Security and data encryption

Cloud Volumes ONTAP

NetApp
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Encrypt volumes on Cloud Volumes ONTAP with NetApp encryption solutions

Cloud Volumes ONTAP supports NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) and NetApp Aggregate Encryption (NAE). NVE and NAE are software-based solutions that enable FIPS 140-2–compliant data-at-rest encryption of volumes. Learn more about these encryption solutions.

Both NVE and NAE are supported with an external key manager.

If you use NVE, you have the option to use your cloud provider's key vault to protect ONTAP encryption keys:

- AWS Key Management Service (beginning in 9.12.0)
- Azure Key Vault (AKV)
- Google Cloud Key Management Service

New aggregates will have NAE enabled by default after you set up an external key manager. New volumes that aren't part of an NAE aggregate will have NVE enabled by default (for example, if you have existing aggregates that were created before setting up an external key manager).

Cloud Volumes ONTAP doesn't support onboard key management.

Before you begin

Your Cloud Volumes ONTAP system should be registered with NetApp Support. A NetApp Volume Encryption license is automatically installed on each Cloud Volumes ONTAP system that is registered with NetApp Support.

- Adding NetApp Support Site accounts to the Console
- Register pay-as-you-go systems

The NetApp Console doesn't install the NVE license on systems that reside in the China region.

Steps

1. Review the list of supported key managers in the NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool.

   Search for the **Key Managers** solution.

2. Connect to the Cloud Volumes ONTAP CLI.
3. Configure external key management.
   - AWS: AWS Key Management Service
   - Azure: Azure Key Vault (AKV)
   - Google Cloud: Google Cloud Key Management Service

Manage Cloud Volumes ONTAP encryption keys with AWS Key Management Service

You can use AWS's Key Management Service (KMS) to protect your ONTAP encryption keys in an AWS-deployed application.

Key management with the AWS KMS can be enabled with the CLI or the ONTAP REST API.

When using the KMS, be aware that by default a data SVM's LIF is used to communicate with the cloud key management endpoint. A node management network is used to communicate with AWS's authentication services. If the cluster network is not configured correctly, the cluster will not properly utilize the key management service.

Before you begin

- Cloud Volumes ONTAP must be running version 9.12.0 or later
- You must have installed the Volume Encryption (VE) license and
- You must have installed the Multi-tenant Encryption Key Management (MTEKM) license installed.
- You must be a cluster or SVM administrator
- You must have an active AWS subscription

You can only configure keys for a data SVM.

Configuration

AWS

1. You must create a grant for the AWS KMS key that will be used by the IAM role managing encryption. The IAM role must include a policy that allows the following operations:
   - `DescribeKey`
   - `Encrypt`
   - `Decrypt`
     To create a grant, refer to AWS documentation.
2. Add a policy to the appropriate IAM role. The policy should support the `DescribeKey`, `Encrypt`, and `Decrypt` operations.

Cloud Volumes ONTAP

1. Switch to your Cloud Volumes ONTAP environment.
2. Switch to the advanced privilege level:
   `set -privilege advanced`
3. Enable the AWS key manager:
   `security key-manager external aws enable -vserver` *`data_svm_name`* `-region` *`AWS_region`* `-key-id` *`key_ID`* `-encryption-context` *`encryption_context`*
4. When prompted, enter the secret key.
5. Confirm the AWS KMS was configured correctly:
   `security key-manager external aws show -vserver` *`svm_name`*

Manage Cloud Volumes ONTAP encryption keys with Azure Key Vault

You can use Azure Key Vault (AKV) to protect your ONTAP encryption keys in an Azure-deployed application. Refer to the Microsoft documentation.

AKV can be used to protect NetApp Volume Encryption (NVE) keys only for data SVMs. For more information, refer to the ONTAP documentation.

Key management with AKV can be enabled with the CLI or the ONTAP REST API.

When using AKV, be aware that by default a data SVM LIF is used to communicate with the cloud key management endpoint. A node management network is used to communicate with the cloud provider's authentication services (login.microsoftonline.com). If the cluster network is not configured correctly, the cluster will not properly utilize the key management service.

Before you begin

- Cloud Volumes ONTAP must be running version 9.10.1 or later
- Volume Encryption (VE) license installed (NetApp Volume Encryption license is automatically installed on each Cloud Volumes ONTAP system that is registered with NetApp Support)
- You must have a Multi-tenant Encryption Key Management (MT_EK_MGMT) license
- You must be a cluster or SVM administrator
- An Active Azure subscription

Limitations

- AKV can only be configured on a data SVM
- NAE can't be used using AKV. NAE requires an external-supported KMIP server.
- Cloud Volumes ONTAP nodes poll AKV every 15 minutes to confirm accessibility and key availability. This polling period is non-configurable, and after four consecutive failures in the polling attempt (totaling 1 hour), the volumes are placed offline.

