



# **Provision volumes using a file service**

## **Cloud Manager**

NetApp

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# Provision volumes using a file service

## Azure NetApp Files

### Learn about Azure NetApp Files

Azure NetApp Files enables enterprises to migrate and run their performance-intensive and latency-sensitive core, business-critical applications in Azure with no need to refactor for the cloud.

#### Features

- Support for multiple protocols enables "lift & shift" of both Linux & Windows applications to run seamlessly in Azure.
- Multiple performance tiers allow for close alignment with workload performance requirements.
- Leading certifications including SAP HANA, GDPR, and HIPAA enables migration of the most demanding workloads to Azure.

#### Additional features in Cloud Manager

- Migrate NFS or SMB data to Azure NetApp Files directly from Cloud Manager. Data migrations are powered by NetApp's Cloud Sync service. [Learn more](#).
- Using Artificial Intelligence (AI) driven technology, Cloud Data Sense can help you understand data context and identify sensitive data that resides in your Azure NetApp Files accounts. [Learn more](#).

#### Cost

[View Azure NetApp Files pricing](#).

Note that your subscription and charging are maintained by the Azure NetApp Files service and not by Cloud Manager.

#### Supported regions

[View supported Azure regions](#).

#### Getting help

For technical support issues associated with Azure NetApp Files, use the Azure portal to log a support request to Microsoft. Select your associated Microsoft subscription and select the **Azure NetApp Files** service name under **Storage**. Provide the remaining information required to create your Microsoft support request.

For issues related to Cloud Sync and Azure NetApp Files, you can start with NetApp using your Cloud Sync serial number directly from the Cloud Sync service. You will need to access the Cloud Sync service through the link in Cloud Manager. [View the process to enable Cloud Sync support](#).

#### Related links

- [NetApp Cloud Central: Azure NetApp Files](#)
- [Azure NetApp Files documentation](#)

- [Cloud Sync documentation](#)

## Setting up and discovering Azure NetApp Files

Create an Azure NetApp Files working environment in Cloud Manager to create and manage NetApp accounts, capacity pools, volumes, and snapshots.

If you haven't set up Azure NetApp Files yet, you'll need to complete all of the steps on this page.

If you already set up Azure NetApp Files from outside of Cloud Manager, then you simply need to set up an Azure AD application and then create the Azure NetApp Files working environment.

### Quick start

Get started quickly by following these steps or scroll down to the remaining sections for full details.

1

#### Set up an Azure AD application

From Azure, grant permissions to an Azure AD application and copy the application (client) ID, the directory (tenant) ID, and the value of a client secret.

2

#### Create an Azure NetApp Files working environment

In Cloud Manager, click **Add Working Environment > Microsoft Azure > Azure NetApp Files** and then provide details about the AD application.

### Setting up an Azure AD application

Cloud Manager needs permissions to set up and manage Azure NetApp Files. You can grant the required permissions to an Azure account by creating and setting up an Azure AD application and by obtaining the Azure credentials that Cloud Manager needs.

#### Creating the AD application

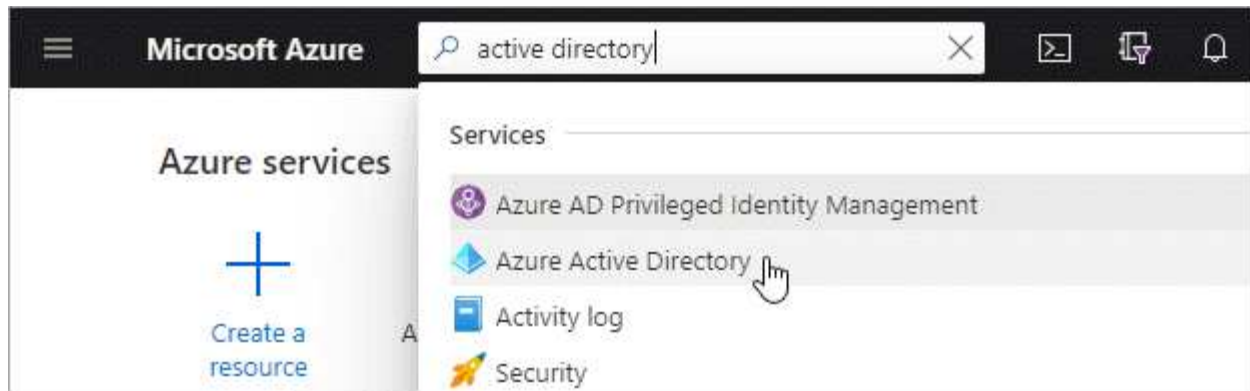
Create an Azure Active Directory (AD) application and service principal that Cloud Manager can use for role-based access control.

#### Before you begin

You must have the right permissions in Azure to create an Active Directory application and to assign the application to a role. For details, refer to [Microsoft Azure Documentation: Required permissions](#).

#### Steps

1. From the Azure portal, open the **Azure Active Directory** service.



2. In the menu, click **App registrations**.
3. Create the application:
  - a. Click **New registration**.
  - b. Specify details about the application:
    - **Name**: Enter a name for the application.
    - **Account type**: Select an account type (any will work with Cloud Manager).
    - **Redirect URI**: You can leave this blank.
  - c. Click **Register**.
4. Copy the **Application (client) ID** and the **Directory (tenant) ID**.



When you create the Azure NetApp Files working environment in Cloud Manager, you need to provide the application (client) ID and the directory (tenant) ID for the application. Cloud Manager uses the IDs to programmatically sign in.

5. Create a client secret for the application so Cloud Manager can use it to authenticate with Azure AD:
  - a. Click **Certificates & secrets > New client secret**.
  - b. Provide a description of the secret and a duration.
  - c. Click **Add**.
  - d. Copy the value of the client secret.



## Result

Your AD application is now setup and you should have copied the application (client) ID, the directory (tenant) ID, and the value of the client secret. You need to enter this information in Cloud Manager when you add an Azure NetApp Files working environment.

## Assigning the app to a role

You must bind the service principal to your Azure subscription and assign it a custom role that has the required permissions.

## Steps

1. [Create a custom role in Azure.](#)

The following steps describe how to create the role from the Azure portal.

- a. Open the subscription and click **Access control (IAM)**.
- b. Click **Add > Add custom role**.



- In the **Basics** tab, enter a name and description for the role.
- Click **JSON** and click **Edit** which appears at the top right of the JSON format.
- Add the following permission under *actions*:

```
"actions": [
  "Microsoft.NetApp/*",
]
```

- f. Click **Save**, click **Next**, and then click **Create**.
2. Now assign the application to the role that you just created:
  - a. From the Azure portal, open the **Subscriptions** service.
  - b. Select the subscription.
  - c. Click **Access control (IAM) > Add > Add role assignment**.
  - d. In the **Role** tab, select the custom role that you created and click **Next**.
  - e. In the **Members** tab, complete the following steps:
    - Keep **User, group, or service principal** selected.
    - Click **Select members**.

# Add role assignment

Got feedback?

Role **Members** Review + assign

Selected role ANF 2.0

Assign access to ☒ User, group, or service principal  
☐ Managed identity

Members [+ Select members](#)

- Search for the name of the application.

Here's an example:



- Select the application and click **Select**.
  - Click **Next**.
- f. Click **Review + assign**.

The service principal for Cloud Manager now has the required Azure permissions for that subscription.

### Creating an Azure NetApp Files working environment

Set up an Azure NetApp Files working environment in Cloud Manager so you can start creating volumes.

1. From the Canvas page, click **Add Working Environment**.
2. Select **Microsoft Azure** and then **Azure NetApp Files**.
3. Provide details about the AD application that you previously set up.



### Azure NetApp Files Credentials

Working Environment Name

ANF

Application (client) ID

e461f4ca-9d9a-4aec-8f39-fc842b684c97

Client Secret

.....

Directory (tenant) ID

8e21f23a-10b9-46fb-9d50-720ef604be98

4. Click **Add**.

#### Result

You should now have an Azure NetApp Files working environment.



#### What's next?

[Start creating and managing volumes.](#)

### Creating and managing volumes for Azure NetApp Files

After you set up your working environment, you can create and manage Azure NetApp Files accounts, capacity pools, volumes, and snapshots.

## Creating volumes

You can create NFS or SMB volumes in a new or existing Azure NetApp Files account.

A Cloud Manager feature called "templates" enables you to create volumes that are optimized for the workload requirements for certain applications; such as databases or streaming services. If your organization has created volume templates that you should use, follow [these steps](#).

### Before you begin

- If you want to use SMB, you must have set up DNS and Active Directory.
- When planning to create an SMB volume, you must have a Windows Active Directory server available to which you can connect. You will enter this information when creating the volume.

### Steps

1. Open the Azure NetApp Files working environment.
2. Click **Add New Volume**.
3. Provide the required information on each page:
  - **Azure NetApp Files Account:** Choose an existing Azure NetApp Files account or create a new account. When creating a new account you can also choose the Resource Group that you want to use.

- **Capacity Pool:** Select an existing capacity pool or create a new capacity pool.

If you create a new capacity pool, you need to specify a size and select a [service level](#).

The minimum size for the capacity pool is 4 TB. You can specify a size in multiples of 4 TB.

- **Details & Tags:** Enter a volume name and size, the VNet and subnet where the volume should reside, and optionally specify tags for the volume.
- **Protocol:** Choose the NFS or SMB protocol and enter the required information.

Here's an example of details for NFS.

The screenshot displays the 'Protocol' configuration interface. At the top, there's a header 'Protocol'. Below it, a section titled 'Select the volume's protocol:' has two radio buttons: 'NFS Protocol' (selected) and 'SMB Protocol'. The main content is divided into two columns. The left column, under the 'Protocol' heading, includes a 'Volume Path' text box containing 'vol1' and a 'Select NFS Version:' section with checkboxes for 'NFSv3' (checked) and 'NFSv4.1'. The right column, under the 'Export Policy' heading, features a table for 'Allowed Client & Access'. It contains two rows, each with an IP address '192.168.1.22/24' in a text box and two radio buttons: 'Read & Write' (selected) and 'Read Only'. Each row has a close button (X) to its right. At the bottom of the right column, there is a '+ Add Export Policy Rule (Up to 5)' button.

Here's an example of details for SMB. You'll need to provide Active Directory information on the next page when you set up your first SMB volume.



4. If you want this volume to be created based on a snapshot of an existing volume, select the snapshot from the Snapshot Name drop-down list.
5. Click **Add Volume**.

### Result

The new volume is added to the working environment.


Continue with [mounting the cloud volume](#).

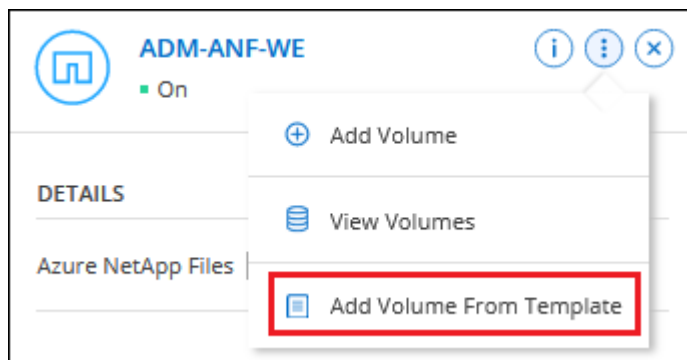
### Creating volumes from templates

If your organization has created ANF volume templates so you can deploy volumes that are optimized for the workload requirements for certain applications, follow the steps in this section.

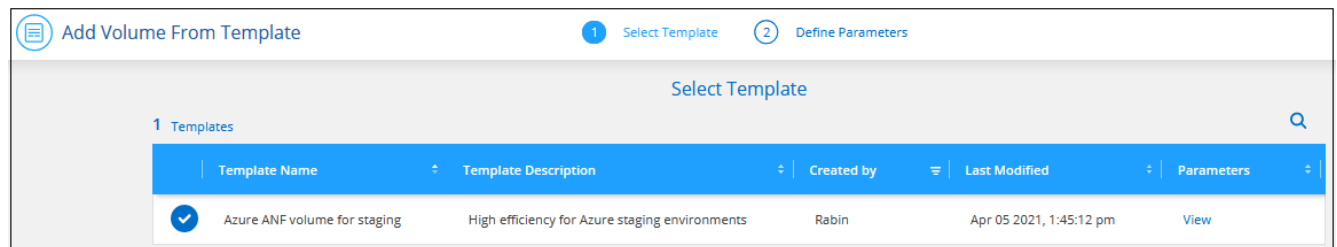
The template should make your job easier because certain volume parameters will already be defined in the template, such as capacity pool, size, protocol, VNet and subnet where the volume should reside, and more. When a parameter is already predefined, you can just skip to the next volume parameter.

### Steps

1. On the Canvas page, click the Azure NetApp Files working environment on which you want to provision a volume.
2. Click  > **Add Volume From Template**.



3. In the *Select Template* page, select the template that you want to use to create the volume and click **Next**.



The *Define Parameters* page is displayed.

**Note:** You can click the checkbox **Show read-only parameters** to show all the fields that have been locked by the template if you want to see the values for those parameters. By default these predefined fields are hidden and only the fields you need to complete are shown.

4. Add values for all of the parameters that are not hard-coded from the template. See [creating volumes](#) for details about all the parameters you need to complete to deploy an ANF volume.
5. Click **Run Template** after you have defined all the parameters needed for this volume.

## Result

Cloud Manager provisions the volume and displays a page so that you can see the progress.



Then the new volume is added to the working environment.

Continue with mounting the cloud volume.

## Mounting volumes

Access mounting instructions from within Cloud Manager so you can mount the volume to a host.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and select **Mount the volume**.



3. Follow the instructions to mount the volume.

## Editing a volume's size and tags

After you create a volume, you can modify its size and tags at any time.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and select **Edit**.
3. Modify the size and tags as needed.
4. Click **Apply**.

## Changing the volume's service level

After you create a volume, you can change the service level at any time as long as the destination capacity pool already exists.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and select **Change service level**.
3. Select the capacity pool that provides the service level that you want.
4. Click **Change**.

### Result

The volume is moved to the other capacity pool with no impact to the volume.

