



# **NetApp Storage Integrations Overview**

NetApp Solutions

NetApp  
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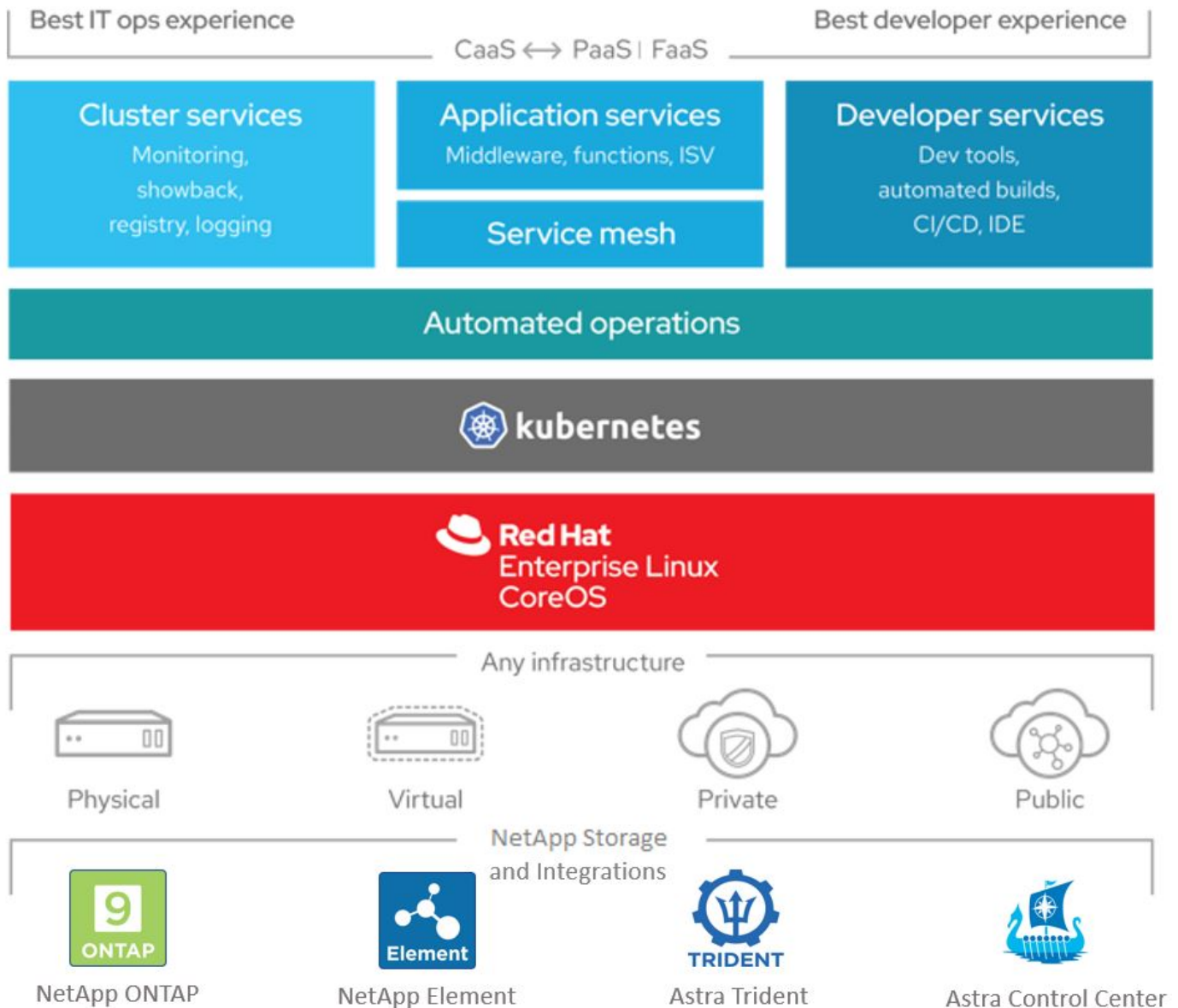
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# NetApp Storage Integration Overview: Red Hat OpenShift with NetApp

NetApp provides a number of products which assist our customers with orchestrating and managing persistent data in container based environments, like Red Hat OpenShift.



NetApp Astra Control offers a rich set of storage and application-aware data management services for stateful Kubernetes workloads, powered by NetApp's trusted data protection technology.

Astra Control Service is available to support stateful workloads in cloud-native Kubernetes deployments.

Astra Control Center is available to support stateful workloads in on-premises deployments, like Red Hat OpenShift.

For more information visit the NetApp Astra Control website [here](#).

NetApp Astra Trident is an open-source and fully-supported storage orchestrator for containers and

Kubernetes distributions, including Red Hat OpenShift.

For more information visit the Astra Trident website [here](#).

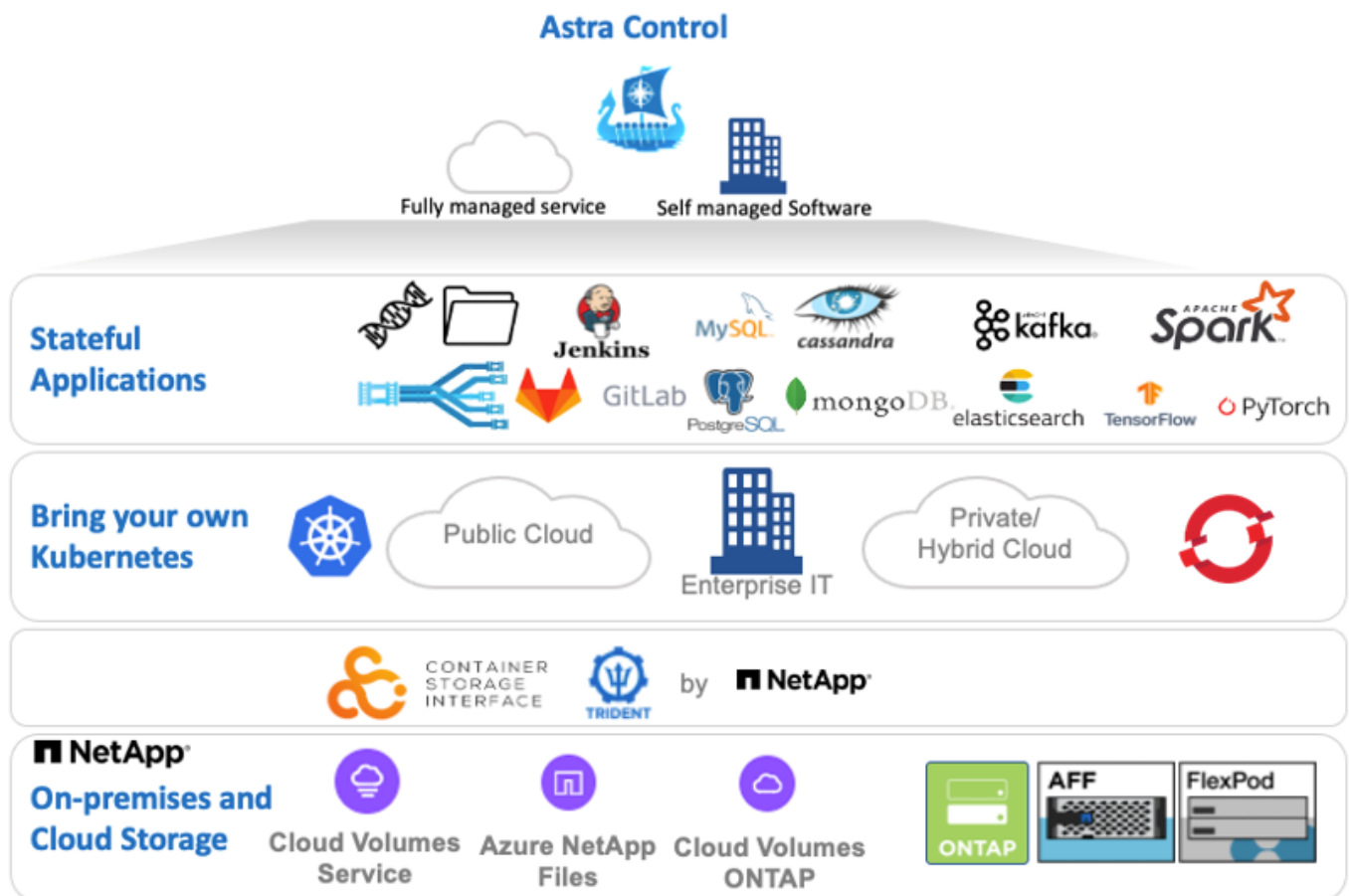
The following pages have additional information about the NetApp products that have been validated for application and persistent storage management in the Red Hat OpenShift with NetApp solution:

- [NetApp Astra Control Center](#)
- [NetApp Astra Trident](#)

[Next: NetApp Astra Control Center Overview](#)

## NetApp Astra Control Center Overview: Red Hat OpenShift with NetApp

NetApp Astra Control Center offers a rich set of storage and application-aware data management services for stateful Kubernetes workloads, deployed in an on-premises environment, powered by NetApp's trusted data protection technology.



