



Astra Trident Overview

NetApp Solutions

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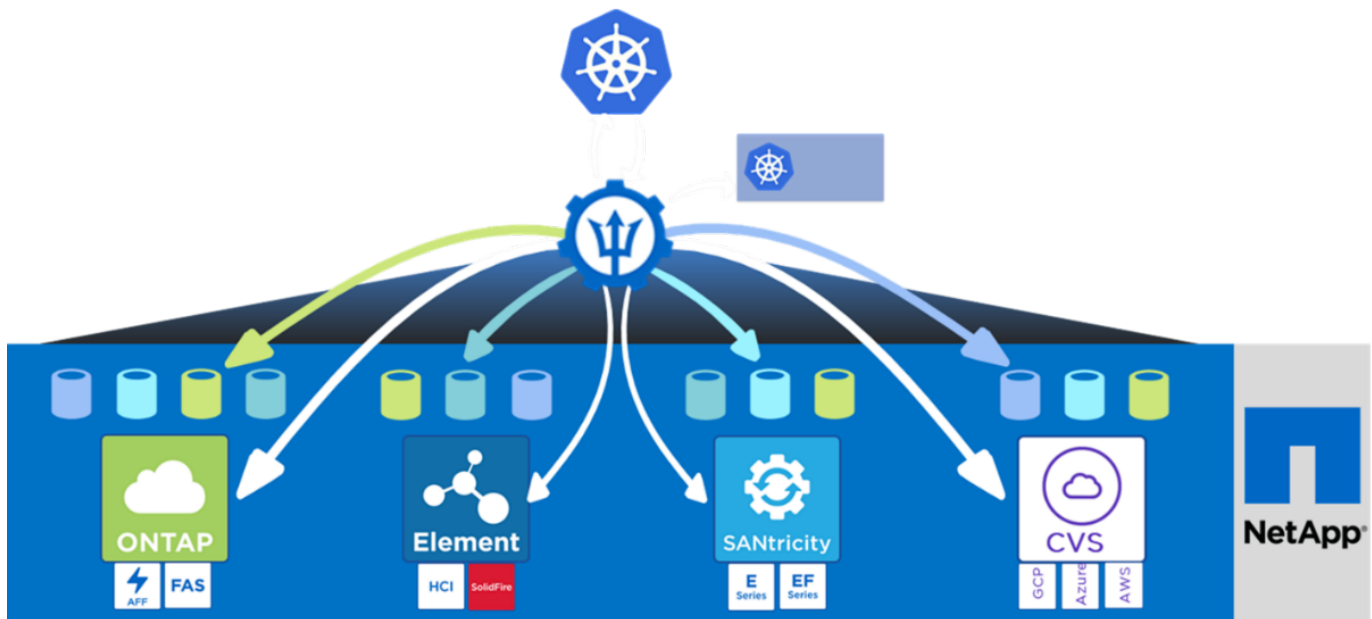
Table of Contents

- Astra Trident Overview 1
 - Download Astra Trident 1
 - Install the Trident Operator with Helm 3
 - Manually install the Trident Operator 5
 - Prepare worker nodes for storage 8
 - Create storage-system backends 11

Astra Trident Overview

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 21.07 released in July 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 21.07, which can be downloaded [here](#).

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ wget
```

```

https://github.com/NetApp/trident/releases/download/v21.07.1/trident-
installer-21.07.1.tar.gz
--2021-05-06 15:17:30--
https://github.com/NetApp/trident/releases/download/v21.07.1/trident-
installer-21.07.1.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-
21.07.1.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-
21.07.1.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-21.07.1.tar.gz'

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

2021-05-06 15:17:30 (88.5 MB/s) - 'trident-installer-21.07.1.tar.gz'
saved [38349341/38349341]

```

2. Extract the Trident install from the downloaded bundle.

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ tar -xzf trident-installer-21.07.1.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-21.07.1.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-5z45l	1/2	Running	2	30s
trident-csi-696b685cf8-htdb2	6/6	Running	0	30s
trident-csi-b74p2	2/2	Running	0	30s
trident-csi-lrw4n	2/2	Running	0	30s
trident-operator-7c748d957-gr2gw	1/1	Running	0	36s

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

```
+-----+-----+
| SERVER VERSION | CLIENT VERSION |
+-----+-----+
| 21.07.1       | 21.07.1       |
+-----+-----+
```



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.tride
nt.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:21.01
    Autosupport Proxy:
    Autosupport Serial Number:
    Debug:              true
    Enable Node Prep:    false
    Image Pull Secrets:

```

```

Image Registry:
k8sTimeout:      30
Kubelet Dir:     /var/lib/kubelet
Log Format:      text
Silence Autosupport: false
Trident Image:   netapp/trident:21.07.1
Message:         Trident installed
Namespace:       trident
Status:          Installed
Version:         v21.07.1
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 |
+-----+
| 21.07.1       | 21.07.1       |
+-----+

```

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,ZGVmYXVsdHMgewogICAgICAgIHVzZXJfZnJpZW5kbHlfbmFtZXMgbm8KICAgICAgI
CBmaW5kX211bHRpcGF0aHMgbm8KfQoKYmxhY2tsaXN0X2V4Y2VwdGlvbnMgewogICAgICAgIHB
yb3BlcnR5ICIoU0NTSV9JREVOVF98SURfV1dOKSIKfQoKYmxhY2tsaXN0IHsKfQoK
          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.](#)

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