Configuration process

The outlined steps capture how to register your Cloud Volumes ONTAP configuration with Azure and how to create an Azure Key Vault and keys. If you have already completed these steps, ensure you have the correct configuration settings, particularly in Create an Azure Key Vault, and then proceed to Cloud Volumes ONTAP configuration.

- Azure Application Registration
- Create Azure client secret
- Create an Azure Key Vault
- Create encryption key
- Create an Azure Active Directory Endpoint (HA only)
- Cloud Volumes ONTAP configuration

Azure Application Registration

1. You must first register your application in the Azure subscription that you want the Cloud Volumes ONTAP

to use for access the Azure Key Vault. Within the Azure portal, select **App registrations**.

2. Select **New registration**.
3. Provide a name for your application and select a supported application type. The default single tenant suffices for Azure Key Vault usage. Select **Register**.
4. In the Azure Overview window, select the application you have registered. Copy the **application (client) ID** and the **directory (tenant) ID** to a secure location. They will be required later in the registration process.

Create Azure client secret

1. In the Azure portal for your Azure Key Vault app registration, select the **Certificates & secrets** pane.
2. Select **New client secret**. Enter a meaningful name for your client secret. NetApp recommends a 24-month expiration period; however, your specific cloud governance policies may require a different setting.
3. Click **Add** to create the client secret. Copy the secret string listed in the **Value** column and store it in a secure location for use later in Cloud Volumes ONTAP configuration. The secret value will not be displayed again after you navigate away from the page.

