringSolution' is entered. In the 'Parameters' section, there is a 'Network Configuration' section with three dropdown menus: 'VPC', 'Private Subnet 1', and 'Private Subnet 2'. Each dropdown menu has a value selected, represented by a black box. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

FSx for ONTAP Configuration

Management IP address

Enter the "Management endpoint - IP address" from the FSx for ONTAP console on AWS.

10.10.10.10

File System ID

Enter the "File system ID" from the FSx for ONTAP console on AWS.

fs-██████████

ONTAP Administrator Username

Enter the FSx for ONTAP "ONTAP administrator username" from FSx for ONTAP console on AWS.

fsadmin

Password for ONTAP Administrator Account

Enter the password set for ONTAP Administrator user for FSx for ONTAP.

\*\*\*\*\*

Resize Threshold (%)

Enter the threshold percentage from 0-100. This threshold will be used to measure Storage Capacity, Volume and LUN usage and when the % use of any increases above this threshold, resize activity will occur.

90

Enable Warning Notifications

Set this variable to True to receive notification when Storage Capacity/Volume/LUN usage exceeds 75% but is less than threshold.

True

Enable Snapshot Deletion

Set this variable to True to enable volume level snapshot deletion for snapshots older than the value specified in "Snapshot Age Threshold for Deletion (No. of Days)".

True

Snapshot Age Threshold for Deletion (No. of Days)

Enter the number of days of volume level snapshots you want to retain. Any snapshots older than the value provided will be deleted and the same will be notified via email.

30

General Configuration

S3 Bucket Name

Enter the name of the S3 Bucket where paramiko.zip and requests.zip is uploaded. Ensure S3 key for paramiko.zip is paramiko.zip and for requests.zip is requests.zip.

Demo\$ANMonitoringBucket

Does VPC have Internet access?

Set this variable to True if the VPC used for deploying this solution has access to Internet. Set to False otherwise.

True

Does SSM VPC Endpoint already exist for the selected VPC?

If Internet access is not available, set this variable to True if the VPC Endpoint for SSM already exists in the VPC. Set to False otherwise.

False

Does FSx VPC Endpoint already exist for the selected VPC?

If Internet access is not available, set this variable to True if the VPC Endpoint for FSx already exists in the VPC. Set to False otherwise.

False

Does SES VPC Endpoint already exist for the selected VPC?

If Internet access is not available, set this variable to True if the VPC Endpoint for SES already exists in the VPC. Set to False otherwise.

False

SMTP Username for AWS SES

If Internet access is not available, enter the smtp username for AWS SES.

Enter String

SMTP Password for AWS SES

If Internet access is not available, enter the smtp password for AWS SES.

Enter String

Sender Email ID

Enter the email ID registered on SES that will be used by the lambda function to send notification alerts related to monitoring and resizing.

abc@xyz.com

Receiver Email ID

Enter the email ID in which you want to receive the alert notifications.

abc@xyz.com

Schedule Expression for frequency of running the solution

Self-trigger your target on an automated schedule using Cron or rate expressions. Cron expressions are in UTC. e.g. rate(1 day), cron(0 17 ? \* MON-FRI \*)

rate(1 day)

Cancel

Previous

Next

- Once the CloudFormation deployment starts, the email ID mentioned in the "sender email ID" will get an email asking them to authorize use of the email address with AWS SES. Click on the link to verify the email address.
- Once the CloudFormation stack deployment is completed, if there are any warnings/notifications, an email will be sent to the recipient email ID with the notification details.

## FSx for ONTAP Monitoring

**File System Storage Capacity Notification**

Storage Capacity used is greater than 90%. File System Storage Capacity resized to: 1240 GB

**Volume Notification**

Volume Name	Use %	Notification Type	Updated Size
clonevol3	88.39%	Warning	
vol2	88.39%	Warning	
clonevol2	88.39%	Warning	
vol1	78.43%	Warning	

**Snapshot Notification**

Snapshot Name	Volume Name	Snapshot Age	Space Freed Up	Status
clone_clonevol2.2023-03-22_095434.0	vol2	1 day	296KB	Deleted
clone_clonevol3.2023-03-22_170720.0	clonevol2	1 day	392KB	Deleted