NetApp Astra Control Center can be installed to a Red Hat OpenShift cluster which has Astra Trident storage orchestrator deployed, configured with storage classes, and storage backends to NetApp ONTAP storage systems.

For the installation and configuration of Astra Trident to support Astra Control Center, see the section in this document, [here](#).

In a cloud-connected environment, Astra Control Center uses Cloud Insights to provide advanced monitoring and telemetry. In the absence of a Cloud Insights connection, limited (7-days worth of metrics) monitoring and telemetry will be available and also exported to Kubernetes native monitoring tools (Prometheus/Grafana) through open metrics endpoints.

Astra Control Center is fully integrated into the NetApp AutoSupport/Active IQ ecosystem to provide support for users, provide assistance with troubleshooting, and display usage statistics.

In addition to the paid version of Astra Control Center, a 90-day evaluation license will be made available to customers. The evaluation version will be supported through the email and community (Slack channel). Customers have access to these and other knowledge-base articles and the documentation available from the in-product support dashboard.

To get started with NetApp Astra Control Center, visit <https://cloud.netapp.com/astra>.

## Astra Control Center Installation Prerequisites

1. One or more Red Hat OpenShift clusters.



Currently versions 4.6 EUS and 4.7 are supported.

2. Astra Trident must be already installed and configured on each Red Hat OpenShift cluster.
3. One or more NetApp ONTAP storage systems running ONTAP 9.5 or greater.



It's best practice for each OpenShift install at a site to have a dedicated SVM for persistent storage. Multi-site deployments would require additional storage systems.

4. A Trident storage backend must be configured on each OpenShift cluster with an SVM backed by an ONTAP cluster.
5. A default StorageClass configured on each OpenShift cluster with Astra Trident as the storage provisioner.
6. A load balancer must be installed and configured on each OpenShift cluster for load balancing and exposing OpenShift Services.



Refer to the link [here](#) for information about load balancers that have been validated for this purpose.

7. A private image registry must be configured to host the NetApp Astra Control Center images.



Refer the link [here](#) to install and configure an OpenShift private registry for this purpose.

8. You must have Cluster-Admin access to the Red Hat OpenShift cluster.
9. You must have Admin access to NetApp ONTAP clusters.
10. An admin workstation with docker or podman, tridentctl, and oc or kubectl tools installed and added to your \$PATH.



Docker or Podman installations must be at least version 20.10.

## Install Astra Control Center

1. Log into NetApp Support Site and download the latest version of NetApp Astra Control Center. This requires a license to be attached to your NetApp account. Once you download the tarball, transfer it to the admin workstation.



To get started with a trial license for Astra Control, visit the site [here](#)

2. Unpack the tar ball and change the working directory to the resulting folder.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ tar -vxzf astra-control-center-21.08.57.tar.gz
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ cd astra-control-center-21.08.57
```

3. Before we start the installation, we need to push the Astra Control Center images to an image registry.



You can choose to do this with either Docker or Podman, instructions for both are provided in this step.

## podman

- a. Export the registry FQDN with the organization/namespace/project name as a environment variable 'registry'.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ export registry=astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com/netapp-astra
```

- b. Log into the registry.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ podman login -u ocp-user -p password --tls-verify=false astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com
```

- c. Create a shell script file and paste the below content in it.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ vi push-images-to-registry.sh

for astraImageFile in $(ls images/*.tar); do
    astraImage=$(podman load --input ${astraImageFile} | sed
's/Loaded image(s): //' )
    podman tag $astraImage $registry/$(echo $astraImage | sed
's/^[^\/]\\+\\///')
    podman push $registry/$(echo $astraImage | sed 's/^[^\/]\\+\\///')
done
```



If you are using untrusted certificates for your registry, edit the shell script and use `--tls-verify=false` for the podman push command - `podman push $registry/$(echo $astraImage | sed 's/^[^\/]\\+\\///') --tls-verify=false`

- d. Make the file executable.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ chmod +x push-images-to-registry.sh
```

- e. Execute the shell script.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ ./push-images-to-registry.sh
```

## docker

- a. Export the registry FQDN with the organization/namespace/project name as a environment variable 'registry'.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ export registry=astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com/netapp-astra
```

b. Log into the registry.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ docker login -u ocp-user -p password --tls-verify=false astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com
```

c. Create a shell script file and paste the below content in it.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ vi push-images-to-registry.sh

for astraImageFile in $(ls images/*.tar); do
    astraImage=$(docker load --input ${astraImageFile} | sed
's/Loaded image: //' )
    docker tag $astraImage $registry/$(echo $astraImage | sed
's/^[^\/]\+\///')
    docker push $registry/$(echo $astraImage | sed 's/^[^\/]\+\///')
done
```



If you are using untrusted certificates for your registry, edit the shell script and use `--tls-verify=false` for the docker push command - `docker push $registry/$(echo $astraImage | sed 's/^[^\/]\+\///') --tls-verify=false`

d. Make the file executable.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ chmod +x push-images-to-registry.sh
```

e. Execute the shell script.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ ./push-images-to-registry.sh
```

4. The next step is to upload the image registry TLS certificates to the OpenShift nodes. For that, create a configmap in openshift-config namespace using the TLS certificates and patch it to the cluster image config to make the certificate trusted.



```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc create configmap default-ingress-ca -n
openshift-config --from-file=astra-registry.apps.ocp
-vmw.cie.netapp.com=tls.crt

[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc patch image.config.openshift.io/cluster
--patch '{"spec":{"additionalTrustedCA":{"name":"default-ingress-ca"}}}'
--type=merge
```



If you are using OpenShift internal registry with default TLS certificates from the ingress operator with a route, you will still need to follow the above step to patch the certificates to the route hostname. To extract the certificates from ingress operator, you can use the command `- oc extract secret/router-ca --keys=tls.crt -n openshift-ingress-operator`

5. Create a namespace `acc-operator-system` for installing the Astra Control Center Operator.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc create ns acc-operator-system
```

6. Create a secret with credentials to log into the image registry in `acc-operator-system` namespace.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc create secret docker-registry astra-registry-
cred --docker-server=astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com --docker
-username=ocp-user --docker-password=password -n acc-operator-system
secret/astra-registry-cred created
```

7. Edit the Astra Control Center Operator CR `astra_control_center_operator_deploy.yaml` which is a set of all resources Astra Control Center deploys. In the operator CR, find the deployment definition for `acc-operator-controller-manager` and enter the FQDN for your registry along with the organization name as it was given while pushing the images to registry (in this example, `astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com/netapp-astra`) by replacing the text `[your.registry.goes.here]` and provide the name of the secret we just created. Verify other details of the operator, save and close.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ vim astra_control_center_operator_deploy.yaml

apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  labels:
    control-plane: controller-manager
    name: acc-operator-controller-manager
    namespace: acc-operator-system
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
```

```

matchLabels:
  control-plane: controller-manager
template:
  metadata:
    labels:
      control-plane: controller-manager
  spec:
    containers:
      - args:
          - --secure-listen-address=0.0.0.0:8443
          - --upstream=http://127.0.0.1:8080/
          - --logtostderr=true
          - --v=10
        image: astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com/netapp-
astra/kube-rbac-proxy:v0.5.0
        name: kube-rbac-proxy
        ports:
          - containerPort: 8443
            name: https
      - args:
          - --health-probe-bind-address=:8081
          - --metrics-bind-address=127.0.0.1:8080
          - --leader-elect
        command:
          - /manager
        env:
          - name: ACCOP_LOG_LEVEL
            value: "2"
        image: astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com/netapp-
astra/acc-operator:21.05.68
        imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
        livenessProbe:
          httpGet:
            path: /healthz
            port: 8081
          initialDelaySeconds: 15
          periodSeconds: 20
        name: manager
        readinessProbe:
          httpGet:
            path: /readyz
            port: 8081
          initialDelaySeconds: 5
          periodSeconds: 10
      resources:
        limits:

```

```
      cpu: 100m
      memory: 150Mi
    requests:
      cpu: 100m
      memory: 50Mi
    securityContext:
      allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
    imagePullSecrets: [name: astra-registry-cred]
    securityContext:
      runAsUser: 65532
    terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 10
```

8. Create the operator by running the following command.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc create -f
astra_control_center_operator_deploy.yaml
```

9. Create a dedicated namespace for installing all the Astra Control Center resources.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc create ns netapp-astra-cc
namespace/netapp-astra-cc created
```

10. Create the secret for accessing image registry in that namespace.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc create secret docker-registry astra-registry-
cred --docker-server= astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com
--docker-username=ocp-user --docker-password=password -n netapp-astra-cc

secret/astra-registry-cred created
```

11. Next step is to edit the Astra Control Center CRD file `astra_control_center_min.yaml` and fill the FQDN, image registry details, administrator email address and other details.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ vim astra_control_center_min.yaml

apiVersion: astra.netapp.io/v1
kind: AstraControlCenter
metadata:
  name: astra
spec:
  astraVersion: "21.08.57"
  astraAddress: "astra-control-center.cie.netapp.com"
  autoSupport:
    enrolled: true
  email: "solutions_tme@netapp.com"
  imageRegistry:
    name: "astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com/netapp-astra"
# use your registry
  secret: "astra-registry-cred" # comment out if not
needed
```

12. Create the Astra Control Center CRD in the namespace created for it.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc apply -f astra_control_center_min.yaml -n
netapp-astra-cc
astracontrolcenter.astra.netapp.io/astra created
```



The above file `astra_control_center_min.yaml` is the minimum version of the Astra Control Center CRD. If you want to create the CRD with more control like defining storageclass other than default for creating PVCs or providing SMTP details for mail notifications, you can edit the file `astra_control_center.yaml`, fill those details and use it to create the CRD.

## Installation Verificaton

1. It might take several minutes for the installation to complete. Verify that all the pods and services in netapp-astra-cc namespace are up and running.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc get all -n netapp-astra-cc
```

2. Check the `acc-operator-controller-manager` logs to ensure that the installation is completed.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc logs deploy/acc-operator-controller-manager -n
acc-operator-system -c manager -f
```



The following message should be displayed to indicate the successful installation of Astra Control Center