## Managing Snapshot copies

Snapshot copies provide a point-in-time copy of your volume. Create Snapshot copies, restore the data to a new volume, and delete Snapshot copies.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and choose one of the available options to manage Snapshot copies:
  - **Create a Snapshot copy**
  - **Revert volume to Snapshot**
  - **Delete a Snapshot copy**
3. Follow the prompts to complete the selected action.

## Deleting volumes

Delete the volumes that you no longer need.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and click **Delete**.
3. Confirm that you want to delete the volume.

## Removing Azure NetApp Files

This action removes Azure NetApp Files from Cloud Manager. It doesn't delete your Azure NetApp Files account or volumes. You can add Azure NetApp Files back to Cloud Manager at any time.

### Steps

1. Open the Azure NetApp Files working environment.
2. At the top right of the page, select the actions menu and click **Remove Azure NetApp Files**.



3. Click **Remove** to confirm.

## Amazon FSx for ONTAP

### Learn about Amazon FSx for ONTAP

[Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#) is a fully managed service allowing customers to launch and run file systems powered by NetApp's ONTAP storage operating system. FSx for ONTAP provides the same features, performance, and administrative capabilities NetApp customers use on premises, with the simplicity, agility, security, and scalability of a native AWS service.

### Features

- No need to configure or manage storage devices, software, or backups.
- Support for CIFS, NFSv3, NFSv4.x, and SMB v2.0 - v3.1.1 protocols.
- Low cost, virtually unlimited data storage capacity using available Infrequently Accessed (IA) storage tier.
- Certified to run on latency-sensitive applications including Oracle RAC.
- Choice of bundled and pay-as-you-go pricing.

### Additional features in Cloud Manager

- Using a Connector in AWS and Cloud Manager, you can create and manage volumes, replicate data, and integrate FSx for ONTAP with NetApp cloud services, such as Data Sense and Cloud Sync.
- Using Artificial Intelligence (AI) driven technology, Cloud Data Sense can help you understand data context and identify sensitive data that resides in your FSx for ONTAP accounts. [Learn more.](#)
- Using NetApp Cloud Sync, you can automate data migration to any target in the cloud or on premises. [Learn more](#)

### Cost

Your FSx for ONTAP account is maintained by AWS and not by Cloud Manager. [Amazon FSx for ONTAP getting started guide](#)

There is an additional cost associated with using the Connector in AWS and the optional data services such as Cloud Sync and Data Sense.

## Supported regions

[View supported Amazon regions.](#)

## Getting help

Amazon FSx for ONTAP is an AWS first-party solution. For questions or technical support issues associated with your AWS FSx file system, infrastructure or any AWS solution using this service, use the Support Center in your AWS console to open a support case to AWS. Select the “FSx for ONTAP” service and appropriate category. Provide the remaining information required to create your AWS support case.

For general questions specific to Cloud Manager or Cloud Manager micro-services, you can start with the in-line Cloud Manager chat.

For technical support issues specific to Cloud Manager or micro-services within, you can open a NetApp support ticket using your Cloud Manager account level serial number. You will need to register your Cloud Manager serial number to activate support.

## Limitations

- Cloud Manager can replicate data only from on-premises or Cloud Volumes ONTAP to FSx for ONTAP.
- At this time iSCSI volumes can be created using the ONTAP CLI, ONTAP API, or Cloud Manager API.

## Get started with Amazon FSx for ONTAP

Get started with Amazon FSx for ONTAP in a few steps.

You can get started with FSx for ONTAP in just a few steps.

1

### Create an FSx for ONTAP working environment

You must create an Amazon FSx for ONTAP working environment before adding volumes. You will need an AWS access key and secret key for an [IAM user with FSx for ONTAP permissions](#).

2

### Create a Connector

You must have a [Connector for AWS](#) to open the FSx for ONTAP working environment, create volumes, or perform other actions. When a Connector is required, Cloud Manager will prompt you if one is not already added.

3

### Add volumes

You can create FSx for ONTAP volumes using Cloud Manager.

4

### Manage your volumes

Use Cloud Manager to manage your volumes and configure additional services such as replication, Cloud Sync, and Data Sense.

## Related links



- [Creating a Connector from Cloud Manager](#)
- [Launching a Connector from the AWS Marketplace](#)
- [Installing the Connector software on a Linux host](#)

## Set up permissions for FSx for ONTAP

To create or manage an Amazon FSx for ONTAP working environment, you need an AWS access key and secret key for an IAM user with FSx for ONTAP permissions. These permissions are different from the permissions required to create a Connector in AWS.

To grant FSx for ONTAP permissions to a user, you need to create a new IAM policy or edit an exiting policy. You can then attach the policy to a user or user group.

### Create a new policy

You can create a new IAM policy for FSx for ONTAP.

#### Steps

1. From the AWS IAM console, Click **Create Policy**.
2. Using the JSON editor, paste the following policy:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "VisualEditor0",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "fsx:*",
        "ec2:Describe*",
        "ec2:CreateTags",
        "kms:Describe*",
        "kms:List*",
        "iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

3. Open the Visual Editor tab to confirm the correct configuration. Click **Next: Tags**.

## Create policy

1 2 3

A policy defines the AWS permissions that you can assign to a user, group, or role. You can create and edit a policy in the visual editor and using JSON. [Learn more](#)

**Visual editor** JSON [Import managed policy](#)

[Expand all](#) [Collapse all](#)

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| ► KMS (8 actions)   | <a href="#">Clone</a> <a href="#">Remove</a> |
| ► IAM (1 action)    | <a href="#">Clone</a> <a href="#">Remove</a> |
| ► EC2 (126 actions) | <a href="#">Clone</a> <a href="#">Remove</a> |
| ► FSx (All actions) | <a href="#">Clone</a> <a href="#">Remove</a> |

[Add additional permissions](#)

4. Optionally, add any tags to help you organize your policies. Click **Next: Review**.

5. Confirm your policy configuration and click **Create Policy**.

6. Type a name and description for your policy and click **Create Policy**.

For more details on creating an IAM policy, see [AWS Documentation: Creating IAM Policies](#).

## Edit an existing policy

If you have an existing IAM policy, you can edit it to add permissions for FSx for ONTAP.

### Steps

1. From the AWS IAM console, select the policy you want to edit.

[IAM](#) > [User groups](#) > [myGroup](#)

**myGroup** [Delete](#)

**Summary** [Edit](#)

|                            |  |  |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| User group name<br>myGroup | Creation time<br>October 13, 2021, 12:34 (UTC+02:00) | ARN<br><a href="#">arn:aws:iam::275277767190:group/myGroup</a> |
|----------------------------|--|--|

[Users](#) **[Permissions](#)** [Access advisor](#)

**Permissions policies (1)** [Info](#)  
You can attach up to 10 managed policies.

[Refresh](#) [Simulate](#) [Remove](#) [Add permissions](#)

| <input type="checkbox"/> | Policy Name                         | Type                       | Description   |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <a href="#">AdministratorAccess</a> | AWS managed - job function | Provides full access to AWS services and resources. |

2. Edit the policy to include the following actions for FSx for ONTAP:

```
"Action": [
    "fsx:*",
    "ec2:Describe*",
    "ec2:CreateTags",
    "kms:Describe*",
    "kms:List*",
    "iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole"
```

## Attach the policy

After creating or editing a policy to enable FSx for ONTAP, attach it to an IAM user group or directly to a specific IAM user.

For detailed instructions on creating and managing AWS users and groups, see:

- [AWS Documentation: Creating an IAM user in your AWS account](#)
- [AWS Documentation: Creating IAM user groups](#)

## Related links

- [AWS credentials and permissions](#)
- [Create a Connector in AWS](#)
- [Managing AWS credentials for Cloud Manager](#)
- [What Cloud Manager does with AWS permissions](#)

## Create and manage an Amazon FSx for ONTAP working environment

Using Cloud Manager you can create and manage FSx for ONTAP working environments to add and manage volumes and additional data services.

### Create an Amazon FSx for ONTAP working environment

The first step is to create an FSx for ONTAP working environment. If you already created an FSx for ONTAP file system in the AWS Management Console, you can [discover it using Cloud Manager](#).

### Before you begin

Before creating your FSx for ONTAP working environment in Cloud Manager, you will need:

- An AWS access key and secret key for an IAM user with the [required FSx for ONTAP permissions](#).
- The region and VPN information for where you will create the FSx for ONTAP instance.

### Steps

1. In Cloud Manager, add a new Working Environment, select the location **Amazon Web Services**, and click **Next**.
2. Select **Amazon FSx for ONTAP** and click **Next**.

Add Working Environment

Choose a Location

Microsoft Azure

Amazon Web Services

Google Cloud Platform

On-Premises

Choose Type

Cloud Volumes ONTAP

Single Node

Cloud Volumes ONTAP HA

High Availability

Amazon FSx for ONTAP

High Availability

Kubernetes Cluster

Managed

If you want to discover an existing Amazon FSx for ONTAP in AWS, [Click Here](#)

Next

3. You can select existing FSx for ONTAP credentials or create new credentials using your AWS access key and secret key. Click to verify your IAM user policy adheres to [FSx for ONTAP requirements](#).
4. Provide information about your FSx for ONTAP instance:
  - a. Enter the working environment name you want to use.
  - b. Optionally, you can create tags by clicking the plus sign and entering a tag name and value.
  - c. Enter and confirm the ONTAP Cluster password you want to use.
  - d. Select the option to use the same password for your SVM user or set a different password.
  - e. Click **Next**.

Add FSx for ONTAP

Details and Credentials

Details

Working Environment Name

myfsxenvironment

Tags

Optional

Add Tags

Credentials

User Name

fsxadmin

ONTAP Cluster Password

.....

Confirm ONTAP Cluster Password

.....

☒

Use the same password for SVM user (vsadmin)

Previous

Next

5. Provide region and VPC information:

- Select a region and VPC with subnets in at least two Availability Zones so each node is in a dedicated Availability Zone.
- Accept the default security group or select a different one. [AWS security groups](#) control inbound and outbound traffic. These are configured by your AWS admin and are associated with your [AWS elastic network interface \(ENI\)](#).
- Select an Availability Zone and subnet for each node.
- Click **Next**.

**Add FSx for ONTAP** Region and VPC

Region:  VPC:  Security Group:

**Node 1**

Availability Zone:

Subnet:

**Node 2**

Availability Zone:

Subnet:

- Leave *CIDR Range* empty and click **Next** to automatically set an available range. Optionally, you can use [AWS Transit Gateway](#) to manually configure a range.

**Add FSx for ONTAP** Floating IP

Floating IP addresses are required for cluster and SVM access and for NFS and CIFS data access.

Floating IPs can migrate between HA nodes if failures occur. To access the data from outside the VPC, you can set up an [AWS transit gateway](#).

---

CIDR Range *Optional*

**Notice:** You must specify a CIDR block that is outside of the CIDR blocks for all VPCs in the selected AWS region.

- Select route tables that include routes to the floating IP addresses. If you have just one route table for the subnets in your VPC (the main route table), Cloud Manager automatically adds the floating IP addresses to that route table. Click **Next** to continue.

Add FSx for ONTAP
Route Tables

Select the route tables that should include routes to the floating IP addresses. This enables client access to volumes. Clients associated with unselected route tables won't have access to volumes.

[Learn More](#)

2 Route table


| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Name        | Main | ID                        | Associate with Subnets | Tags |   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------|---------------------------|------------------------|------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | VPC4QA      | Yes  | rtb-0880ec9d<br>aeb55d630 | 2 Subnets              | 2    | ⌵ |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | No tag name | No   | rtb-0e0c7d9e<br>a4cf05d66 | 1 Subnet               | 1    | ⌵ |

Notice: The main route table is the default for the VPC

Previous
Next

8. Accept the default AWS master key or click **Change Key** to select a different AWS Customer Master Key (CMK). For more information on CMK, see [Setting up the AWS KMS](#). Click **Next** to continue.

Add FSx for ONTAP
Data Encryption


AWS Managed Encryption

AWS is responsible for data encryption and decryption operations. Key management is handled by AWS key management services.

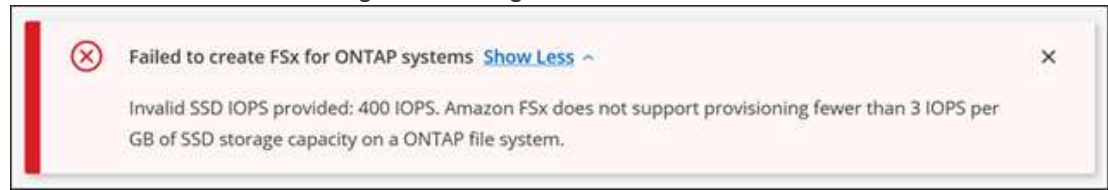
---

Default Master Key: aws/fsx [Change Key](#)

Previous
Next

9. Configure your storage:
  - a. Select the throughput, capacity, and unit.
  - b. You can optionally specify an IOPS value. If you don't specify an IOPS value, Cloud Manager will set a default value based on 3 IOPS per GiB of the total capacity entered. For example, if you enter 2000 GiB for the total capacity and no value for the IOPS, the effective IOPS value will be set to 6000.

If you specify an IOPS value that does not meet the minimum requirements, you'll receive an error when adding the working environment.



c. Click **Next**.

Add FSx for ONTAP

Storage Configuration

SSD Disk Properties

Throughput: 512 MBps

Capacity: 3

Unit: TiB

IOPS Value: 400 (Optional)


Notice: The current version of FSx does not allow changing the capacity after creation. Also, note that the capacity drives the cost of the service.

Previous Next

10. Review your configuration:

- Click the tabs to review your ONTAP properties, provider properties, and networking configuration.
- Click **Previous** to make changes to any settings.
- Click **Add** to accept the settings and create your Working Environment.

Review


**myfsxenvironment**  
 FSx for ONTAP | HA | Multiple AZs

Overview

| ONTAP Properties    | Provider Properties        | Networking |
|---------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| HA Deployment Model | Multiple Availability Zone |            |
| Capacity            | 3 TiB                      |            |
| Throughput          | 512 MBps                   |            |

Previous

Add

## Result

Cloud Manager displays your FSx for ONTAP configuration on the Canvas page.