**Clone Information**

Volume Name	Parent Snapshot	Snapshot Size
clonevol2	clone_clonevol3.2023-03-22_170720.0	392.0KB
vol2	clone_clonevol2.2023-03-22_095434.0	296.0KB

## Manual Deployment



Follow the series of steps to complete the manual deployment of this solution:

### Step 1: Clone the GitHub repository

Clone the GitHub repository on your local system:

```
git clone https://github.com/NetApp-Automation/fsxn-monitoring-  
auto-resizing.git
```

### Step 2: AWS SES SMTP Setup (required if no internet access available)

Follow this step if you want to deploy the solution without internet access (Note: There will be added costs associated due to VPC endpoints being setup.)

1. Navigate to AWS Console > **AWS Simple Email Service (SES)** > SMTP Settings and click on **Create SMTP credentials**
2. Enter an IAM User Name or leave it at the default value and click on Create. Save the username and password for further use.



The screenshot shows the 'Create User for SMTP' form in the AWS IAM console. The form is titled 'Resource Groups & Tag Editor' and 'Create User for SMTP'. It contains a text input field for 'IAM User Name' with the value 'ses-smtp-user.20230329-124058' and a note 'Maximum 64 characters'. Below the input field is a link 'Show More Information'. At the bottom right of the form are 'Cancel' and 'Create' buttons.

### Step 3: Create SSM parameter for fsxadmin password

Navigate to AWS Console > **Parameter Store** and click on **Create Parameter**.

```
Name: <Any name/path for storing fsxadmin password>
Tier: Standard
Type: SecureString
KMS key source: My current account
    KMS Key ID: <Use the default one selected>
Value: <Enter the password for "fsxadmin" user configured on FSx
for ONTAP>
```

Click on **Create parameter**.

The screenshot shows the AWS Parameter Store 'Create parameter' page. The breadcrumb navigation is 'AWS Systems Manager > Parameter Store > Create parameter'. The page title is 'Create parameter'. Under the 'Parameter details' section, the 'Name' field contains '/fsxn/password/'. The 'Description' field is empty. The 'Tier' section shows 'Standard' selected, with a note: 'Limit of 10,000 parameters. Parameter value size up to 4 KB. Parameter policies are not available. No additional charge.' The 'Advanced' tier is also visible. The 'Type' section shows 'SecureString' selected, with a note: 'Encrypt sensitive data using KMS keys from your account or another account.' The 'KMS key source' section shows 'My current account' selected, with a note: 'Use the default KMS key for this account or specify a customer-managed key for this account. Learn more'. The 'KMS Key ID' field contains 'alias/aws/ssm'. A blue information box states: 'You have selected the default AWS managed key. All users in the current AWS account and Region will have access to this parameter. To restrict access to the parameter, use a customer managed key (CMK) instead. Learn more'. The 'Value' field is empty and masked with dots.

Perform the same steps for storing smtp username and smtp password if deploying the solution without internet access. Otherwise, skip adding these 2 parameters.

## Step 4: Setup Email Service

Navigate to AWS Console > **Simple Email Service (SES)** and click on **Create Identity**.

Identity type: Email address

Email address: <Enter an email address to be used for sending resizing notifications>

Click on **Create identity**

The email ID mentioned in the "sender email ID" will get an email asking the owner to authorize use of the email address with AWS SES. Click on the link to verify the email address.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the 'Create identity' page under Amazon SES. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', a search bar, and a '[Option+S]' button. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb trail reads 'Amazon SES > Configuration: Verified identities > Create identity'. The main heading is 'Create identity', followed by a descriptive paragraph: 'A verified identity is a domain, subdomain, or email address you use to send email through Amazon SES. Identity verification at the domain level extends to all email addresses under one verified domain identity.'

The 'Identity details' section contains two radio buttons for 'Identity type': 'Domain' and 'Email address'. The 'Email address' option is selected. Below this, there is a text input field for 'Email address' containing 'abc@xyz.com'. A note states: 'Email address can contain up to 320 characters, including plus signs (+), equals signs (=) and underscores (\_).' There is also an unchecked checkbox for 'Assign a default configuration set' with a descriptive note.