```
{"level":"info","ts":1624054318.029971,"logger":"controllers.AstraControlCenter","msg":"Successfully Reconciled AstraControlCenter in [seconds]s","AstraControlCenter":"netapp-astra-cc/astra","ae.Version":"[21.08.57]"}
```

3. The username for logging into Astra Control Center is the email address of the administrator provided in the CRD file and the password is a string 'ACC-' appended to the Astra Control Center UUID. Run the following command –

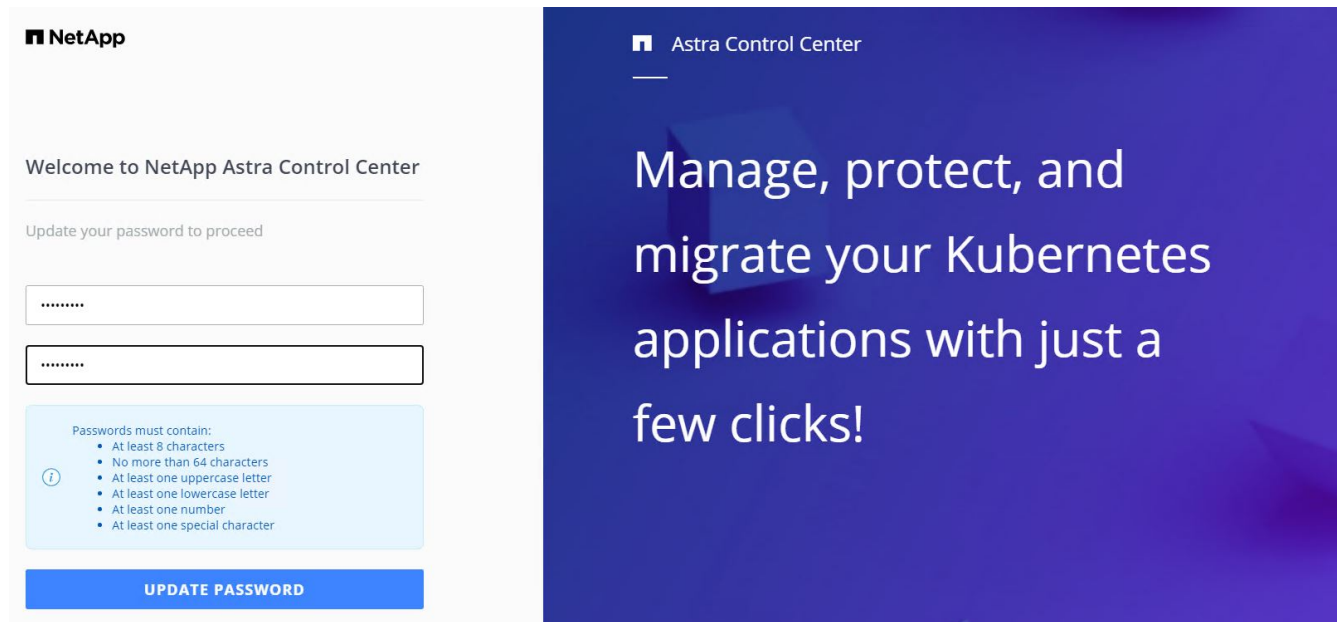
```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc get astracontrolcenters -n netapp-astra-cc
NAME      UUID
astra     345c55a5-bf2e-21f0-84b8-b6f2bce5e95f
```



In this example, the password is – `ACC-345c55a5-bf2e-21f0-84b8-b6f2bce5e95f`

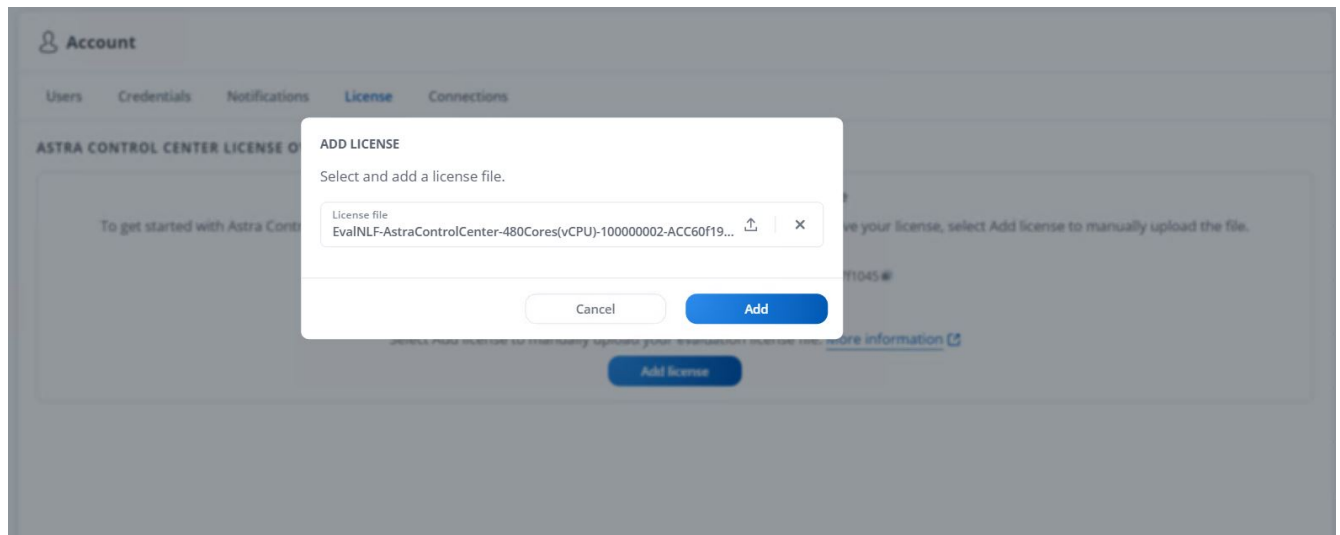
4. Now log into the Astra Control Center GUI by browsing to the FQDN you provided in the CRD file.

5. When you log into Astra Control Center GUI for the first time using the admin email address provided in CRD, you will need to change the password.



6. If you wish to add a user to Astra Control Center, go to [Account](#) → [Users](#) and click on [Add](#) and enter the details of the user and click [Add](#).

7. Astra Control Center requires a license for all of its functionalities to work. To add a license, go to [Account](#) → [License](#), click on [Add License](#) and upload the license file.



If you encounter issues with the install or configuration of NetApp Astra Control Center, the knowledge base of known issues is available [here](#).


Next: [Register your Red Hat OpenShift Clusters: Red Hat OpenShift with NetApp](#).

## Register your Red Hat OpenShift Clusters with the Astra Control Center


To enable the Astra Control Center to manage your workloads, you must first register your Red Hat OpenShift cluster.

### Register Red Hat OpenShift clusters

1. The first step is to add the OpenShift clusters to the Astra Control Center and manage them. Go to Clusters and click Add a Cluster, upload the kubeconfig file for the OpenShift cluster, and click Select Storage.

 **Add cluster**

STEP 1/3: CREDENTIALS



CREDENTIALS



Provide Astra Control access to your Kubernetes and OpenShift clusters by entering a kubeconfig credential.

Follow [instructions](#) on how to create a dedicated admin-role kubeconfig.

Upload file

Paste from clipboard

Kubeconfig YAML file  
ocp-vmw kubeconfig.txt

Credential name  
ocp-vmw

ADDING A CLUSTER

Adding a cluster is needed for Astra Control to discover your Kubernetes applications.

Select a cloud provider and input credentials to get started.

Read more in [Clusters](#).

Cancel

Configure storage →



The kubeconfig file can be generated to authenticate with a username and password or a token. Tokens expire after a limited amount of time and might leave the registered cluster unreachable. NetApp recommends using a kubeconfig file with a username and password to register your OpenShift clusters to Astra Control Center.

- Astra Control Center detects the eligible storage classes. Now select the way that storageclass provisions volumes using Trident backed by an SVM on NetApp ONTAP, and click Review. In the next pane, verify the details and click Add Cluster.



## STORAGE

Existing storage classes are discovered and verified as eligible for use with Astra Control. You can use your existing default, or choose to set a new default at this time.  
Applications with persistent volumes on eligible storage classes are validated for use with Astra Control.

Set default	Storage class	Storage provisioner	Reclaim policy	Binding mode	Eligible
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	ocp-trident <small>Default</small>	csi.trident.netapp.io	Delete	Immediate	
<input type="radio"/>	ocp-trident-iscsi	csi.trident.netapp.io	Delete	Immediate	
<input type="radio"/>	project-1-sc	csi.trident.netapp.io	Delete	Immediate	
<input type="radio"/>	thin	kubernetes.io/vsphere-volume	Delete	Immediate	

[← Select credentials](#)
[Review →](#)

- Register both OpenShift clusters as described in step 1. When added, the clusters move to the Discovering status while Astra Control Center inspects them and installs the necessary agents. Cluster status changes to Running after they are successfully registered.

admin

Dashboard

MANAGE YOUR APPS

Apps

Clusters

MANAGE YOUR STORAGE

Backends

Buckets

MANAGE YOUR ACCOUNT

Account

Activity

Support

Clusters

Actions

+ Add

Search

1-2 of 2 entries

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↓	Ready	Type	Version	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">ocp-vmw</a>		Red Hat OpenShift	v1.20.0+df9c838	Running
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">ocp-vmware2</a>		Red Hat OpenShift	v1.20.0+c8905da	Running



All Red Hat OpenShift clusters to be managed by Astra Control Center should have access to the image registry that was used for its installation as the agents installed on the managed clusters will pull the images from that registry.

- Import ONTAP clusters as storage resources to be managed as backends by Astra Control Center. When OpenShift clusters are added to Astra and a storageclass is configured, it automatically discovers and inspects the ONTAP cluster backing the storageclass but does not import it into the Astra Control Center to be managed.



- 
- Manage ONTAP storage backend**

×

Enter cluster administrator credentials for the ONTAP storage backend you want to manage.

User name  
admin

Password  
●●●●●●●●

Storage backends provide storage to your Kubernetes applications.