You can now add volumes to your FSx for ONTAP working environment using Cloud Manager.

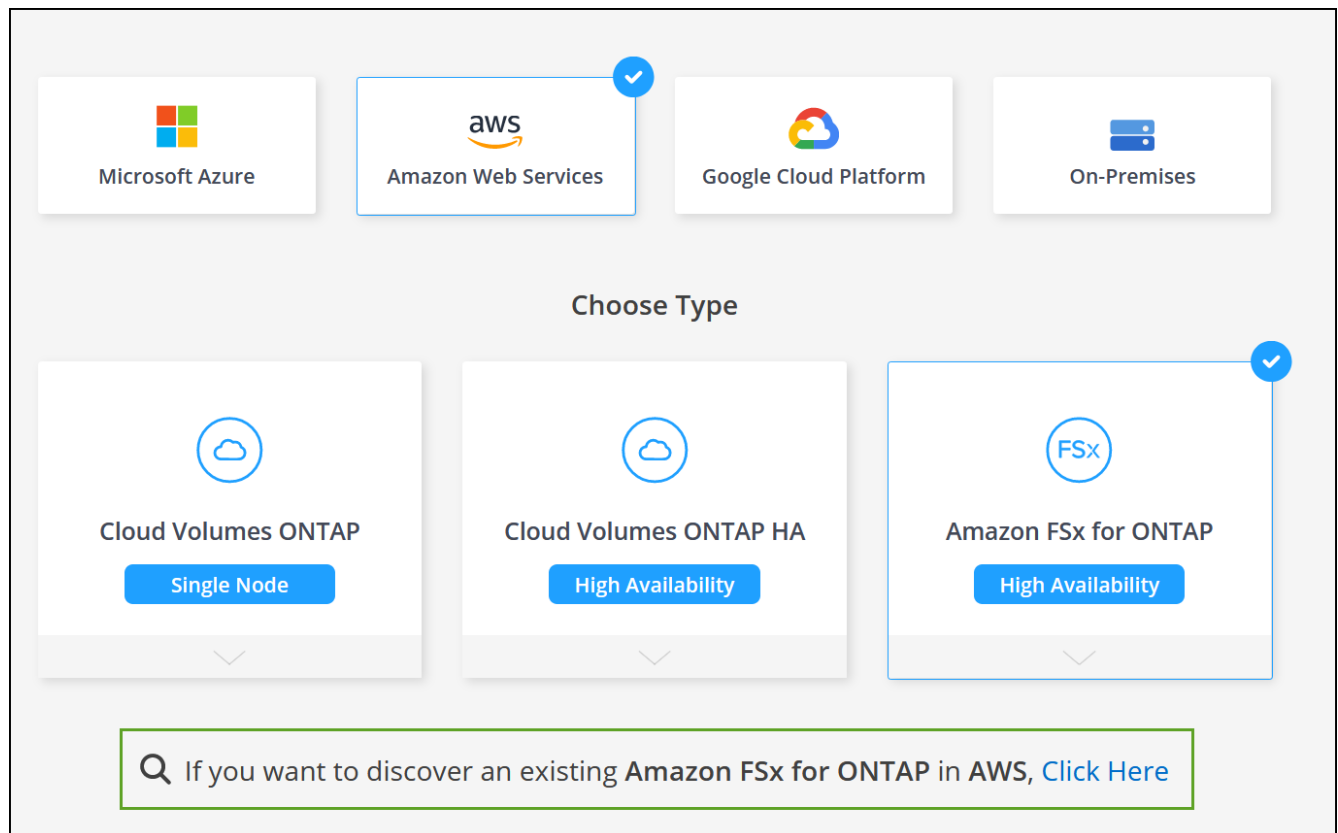
## Discover an existing FSx for ONTAP file system

If you created an FSx for ONTAP file system using the AWS Management Console or if you want to restore a working environment you previously removed, you can discover it using Cloud Manager.

## Steps

1. In Cloud Manager, click **Add Working Environment**, select **Amazon Web Services**.
2. Select **Amazon FSx for ONTAP** and click **Click Here**.





3. Select existing credentials or create new credentials. Click **Next**.
4. Select the AWS region and the working environment you want to add.



5. Click **Add**.

## Result

Cloud Manager displays your discovered FSx for ONTAP file system.

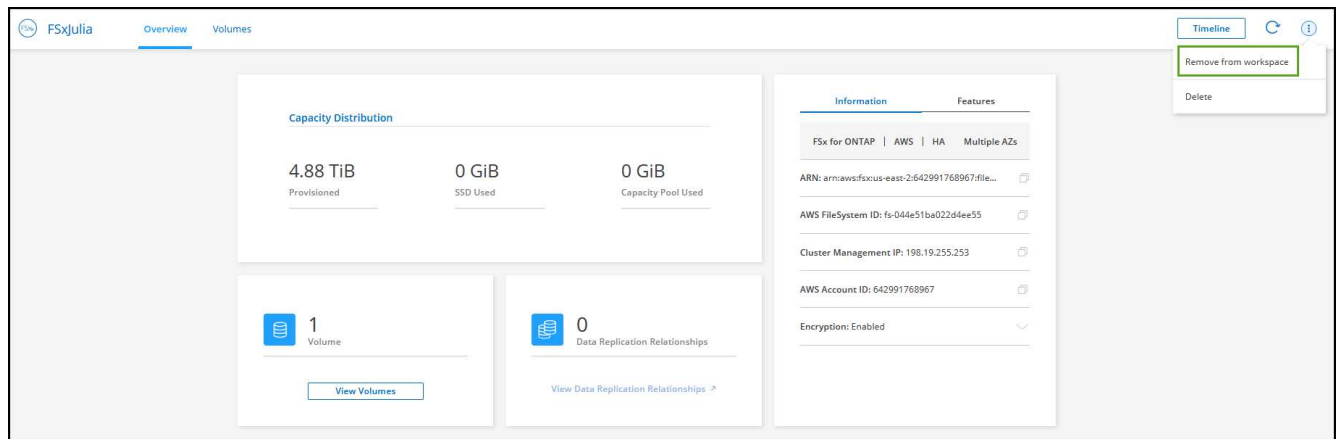
## Remove FSx for ONTAP from the workspace

You can remove FSx for ONTAP from Cloud Manager without deleting your FSx for ONTAP account or volumes. You can add the FSx for ONTAP working environment back to Cloud Manager at any time.

## Steps

1. Open the working environment. If you don't have a Connector in AWS, you will see the prompt screen. You can ignore this and proceed with removing the working environment.

- At the top right of the page, select the actions menu and click **Remove from workspace**.



- Click **Remove** to remove FSx for ONTAP from Cloud Manager.

### Delete the FSx for ONTAP working environment

You can delete the FSx for ONTAP from Cloud Manager.

#### Before you begin

- You must [delete all volumes](#) associated with the file system.



You will need an active Connector in AWS to remove or delete volumes.

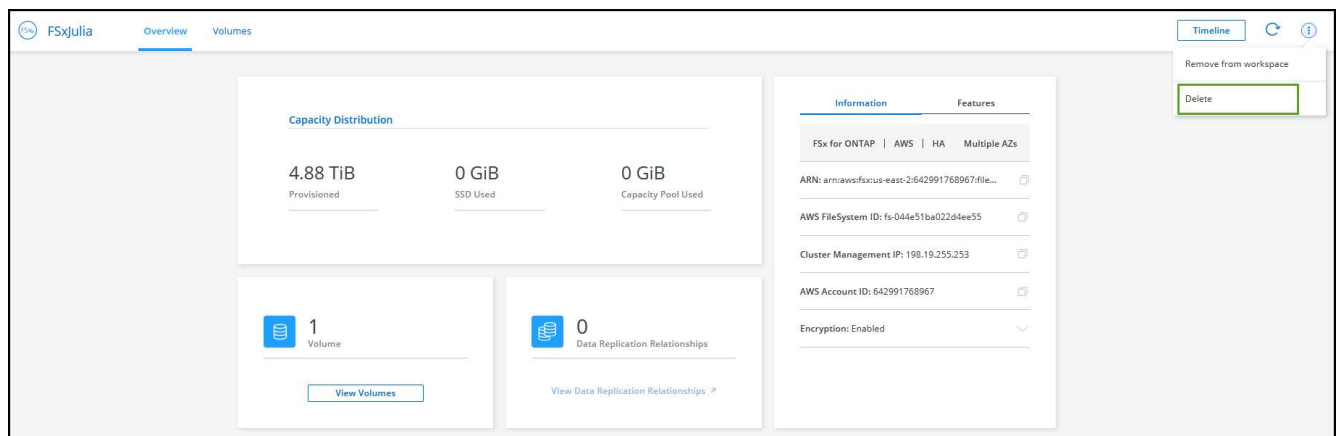
- You cannot delete a working environment that contains failed volumes. Failed volumes must be deleted using the AWS Management Console or CLI prior to deleting FSx for ONTAP files system.



This action will delete all resources associated with the working environment. This action cannot be undone.

#### Steps

- Open the working environment. If you don't have a Connector in AWS, you will see the prompt screen. You can ignore this and proceed to deleting the working environment.
- At the top right of the page, select the actions menu and click **Delete**.



- Enter the name of the working environment and click **Delete**.

## Create and manage volumes for Amazon FSx for ONTAP

After you set up your working environment, you can create and manage FSx for ONTAP volumes, clones, and snapshots, and change tiering policies for FSx for ONTAP.

### Create volumes

You can create and manage NFS and CIFS volumes from your FSx for ONTAP working environment in Cloud Manager. NFS and CIFS volumes created using ONTAP CLI will also be visible in your FSx for ONTAP working environment.

You can create iSCSI volumes using ONTAP CLI, ONTAP API, or Cloud Manager API and manage them using Cloud Manager in your FSx for ONTAP working environment.

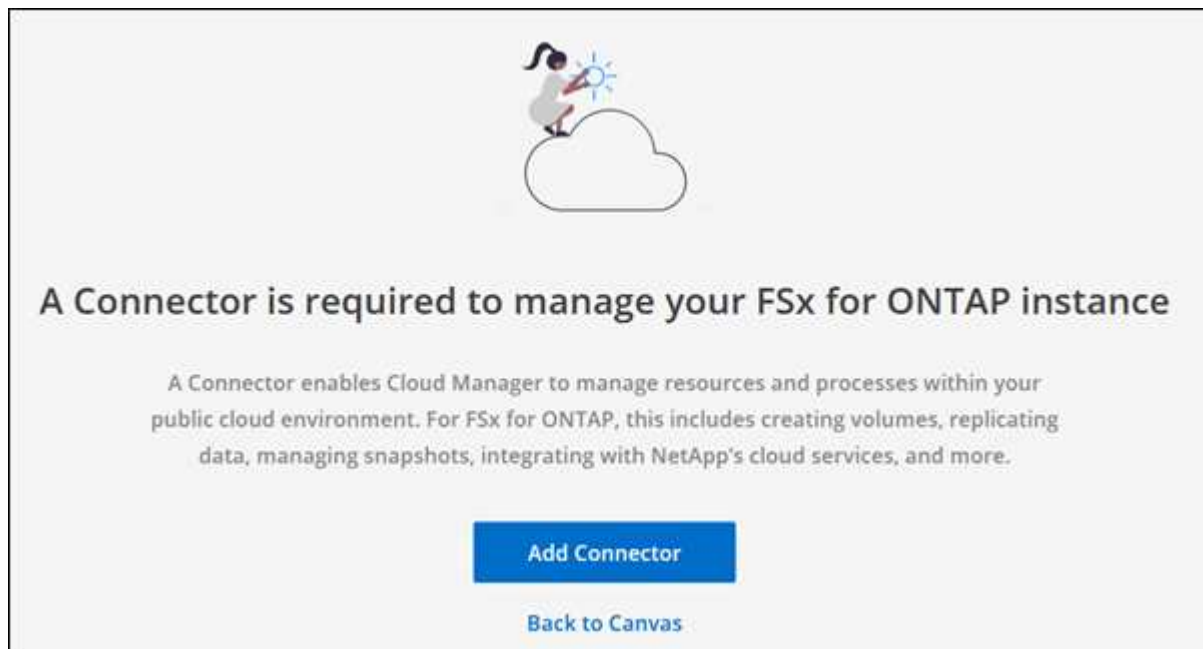
### Before you begin

You need:

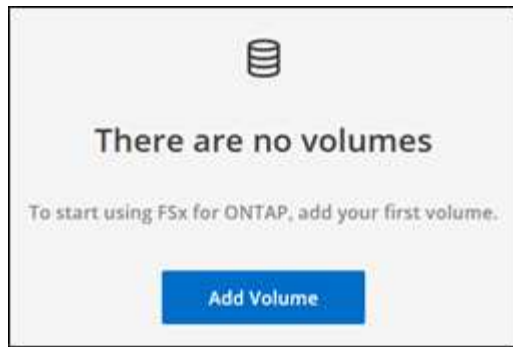
- An active [Connector in AWS](#).
- If you want to use SMB, you must have set up DNS and Active Directory.

### Steps

1. Open the FSx for ONTAP working environment.
2. If you don't have a Connector enabled, you'll be prompted to add one.



3. Click the **Volumes** tab
4. Click **Add Volume**.



## 5. Volume Details and Protection:

- a. Enter a name for your new volume.
- b. The Storage VM (SVM) field auto-populates the SVM based on the name of your working environment.
- c. Enter the volume size and select a unit (GiB or TiB). Note that the volume size will grow with usage.
- d. Select a snapshot policy. By default, a snapshot is taken every hour (keeping the last six copies), every day (keeping the last two copies), and every week (keeping the last two copies).
- e. Click **Next**.

The screenshot shows a web interface for configuring a volume. At the top, there are four tabs: "1 Details and Protection" (active), "2 Protocol", "3 Usage Profile & Tiering Policy", and "4 Review". The main heading is "Volume Details & Protection". Below this, there are four fields: "Volume Name" (a text input with an information icon), "Storage VM (SVM)" (a dropdown menu showing "svm\_FSxJulia"), "Volume Size" (a text input with "1-100000" and a spinner icon), and "Unit" (a dropdown menu with "GiB" selected and a list showing "TiB" and "GiB"). To the right of the "Unit" dropdown is a "Snapshot Policy" dropdown menu showing "default". Below the "Snapshot Policy" dropdown, the text "default policy" is shown with an information icon.