The 'Tags - optional' section includes a note: 'You can add one or more tags to help manage and organize your resources, including identities.' Below this, it states 'No tags associated with the resource.' and provides an 'Add new tag' button. A note at the bottom of the tags section says 'You can add 50 more tags.'

At the bottom right of the form, there are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Create identity'.

### Step 5: Setup VPC Endpoints (required if no internet access available)



Required only if deployed without internet access. There will be additional costs associated due to VPC endpoints.

1. Navigate to AWS Console > **VPC** > **Endpoints** and click on **Create Endpoint** and enter the following details:

```
Name: <Any name for the vpc endpoint>
Service category: AWS Services
Services: com.amazonaws.<region>.fsx
vpc: <select the vpc where lambda will be deployed>
subnets: <select the subnets where lambda will be deployed>
Security groups: <select the security group>
Policy: <Either choose Full access or set your own custom
policy>
```

Click on Create endpoint.

[VPC](#) > [Endpoints](#) > Create endpoint

## Create endpoint [Info](#)

There are three types of VPC endpoints – Interface endpoints, Gateway Load Balancer endpoints, and Gateway endpoints. Interface endpoints and Gateway Load Balancer endpoints are powered by AWS PrivateLink, and use an Elastic Network Interface (ENI) as an entry point for traffic destined to the service. Interface endpoints are typically accessed using the public or private DNS name associated with the service, while Gateway endpoints and Gateway Load Balancer endpoints serve as a target for a route in your route table for traffic destined for the service.

### Endpoint settings

#### Name tag - optional

Creates a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

#### Service category

Select the service category



##### AWS services

Services provided by Amazon



##### PrivateLink Ready partner services

Services with an AWS Service Ready designation



##### AWS Marketplace services

Services that you've purchased through AWS Marketplace



##### Other endpoint services

Find services shared with you by service name

### Services (1/1)

&lt; 1 &gt;

[Clear filters](#)

Service Name	Owner	Type
<input checked="" type="radio"/> com.amazonaws.us-west-1.fsx	amazon	Interface

### VPC

Select the VPC in which to create the endpoint

VPC

The VPC in which to create your endpoint.

vpc- (DemoFSxN-vpc)

► Additional settings

### Subnets ( 2/2) Info

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Availability Zone	Subnet ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	us-west-1a (usw1-az3)	subnet-
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	us-west-1b (usw1-az1)	subnet-

subnet- DemoFSxN-subnet-private1-us-west-1a

subnet- DemoFSxN-subnet-private2-us-west-1b

IP address type

☒ IPv4
 ☐ IPv6
 ☐ Dualstack

### Security groups (1/1) Info

Find resources by attribute or tag
 

< 1 >

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group ID	Group name	VPC ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sg-	default	vpc-

sg-

- Follow the same process for creating SES and SSM VPC endpoints. All parameters remain same as above except Services which will correspond to **com.amazonaws.<region>.smtp** and **com.amazonaws.<region>.ssm** respectively.

## Step 6: Create and setup the AWS Lambda Function

1. Navigate to AWS Console > **AWS Lambda** and click on **Create function** in the same region as FSx for ONTAP
2. Use the default **Author from scratch** and update the following fields:

Function name: <Any name of your choice>  
Runtime: Python 3.9  
Architecture: x86\_64  
Permissions: Select "Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions"  
Advanced Settings:  
    Enable VPC: Checked  
        VPC: <Choose either the same VPC as FSx for ONTAP or a VPC that can access both FSx for ONTAP and the internet via a private subnet>  
        Subnets: <Choose 2 private subnets which have NAT gateway attached pointing to public subnets with internet gateway and subnets that have internet access>  
        Security Group: <Choose a Security Group>

Click on **Create function**.

The screenshot shows the 'Create function' page in the AWS Lambda console. At the top, there are three tabs: 'Author from scratch' (selected), 'Use a blueprint', and 'Container image'. Below the tabs, the 'Basic information' section is visible. It includes fields for 'Function name' (set to 'DemoFunction'), 'Runtime' (set to 'Python 3.9'), and 'Architecture' (set to 'x86\_64'). The 'Permissions' section shows 'Change default execution role' with 'Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions' selected. A note at the bottom states: 'Lambda will create an execution role named DemoFunction-role-zu7fjy2, with permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.'