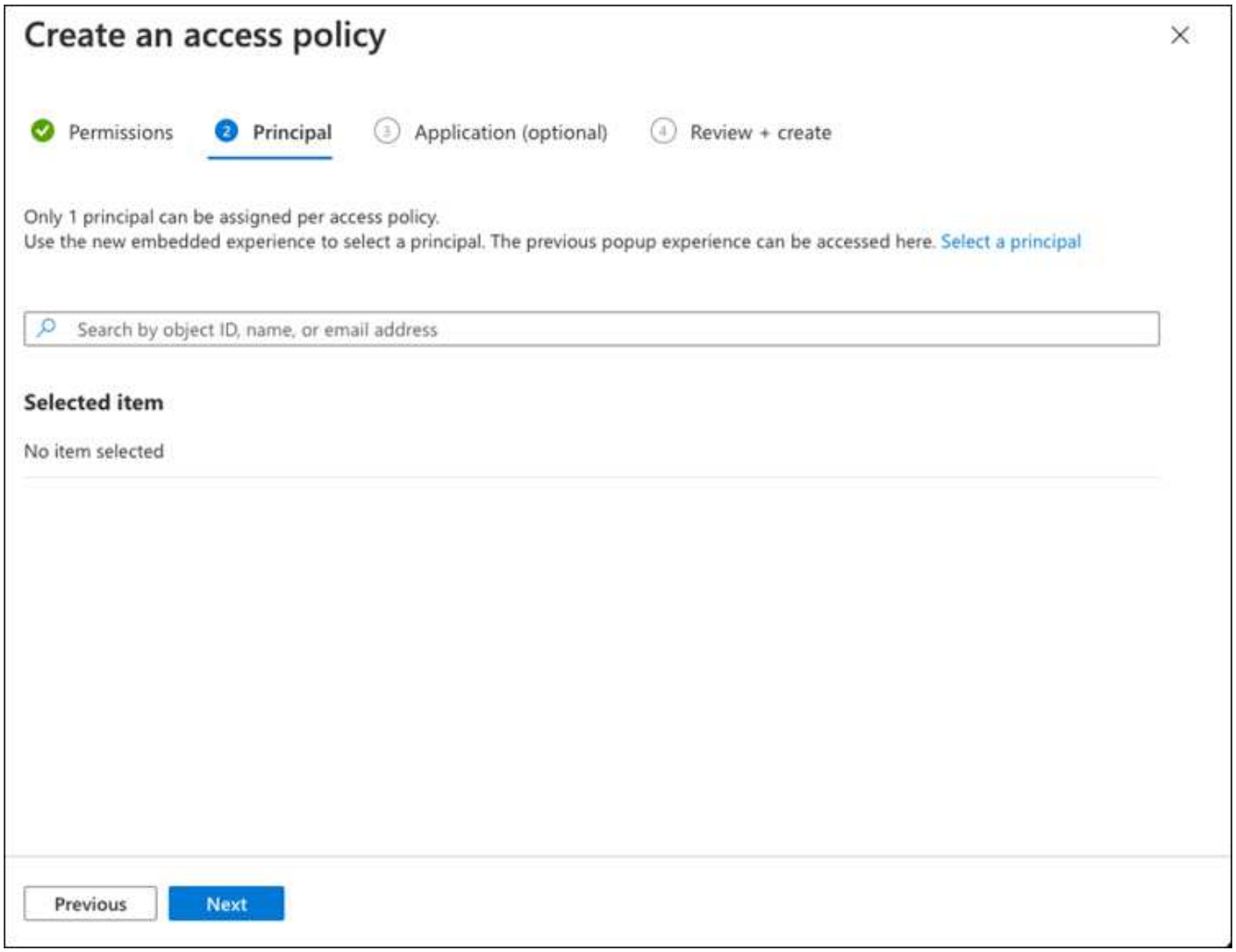
Create an Azure Key Vault

1. If you have an existing Azure Key Vault, you can connect it to your Cloud Volumes ONTAP configuration; however, you must adapt the access policies to the settings in this process.
2. In the Azure portal, navigate to the **Key Vaults** section.
3. Click **+Create** and enter the required information including resource group, region, and pricing tier. In addition, enter the number of days to retain deleted vaults and select **Enable purge protection** on the key vault.
4. Select **Next** to choose an access policy.
5. Select the following options:
   a. Under **Access configuration**, select the **Vault access policy**.
   b. Under **Resource access**, select **Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption**.
6. Select **+Create** to add an access policy.
7. Under **Configure from a template**, click the drop-down menu and then select the **Key, Secret, and Certificate Management** template.
8. Choose each of the drop-down permissions menus (key, secret, certificate) and then **Select all** at the top of the menu list to select all the permissions available. You should have:
   - **Key permissions**: 20 selected
   - **Secret permissions**: 8 selected
   - **Certificate permissions**: 16 selected


Create an access policy
1 Permissions
2 Principal
3 Application (optional)
4 Review + create
Configure from a template
Key, Secret, & Certificate Management
Key permissions
Key Management Operations
Select all
Get
List
Update
Create
Import
Delete
Recover
Backup
Restore
Cryptographic Operations
Select all
Decrypt
Encrypt
Unwrap Key
Wrap Key
Verify
Sign
Privileged Key Operations
Select all
Purge
Release
Rotation Policy Operations
Select all
Rotate
Get Rotation Policy
Set Rotation Policy
Secret permissions
Secret Management Operations
Select all
Get
List
Set
Delete
Recover
Backup
Restore
Privileged Secret Operations
Select all
Purge
Certificate permissions
Certificate Management Operations
Select all
Get
List
Update
Create
Import
Delete
Recover
Backup
Restore
Manage Contacts
Manage Certificate Authorities
Get Certificate Authorities
List Certificate Authorities
Set Certificate Authorities
Delete Certificate Authorities
Privileged Certificate Operations
Select all
Purge
Previous
Next

9. Click **Next** to select the **Principal** Azure registered application you created in Azure Application Registration. Select **Next**.

   Only one principal can be assigned per policy.



10. Click **Next** two times until you arrive at **Review and create**. Then, click **Create**.
11. Select **Next** to advance to **Networking** options.
12. Choose the appropriate network access method or select **All networks** and **Review + Create** to create the key vault. (Network access method may be prescribed by a governance policy or your corporate cloud security team.)
13. Record the Key Vault URI: In the key vault you created, navigate to the Overview menu and copy the **Vault URI** from the right-hand column. You need this for a later step.