Managing storage clusters in Astra Control as a storage backend will allow you to get linkages between PVs and the storage backend. You will also see capacity and health details of the storage backend, including performance metrics if Astra Control is connected to Cloud Insights.

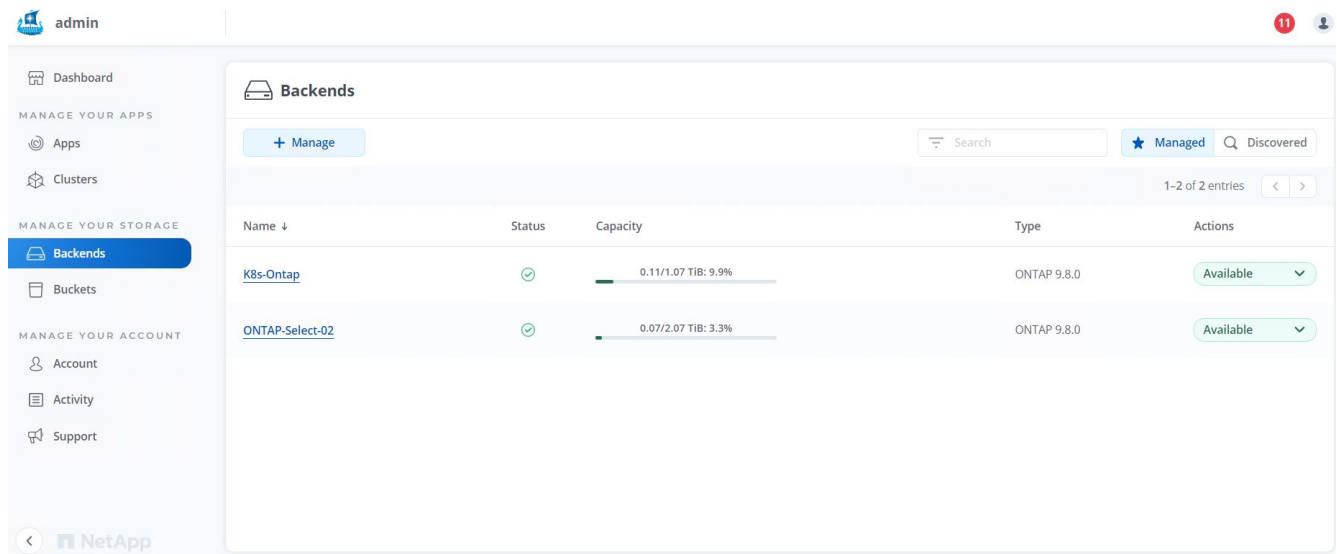
Read more in [Storage backend](#).



Cancel

Review information →

6. After the backends are added, the status changes to Available. These backends now have the information about the persistent volumes in the OpenShift cluster and the corresponding volumes on the ONTAP system.



- For backup and restore across OpenShift clusters using Astra Control Center, you must provision an object storage bucket that supports the S3 protocol. Currently supported options are ONTAP S3, StorageGRID, and AWS S3. For the purpose of this installation, we are going to configure an AWS S3 bucket. Go to Buckets, click Add bucket, and select Generic S3. Enter the details about the S3 bucket and credentials to access it, click the checkbox "Make this bucket the default bucket for the cloud," and then click Add.

**Add bucket**
✕

**STORAGE BUCKET**

Enter the access details of your existing object store bucket to allow Astra Control to store your application backups.

Type

Generic S3

Existing bucket name

ocp-vmware2-astra-cc

Description (optional)

S3 server name or IP address

s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

☒ Make this bucket the default bucket for this cloud

**SELECT CREDENTIALS**

Astra Control requires S3 access credentials with the roles necessary to facilitate Kubernetes application data management.

Add

Use existing

Access ID

AMW\$TFCFKDSU6HWSZXABD

Secret key

.....

Credential name

AWS-S3

Cancel

Add ✓

**ADDING STORAGE BUCKETS**

Astra Control stores backups in your existing object store buckets. The first bucket added for a selected cloud will be designated as the default bucket for backup and clone operations.

Read more in [storage buckets](#).

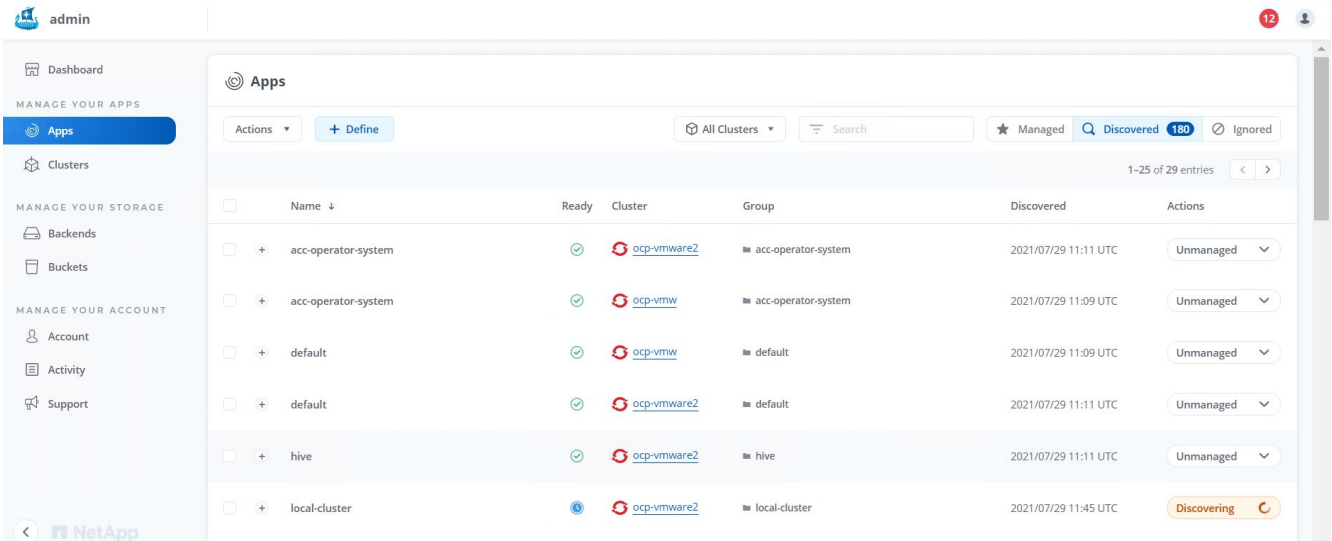
Next: Choose the Applications To Protect: Red Hat OpenShift with NetApp.

## Choose the applications to protect

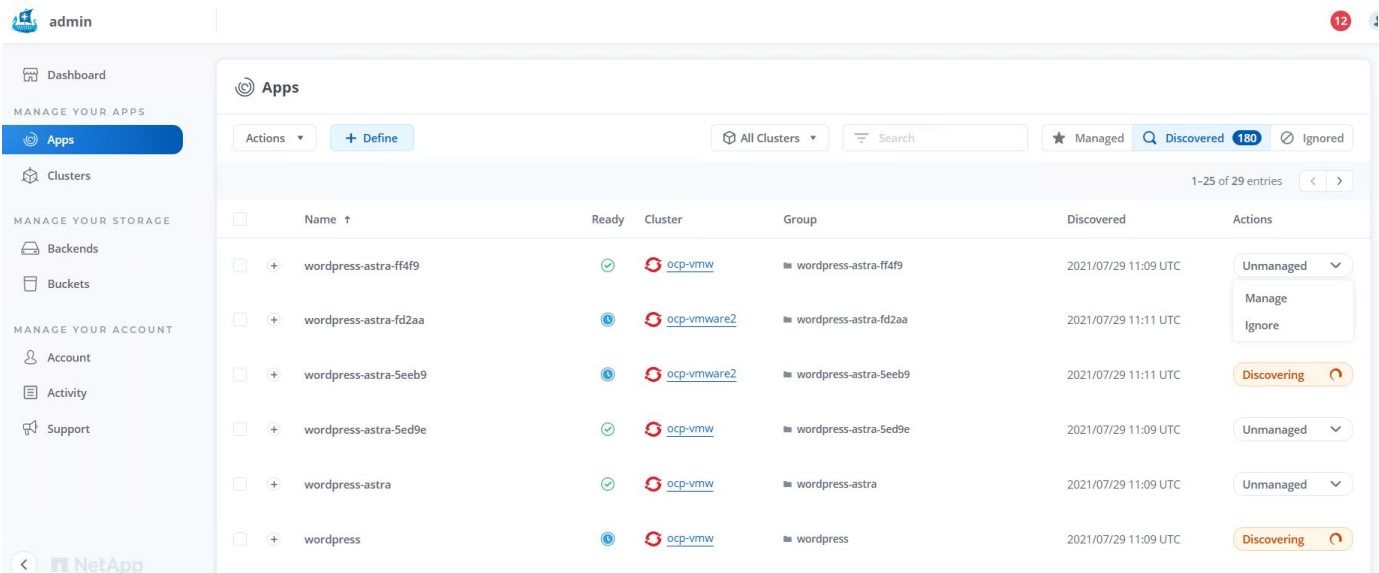
After you have registered your Red Hat OpenShift clusters, you can discover the applications that are deployed and manage them via the Astra Control Center.

## Manage applications

1. After the OpenShift clusters and ONTAP backends are registered with the Astra Control Center, the control center automatically starts discovering the applications in all the namespaces that are using the storageclass configured with the specified ONTAP backend.



2. Navigate to Apps > Discovered and click the dropdown menu next to the application you would like to manage using Astra. Then click Manage.



1. The application enters the Available state and can be viewed under the Managed tab in the Apps section.

Apps

Actions ▾

+ Define

All Clusters ▾

⌵

Search

★ Managed


🔍 Discovered 175

🚫 Ignored

1-1 of 1 entries

<

>

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↓	Ready	Protected	Cluster	Group	Discovered	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">wordpress-astra-ff4f9</a>	✔	ℹ	 <a href="#">ocp-vmw</a>	■ wordpress-astra-ff4f9	2021/07/29 11:09 UTC	Available ▾

Next: Protect Your Applications: Red Hat OpenShift with NetApp.

## Protect your applications

After application workloads are managed by Astra Control Center, you can configure the protection settings for those workloads.

### Creating an application snapshot

A snapshot of an application creates an ONTAP Snapshot copy that can be used to restore or clone the application to a specific point in time based on that Snapshot copy.

1. To take a snapshot of the application, navigate to the Apps > Managed tab and click the application you would like to make a Snapshot copy of. Click the dropdown menu next to the application name and click Snapshot.

The screenshot shows the Astra Control Center interface. On the left is a sidebar with a user profile 'admin' and navigation links: Dashboard, Apps (selected), Clusters, Backends, and Buckets. The main panel displays details for the application 'wordpress-astra-ff4f9'. It shows the app status as 'Healthy' with a green checkmark, and the app protection status as 'Partially Protected' with an information icon. Below this, it lists the images used: 'docker.io/bitnami/mariadb:10.5.10-debian-10-r13' and 'docker.io/bitnami/wordpress:5.7.2-debian-10-r10'. It also shows the protection schedule as 'Disabled', the group as 'wordpress-astra-ff4f9', and the cluster as 'ocp-vmw'. On the right side of the application details, there is a dropdown menu currently set to 'Available', with other options being 'Snapshot', 'Backup', 'Clone', and 'Unmanage'.

2. Enter the snapshot details, click Review, and then click Snapshot. It takes about a minute to create the snapshot, and the status becomes Available after the snapshot is successfully created.

## SNAPSHOT DETAILS

Name

wordpress-astra-ff4f9-snapshot-20210729120451

## OVERVIEW

## Application snapshots

Astra Control can take a quick snapshot of your application configuration and persistent storage. Enter a snapshot name to get started.

Read more in [Protect apps](#).

Application  
wordpress-astra-ff4f9

Namespace  
wordpress-astra-ff4f9

Cluster  
ocp-vmw

Cancel

Review →

## Creating an application backup

A backup of an application captures the active state of the application and the configuration of its resources, converts them into files, and stores them in a remote object storage bucket.


For the backup and restore of managed applications in the Astra Control Center, you must configure superuser settings for the backing ONTAP systems as a prerequisite. To do so, enter the following commands.