## 6. Protocol: Select the an NFS or CIFS volume protocol.

- a. For NFS:
  - Select an Access Control policy.
  - Select the NFS versions.
  - Select a Custom Export Policy. Click the information icon for valid value criteria.

☒ Details & Protection
 ☒ 2 Protocol
 ☐ 3 Usage Profile & Tiering Policy
 ☐ 4 Review

### Volume Protocol

Select the volume's protocol: ☒ **NFS Protocol** ☐ CIFS Protocol

Access Control

Custom\_export\_policy

Select NFS Version

☒ NFSv3 ☒ NFSv4

Custom Export Policy ⓘ

10.20.0.0/16

b. For CIFS:

- Enter a Share Name.
- Enter users or groups separated by a semicolon.
- Select the permission level for the volume.

☒ Details & Protection
 ☒ 2 Protocol
 ☐ 3 Usage Profile & Tiering Policy
 ☐ 4 Review

### Volume Protocol

Select the volume's protocol: ☐ NFS Protocol ☒ **CIFS Protocol**

Share Name

<Volume name>\_share

Users/Groups ⓘ

Everyone;

Permissions

Full Control



If this is the first CIFS volume for this working environment, you will be prompted to configure CIFS connectivity using an *Active Directory* or *Workgroup* setup.

- If you select an Active Directory setup, you'll need to provide the following configuration information.

| Field                                     | Description   |
|---|---|
| DNS Primary IP Address                    | The IP addresses of the DNS servers that provides name resolution for the CIFS server.<br>The listed DNS server must contain the service location records (SRV) needed to locate the Active Directory LDAP servers and domain controllers for the domain the CIFS server will join. |
| Active Directory Domain to join           | The FQDN of the Active Directory (AD) domain you want the CIFS server to join.  |
| Credentials authorized to join the domain | The name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to add computers to the specified Organizational Unit (OU) within the AD domain.  |
| CIFS server NetBIOS name                  | A CIFS server name that is unique in the AD domain.   |
| Organizational Unit                       | The organizational unit within the AD domain to associate with the CIFS server. The default is CN=Computers.  |
| DNS Domain                                | The DNS domain for the storage virtual machine (SVM). In most cases, the domain is the same as the AD domain.   |
| NTP Server                                | Select <b>Enable NTP Server Configuration</b> to configure an NTP server using the Active Directory DNS. If you need to configure an NTP server using a different address, then you should use the API. See the <a href="#">Cloud Manager automation docs</a> for details.          |

- If you select a Workgroup setup, enter the server and workgroup name for a workgroup configured for CIFS.

c. Click **Next**.

## 7. Usage Profile and Tiering:

- By default, **Storage Efficiency** is disabled. You can change this setting to enable deduplication and compression.
- By default, **Tiering Policy** is set to **Snapshot Only**. You can select a different tiering policy based on your needs.
- Click **Next**.

Usage Profile & Tiering Policy

Usage Profile

Storage Efficiency

☐ Enabled - Deduplication, compression and compaction
 ☒ Disabled - No Efficiency

Tiering data to object storage

Tiering policy

☐ Auto - Tiers cold Snapshot copies and cold user data from the active file system to object storage.
 ☒ Snapshot Only - Tiers cold Snapshot copies to object storage.
 ☐ None - Data tiering is disabled.
 ☐ All - Immediately tiers all data (not including metadata) to object storage.

- Review:** Review your volume configuration. Click **Previous** to change settings or click **Add** to create the volume.

## Result

The new volume is added to the working environment.

## Mount volumes

Access mounting instructions from within Cloud Manager so you can mount the volume to a host.

## Steps

- Open the working environment.
- Open the volume menu and select **Mount the volume**.



- Follow the instructions to mount the volume.

## Edit volumes

After you create a volume, you can modify it at any time.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Open the volume menu and select **Edit**.
  - a. For NFS, you can modify the size and tags.
  - b. For CIFS, you can modify the share name, users, permissions, and Snapshot policy as needed.
3. Click **Apply**.

## Clone volumes

After you create a volume, you can create a new read-write volume from a new Snapshot.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Open the volume menu and select **Clone**.
3. Enter a name for the cloned volume.
4. Click **Clone**.

## Manage Snapshot copies

Snapshot copies provide a point-in-time copy of your volume. Create Snapshot copies and restore the data to a new volume.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Open the volume menu and choose one of the available options to manage Snapshot copies:
  - **Create a Snapshot copy**
  - **Restore from a Snapshot copy**
3. Follow the prompts to complete the selected action.

## Change the tiering policy

Change the tiering policy for the volume.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Open the volume menu and select **Change Tiering policy**.
3. Select a new volume tiering policy and click **Change**.

## Replicate and sync data

You can replicate data between storage environments using Cloud Manager. To configure FSx for ONTAP replication, see [replicating data between systems](#).

You can create sync relationships using Cloud Sync in Cloud Manager. To configure sync relationships, see



[create sync relationships](#).

## Delete volumes

Delete the volumes that you no longer need.

### Before you begin

You cannot delete a volume that was previously part of a SnapMirror relationship using Cloud Manager. SnapMirror volumes must be deleted using the AWS Management Console or CLI.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Open the volume menu and select **Delete**.
3. Enter the working environment name and confirm that you want to delete the volume. It can take up to an hour before the volume is completely removed from Cloud Manager.



If you try to delete a cloned volume, you will receive an error.

## Cloud Volumes Service for AWS

### Learn about Cloud Volumes Service for AWS

NetApp Cloud Volumes Service for AWS is a cloud native file service that provides NAS volumes over NFS and SMB with all-flash performance. This service enables any workload, including legacy applications, to run in the AWS cloud.



With the launch of [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#), you can no longer create new CVS for AWS working environments in Cloud Manager. However, if you had previously added CVS for AWS working environments to Cloud Manager, you can continue to create and manage volumes.

### Benefits of using Cloud Volumes Service for AWS

Cloud Volumes Service for AWS provides the following benefits:

- Fully managed service, therefore no need to configure or manage storage devices
- Support for NFSv3 and NFSv4.1, and SMB 3.0 and 3.1.1 NAS protocols
- Secure access to Linux and Windows Elastic Container Service (ECS) instances, with support including the following:
  - Amazon Linux 2, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.5, SLES 12 SP3, and Ubuntu 16.04 LTS
  - Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012 R2, and Windows Server 2016
- Choice of bundled and pay-as-you-go pricing

### Cost

Volumes created by the Cloud Volumes Service for AWS are charged based on your subscription to the service, not through Cloud Manager.

There are no charges to discover a Cloud Volumes Service for AWS region or volume from Cloud Manager.

## Quick start

Get started quickly by following these steps, or go to the next sections for full details.

1

### Verify support for your configuration

You must have set up AWS for Cloud Volumes Service and subscribed to one of the [NetApp Cloud Volumes Service offerings on the AWS Marketplace](#) and have an existing CVS for AWS working environment configured in Cloud Manager to create and manage volumes.

2

### Create, mount, and manage cloud volumes

Using an existing CVS for AWS working environment, you can create, mount, and manage cloud volumes for existing CVS for AWS subscriptions using Cloud Manager.

## Getting help

Use the Cloud Manager chat for general service questions.

For technical support issues associated with your cloud volumes, use your 20 digit “930” serial number located in the "Support" tab of the Cloud Volumes Service user interface. Use this support ID when opening a web ticket or calling for support. Be sure to activate your Cloud Volumes Service serial number for support from the Cloud Volumes Service user interface. [Those steps are explained here.](#)

## Limitations

- Cloud Manager doesn't support data replication between working environments when using Cloud Volumes Service volumes.
- Removing your Cloud Volumes Service for AWS subscription from Cloud Manager isn't supported. You can do this only through the Cloud Volumes Service for AWS interface.

## Related links

- [NetApp Cloud Central: Cloud Volumes Service for AWS](#)
- [NetApp Cloud Volumes Service for AWS documentation](#)

## Managing Cloud Volumes Service for AWS

Cloud Manager enables you to create cloud volumes based on your [Cloud Volumes Service for AWS](#) subscription. You can also discover cloud volumes that you have already created from the Cloud Volumes Service interface and add them to a working environment.



With the launch of [Amazon FSx for ONTAP](#), you can no longer create new CVS for AWS working environments in Cloud Manager. However, if you had previously added CVS for AWS working environments to Cloud Manager, you can continue to create and manage volumes.

## Create cloud volumes

For configurations where volumes already exist in the Cloud Volumes Service working environment you can

use these steps to add new volumes.

For configurations where no volumes exist, you can create your first volume directly from Cloud Manager after you have set up your Cloud Volumes Service for AWS subscription. In the past, the first volume had to be created directly in the Cloud Volumes Service user interface.

### Before you begin

- If you want to use SMB in AWS, you must have set up DNS and Active Directory.
- When planning to create an SMB volume, you must have a Windows Active Directory server available to which you can connect. You will enter this information when creating the volume. Also, make sure that the Admin user is able to create a machine account in the Organizational unit (OU) path specified.
- You will need this information when creating the first volume in a new region/working environment:
  - AWS account ID: A 12-digit Amazon account identifier with no dashes. To find your account ID, refer to this [AWS topic](#).
  - Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) Block: An unused IPv4 CIDR block. The network prefix must range between /16 and /28, and it must also fall within the ranges reserved for private networks (RFC 1918). Do not choose a network that overlaps your VPC CIDR allocations.


### Steps

1. Select a CVS for AWS working environment and click **Add New Volume**.



2. If you are adding the first volume to the working environment in the region, you have to add AWS networking information.
  - a. Enter the IPv4 range (CIDR) for the region.
  - b. Enter the 12-digit AWS account ID (with no dashes) to connect your Cloud Volumes account to your AWS account.
  - c. Click **Continue**.

### Network Setup



Your Cloud Volumes Service account isn't connected to your AWS account yet. Enter information about your AWS networking to connect the accounts. For details, see the [Cloud Volumes Service for AWS Account Setup document](#).

CIDR (IPv4)

AWS Account ID

3. The Accepting Virtual Interfaces page describes some steps you will need to perform after you add the volume so that you are prepared to complete that step. Just click **Continue** again.
4. In the Details & Tags page, enter details about the volume:
  - a. Enter a name for the volume.
  - b. Specify a size within the range of 100 GiB to 90,000 GiB (equivalent to 88 TiBs).  
[Learn more about allocated capacity.](#)
  - c. Specify a service level: Standard, Premium, or Extreme.  
[Learn more about service levels.](#)
  - d. Enter one or more tag names to categorize the volume if you want.
  - e. Click **Continue**.
5. In the Protocol page, select NFS, SMB, or Dual Protocol and then define the details. Required entries for NFS and SMB are shown in separate sections below.
6. In the Volume Path field, specify the name of the volume export you will see when you mount the volume.
7. If you select Dual-protocol you can select the security style by selecting NTFS or UNIX. Security styles affect the file permission type used and how permissions can be modified.
  - UNIX uses NFSv3 mode bits, and only NFS clients can modify permissions.
  - NTFS uses NTFS ACLs, and only SMB clients can modify permissions.
8. For NFS:
  - a. In the NFS Version field, select NFSv3, NFSv4.1, or both depending on your requirements.
  - b. Optionally, you can create an export policy to identify the clients that can access the volume. Specify the:
    - Allowed clients by using an IP address or Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR).
    - Access rights as Read & Write or Read Only.
    - Access protocol (or protocols if the volume allows both NFSv3 and NFSv4.1 access) used for users.
    - Click **+ Add Export Policy Rule** if you want to define additional export policy rules.

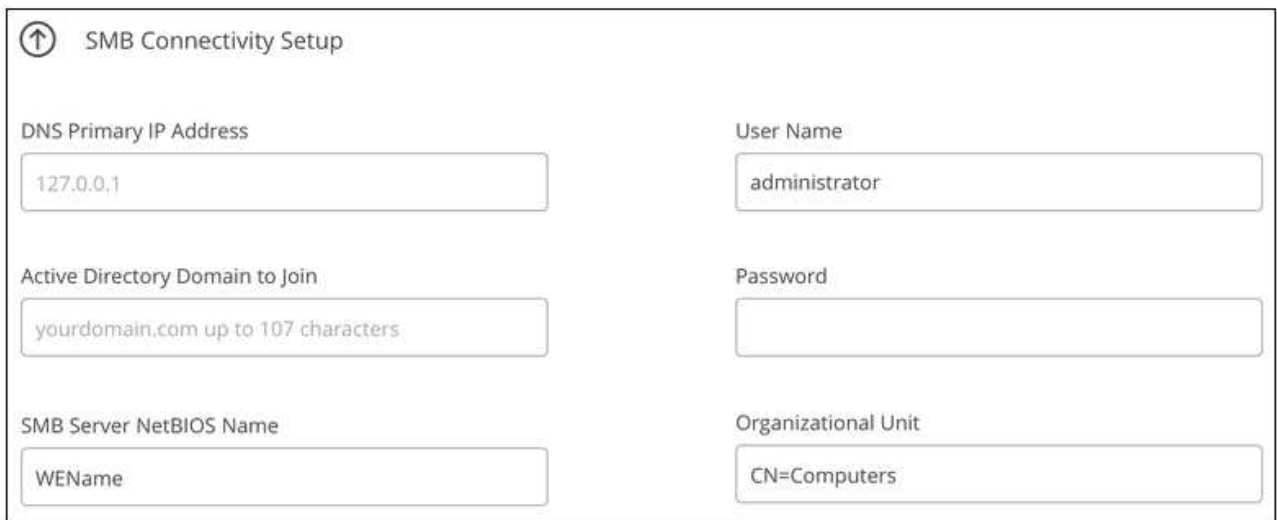
The following image shows the Volume page filled out for the NFS protocol:

9. For SMB:

- You can enable SMB session encryption by checking the box for SMB Protocol Encryption.
- You can integrate the volume with an existing Windows Active Directory server by completing the fields in the Active directory section:

| Field                                     | Description  |
|---|--|
| DNS Primary IP Address                    | The IP addresses of the DNS servers that provide name resolution for the SMB server. Use a comma to separate the IP addresses when referencing multiple servers, for example, 172.31.25.223, 172.31.2.74..   |
| Active Directory Domain to join           | The FQDN of the Active Directory (AD) domain that you want the SMB server to join.<br>When using AWS Managed Microsoft AD, use the value from the "Directory DNS name" field.  |
| SMB Server NetBIOS name                   | A NetBIOS name for the SMB server that will be created.  |
| Credentials authorized to join the domain | The name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to add computers to the specified Organizational Unit (OU) within the AD domain.   |
| Organizational Unit                       | The organizational unit within the AD domain to associate with the SMB server. The default is CN=Computers for connections to your own Windows Active Directory server.<br>If you configure AWS Managed Microsoft AD as the AD server for the Cloud Volumes Service, you should enter <b>OU=Computers,OU=corp</b> in this field. |

The following image shows the Volume page filled out for the SMB protocol:



**SMB Connectivity Setup**

DNS Primary IP Address: 127.0.0.1

User Name: administrator

Active Directory Domain to Join: yourdomain.com up to 107 characters

Password:

SMB Server NetBIOS Name: WEName

Organizational Unit: CN=Computers



You should follow the guidance on AWS security group settings to enable cloud volumes to integrate with Windows Active Directory servers correctly. See [AWS security group settings for Windows AD servers](#) for more information.