Create encryption key

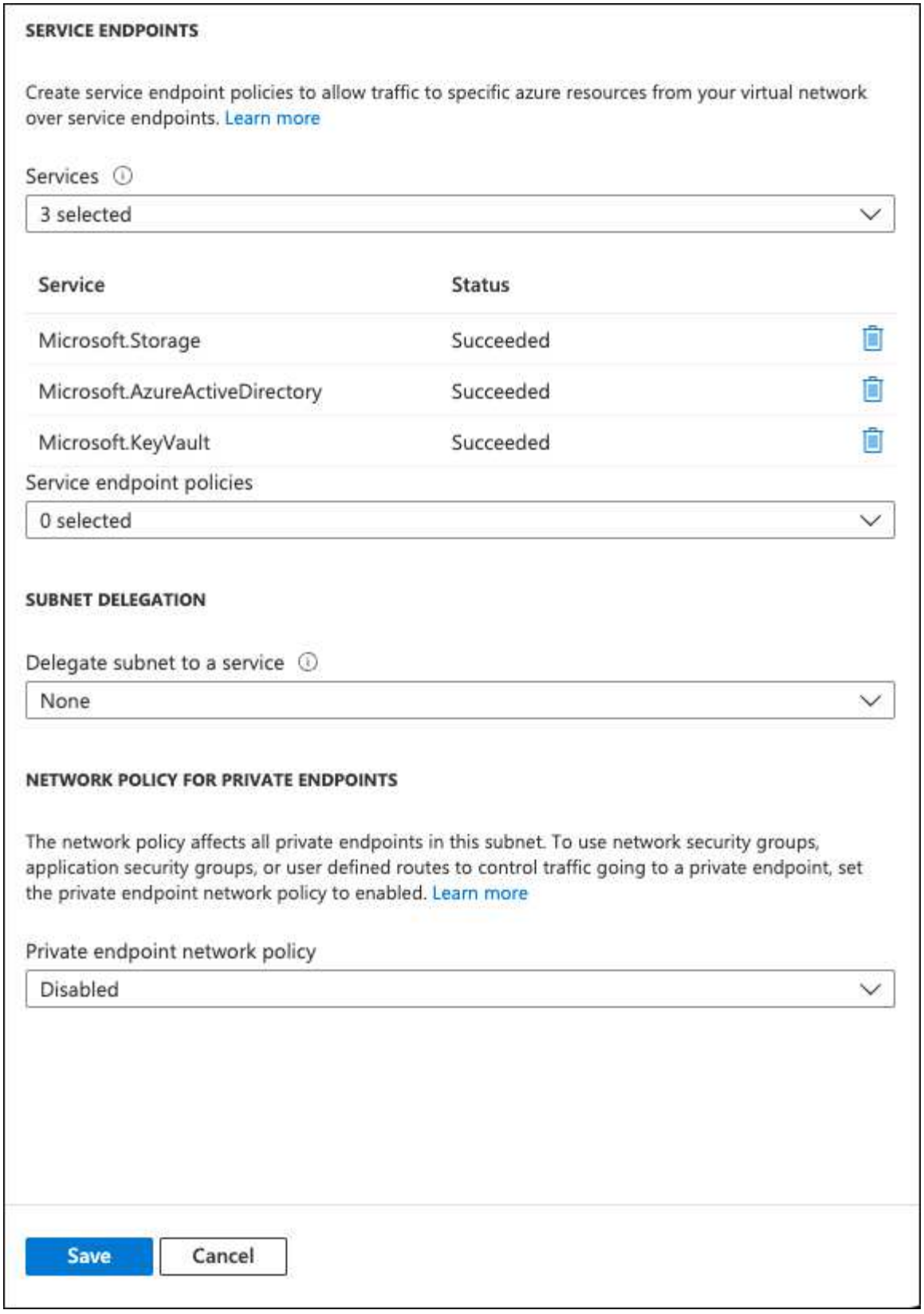
1. In the menu for the Key Vault you have created for Cloud Volumes ONTAP, navigate to the **Keys** option.
2. Select **Generate/import** to create a new key.
3. Leave the default option set to **Generate**.
4. Provide the following information:
   - Encryption key name

- Key type: RSA
- RSA key size: 2048
- Enabled: Yes

5. Select **Create** to create the encryption key.
6. Return to the **Keys** menu and select the key you just created.
7. Select the key ID under **Current version** to view the key properties.
8. Locate the **Key Identifier** field. Copy the URI up to but not including the hexadecimal string.

Create an Azure Active Directory Endpoint (HA only)

1. This process is only required if you are configuring Azure Key Vault for an HA Cloud Volumes ONTAP system.
2. In the Azure portal navigate to **Virtual Networks**.
3. Select the Virtual Network where you deployed the Cloud Volumes ONTAP system and select the **Subnets** menu on the left side of the page.
4. Select the subnet name for you Cloud Volumes ONTAP deployment from the list.
5. Navigate to the **Service Endpoints** heading. In the drop-down menu, select the following:
   - **Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory**
   - **Microsoft.KeyVault**
   - **Microsoft.Storage** (optional)



6. Select **Save** to capture your settings.

Cloud Volumes ONTAP configuration

1. Connect to the cluster management LIF with your preferred SSH client.
2. Enter the advanced privilege mode in ONTAP:

```
set advanced -con off
```

3. Identify the desired data SVM and verify its DNS configuration:
   `vserver services name-service dns show`

   a. If a DNS entry for the desired data SVM exists and it contains an entry for the Azure DNS, then no action is required. If it does not, add a DNS server entry for the data SVM that points to the Azure DNS, private DNS, or on-premise server. This should match the entry for the cluster admin SVM:
   `vserver services name-service dns create -vserver SVM_name -domains domain -name-servers IP_address`

   b. Verify the DNS service has been created for the data SVM:
   `vserver services name-service dns show`

4. Enable Azure Key Vault using the client ID and tenant ID saved after the application registration:
   `security key-manager external azure enable -vserver SVM_name -client-id Azure_client_ID -tenant-id Azure_tenant_ID -name key_vault_URI -key-id full_key_URI`

   > The `_full_key_URI` value must utilize the `<https:// <key vault host name>/keys/<key label>` format.