```
ONTAP::> export-policy rule modify -vserver ocp-trident -policyname  
default -ruleindex 1 -superuser sys  
ONTAP::> export-policy rule modify -policyname default -ruleindex 1 -anon  
65534 -vserver ocp-trident
```

1. To create a backup of the managed application in the Astra Control Center, navigate to the Apps > Managed tab and click the application that you want to take a backup of. Click the dropdown menu next to the application name and click Backup.

The screenshot shows the Astra Control Center interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation options: Dashboard, Apps (selected), Clusters, Backends, and Buckets. The main content area displays details for the application 'wordpress-astra-ff4f9'. It shows the application status as 'Healthy' with a green checkmark. The protection status is 'Partially Protected' with an information icon. A dropdown menu is open next to the application name, showing options: Available, Snapshot, Backup, Clone, and Unmanage. Below the application name, there's a section for 'Images' listing 'docker.io/bitnami/mariadb:10.5.10-debian-10-r13' and 'docker.io/bitnami/wordpress:5.7.2-debian-10-r10'. The 'Protection schedule' is 'Disabled'. The 'Group' is 'wordpress-astra-ff4f9' and the 'Cluster' is 'ocp-vmw'.

2. Enter the backup details, select the object storage bucket to hold the backup files, click Review, and, after reviewing the details, click Backup. Depending on the size of the application and data, the backup can take several minutes, and the status of the backup becomes Available after the backup is completed successfully.

 **Backup application**

STEP 1/2: DETAILS


✕

BACKUP DETAILS

Name  
wordpress-astra-ff4f9-backup-20210729120857

☐ Backup from an existing snapshot ?

BACKUP DESTINATION

Bucket  
ocp-vmware2-astra-cc  Default

▼

OVERVIEW

Application backups

Astra Control can take a backup of your application configuration and persistent storage. Persistent storage backups are transferred to your object store. Enter a backup name to get started.

Read more in [Application backups](#).

Application  
wordpress-astra-ff4f9

Namespace  
wordpress-astra-ff4f9

Cluster  
ocp-vmw


Cancel

Review →

## Restoring or cloning an application

At the push of a button, you can restore an application to the originating cluster or clone it to a remote cluster for dev/test or application protection and disaster recovery purposes.

1. To restore or clone an application, navigate to the Apps > Managed tab and click the app in question. Click the dropdown menu next to the application name and click Clone.

 **wordpress-astra-ff4f9**

Available ▼

App status  
Healthy

App protection status  
Partially Protected

Images  
docker.io/bitnami/mariadb:10.5.10-debian-10-r13  
docker.io/bitnami/wordpress:5.7.2-debian-10-r10

Protection schedule  
Disabled

Group  
wordpress-astra-ff4f9

Cluster  
ocp-vmw

Snapshot

Backup

Clone

Unmanage

2. Enter the details of the new namespace, select the cluster you want to restore or clone it to, and choose if you want to restore or clone it from an existing snapshot or from a backup of the current state of the application. Then click Review and click Clone after you have reviewed the details.

Clone application

STEP 1/2: DETAILS

×

CLONE DETAILS

Clone name

wordpress-astra-ff4f9-9e4b6

Clone namespace

wordpress-astra-ff4f9-9e4b6

Destination cluster

ocp-vmw

✓ Clone from an existing snapshot or backup

?

CLONE SOURCE

Filter

Snapshots

Backups

App Backup	Ready	On-Schedule/On-Demand	Created ↑
<div></div> <div>wordpress-astra-ff4f9-backup-20210729120857</div>	<div>✓</div>	<div>🕒</div> <div>On-Demand</div>	<div>2021/07/29 11:57 UTC</div>

Cancel

Review →

OVERVIEW

Application cloning

Astra Control can create a clone of your application configuration and persistent storage. Persistent storage backups are transferred from your object store, so choosing a clone from an existing backup will complete the fastest. Enter a clone name to get started.

Read more in [Clone apps](#).

App

wordpress-astra-ff4f9

Namespace

wordpress-astra-ff4f9

Cluster

ocp-vmw

- The new application goes to the Discovering state while Astra Control Center creates the application on the selected cluster. After all the resources of the application are installed and detected by Astra, the application goes to the Available state.

Dashboard

MANAGE YOUR APPS

Apps

Clusters

MANAGE YOUR STORAGE

Backends

Buckets

MANAGE YOUR ACCOUNT

Account

Activity

Support

Apps

Actions

+ Define

🔍 Search

★ Managed

🔍 Discovered 179

🚫 Ignored

1-2 of 2 entries

Name ↓	Ready	Protected	Cluster	Group	Discovered	Actions
<a href="#">wordpress-astra-ff4f9</a>	✓	🔍	ocp-vmw	wordpress-astra-ff4f9	2021/07/29 11:09 UTC	Available
<a href="#">wordpress-astra-ff4f9-9e4b6</a>	✓	⚠️	ocp-vmw	wordpress-astra-ff4f9-9e4b6	2021/07/29 13:24 UTC	Available

Next: [Solution Validation/Use Cases: Red Hat OpenShift with NetApp.](#)

## Astra Trident Overview: Red Hat OpenShift with NetApp

Astra Trident is an open-source and fully-supported storage orchestrator for containers and Kubernetes distributions, including Red Hat OpenShift.

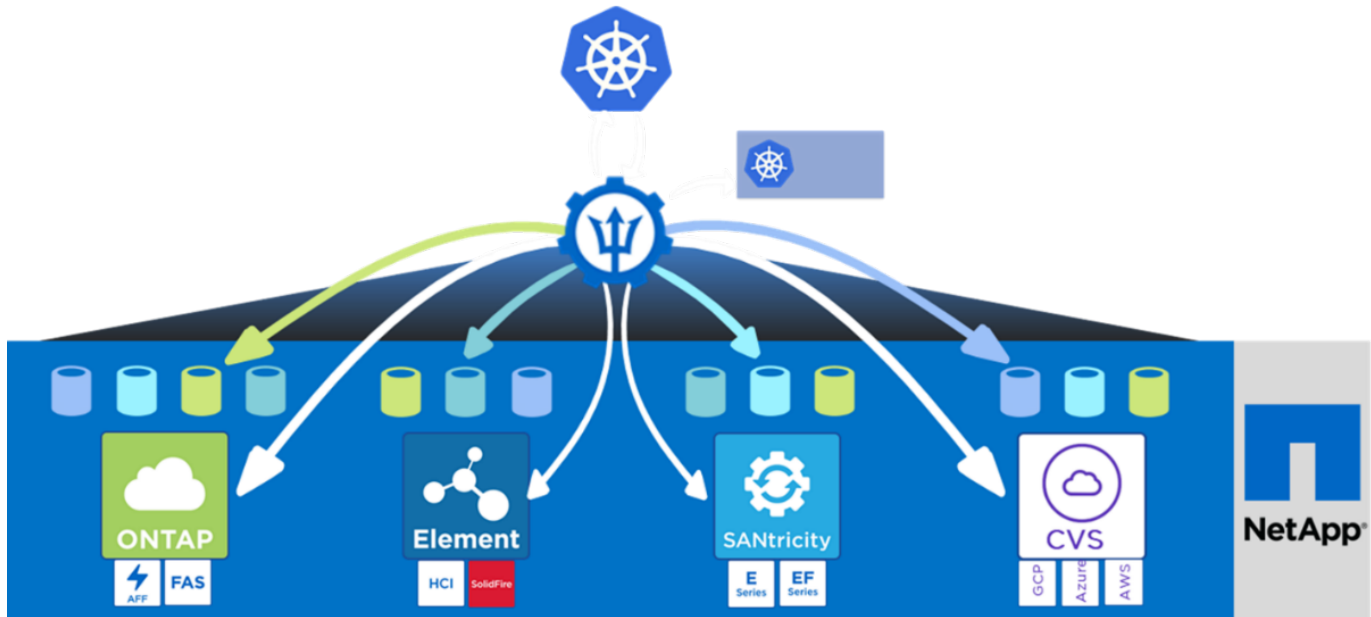
Trident works with the entire NetApp storage portfolio, including the NetApp ONTAP and Element storage systems, and it also supports NFS and iSCSI connections.

Trident accelerates the DevOps workflow by allowing end users to provision and manage storage from their



NetApp storage systems without requiring intervention from a storage administrator.

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



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

The latest version of Astra Trident is 21.04 released in April 2021. A support matrix for what version of Trident has been tested with which Kubernetes distribution can be found [here](#).

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

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

## Download Astra Trident

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

1. Download the installation archive to the admin workstation and extract the contents. The current version of Trident is 21.04, which can be downloaded [here](#).

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ wget
https://github.com/NetApp/trident/releases/download/v21.04/trident-
installer-21.04.tar.gz
--2021-05-06 15:17:30--
https://github.com/NetApp/trident/releases/download/v21.04/trident-
installer-21.04.tar.gz
Resolving github.com (github.com)... 140.82.114.3
Connecting to github.com (github.com)|140.82.114.3|:443... connected.
```

```

HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
Location: https://github-
releases.githubusercontent.com/77179634/a4fa9f00-a9f2-11eb-9053-
98e8e573d4ae?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-
Credential=AKIAIWNJYAX4CSVEH53A%2F20210506%2Fus-east-
1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20210506T191643Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-
Amz-
Signature=8a49a2a1e08c147d1ddd8149ce45a5714f9853fee19bb1c507989b9543eb36
30&X-Amz-
SignedHeaders=host&actor_id=0&key_id=0&repo_id=77179634&response-
content-disposition=attachment%3B%20filename%3Dtrident-installer-
21.04.tar.gz&response-content-type=application%2Foctet-stream
[following]
--2021-05-06 15:17:30--  https://github-
releases.githubusercontent.com/77179634/a4fa9f00-a9f2-11eb-9053-
98e8e573d4ae?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-
Credential=AKIAIWNJYAX4CSVEH53A%2F20210506%2Fus-east-
1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20210506T191643Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-
Amz-
Signature=8a49a2a1e08c147d1ddd8149ce45a5714f9853fee19bb1c507989b9543eb36
30&X-Amz-
SignedHeaders=host&actor_id=0&key_id=0&repo_id=77179634&response-
content-disposition=attachment%3B%20filename%3Dtrident-installer-
21.04.tar.gz&response-content-type=application%2Foctet-stream
Resolving github-releases.githubusercontent.com (github-
releases.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.108.154, 185.199.109.154,
185.199.110.154, ...
Connecting to github-releases.githubusercontent.com (github-
releases.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.108.154|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 38349341 (37M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'trident-installer-21.04.tar.gz'

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

2021-05-06 15:17:30 (88.5 MB/s) - 'trident-installer-21.04.tar.gz' saved
[38349341/38349341]