10. In the Volume from Snapshot page, if you want this volume to be created based on a snapshot of an existing volume, select the snapshot from the Snapshot Name drop-down list.
11. In the Snapshot Policy page, you can enable Cloud Volumes Service to create snapshot copies of your volumes based on a schedule. You can do this now or edit the volume later to define the snapshot policy.

See [Creating a snapshot policy](#) for more information about snapshot functionality.

12. Click **Add Volume**.

The new volume is added to the working environment.

### After you finish

If this is the first volume created in this AWS subscription, you need to launch the AWS Management Console to accept the two virtual interface that will be used in this AWS region to connect all your cloud volumes. See the [NetApp Cloud Volumes Service for AWS Account Setup Guide](#) for details.

You must accept the interfaces within 10 minutes after clicking the **Add Volume** button or the system may time out. If this happens, email [cvs-support@netapp.com](mailto:cvs-support@netapp.com) with your AWS Customer ID and NetApp Serial Number. Support will fix the issue and you can restart the onboarding process.

Then continue with [Mounting the cloud volume](#).

### Mount the cloud volume

You can mount a cloud volume to your AWS instance. Cloud volumes currently support NFSv3 and NFSv4.1 for Linux and UNIX clients, and SMB 3.0 and 3.1.1 for Windows clients.

**Note:** Please use the highlighted protocol/dialect supported by your client.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and click **Mount the volume**.

NFS and SMB volumes display mount instructions for that protocol. Dual-protocol volumes provide both sets of instructions.

3. Hover over the commands and copy them to your clipboard to make this process easier. Just add the destination directory/mount point at the end of the command.

#### NFS example:

### Mount the volume - testk

#### Setting up your instance

1. Open an SSH client and connect to your instance.
2. Install the nfs client on your instance.

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux or SuSE Linux instance:

```
$ sudo yum install -y nfs-utils
```

On an Ubuntu or Debian instance:

```
$ sudo apt-get install nfs-common
```

#### Mounting your volume

1. Create a new directory on your instance:

```
$ sudo mkdir /dir
```

2. Mount your NFSv3 volume using the command below:

```
sudo mount -t nfs -o rw,hard,rsize=65536,wsiz=65536,vers=3,t...
```

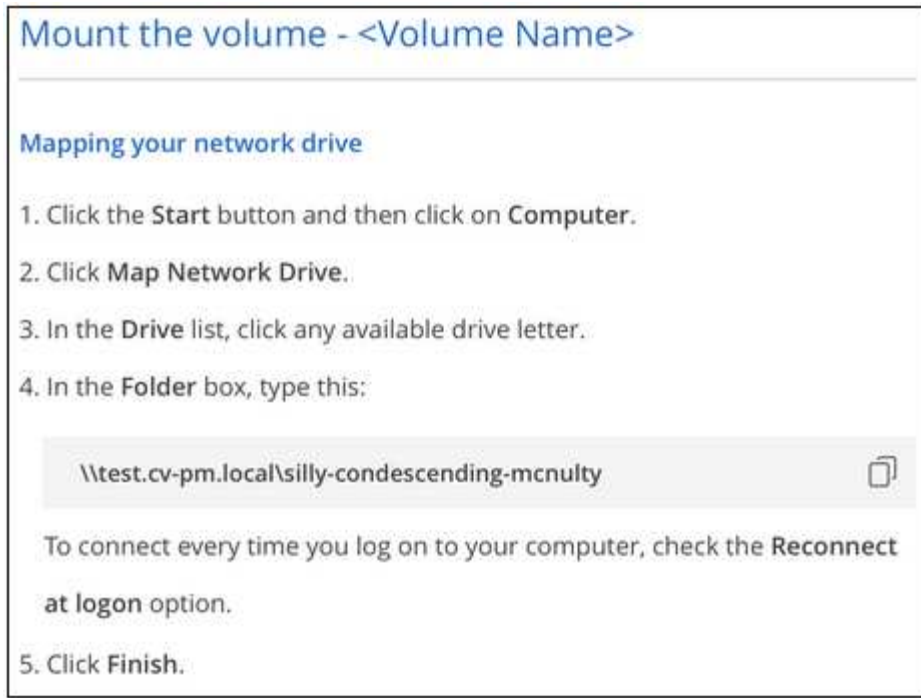
3. Mount your NFSv4.1 volume using the command below:

```
sudo mount -t nfs -o rw,hard,rsize=65536,wsiz=65536,vers=4.1,t...
```

The maximum I/O size defined by the `rsize` and `wsiz` options is 1048576, however 65536 is the recommended default for most use cases.

Note that Linux clients will default to NFSv4.1 unless the version is specified with the `vers=<nfs_version>` option.

#### SMB example:



4. Connect to your Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instance by using an SSH or RDP client, and then follow the mount instructions for your instance.

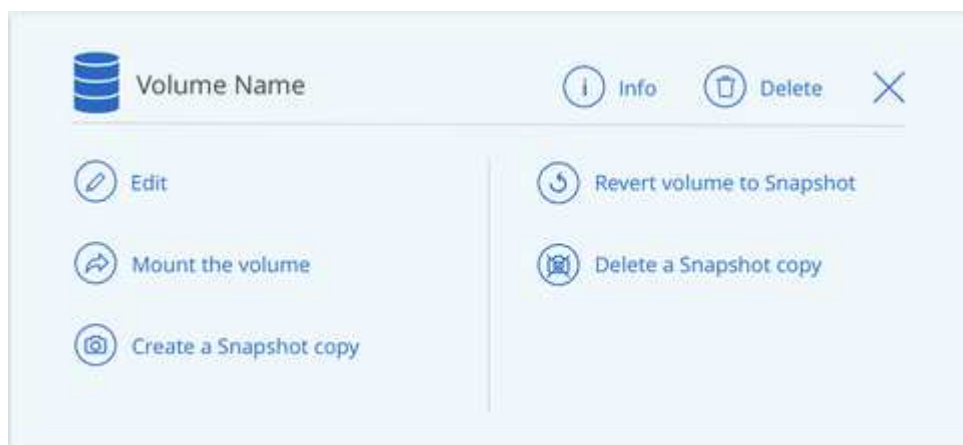
After completing the steps in the mount instructions, you have successfully mounted the cloud volume to your AWS instance.

## Managing existing volumes

You can manage existing volumes as your storage needs change. You can view, edit, restore, and delete volumes.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume.



3. Manage your volumes:



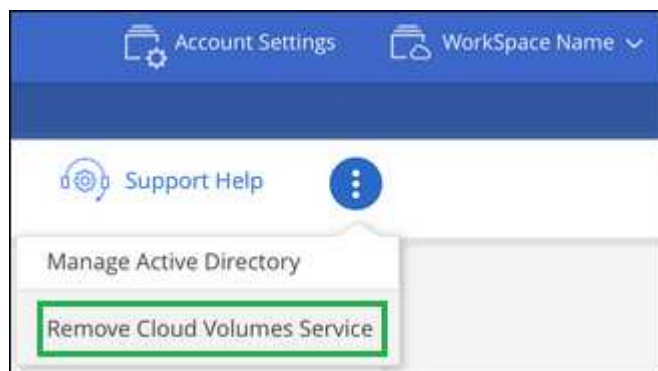
| Task  | Action  |
|---|---|
| View information about a volume                         | Select a volume, and then click <b>Info</b> .   |
| Edit a volume (including snapshot policy)               | a. Select a volume, and then click <b>Edit</b> .<br>b. Modify the volume's properties and then click <b>Update</b> .  |
| Get the NFS or SMB mount command                        | a. Select a volume, and then click <b>Mount the volume</b> .<br>b. Click <b>Copy</b> to copy the command(s).  |
| Create a Snapshot copy on demand                        | a. Select a volume, and then click <b>Create a Snapshot copy</b> .<br>b. Change the snapshot name, if needed, and then click <b>Create</b> .  |
| Replace the volume with the contents of a Snapshot copy | a. Select a volume, and then click <b>Revert volume to Snapshot</b> .<br>b. Select a Snapshot copy and click <b>Revert</b> .  |
| Delete a Snapshot copy                                  | a. Select a volume, and then click <b>Delete a Snapshot copy</b> .<br>b. Select the Snapshot copy you want to delete and click <b>Delete</b> .<br>c. Click <b>Delete</b> again to confirm.  |
| Delete a volume   | a. Unmount the volume from all clients: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ On Linux clients, use the <code>umount</code> command.</li> <li>◦ On Windows clients, click <b>Disconnect network drive</b>.</li> </ul> b. Select a volume, and then click <b>Delete</b> .<br>c. Click <b>Delete</b> again to confirm. |


## Remove Cloud Volumes Service from Cloud Manager

You can remove a Cloud Volumes Service for AWS subscription and all existing volumes from Cloud Manager. The volumes are not deleted, they are just removed from the Cloud Manager interface.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.





2. Click the  button at the top of the page and click **Remove Cloud Volumes Service**.
3. In the confirmation dialog box, click **Remove**.

## Manage Active Directory configuration

If you change your DNS servers or Active Directory domain, you need to modify the SMB server in Cloud Volumes Services so that it can continue to serve storage to clients.

You can also delete the link to an Active Directory if you no longer need it.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Click the  button at the top of the page and click **Manage Active Directory**.
3. If no Active Directory is configured, you can add one now. If one is configured, you can modify the settings or delete it using the  button.
4. Specify the settings for the Active Directory that you want to join:

| Field                                     | Description  |
|---|--|
| DNS Primary IP Address                    | The IP addresses of the DNS servers that provide name resolution for the SMB server. Use a comma to separate the IP addresses when referencing multiple servers, for example, 172.31.25.223, 172.31.2.74.  |
| Active Directory Domain to join           | The FQDN of the Active Directory (AD) domain that you want the SMB server to join.<br>When using AWS Managed Microsoft AD, use the value from the "Directory DNS name" field.  |
| SMB Server NetBIOS name                   | A NetBIOS name for the SMB server that will be created.  |
| Credentials authorized to join the domain | The name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to add computers to the specified Organizational Unit (OU) within the AD domain.   |
| Organizational Unit                       | The organizational unit within the AD domain to associate with the SMB server. The default is CN=Computers for connections to your own Windows Active Directory server.<br>If you configure AWS Managed Microsoft AD as the AD server for the Cloud Volumes Service, you should enter <b>OU=Computers,OU=corp</b> in this field. |

5. Click **Save** to save your settings.

## Manage cloud volumes snapshots

You can create a snapshot policy for each volume so that you can recover or restore the entire contents of a volume from an earlier time. You can also create an on-demand snapshot of a cloud volume when needed.

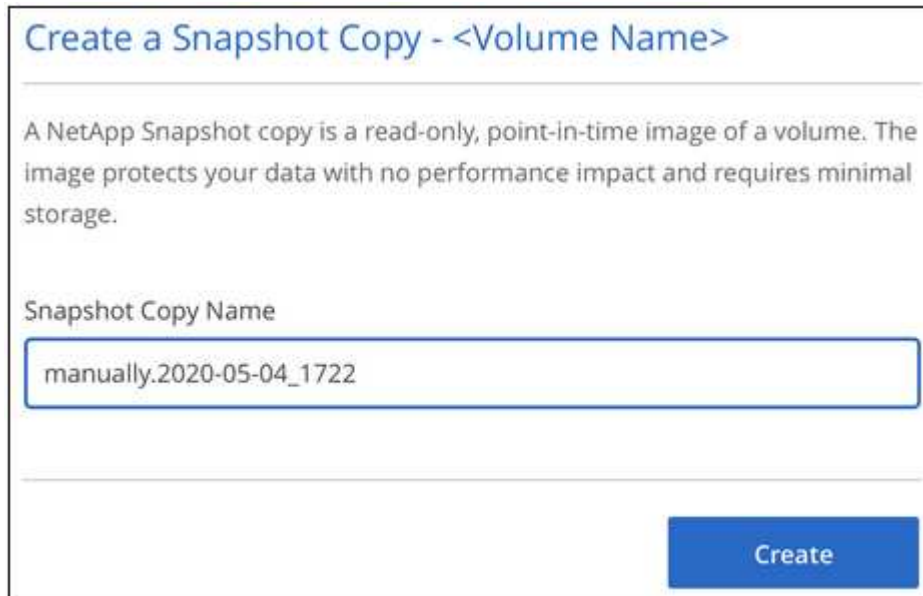
### Create an on-demand snapshot

You can create an on-demand snapshot of a cloud volume if you want to create a snapshot with the current

volume state.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and click **Create a snapshot copy**.
3. Enter a name for the snapshot, or use the automatically generated name, and click **Create**.