5. Upon successful enablement of the Azure Key Vault, enter the `client secret value` when prompted.

6. Check the status of the key manager:
   `security key-manager external azure check`
   The output will look like:

```
::*> security key-manager external azure check

Vserver: data_svm_name
Node: akvlab01-01

Category: service_reachability
    Status: OK

Category: ekmip_server
    Status: OK

Category: kms_wrapped_key_status
    Status: UNKNOWN
    Details: No volumes created yet for the vserver. Wrapped KEK status
will be available after creating encrypted volumes.

3 entries were displayed.
```

   If the `service_reachability` status is not `OK`, the SVM cannot reach the Azure Key Vault service with all the required connectivity and permissions. Ensure that your Azure network policies and routing don't block your private vNet from reaching the Azure Key Vault Public endpoint. If they do, consider using an Azure Private endpoint to access the Key vault from within the vNet. You may also need to add a static hosts entry on your SVM to resolve the private IP address for your endpoint.

The `kms_wrapped_key_status` will report `UNKNOWN` at initial configuration. Its status will change to `OK` after the first volume is encrypted.

7. OPTIONAL: Create a test volume to verify the functionality of NVE.

   ```
   vol create -vserver SVM_name -volume volume_name -aggregate aggr -size size
   -state online -policy default
   ```

   If configured correctly, Cloud Volumes ONTAP will automatically create the volume and enable volume encryption.

8. Confirm the volume was created and encrypted correctly. If it is, the `-is-encrypted` parameter will display as `true`.
   ```
   vol show -vserver SVM_name -fields is-encrypted
   ```
9. Optional: If you want to update the credentials on the Azure Key Vault authentication certificate, use the following command:
   ```
   security key-manager external azure update-credentials -vserver v1
   -authentication-method certificate
   ```

Related links

- Set up Cloud Volumes ONTAP to use a customer-managed key in Azure
- Microsoft Azure docmentation: About Azure Key Vault
- ONTAP command reference guide

Manage Cloud Volumes ONTAP encryption keys with Google Cloud KMS

You can use Google Cloud Platform's Key Management Service (Cloud KMS) to protect your Cloud Volumes ONTAP encryption keys in a Google Cloud Platform-deployed application.

Key management with Cloud KMS can be enabled with the ONTAP CLI or the ONTAP REST API.

When using Cloud KMS, be aware that by default a data SVM's LIF is used to communicate with the cloud key management endpoint. A node management network is used to communicate with the cloud provider's authentication services (oauth2.googleapis.com). If the cluster network is not configured correctly, the cluster will not properly utilize the key management service.

Before you begin

- Your system should be running Cloud Volumes ONTAP 9.10.1 or later
- You must use a data SVM. Cloud KMS can be configured only on a data SVM.
- You must be a cluster or SVM administrator
- Volume Encryption (VE) license should be installed on the SVM
- Beginning with Cloud Volumes ONTAP 9.12.1 GA, the multi-tenant Encryption Key Management (MTEKM) license should also be installed
- An active Google Cloud Platform subscription is required

Configuration

Google Cloud

1. In your Google Cloud environment, create a symmetric GCP key ring and key.
2. Assign a custom role to the Cloud KMS key and Cloud Volumes ONTAP service account.
   a. Create the custom role:

```
gcloud iam roles create kmsCustomRole
    --project=<project_id>
    --title=<kms_custom_role_name>
    --description=<custom_role_description>

--permissions=cloudkms.cryptoKeyVersions.get,cloudkms.cryptoKeyVersio
ns.list,cloudkms.cryptoKeyVersions.useToDecrypt,cloudkms.cryptoKeyVer
sions.useToEncrypt,cloudkms.cryptoKeys.get,cloudkms.keyRings.get,clou
dkms.locations.get,cloudkms.locations.list,resourcemanager.projects.g
et
    --stage=GA
```

   b. Assign the custom role you created:
   `gcloud kms keys add-iam-policy-binding` *`key_name`* `--keyring` *`key_ring_name`* `--location` *`key_location`* `--member serviceAccount:_service_account_Name_ --role projects/`*`customer_project_id`*`/roles/kmsCustomRole`

> If you are on Cloud Volumes ONTAP 9.13.0 or later, you don't need to create a custom role. You can assign the predefined `cloudkms.cryptoKeyEncrypterDecrypter` role.