```

## 2. Extract the Trident install from the downloaded bundle.

```

[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ tar -xzf trident-installer-21.04.tar.gz
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ cd trident-installer/
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$

```

## Install the Trident Operator with Helm

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ export KUBECONFIG=~/.ocp-  
install/auth/kubeconfig
```

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ helm install trident  
helm/trident-operator-21.04.tgz --create-namespace --namespace trident  
NAME: trident  
LAST DEPLOYED: Fri May 7 12:54:25 2021  
NAMESPACE: trident  
STATUS: deployed  
REVISION: 1  
TEST SUITE: None  
NOTES:  
Thank you for installing trident-operator, which will deploy and manage  
NetApp's Trident CSI  
storage provisioner for Kubernetes.  
  
Your release is named 'trident' and is installed into the 'trident'  
namespace.  
Please note that there must be only one instance of Trident (and  
trident-operator) in a Kubernetes cluster.  
  
To configure Trident to manage storage resources, you will need a copy  
of tridentctl, which is  
available in pre-packaged Trident releases. You may find all Trident  
releases and source code  
online at https://github.com/NetApp/trident.  
  
To learn more about the release, try:  
  
$ helm status trident  
$ helm get all trident
```

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc get pods -n trident
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
trident-csi-5z451	1/2	Running	2	30s
trident-csi-696b685cf8-htdb2	6/6	Running	0	30s
trident-csi-b74p2	2/2	Running	0	30s
trident-csi-lrw4n	2/2	Running	0	30s
trident-operator-7c748d957-gr2gw	1/1	Running	0	36s

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ ./tridentctl -n trident version
```

SERVER VERSION	CLIENT VERSION
21.04	21.04



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

## Manually install the Trident Operator

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ export KUBECONFIG=~/.ocp-install/auth/kubeconfig
```

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f
deploy/crds/trident.netapp.io_tridentorchestrators_crd_post1.16.yaml
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/tridentorchestrators.trident.netapp.io created
```

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc apply -f deploy/namespace.yaml
namespace/trident created
```

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

`PodSecurityPolicy`, or the operator itself.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f deploy/bundle.yaml
serviceaccount/trident-operator created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/trident-operator created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/trident-operator created
deployment.apps/trident-operator created
podsecuritypolicy.policy/tridentoperatorpods created
```

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc get deployment -n trident
NAME                READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
trident-operator    1/1     1             1           23s
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc get pods -n trident
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
trident-operator-66f48895cc-lzczk  1/1     Running   0           41s
```

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f
deploy/crds/tridentorchestrator_cr.yaml
tridentorchestrator.trident.netapp.io/trident created
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc describe torc trident
Name:                trident
Namespace:
Labels:               <none>
Annotations:          <none>
API Version:          trident.netapp.io/v1
Kind:                 TridentOrchestrator
Metadata:
  Creation Timestamp:  2021-05-07T17:00:28Z
  Generation:          1
  Managed Fields:
    API Version:        trident.netapp.io/v1
    Fields Type:         FieldsV1
    fieldsV1:
      f:spec:
        .:
        f:debug:
        f:namespace:
  Manager:             kubect1-create
  Operation:            Update
```

```
Time:          2021-05-07T17:00:28Z
API Version:   trident.netapp.io/v1
Fields Type:   FieldsV1
fieldsV1:
  f:status:
    .:
    f:currentInstallationParams:
      .:
      f:IPv6:
      f:autosupportHostname:
      f:autosupportImage:
      f:autosupportProxy:
      f:autosupportSerialNumber:
      f:debug:
      f:enableNodePrep:
      f:imagePullSecrets:
      f:imageRegistry:
      f:k8sTimeout:
      f:kubeletDir:
      f:logFormat:
      f:silenceAutosupport:
      f:tridentImage:
    f:message:
    f:namespace:
    f:status:
    f:version:
  Manager:      trident-operator
  Operation:    Update
  Time:         2021-05-07T17:00:28Z
  Resource Version: 931421
  Self Link:
/apis/trident.netapp.io/v1/tridentorchestrators/trident
  UID:          8a26a7a6-dde8-4d55-9b66-a7126754d81f
Spec:
  Debug:        true
  Namespace:    trident
Status:
  Current Installation Params:
    IPv6:          false
    Autosupport Hostname:
    Autosupport Image:      netapp/trident-autosupport:21.04
    Autosupport Proxy:
    Autosupport Serial Number:
    Debug:            true
    Enable Node Prep:  false
    Image Pull Secrets:
```

```

Image Registry:
k8sTimeout:      30
Kubelet Dir:     /var/lib/kubelet
Log Format:      text
Silence Autosupport: false
Trident Image:   netapp/trident:21.04
Message:         Trident installed
Namespace:       trident
Status:          Installed
Version:         v21.04

Events:
  Type    Reason          Age   From                                Message
  ----    -
Normal    Installing      80s   trident-operator.netapp.io         Installing
Trident
Normal    Installed       68s   trident-operator.netapp.io         Trident
installed

```

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