Create a Snapshot Copy - <Volume Name>

A NetApp Snapshot copy is a read-only, point-in-time image of a volume. The image protects your data with no performance impact and requires minimal storage.

Snapshot Copy Name

manually.2020-05-04\_1722

Create

### Create or modify a snapshot policy

You can create or modify a snapshot policy as necessary for a cloud volume. You define the snapshot policy from the *Snapshot Policy* tab either when creating a volume or when editing a volume.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and click **Edit**.
3. From the *Snapshot Policy* tab, move the enable snapshots slider to the right.
4. Define the schedule for snapshots:
  - a. Select the frequency: **Hourly**, **Daily**, **Weekly**, or **Monthly**
  - b. Select the number of snapshots you want to keep.
  - c. Select the day, hour, and minute when the snapshot should be taken.

**Schedule Snapshot Policies:**

|   |                                 |   |   |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Hourly</b> | Number of Snapshot to Keep      | Minute  |   |
|   | <input type="text" value="12"/> | <input type="text" value="30"/>   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Daily</b>             | Number of Snapshot to Keep      | Hour  | Minute  |
|   | <input type="text" value="0"/>  | <input type="text" value="0"/>  | <input type="text" value="0"/>                                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Weekly</b> | Number of Snapshot to Keep      | Days  | Hour Minute   |
|   | <input type="text" value="3"/>  | <div>Sunday x</div>   | <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Monthly</b>           | Number of Snapshot to Keep      |   | Hour Minute   |
|   | <input type="text" value="0"/>  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Sunday<br/> <input type="checkbox"/> Monday<br/> <input type="checkbox"/> Tuesday </div> | <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> |

5. Click **Add volume** or **Update volume** to save your policy settings.

### Disable a snapshot policy

You can disable a snapshot policy to stop snapshots from being created for a short period of time while retaining your snapshot policy settings.

#### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and click **Edit**.
3. From the *Snapshot Policy* tab, move the enable snapshots slider to the left.



4. Click **Update volume**.

When you want to re-enable the snapshot policy, move the enable snapshots slider to the right and click **Update volume**.

### Delete a snapshot

You can delete a snapshot from the Volumes page.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and click **Delete a Snapshot copy**.
3. Select the snapshot from the drop-down list and click **Delete**.



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Delete a Snapshot Copy - <Volume Name>". Inside the dialog, there is a message: "This action deletes the selected Snapshot copy." Below this message, there is a label "Snapshot Name" followed by a dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing the selected snapshot name "manually.2020-05-04\_1722". At the bottom right of the dialog, there is a blue button labeled "Delete".

4. In the confirmation dialog box, click **Delete**.

### Revert a volume from a snapshot

You can revert a volume to an earlier point in time from an existing snapshot.

When you revert a volume, the content of the snapshot overwrites the existing volume configuration. Any changes that were made to the data in the volume after the snapshot was created are lost.

Note that clients do not need to remount the volume after the revert operation.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and click **Revert volume to Snapshot**.
3. Select the snapshot that you want to use to restore the existing volume from the drop-down list and click **Revert**.

Revert volume to Snapshot - <Volume Name>

! This action reverts the volume to a previous state. Any data saved after the Snapshot copy was created will be lost. This action can't be reversed.

Snapshot Name

- Select a snapshot copy -

Revert

## Reference

### Service levels and allocated capacity

The cost for Cloud Volumes Service for AWS is based on the *service level* and the *allocated capacity* that you select. Selecting the appropriate service level and capacity helps you meet your storage needs at the lowest cost.

### Considerations

Storage needs include two fundamental aspects:

- The storage *capacity* for holding data
- The storage *bandwidth* for interacting with data

If you consume more storage space than the capacity you selected for the volume, the following considerations apply:

- You will be billed for the additional storage capacity that you consume at the price defined by your service level.
- The amount of storage bandwidth available to the volume does not increase until you increase the allocated capacity size or change the service level.

### Service levels

Cloud Volumes Service for AWS supports three service levels. You specify your service level when you create or modify the volume.

The service levels are catered to different storage capacity and storage bandwidth needs:

- **Standard** (capacity)

If you want capacity at the lowest cost, and your bandwidth needs are limited, then the Standard service level might be most appropriate for you. An example is using the volume as a backup target.

- Bandwidth: 16 KB of bandwidth per GB provisioned capacity

- **Premium** (a balance of capacity and performance)

If your application has a balanced need for storage capacity and bandwidth, then the Premium service level might be most appropriate for you. This level is less expensive per MB/s than the Standard service level, and it is also less expensive per GB of storage capacity than the Extreme service level.

- Bandwidth: 64 KB of bandwidth per GB provisioned capacity

- **Extreme** (performance)

The Extreme service level is least expensive in terms of storage bandwidth. If your application demands storage bandwidth without the associated demand for lots of storage capacity, then the Extreme service level might be most appropriate for you.

- Bandwidth: 128 KB of bandwidth per GB provisioned capacity

### **Allocated capacity**

You specify your allocated capacity for the volume when you create or modify the volume.

While you would select your service level based on your general, high-level business needs, you should select your allocated capacity size based on the specific needs of applications, for example:

- How much storage space the applications need
- How much storage bandwidth per second the applications or the users require

Allocated capacity is specified in GBs. A volume's allocated capacity can be set within the range of 100 GB to 100,000 GB (equivalent to 100 TBs).

### **Number of inodes**

Volumes less than or equal to 1 TB can use up to 20 million inodes. The number of inodes increase by 20 million for each TB you allocate, up to a maximum of 100 million inodes.

- <= 1TB = 20 million inodes
- >1 TB to 2 TB = 40 million inodes
- >2 TB to 3 TB = 60 million inodes
- >3 TB to 4 TB = 80 million inodes
- >4 TB to 100 TB = 100 million inodes

### **Bandwidth**

The combination of both the service level and the allocated capacity you select determines the maximum bandwidth for the volume.

If your applications or users need more bandwidth than your selections, you can change the service level or increase the allocated capacity. The changes do not disrupt data access.

### **Selecting the service level and the allocated capacity**

To select the most appropriate service level and allocated capacity for your needs, you need to know how much capacity and bandwidth you require at the peak or the edge.

## List of service levels and allocated capacity

The leftmost column indicates the capacity, and the other columns define the MB/s available at each capacity point based on service level.

See [Contract subscription pricing](#) and [Metered subscription pricing](#) for complete details on pricing.

| Capacity (TB) | Standard (MB/s) | Premium (MB/s) | Extreme (MB/s) |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0.1 (100 GB)  | 1.6             | 6.4            | 12.8           |
| 1             | 16              | 64             | 128            |
| 2             | 32              | 128            | 256            |
| 3             | 48              | 192            | 384            |
| 4             | 64              | 256            | 512            |
| 5             | 80              | 320            | 640            |
| 6             | 96              | 384            | 768            |
| 7             | 112             | 448            | 896            |
| 8             | 128             | 512            | 1,024          |
| 9             | 144             | 576            | 1,152          |
| 10            | 160             | 640            | 1,280          |
| 11            | 176             | 704            | 1,408          |
| 12            | 192             | 768            | 1,536          |
| 13            | 208             | 832            | 1,664          |
| 14            | 224             | 896            | 1,792          |
| 15            | 240             | 960            | 1,920          |
| 16            | 256             | 1,024          | 2,048          |
| 17            | 272             | 1,088          | 2,176          |
| 18            | 288             | 1,152          | 2,304          |
| 19            | 304             | 1,216          | 2,432          |
| 20            | 320             | 1,280          | 2,560          |
| 21            | 336             | 1,344          | 2,688          |
| 22            | 352             | 1,408          | 2,816          |
| 23            | 368             | 1,472          | 2,944          |
| 24            | 384             | 1,536          | 3,072          |
| 25            | 400             | 1,600          | 3,200          |
| 26            | 416             | 1,664          | 3,328          |
| 27            | 432             | 1,728          | 3,456          |
| 28            | 448             | 1,792          | 3,584          |



| Capacity (TB) | Standard (MB/s) | Premium (MB/s) | Extreme (MB/s) |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 29            | 464             | 1,856          | 3,712          |
| 30            | 480             | 1,920          | 3,840          |
| 31            | 496             | 1,984          | 3,968          |
| 32            | 512             | 2,048          | 4,096          |
| 33            | 528             | 2,112          | 4,224          |
| 34            | 544             | 2,176          | 4,352          |
| 35            | 560             | 2,240          | 4,480          |
| 36            | 576             | 2,304          | 4,500          |
| 37            | 592             | 2,368          | 4,500          |
| 38            | 608             | 2,432          | 4,500          |
| 39            | 624             | 2,496          | 4,500          |
| 40            | 640             | 2,560          | 4,500          |
| 41            | 656             | 2,624          | 4,500          |
| 42            | 672             | 2,688          | 4,500          |
| 43            | 688             | 2,752          | 4,500          |
| 44            | 704             | 2,816          | 4,500          |
| 45            | 720             | 2,880          | 4,500          |
| 46            | 736             | 2,944          | 4,500          |
| 47            | 752             | 3,008          | 4,500          |
| 48            | 768             | 3,072          | 4,500          |
| 49            | 784             | 3,136          | 4,500          |
| 50            | 800             | 3,200          | 4,500          |
| 51            | 816             | 3,264          | 4,500          |
| 52            | 832             | 3,328          | 4,500          |
| 53            | 848             | 3,392          | 4,500          |
| 54            | 864             | 3,456          | 4,500          |
| 55            | 880             | 3,520          | 4,500          |
| 56            | 896             | 3,584          | 4,500          |
| 57            | 912             | 3,648          | 4,500          |
| 58            | 928             | 3,712          | 4,500          |
| 59            | 944             | 3,776          | 4,500          |
| 60            | 960             | 3,840          | 4,500          |
| 61            | 976             | 3,904          | 4,500          |

| Capacity (TB) | Standard (MB/s) | Premium (MB/s) | Extreme (MB/s) |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 62            | 992             | 3,968          | 4,500          |
| 63            | 1,008           | 4,032          | 4,500          |
| 64            | 1,024           | 4,096          | 4,500          |
| 65            | 1,040           | 4,160          | 4,500          |
| 66            | 1,056           | 4,224          | 4,500          |
| 67            | 1,072           | 4,288          | 4,500          |
| 68            | 1,088           | 4,352          | 4,500          |
| 69            | 1,104           | 4,416          | 4,500          |
| 70            | 1,120           | 4,480          | 4,500          |
| 71            | 1,136           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 72            | 1,152           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 73            | 1,168           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 74            | 1,184           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 75            | 1,200           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 76            | 1,216           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 77            | 1,232           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 78            | 1,248           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 79            | 1,264           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 80            | 1,280           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 81            | 1,296           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 82            | 1,312           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 83            | 1,328           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 84            | 1,344           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 85            | 1,360           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 86            | 1,376           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 87            | 1,392           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 88            | 1,408           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 89            | 1,424           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 90            | 1,440           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 91            | 1,456           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 92            | 1,472           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 93            | 1,488           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 94            | 1,504           | 4,500          | 4,500          |

| Capacity (TB) | Standard (MB/s) | Premium (MB/s) | Extreme (MB/s) |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 95            | 1,520           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 96            | 1,536           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 97            | 1,552           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 98            | 1,568           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 99            | 1,584           | 4,500          | 4,500          |
| 100           | 1,600           | 4,500          | 4,500          |

### Example 1

For example, your application requires 25 TB of capacity and 100 MB/s of bandwidth. At 25 TB of capacity, the Standard service level would provide 400 MB/s of bandwidth at a cost of \$2,500 (estimate: see current pricing), making Standard the most suitable service level in this case.

### Example 2

For example, your application requires 12 TB of capacity and 800 MB/s of peak bandwidth. Although the Extreme service level can meet the demands of the application at the 12 TB mark, it is more cost-effective (estimate: see current pricing) to select 13 TB at the Premium service level.

### AWS security group settings for Windows AD servers

If you use Windows Active Directory (AD) servers with cloud volumes, you should familiarize yourself with the guidance on AWS security group settings. The settings enable cloud volumes to integrate with AD correctly.