3. Download service account JSON key:
   `gcloud iam service-accounts keys create key-file --iam-account=`*`sa-name`*`@`*`project-id`*`.iam.gserviceaccount.com`

Cloud Volumes ONTAP

1. Connect to the cluster management LIF with your preferred SSH client.
2. Switch to the advanced privilege level:
   `set -privilege advanced`
3. Create a DNS for the data SVM.
   `dns create -domains c.<`*`project`*`>.internal -name-servers` *`server_address`* `-vserver` *`SVM_name`*
4. Create CMEK entry:
   `security key-manager external gcp enable -vserver` *`SVM_name`* `-project-id` *`project`* `-key-ring-name` *`key_ring_name`* `-key-ring-location` *`key_ring_location`* `-key-name` *`key_name`*
5. When prompted, enter the service account JSON key from your GCP account.
6. Confirm the enabled process succeeded:

`security key-manager external gcp check -vserver svm_name`

7. OPTIONAL: Create a volume to test encryption `vol create volume_name -aggregate aggregate -vserver vserver_name -size 10G`

Troubleshoot

If you need to troubleshoot, you can tail the raw REST API logs in the final two steps above:

1. `set d`
2. `systemshell -node node -command tail -f /mroot/etc/log/mlog/kmip2_client.log`

Enable NetApp ransomware protection solutions for Cloud Volumes ONTAP

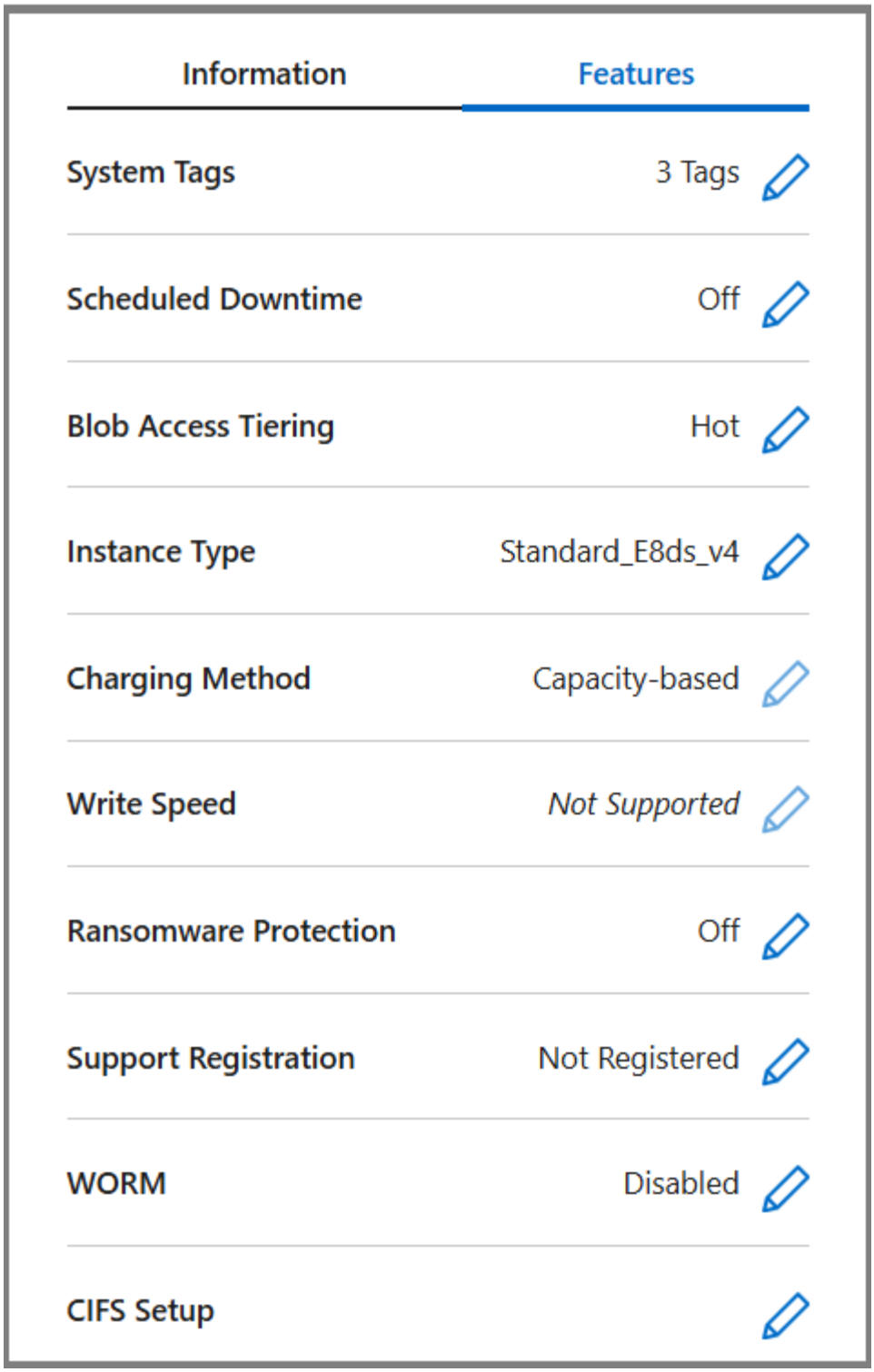
Ransomware attacks can cost a business time, resources, and reputation. The NetApp Console enables you to implement two NetApp solutions for ransomware: Protection from common ransomware file extensions and Autonomous Ransomware Protection (ARP). These solutions provide effective tools for visibility, detection, and remediation.