**Resource Groups & Tag Editor**

**Advanced settings**

☐ **Enable Code signing** Info  
Use code signing configurations to ensure that the code has been signed by an approved source and has not been altered since signing.

☐ **Enable function URL** Info  
Use function URLs to assign HTTPS endpoints to your Lambda function.

☐ **Enable tags** Info  
A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources, track your AWS costs, and enforce attribute-based access control.

☒ **Enable VPC** Info  
Connect your function to a VPC to access private resources during invocation.

**VPC**  
Choose a VPC for your function to access.

vpc: [selected] [X]

**Subnets**  
Select the VPC subnets for Lambda to use to set up your VPC configuration.

Choose subnets

subnet: [selected] us-east-1a X subnet: [selected] us-east-1d X

**Security groups**  
Choose the VPC security groups for Lambda to use to set up your VPC configuration. The table below shows the inbound and outbound rules for the security groups that you choose.

Choose security groups

sg: [selected] X  
default VPC security group

3. Scroll down to the **Layers** section of the newly created Lambda function and click on **Add a layer**.

**Layers** Info

Edit Add a layer

Merge order	Name	Layer version	Compatible runtimes	Compatible architectures	Version ARN
There is no data to display.					

4. Click on **create a new layer** under **Layer source**
5. Create 2 Layers - 1 for Requests and 1 for Paramiko and upload **Requests.zip** and **Paramiko.zip** files. Select **Python 3.9** as the compatible runtime and click on **Create**.





## Create layer

### Layer configuration

Name

Description - *optional*

☒ Upload a .zip file

☐ Upload a file from Amazon S3



Upload

paramiko.zip (6.9 MB)

For files larger than 10 MB, consider uploading using Amazon S3.

Compatible architectures - *optional* [Info](#)

Choose the compatible instruction set architectures for your layer.

☐ x86\_64

☐ arm64

Compatible runtimes - *optional* [Info](#)

Choose up to 15 runtimes.

Runtimes

Python 3.9 X

License - *optional* [Info](#)

6. Navigate back to AWS Lambda **Add Layer > Custom Layers** and add the paramiko and requests layer one after the other.

Layers <a href="#">Info</a>						<a href="#">Edit</a>	<a href="#">Add a layer</a>
Merge order	Name	Layer version	Compatible runtimes	Compatible architectures	Version ARN		
1	Requests	1	python3.9	x86_64	arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:██████████:layer:Requests:1		
2	paramiko	1	python3.9	-	arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:██████████:layer:paramiko:1		

- | Name | Type | Description |
|------|------|-------------|
|------|------|-------------|

<b>fsxMgmtIp</b>	String	(Required) Enter the "Management endpoint - IP address" from the FSx for ONTAP console on AWS.
<b>fsxId</b>	String	(Required) Enter the "File system ID" from the FSx for ONTAP console on AWS.
<b>username</b>	String	(Required) Enter the FSx for ONTAP "ONTAP administrator username" from FSx for ONTAP console on AWS.
<b>resize_threshold</b>	Integer	(Required) Enter the threshold percentage from 0-100. This threshold will be used to measure Storage Capacity, Volume and LUN usage and when the % use of any increases above this threshold, resize activity will occur.
<b>sender_email</b>	String	(Required) Enter the email ID registered on SES that will be used by the lambda function to send notification alerts related to monitoring and resizing.
<b>recipient_email</b>	String	(Required) Enter the email ID on which you want to receive the alert notifications.
<b>fsx_password_ssm_parameter</b>	String	(Required) Enter the path name used in AWS Parameter Store for storing "fsxadmin" password.
<b>warn_notification</b>	Bool	(Required) Set this variable to True to receive notification when Storage Capacity/Volume/LUN usage exceeds 75% but is less than threshold.
<b>enable_snapshot_deletion</b>	Bool	(Required) Set this variable to True to enable volume level snapshot deletion for snapshots older than the value specified in "snapshot_age_threshold_in_days".