By default, the AWS security group applied to an EC2 Windows instance does not contain inbound rules for any protocol except RDP. You must add rules to the security groups that are attached to each Windows AD instance to enable inbound communication from Cloud Volumes Service. The required ports are as follows:

| Service         | Port | Protocol   |
|-----------------|------|------------|
| AD Web Services | 9389 | TCP        |
| DNS             | 53   | TCP        |
| DNS             | 53   | UDP        |
| ICMPv4          | N/A  | Echo Reply |
| Kerberos        | 464  | TCP        |
| Kerberos        | 464  | UDP        |
| Kerberos        | 88   | TCP        |
| Kerberos        | 88   | UDP        |
| LDAP            | 389  | TCP        |

| Service      | Port | Protocol |
|--------------|------|----------|
| LDAP         | 389  | UDP      |
| LDAP         | 3268 | TCP      |
| NetBIOS name | 138  | UDP      |
| SAM/LSA      | 445  | TCP      |
| SAM/LSA      | 445  | UDP      |
| Secure LDAP  | 636  | TCP      |
| Secure LDAP  | 3269 | TCP      |
| w32time      | 123  | UDP      |

If you are deploying and managing your AD installation domain controllers and member servers on an AWS EC2 instance, you will require several security group rules to allow traffic for the Cloud Volumes Service. Below is an example of how to implement these rules for AD applications as part of the AWS CloudFormation template.

```
{
  "AWSTemplateFormatVersion" : "2010-09-09",
  "Description" : "Security Group for AD",
  "Parameters" :
  {
    "VPC" :
    {
      "Type" : "AWS::EC2::VPC::Id",
      "Description" : "VPC where the Security Group will belong:"
    },
    "Name" :
    {
      "Type" : "String",
      "Description" : "Name Tag of the Security Group:"
    },
    "Description" :
    {
      "Type" : "String",
      "Description" : "Description Tag of the Security Group:",
      "Default" : "Security Group for Active Directory for CVS "
    },
    "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP" :
    {
      "Type" : "String",
      "Description" : "CIDR Range for the UDP ports
445,138,464,389,53,123 and for the TCP ports
464,339,3389,3268,88,636,9389,445 and 0-65535: *CIDR range format:
10.0.0.0/24"
```

```

    }
  },
  "Resources" :
  {
    "ADSGWest" :
    {
      "Type" : "AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup",
      "Properties" :
      {
        "GroupDescription" : {"Ref" : "Description"},
        "VpcId" : { "Ref" : "VPC" },
        "SecurityGroupIngress" : [
          {
            "IpProtocol" : "udp",
            "CidrIp" : {"Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP"},
            "FromPort" : "445",
            "ToPort" : "445"
          },
          {
            "IpProtocol" : "udp",
            "CidrIp" : {"Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP"},
            "FromPort" : "138",
            "ToPort" : "138"
          },
          {
            "IpProtocol" : "udp",
            "CidrIp" : {"Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP"},
            "FromPort" : "464",
            "ToPort" : "464"
          },
          {
            "IpProtocol" : "tcp",
            "CidrIp" : {"Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP"},
            "FromPort" : "464",
            "ToPort" : "464"
          },
          {
            "IpProtocol" : "udp",
            "CidrIp" : {"Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP"},
            "FromPort" : "389",
            "ToPort" : "389"
          },
          {
            "IpProtocol" : "udp",
            "CidrIp" : {"Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP"},
            "FromPort" : "53",

```

```

        "ToPort" : "53"
    },
    {
        "IpProtocol" : "tcp",
        "CidrIp" : {"Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP"},
        "FromPort" : "339",
        "ToPort" : "339"
    },
    {
        "IpProtocol" : "udp",
        "CidrIp" : {"Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP"},
        "FromPort" : "123",
        "ToPort" : "123"
    },
    {
        "IpProtocol" : "tcp",
        "CidrIp" : {"Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP"},
        "FromPort" : "3389",
        "ToPort" : "3389"
    },
    {
        "IpProtocol" : "tcp",
        "CidrIp" : {"Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP"},
        "FromPort" : "3268",
        "ToPort" : "3268"
    },
    {
        "IpProtocol" : "tcp",
        "CidrIp" : {"Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP"},
        "FromPort" : "88",
        "ToPort" : "88"
    },
    {
        "IpProtocol" : "tcp",
        "CidrIp" : {"Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP"},
        "FromPort" : "636",
        "ToPort" : "636"
    },
    {
        "IpProtocol" : "tcp",
        "CidrIp" : {"Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP"},
        "FromPort" : "3269",
        "ToPort" : "3269"
    },
    {
        "IpProtocol" : "tcp",

```

```

        "CidrIp" : { "Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP" },
        "FromPort" : "53",
        "ToPort" : "53"
    },
    {
        "IpProtocol" : "tcp",
        "CidrIp" : { "Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP" },
        "FromPort" : "0",
        "ToPort" : "65535"
    },
    {
        "IpProtocol" : "tcp",
        "CidrIp" : { "Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP" },
        "FromPort" : "9389",
        "ToPort" : "9389"
    },
    {
        "IpProtocol" : "tcp",
        "CidrIp" : { "Ref" : "CIDRrangeforTCPandUDP" },
        "FromPort" : "445",
        "ToPort" : "445"
    }
]
}
}
},
"Outputs" :
{
    "SecurityGroupID" :
    {
        "Description" : "Security Group ID",
        "Value" : { "Ref" : "ADSGWest" }
    }
}
}

```

## Cloud Volumes Service for GCP

### Learn about Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud

NetApp Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud enables you to quickly add multi-protocol workloads as well as build and deploy both Windows-based and UNIX-based apps.

## Key features:

- Migrate data between on-premises and Google Cloud.
- Provision volumes from 1 to 100 TiB in seconds.
- Multiprotocol support (you can create an NFS or SMB volume).
- Protect data with automated, efficient snapshots.
- Accelerate app development with rapid cloning.

## Cost

Volumes created by the Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud are charged to your subscription to the service, not through Cloud Manager.

[View pricing](#)

There are no charges to discover a Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud region or volume from Cloud Manager.

## Supported regions

[View supported Google Cloud regions.](#)

## Before you get started

Cloud Manager can discover existing Cloud Volumes Service for GCP subscriptions and volumes. See the [NetApp Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud documentation](#) if you haven't set up your subscription yet.

## Getting help

Use the Cloud Manager chat for general questions about Cloud Volumes Service operation in Cloud Manager.

For general questions about Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud, email NetApp's Google Cloud Team at [gcinfo@netapp.com](mailto:gcinfo@netapp.com).

For technical issues associated with your cloud volumes, you can create a technical support case from the Google Cloud Console. See [obtaining support](#) for details.

## Limitations

- Cloud Manager doesn't support data replication between working environments when using Cloud Volumes Service volumes.
- Deleting your Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud subscription from Cloud Manager isn't supported. You can do this only through the Google Cloud Console.

## Related links

- [NetApp Cloud Central: Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud](#)
- [NetApp Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud documentation](#)



## Set up Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud

Create a Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud working environment in Cloud Manager to create and manage volumes and snapshots.

### Quick start

Get started quickly by following these steps, or go to the next section for full details.

1

#### Enable the Cloud Volumes Service API

From Google, enable the Cloud Volumes Service for GCP API so that Cloud Manager can manage the subscription and cloud volumes.

2

#### Create a GCP service account and download credentials

From Google, create a GCP service account and role so that Cloud Manager can access your Cloud Volumes Service for GCP account.

3

#### Create a Cloud Volumes Service for GCP working environment

In Cloud Manager, click **Add Working Environment > Google Cloud > Cloud Volumes Service** and then provide details about the service account and Google Cloud project.

### Enable the Cloud Volumes Service API

In Google Cloud Shell, run the following command to enable the Cloud Volumes Service API:

```
gcloud --project=<my-cvs-project> services enable cloudvolumesgcp-api.netapp.com
```

### Give Cloud Manager access to the Cloud Volumes Service for GCP account

You must complete the following tasks so that Cloud Manager can access your Google Cloud project:

- Create a new service account
- Add the new service account member to your project and assign it specific roles (permissions)
- Create and download a key pair for the service account that is used to authenticate to Google

### Steps

1. In the Google Cloud console, [go to the Service accounts page](#).
2. Click **Select a project**, choose your project, and click **Open**.
3. Click **Create service account**.
4. Enter the service account name (friendly display name) and description.

The Cloud Console generates a service account ID based on this name. Edit the ID if necessary - you cannot change the ID later.

5. To set access controls now, click **Create** and then **DONE** from the bottom of the page, and continue to the next step.

6. From the *IAM page* click **Add** and fill out the fields in the *Add Members* page:
  - a. In the New Members field, enter the full service account ID, for example, [user1-service-account-cvs@project1.iam.gserviceaccount.com](#).
  - b. Add these roles:
    - *NetApp Cloud Volumes Admin*
    - *Compute Network Viewer*
  - c. Click **Save**.
7. Click the Service Account name, and then from the *Service account details* page, click **Add key > Create new key**.
8. Select **JSON** as the key type and click **Create**.

By clicking **Create** your new public/private key pair is generated and downloaded to your system. It serves as the only copy of the private key. Store this file securely because it can be used to authenticate as your service account.

For detailed steps, see the Google Cloud topics [Creating and managing service accounts](#), [Granting, changing, and revoking access to resources](#), and [Creating and managing service account keys](#).

## Create a Cloud Volumes Service for GCP working environment

Set up a Cloud Volumes Service for GCP working environment in Cloud Manager so you can start creating volumes.

Regardless of whether you have already created volumes from the Google Cloud Console, or if you just signed up for Cloud Volumes Service for GCP and have no volumes yet, the first step is to create a working environment for the volumes based on your GCP subscription.

If cloud volumes already exist for this subscription, then the volumes will appear in the new working environment. If you haven't added any cloud volumes yet for the GCP subscription, then you do that after you create the new working environment.



If you have subscriptions and volumes in multiple GCP projects, you need to perform this task for each project.

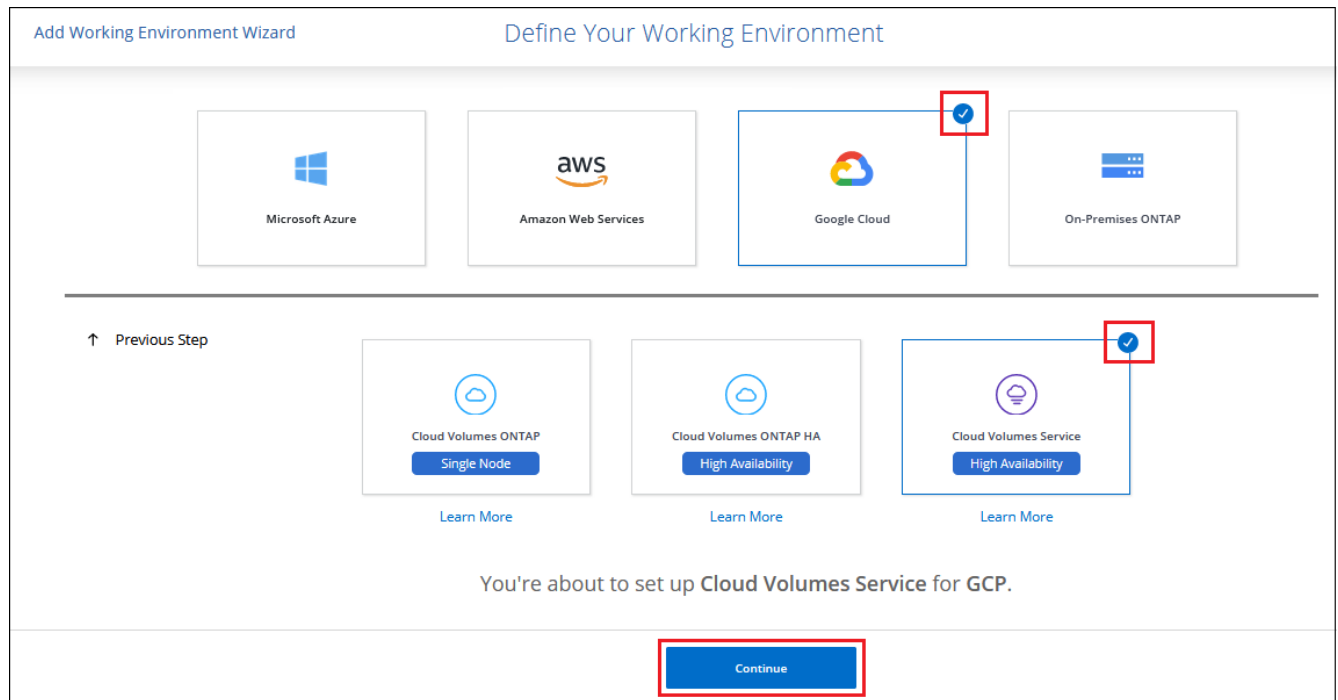
### Before you begin

You must have the following information available when adding a subscription for each project:

- Service account credentials (JSON private key you downloaded)
- Project name

### Steps

1. In Cloud Manager, add a new Working Environment, select the location **Google Cloud**, and click **Continue**.
2. Select **Cloud Volumes Service** and click **Continue**.



3. Provide information about your Cloud Volumes Service subscription:
  - a. Enter the Working Environment Name you want to use.
  - b. Copy/paste the JSON private key you downloaded in the previous steps.
  - c. Select the name of your Google Cloud project.
  - d. Click **Continue**.

Cloud Volumes Service Credentials

Working Environment Name

Service Account Credentials

Paste the contents of the JSON file here

[Apply](#)

Project

- Select project -

## Result

Cloud Manager displays your Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud working environment.



If cloud volumes already exist for this subscription, then the volumes appear in the new working environment. You can add additional cloud volumes from Cloud Manager.

If no cloud volumes exist for this subscription, create them now.

#### What's next?

[Start creating and managing volumes.](#)

## Create and manage volumes for Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud

Cloud Manager enables you to create cloud volumes based on your [Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud](#) subscription. You can also edit certain attributes of a volume, get the relevant mount commands, create snapshot copies, and delete cloud volumes.

### Create cloud volumes

You can create NFS or SMB volumes in a new or existing Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud account. Cloud volumes currently support NFSv3 and NFSv4.1 for Linux and UNIX clients, and SMB 3.x for Windows clients.

#### Before you begin

- If you want to use SMB in GCP, you must have set up DNS and Active Directory.
- When planning to create an SMB volume, you must have a Windows Active Directory server available to which you can connect. You will enter this information when creating the volume. Also, make sure that the Admin user is able to create a machine account in the Organizational unit (OU) path specified.

#### Steps

1. Select the working environment and click **Add New Volume**.
2. In the Details & Location page, enter details about the volume:
  - a. Enter a name for the volume.
  - b. Specify a size within the range of 1 TiB (1024 GiB) to 100 TiB.  
[Learn more about allocated capacity.](#)
  - c. Specify a service level: Standard, Premium, or Extreme.  
[Learn more about service levels.](#)
  - d. Select the Google Cloud region.
  - e. Select the VPC Network from which the volume will be accessible. Note that the VPC cannot be changed or edited after the volume is created.
  - f. Click **Continue**.
3. In the Protocol page, select NFS or SMB and then define the details. Required entries for NFS and SMB are shown in separate sections below.
4. For NFS:
  - a. In the Volume Path field, specify the name of the volume export you will see when you mount the volume.

- b. Select NFSv3, NFSv4.1, or both depending on your requirements.
- c. Optionally, you can create an export policy to identify the clients that can access the volume. Specify the:
  - Allowed clients by using an IP address or Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR).
  - Access rights as Read & Write or Read Only.
  - Access protocol (or protocols if the volume allows both NFSv3 and NFSv4.1 access) used for users.
  - Click **+ Add Export Policy Rule** if you want to define additional export policy rules.