Protection from common ransomware file extensions

Available on the Console, the Ransomware Protection setting allows you to utilize the ONTAP FPolicy functionality to guard against common ransomware file extension types.

Steps

1. On the **Systems** page, double-click the name of the Cloud Volumes ONTAP system you configure to use ransomware protection.
2. On the Overview tab, click the Features panel and then click the pencil icon next to **Ransomware Protection**.



3. Implement the NetApp solution for ransomware:
   a. Click **Activate Snapshot Policy**, if you have volumes that do not have a Snapshot policy enabled.

      NetApp Snapshot technology provides the industry's best solution for ransomware remediation. The key to a successful recovery is restoring from uninfected backups. Snapshot copies are read-only, which prevents ransomware corruption. They can also provide the granularity to create images of a single file copy or a complete disaster recovery solution.

   b. Click **Activate FPolicy** to enable ONTAP's FPolicy solution, which can block file operations based on a

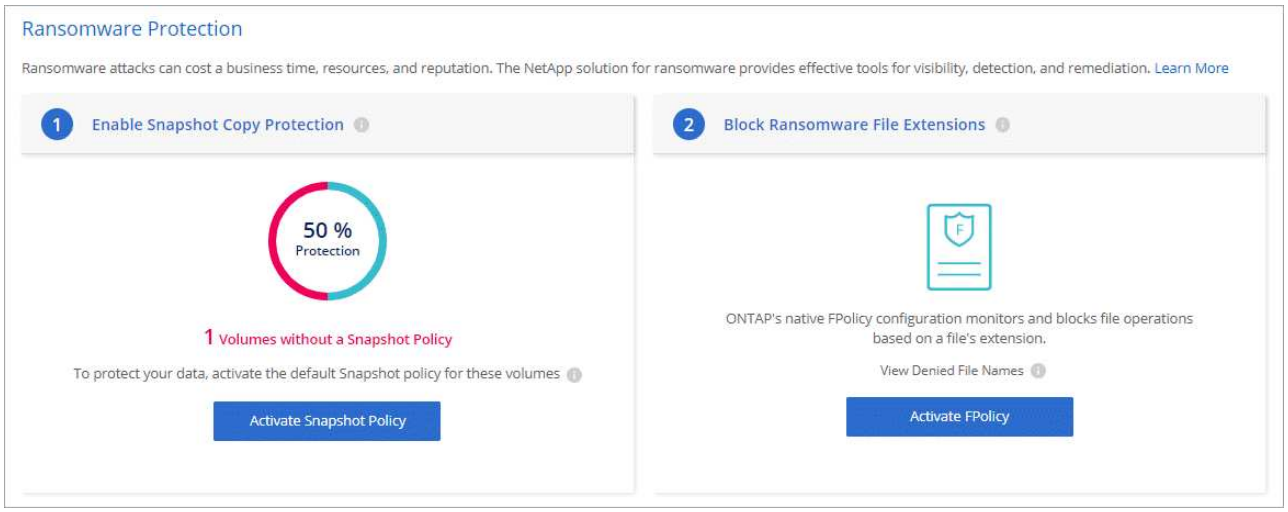
file's extension.

This preventative solution improves protection from ransomware attacks by blocking common ransomware file types.

The default FPolicy scope blocks files that have the following extensions:

micro, encrypted, locked, crypto, crypt, crinf, r5a, XRNT, XTBL, R16M01D05, pzdc, good, LOL!, OMG!, RDM, RRK, encryptedRS, crjoker, EnCiPhErEd, LeChiffre

This scope is created when you activate FPolicy on Cloud Volumes ONTAP. The list is based on common ransomware file types. You can customize the blocked file extensions by using the *vserver fpolicy policy scope* commands from the Cloud Volumes ONTAP CLI.



Autonomous Ransomware Protection

Cloud Volumes ONTAP supports the Autonomous Ransomware Protection (ARP) feature, which performs analyses on workloads to proactively detect and warn about abnormal activity that might indicate a ransomware attack.