<b>snapshot_age_threshold_in_days</b>	Integer	(Required) Enter the number of days of volume level snapshots you want to retain. Any snapshots older than the value provided will be deleted and the same will be notified via email.
<b>internet_access</b>	Bool	(Required) Set this variable to True if internet access is available from the subnet where this lambda is deployed. Otherwise set it to False.
<b>smtp_region</b>	String	(Optional) If "internet_access" variable is set to False, enter the region in which lambda is deployed. E.g. us-east-1 (in this format)
<b>smtp_username_ssm_parameter</b>	String	(Optional) If "internet_access" variable is set to False, enter the path name used in AWS Parameter Store for storing the SMTP username.
<b>smtp_password_ssm_parameter</b>	String	(Optional) If "internet_access" variable is set to False, enter the path name used in AWS Parameter Store for storing the SMTP password.

```

1 # Copyright NetApp 2023. Developed by NetApp Solutions Engineering Team
2 #
3 # Description: This Lambda function can be used to automate the monitoring and autoscaling of
4 # FSx ONTAP Storage Capacity based on volume usage.
5 # Pre-requisites for running this template
6 # - Create lambda in a private subnet with nat gateway for internet access
7 # - Update all values in vars.py with the required inputs.
8 # - FSx File System and Volumes should be created with FSx API password set.
9 # - Ensure that Lambda function has connectivity to FSx by attaching FSx VPC and subnets to lambda with appropriate security group.
10 # - Increase the default timeout for Lambda function from 3 secs. to 5 mins.
11 # - Create a new requests layer and a pramiko layer for this lambda function with python 3.9. (Use the zip files to create the layers)
12 # - Create a new trigger with event bridge and select schedule expression and enter rate(1 day) to ensure this function runs once every day.
13 # - Allow lambda to create the default role while creating lambda function and add a new inline policy using "policy.txt" file in this folder. Ensure to replace "${AWS::AccountID}" with your account ID.
14 # - Ensure that the Sender Email is verified in Amazon SES before using it in this lambda function.
15 # - Save the password for fsxadmin in SSM parameter Store and provide the path in fsx_password_ssm_parameter variable in vars.py
16 import json
17 import requests
18 requests.packages.urllib3.disable_warnings()
19 import base64
20 import logging
21 import vars
22 import math
23 import time
24 logger = logging.getLogger()
25 logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)
26 import boto3
27 import botocore
28 import paramiko
29 import re
30 def lambda_handler(event, context):
31
32     #retrieve fsx password

```

11. Click on **Test**, create an empty test event and run the test and check if the script is running properly.
12. Once tested successfully, navigate to **Configuration > Triggers > Add Trigger**.

Select a Source: EventBridge  
Rule: Create a new rule  
Rule name: <Enter any name>  
Rule type: Schedule expression  
Schedule expression: <Use "rate(1 day)" if you want the function to run daily or add your own cron expression>

Click on Add.

Resource Groups & Tag Editor

Lambda > Add trigger

## Add trigger

**Trigger configuration** [Info](#)

**EventBridge (CloudWatch Events)**  
aws events management-tools

**Rule**  
Pick an existing rule, or create a new one.

☒ Create a new rule  
☐ Existing rules

**Rule name**  
Enter a name to uniquely identify your rule.

DemoFSxNRule

**Rule description**  
Provide an optional description for your rule.

**Rule type**  
Trigger your target based on an event pattern, or based on an automated schedule.

☐ Event pattern  
☒ Schedule expression

**Schedule expression**  
Self-trigger your target on an automated schedule using [Cron or rate expressions](#). Cron expressions are in UTC.

rate(1 day)  
e.g. rate(1 day), cron(0 17 ? \* MON-FRI \*)

Lambda will add the necessary permissions for Amazon EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) to invoke your Lambda function from this trigger. [Learn more](#) about the Lambda permissions model.

## Conclusion

With the provided solution, it is easy to setup a monitoring solution that regularly monitors FSx for ONTAP Storage, resizes it based on user-specified threshold and provides an alerting mechanism. This makes the process of using and monitoring FSx for ONTAP seamless freeing up administrators to focus on business-critical activities while storage grows automatically when required.

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