The following image shows the Volume page filled out for the NFS protocol:

The screenshot shows a configuration page titled "Protocol". At the top, there's a section "Select the volume's protocol:" with two radio buttons: "NFS Protocol" (selected) and "SMB Protocol". Below this, the page is divided into two main sections: "Protocol" on the left and "Export Policy" on the right. In the "Protocol" section, there's a "Volume Path" field containing "vol1" and a "Select NFS Version:" section with checkboxes for "NFSv3" (checked) and "NFSv4.1". In the "Export Policy" section, there's an "Allowed Client & Access" field containing "0.0.0.0/24" and radio buttons for "Read & Write" (selected) and "Read Only". Below this, there's another "Select NFS Version:" section with checkboxes for "NFSv3" (checked) and "NFSv4.1". At the bottom of the "Export Policy" section, there's a button labeled "+ Add Export Policy Rule (Up to 5)".

##### 5. For SMB:

- a. In the Volume Path field, specify the name of the volume export you will see when you mount the volume and click **Continue**.
- b. If Active Directory has been set up, you see the configuration. If it is the first volume being set up and no Active Directory has been set up, you can enable SMB session encryption in the SMB Connectivity Setup page:

| Field                                     | Description  |
|---|--|
| DNS Primary IP Address                    | The IP addresses of the DNS servers that provide name resolution for the SMB server. Use a comma to separate the IP addresses when referencing multiple servers, for example, 172.31.25.223, 172.31.2.74.. |
| Active Directory Domain to join           | The FQDN of the Active Directory (AD) domain that you want the SMB server to join.   |
| SMB Server NetBIOS name                   | A NetBIOS name for the SMB server that will be created.  |
| Credentials authorized to join the domain | The name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to add computers to the specified Organizational Unit (OU) within the AD domain.   |

| Field               | Description   |
|---------------------|---|
| Organizational Unit | The organizational unit within the AD domain to associate with the SMB server. The default is CN=Computers for connections to your own Windows Active Directory server. |

The following image shows the Volume page filled out for the SMB protocol:

- Click **Continue**.
- If you want to create the volume based on a snapshot of an existing volume, select the snapshot from the Snapshot Name drop-down list. Otherwise just click **Continue**.
- In the Snapshot Policy page, you can enable Cloud Volumes Service to create snapshot copies of your volumes based on a schedule. You can do this now by moving the selector to the right, or you can edit the volume later to define the snapshot policy.

See [Creating a snapshot policy](#) for more information about snapshot functionality.

- Click **Add Volume**.

The new volume is added to the working environment.

Continue with [Mounting the cloud volume](#).

## Mount cloud volumes

Access mounting instructions from within Cloud Manager so you can mount the volume to a host.

**Note:** Please use the highlighted protocol/dialect supported by your client.

### Steps

- Open the working environment.
- Hover over the volume and click **Mount the volume**.

NFS and SMB volumes display mount instructions for that protocol.

- Hover over the commands and copy them to your clipboard to make this process easier. Just add the destination directory/mount point at the end of the command.

## NFS example:

### Mount the volume - testk

#### Setting up your instance

1. Open an SSH client and connect to your instance.
2. Install the nfs client on your instance.  
On Red Hat Enterprise Linux or SuSE Linux instance:  

```
$ sudo yum install -y nfs-utils
```

  
On an Ubuntu or Debian instance:  

```
$ sudo apt-get install nfs-common
```

#### Mounting your volume

1. Create a new directory on your instance:  

```
$ sudo mkdir /dir
```
2. Mount your NFSv3 volume using the command below:  

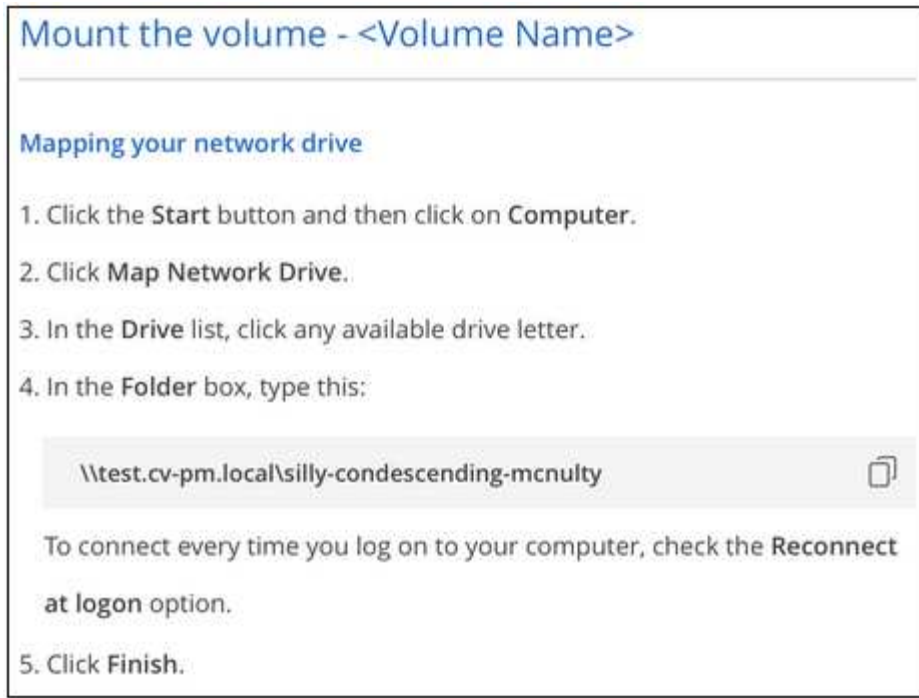
```
sudo mount -t nfs -o rw,hard,rsize=65536,wsiz=65536,vers=3,t...
```
3. Mount your NFSv4.1 volume using the command below:  

```
sudo mount -t nfs -o rw,hard,rsize=65536,wsiz=65536,vers=4.1,t...
```

The maximum I/O size defined by the `rsiz` and `wsiz` options is 1048576, however 65536 is the recommended default for most use cases.

Note that Linux clients will default to NFSv4.1 unless the version is specified with the `vers=<nfs_version>` option.

## SMB example:



4. Map your network drive by following the mount instructions for your instance.

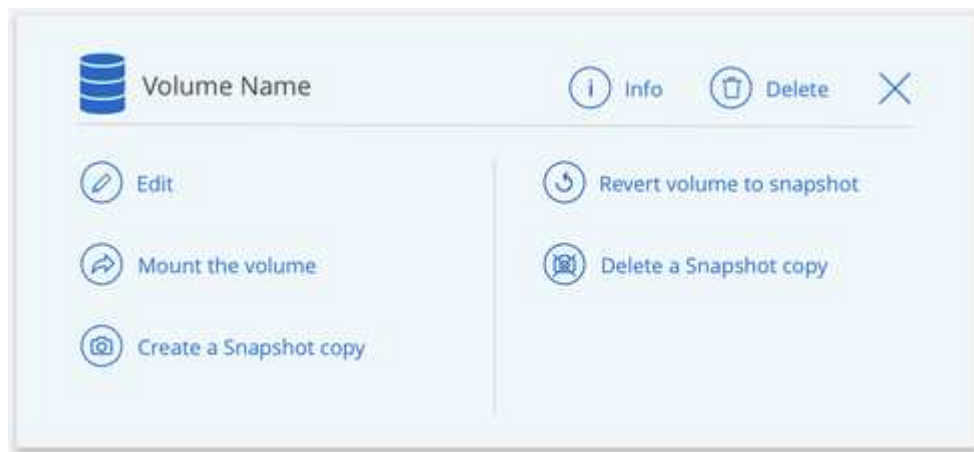
After completing the steps in the mount instructions, you have successfully mounted the cloud volume to your GCP instance.

## Manage existing volumes

You can manage existing volumes as your storage needs change. You can view, edit, restore, and delete volumes.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume.



3. Manage your volumes:




| Task  | Action  |
|---|---|
| View information about a volume                         | Click <b>Info</b> .   |
| Edit a volume (including snapshot policy)               | a. Click <b>Edit</b> .<br>b. Modify the volume's properties and then click <b>Update</b> .  |
| Get the NFS or SMB mount command                        | a. Click <b>Mount the volume</b> .<br>b. Click <b>Copy</b> to copy the command(s).  |
| Create a Snapshot copy on demand                        | a. Click <b>Create a Snapshot copy</b> .<br>b. Change the name, if needed, and then click <b>Create</b> .   |
| Replace the volume with the contents of a Snapshot copy | a. Click <b>Revert volume to snapshot</b> .<br>b. Select a Snapshot copy and click <b>Restore</b> .   |
| Delete a Snapshot copy                                  | a. Click <b>Delete a Snapshot copy</b> .<br>b. Select the snapshot and click <b>Delete</b> .<br>c. Click <b>Delete</b> again when prompted to confirm.  |
| Delete a volume   | a. Unmount the volume from all clients: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ On Linux clients, use the <code>umount</code> command.</li> <li>◦ On Windows clients, click <b>Disconnect network drive</b>.</li> </ul> b. Select a volume, and then click <b>Delete</b> .<br>c. Click <b>Delete</b> again to confirm. |

## Remove Cloud Volumes Service from Cloud Manager

You can remove a Cloud Volumes Service for Google Cloud subscription and all existing volumes from Cloud Manager. The volumes are not deleted, they are just removed from the Cloud Manager interface.

### Steps



1. Open the working environment.
2. Click the  button at the top of the page and click **Remove Cloud Volumes Service**.
3. In the confirmation dialog box, click **Remove**.

## Manage Active Directory configuration

If you change your DNS servers or Active Directory domain, you need to modify the SMB server in Cloud Volumes Services so that it can continue to serve storage to clients.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.

2. Click the  button at the top of the page and click **Manage Active Directory**.  
If no Active Directory is configured, you can add one now. If one is configured, you can modify or delete the settings using the  button.
3. Specify the settings for the SMB server:

| Field                                     | Description   |
|---|---|
| DNS Primary IP Address                    | The IP addresses of the DNS servers that provide name resolution for the SMB server. Use a comma to separate the IP addresses when referencing multiple servers, for example, 172.31.25.223, 172.31.2.74. |
| Active Directory Domain to join           | The FQDN of the Active Directory (AD) domain that you want the SMB server to join.  |
| SMB Server NetBIOS name                   | A NetBIOS name for the SMB server that will be created.   |
| Credentials authorized to join the domain | The name and password of a Windows account with sufficient privileges to add computers to the specified Organizational Unit (OU) within the AD domain.  |
| Organizational Unit                       | The organizational unit within the AD domain to associate with the SMB server. The default is CN=Computers for connections to your own Windows Active Directory server.                                   |

4. Click **Save** to save your settings.

## Manage cloud volumes snapshots

You can create a snapshot policy for each volume so that you can recover or restore the entire contents of a volume from an earlier time. You can also create an on-demand snapshot of a cloud volume when needed.

### Create an on-demand snapshot

You can create an on-demand snapshot of a cloud volume if you want to create a snapshot with the current volume state.

#### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and click **Create a snapshot copy**.
3. Enter a name for the snapshot, or use the automatically generated name, and click **Create**.

### Create a Snapshot Copy - <Volume Name>

A NetApp Snapshot copy is a read-only, point-in-time image of a volume. The image protects your data with no performance impact and requires minimal storage.

Snapshot Copy Name

manually.2020-05-04\_1722

Create

The snapshot is created.

## Create or modify a snapshot policy

You can create or modify a snapshot policy as necessary for a cloud volume. You define the snapshot policy from the *Snapshot Policy* tab either when creating a volume or when editing a volume.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and click **Edit**.
3. From the *Snapshot Policy* tab, move the enable snapshots slider to the right.
4. Define the schedule for snapshots:
  - a. Select the frequency: **Hourly**, **Daily**, **Weekly**, or **Monthly**
  - b. Select the number of snapshots you want to keep.
  - c. Select the day, hour, and minute when the snapshot should be taken.

**Schedule Snapshot Policies:**

|   |                                 |   |   |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Hourly</b> | Number of Snapshot to Keep      | Minute  |   |
|   | <input type="text" value="12"/> | <input type="text" value="30"/>   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Daily</b>             | Number of Snapshot to Keep      | Hour  | Minute  |
|   | <input type="text" value="0"/>  | <input type="text" value="0"/>  | <input type="text" value="0"/>                                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Weekly</b> | Number of Snapshot to Keep      | Days  | Hour Minute   |
|   | <input type="text" value="3"/>  | <div>Sunday x</div>   | <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Monthly</b>           | Number of Snapshot to Keep      |   | Hour Minute   |
|   | <input type="text" value="0"/>  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Sunday<br/> <input type="checkbox"/> Monday<br/> <input type="checkbox"/> Tuesday </div> | <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> |

5. Click **Add volume** or **Update volume** to save your policy settings.

### Disable a snapshot policy

You can disable a snapshot policy to stop snapshots from being created for a short period of time while retaining your snapshot policy settings.

#### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and click **Edit**.
3. From the *Snapshot Policy* tab, move the enable snapshots slider to the left.

**Enable automatic Snapshot copies**

When disabled, Cloud Volumes Service does not create Snapshot copies of your volumes.

4. Click **Update volume**.

When you want to re-enable the snapshot policy, move the enable snapshots slider to the right and click **Update volume**.

### Delete a snapshot

You can delete a snapshot if it is no longer needed.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and click **Delete a Snapshot copy**.
3. Select the snapshot from the drop-down list and click **Delete**.



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Delete a Snapshot Copy - <Volume Name>". Inside the dialog, there is a message: "This action deletes the selected Snapshot copy." Below this message, there is a label "Snapshot Name" followed by a dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing the selected snapshot name "manually.2020-05-04\_1722". At the bottom right of the dialog, there is a blue button labeled "Delete".

4. In the confirmation dialog box, click **Delete**.

### Restore a snapshot to a new volume

You can restore a snapshot to a new volume as necessary.

### Steps

1. Open the working environment.
2. Hover over the volume and click **Restore to a new volume**.
3. Select the snapshot that you want to use to create the new volume from the drop-down list.
4. Enter a name for the new volume and click **Restore**.

### Restore to a new volume - <Volume Name>

This operation restores data from a Snapshot copy to a new volume.

Snapshot Name

manually.2020-05-04\_1722

Restored Volume Name:

vol\_restore

Restore

The volume is created in the working environment.

5. If you need to change any of the volume attributes, such as volume path or service level:
  - a. Hover over the volume and click **Edit**.
  - b. Make your changes and click **Update volume**.

#### After you finish

Continue with [Mounting the cloud volume](#).

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