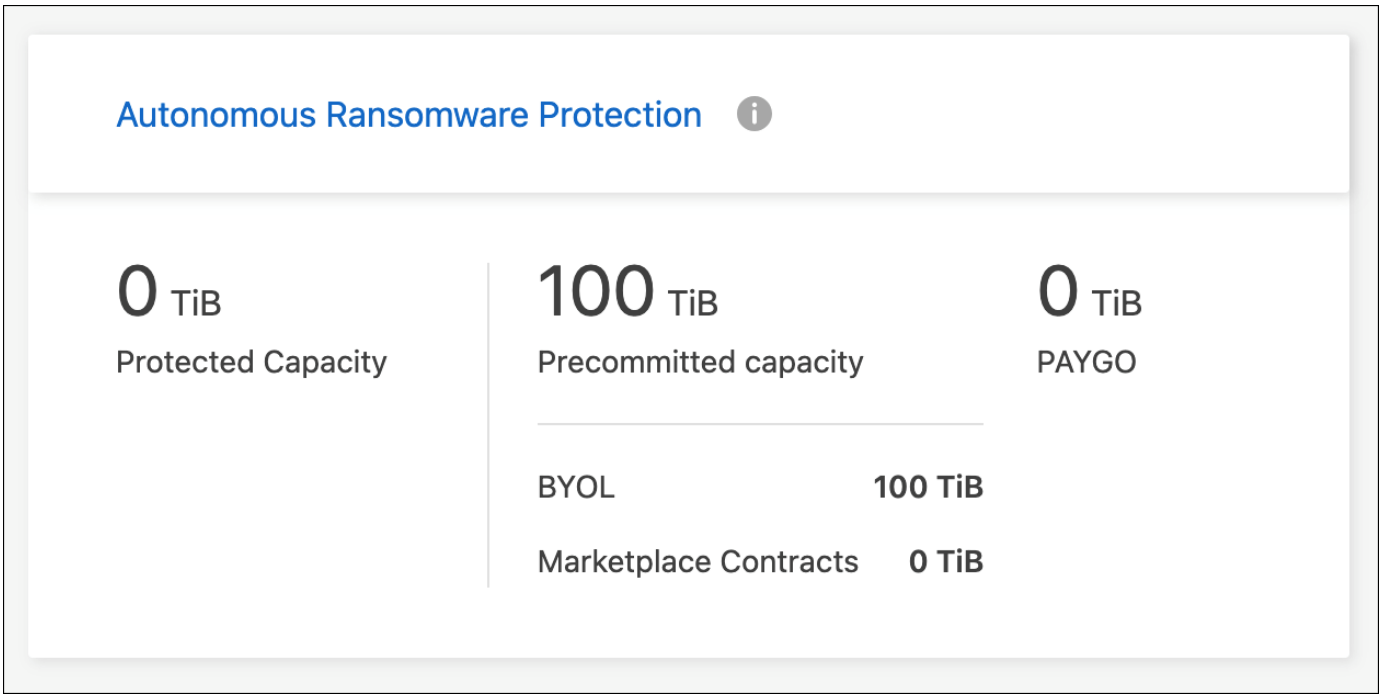
Separate from the file extension protections provided through the ransomware protection setting, the ARP feature uses workload analysis to alert the user on potential attacks based on detected "abnormal activity". Both the ransomware protection setting and the ARP feature can be used in conjunction for comprehensive ransomware protection.

The ARP feature is available for use with bring your own license (BYOL) and marketplace subscriptions for your licenses at no additional cost.

ARP-enabled volumes have a designated state of "Learning mode" or "Active".

Configuration of ARP for volumes is performed through ONTAP System Manager and ONTAP CLI.

For more information on how to enable ARP with ONTAP System Manager and the ONTAP CLI, refer to the ONTAP documentation: Enable Autonomous Ransomware Protection.



Create tamperproof Snapshot copies of WORM files on Cloud Volumes ONTAP

You can create tamperproof Snapshot copies of write once, read many (WORM) files on a Cloud Volumes ONTAP system and retain the snapshots in unmodified form for a specific retention period. This functionality is powered by the SnapLock technology, and provides an additional layer of data protection and compliance.

Before you begin

Ensure that the volume that you use for creating Snapshot copies is a SnapLock volume. For information about enabling SnapLock protection on volumes, refer to the ONTAP documentation: Configure SnapLock.

Steps

1. Create Snapshot copies from the SnapLock volume. For information about creating Snapshot copies by using the CLI or System Manager, refer to the ONTAP documentation: Manage local Snapshot copies overview.

   The Snapshot copies inherit the WORM properties of the volume, making them tamperproof. The underlying SnapLock technology ensures that a snapshot remains protected from edit and deletion until the specified retention period has elapsed.

2. You can modify the retention period if there's a need to edit these snapshots. For information, refer to the ONTAP documentation: Set the retention time.

> Even though a Snapshot copy is protected for a specific retention period, the source volume can be deleted by a cluster administrator, as WORM storage in Cloud Volumes ONTAP operates under a "trusted storage administrator" model. Additionally, a trusted cloud administrator can delete the WORM data by operating on the cloud storage resources.

Related links

- For more information about WORM, refer to Learn about WORM storage on Cloud Volumes ONTAP.
- For information about charging of SnapLock volumes, refer to Licensing and charging in Cloud Volumes ONTAP.

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Trademark information