```

[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc get pods -n trident
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
trident-csi-bb64c6cb4-lmd6h        6/6     Running   0           82s
trident-csi-gn59q                   2/2     Running   0           82s
trident-csi-m4szj                   2/2     Running   0           82s
trident-csi-sb9k9                   2/2     Running   0           82s
trident-operator-66f48895cc-lzczk   1/1     Running   0           2m39s

[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ ./tridentctl -n trident version
+-----+-----+
| SERVER VERSION | CLIENT VERSION |
+-----+-----+
| 21.04          | 21.04          |
+-----+-----+

```

## Prepare worker nodes for storage

Most Kubernetes distributions come with the packages and utilities to mount NFS backends installed by default, including Red Hat OpenShift.

To prepare worker nodes to allow for the mapping of block storage volumes through the iSCSI protocol, you must install the necessary packages to support that functionality.

In Red Hat OpenShift, this is handled by applying an MCO (Machine Config Operator) to your cluster after it is deployed.

To configure the worker nodes to run storage services, complete the following steps:

1. Log into the OCP web console and navigate to Compute > Machine Configs. Click Create Machine Config. Copy and paste the YAML file and click Create.

When not using multipathing:

```
apiVersion: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/v1
kind: MachineConfig
metadata:
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
  name: 99-worker-element-iscsi
spec:
  config:
    ignition:
      version: 3.2.0
    systemd:
      units:
        - name: iscsid.service
          enabled: true
          state: started
  osImageURL: ""
```

When using multipathing:



```

apiVersion: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/v1
kind: MachineConfig
metadata:
  name: 99-worker-ontap-iscsi
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
spec:
  config:
    ignition:
      version: 3.2.0
    storage:
      files:
      - contents:
          source: data:text/plain;charset=utf-
8;base64,ZGVmYXVsdHMgewogICAgICAgIHVzZXJfZnJpZW5kbHlfbmFtZXMgeWVzCiAgICAgI
CAgZmluZGF9tdWx0aXBhdGhzIHllcwp9CgpbGFja2xpc3RfZXhjZXB0aW9ucyB7CiAgICAgICA
gcHJvcGVydHkgIihTQ1NjX01ERU5UX3xJRF9XV04pIgp9CgpbGFja2xpc3Qgewp9Cgo=
          verification: {}
          filesystem: root
          mode: 400
          path: /etc/multipath.conf
    systemd:
      units:
      - name: iscsid.service
        enabled: true
        state: started
      - name: multipathd.service
        enabled: true
        state: started
  osImageURL: ""

```

2. After the configuration is created, it takes approximately 20 to 30 minutes to apply the configuration to the worker nodes and reload them. Verify whether the machine config is applied by using `oc get mcp` and make sure that the machine config pool for workers is updated. You can also log into the worker nodes to confirm that the `iscsid` service is running (and the `multipathd` service is running if using multipathing).

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 openshift-deploy]$ oc get mcp
NAME          CONFIG                                UPDATED    UPDATING
DEGRADED
master    rendered-master-a520ae930e1d135e0dee7168    True      False
False
worker    rendered-worker-de321b36eeba62df41feb7bc    True      False
False

[netapp-user@rhel7 openshift-deploy]$ ssh core@10.61.181.22 sudo
systemctl status iscsid
● iscsid.service - Open-iSCSI
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/iscsid.service; enabled;
   vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2021-05-26 13:36:22 UTC; 3 min ago
     Docs: man:iscsid(8)
           man:iscsiadm(8)
  Main PID: 1242 (iscsid)
    Status: "Ready to process requests"
     Tasks: 1
   Memory: 4.9M
      CPU: 9ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/iscsid.service
           └─1242 /usr/sbin/iscsid -f

[netapp-user@rhel7 openshift-deploy]$ ssh core@10.61.181.22 sudo
systemctl status multipathd
● multipathd.service - Device-Mapper Multipath Device Controller
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/multipathd.service; enabled;
   vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2021-05-26 13:36:22 UTC; 3 min ago
  Main PID: 918 (multipathd)
    Status: "up"
     Tasks: 7
   Memory: 13.7M
      CPU: 57ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/multipathd.service
           └─918 /sbin/multipathd -d -s
```



It is also possible to confirm that the MachineConfig has been successfully applied and services have been started as expected by running the `oc debug` command with the appropriate flags.

## Create storage-system backends

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

- [NetApp ONTAP NFS](#)
- [NetApp ONTAP iSCSI](#)
- [NetApp Element iSCSI](#)

Next: [Solution Validation/Use Cases: Red Hat OpenShift with NetApp](#).

## NetApp ONTAP NFS Configuration

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

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/backends-samples/ontap-nas/backend-ontap-nas.json ./
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi backend-ontap-nas.json
```

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

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



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

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ ./tridentctl -n trident create
backend -f backend-ontap-nas.json
```

NAME	STATE	VOLUMES	STORAGE DRIVER	UUID
ontap-nas+10.61.181.221	online	0	ontap-nas	be7a619d-c81d-445c-b80c-5c87a73c5b1e

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/storage-class-
samples/storage-class-csi.yaml.template ./storage-class-basic.yaml
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi storage-class-basic.yaml
```

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

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



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

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f storage-class-
basic.yaml
storageclass.storage.k8s.io/basic-csi created
```

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/pvc-samples/pvc-basic.yaml ./
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi pvc-basic.yaml
```

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

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

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f pvc-basic.yaml
persistentvolumeclaim/basic created

[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc get pvc
NAME          STATUS    VOLUME                                     CAPACITY
ACCESS MODES  STORAGECLASS  AGE
basic         Bound        pvc-b4370d37-0fa4-4c17-bd86-94f96c94b42d  1Gi
RWO           basic-csi     7s
```

[Next: Solution Validation / Use Cases: Red Hat OpenShift with NetApp.](#)

## NetApp ONTAP iSCSI Configuration

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

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/backends-
samples/ontap-san/backend-ontap-san.json ./
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi backend-ontap-san.json
```

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

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

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ ./tridentctl -n trident create
backend -f backend-ontap-san.json
+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          NAME          | STORAGE DRIVER |          UUID          |
| STATE | VOLUMES | |          |          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ontapsan_10.61.181.241 | ontap-san      | 6788533c-7fea-4a35-b797-
fb9bb3322b91 | online |      0 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/storage-class-
samples/storage-class-csi.yaml.templ ./storage-class-basic.yaml
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi storage-class-basic.yaml
```

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

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



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

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f storage-class-basic.yaml
storageclass.storage.k8s.io/basic-csi created
```

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/pvc-samples/pvc-basic.yaml ./
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi pvc-basic.yaml
```

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

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

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f pvc-basic.yaml
persistentvolumeclaim/basic created

[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc get pvc
NAME      STATUS    VOLUME                                     CAPACITY
ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS  AGE
basic       Bound        pvc-7ceac1ba-0189-43c7-8f98-094719f7956c  1Gi
RWO           basic-csi     3s
```

[Next: Solution Validation / Use Cases: Red Hat OpenShift with NetApp.](#)

## NetApp Element iSCSI configuration

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

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/backends-
samples/solidfire/backend-solidfire.json ./
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi ./backend-solidfire.json
```

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

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

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



```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ ./tridentctl -n trident create
backend -f backend-solidfire.json
```

NAME	STATE	VOLUMES	STORAGE DRIVER	UUID
solidfire_10.61.180.200	online	0	solidfire-san	b90783ee-e0c9-49af-8d26-3ea87ce2efdf

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/storage-class-
samples/storage-class-csi.yaml.templ ./storage-class-basic.yaml
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi storage-class-basic.yaml
```

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

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



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

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f storage-class-
basic.yaml
storageclass.storage.k8s.io/basic-csi created
```

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/pvc-samples/pvc-basic.yaml ./
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi pvc-basic.yaml
```

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

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

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

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f pvc-basic.yaml
persistentvolumeclaim/basic created

[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc get pvc
NAME      STATUS    VOLUME                                     CAPACITY
ACCESS MODES  STORAGECLASS  AGE
basic      Bound       pvc-3445b5cc-df24-453d-a1e6-b484e874349d  1Gi
RWO                basic-csi          5s
```

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