

# **Data Protection of Container Apps Using Trident Protect**

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# **Data Protection of Container Apps Using Trident Protect**

# Data protection for Container Apps in OpenShift Container Platform using Trident protect

Author: Banu Sundhar, NetApp

This section of the reference document provides details for creating Snapshots and backups of Container Apps using Trident protect. NetApp Trident protect provides advanced application data management capabilities that enhance the functionality and availability of stateful Kubernetes applications backed by NetApp ONTAP storage systems and the NetApp Trident CSI storage provisioner.

Trident protect creates application snapshots and backups, which means not only is the snapshot and backups of application data in persistent volumes are created, but snapshots and backups of application metadata are also created. The snapshots and backups created by Trident protect can be stored in any of the following Object Storage and restored from them at a later point.

- AWS S3
- · Azure Blob storage
- Google Cloud Storage
- Ontap S3
- StorageGrid
- any other S3 compatible storage

Trident protect uses the Kubernetes model of role-based access control (RBAC).

By default, Trident protect provides a single system namespace called trident-protect and its associated default service account. If you have an organization with many users or specific security needs, you can use the RBAC features of Trident protect to gain more granular control over access to resources and namespaces.

Additional information on RBAC in Trident protect can be found in the Trident protect documentation



The cluster administrator has access to resources in the default trident-protect namespace and can also access resources in all other namespaces. Users cannot create application data management custom resource (CRs) like Snapshot and Backup CRs in the trident-protect namespace. As a best practice, users will need to create those CRs in the application namespace.

Trident protect can be installed using the instructions provided in the documentation here. This section will show the workflow for the data protection of container applications and restoration of the applications using Trident protect.

- 1. Snapshot creation (on demand on scheduled)
- 2. Restore from Snapshot (restore to same and different namespace)
- 3. Backup creation

4. Restore from Backup

#### Pre-requisite

Prior to creating the Snapshots and backups for an application, an Object Storage must be configured in Trident protect to store the snapshots and backups. This is done using the bucket CR. Only administrators can create a bucket CR and configure it.

The bucket CR is known as AppVault in Trident protect. AppVault objects are the declarative Kubernetes workflow representation of a storage bucket. An AppVault CR contains the configurations necessary for a bucket to be used in protection operations, such as backups, snapshots, restore operations, and SnapMirror replication.

In this example, we will show the use of ONTAP S3 as Object storage.

Here is the workflow for creating AppVault CR for ONTAP S3:

- 1. Create S3 object store server in the SVM in ONTAP Cluster.
- 2. Create a bucket in the Object Store Server.
- 3. Create an S3 user in the SVM. Keep the access Key and the Secret Key in a safe location.
- 4. In OpenShift, create a secret to store the ONTAP S3 credentials.
- 5. Create an AppVault Object for ONTAP S3

#### **Configure Trident protect AppVault for ONTAP S3**

#### Sample yaml file for configuring Trident protect with ONTAP S3 as the AppVault

```
# alias tp='tridentctl-protect'
appvault-secret.yaml
apiVersion: v1
stringData:
  accessKeyID: "<access key id created for a user to access ONTAP S3
bucket>"
  secretAccessKey: "corresponding Secret Access Key"
#data:
# base 64 encoded values
# accessKeyID: <base64 access key id created for a user to access
ONTAP S3 bucket>
# secretAccessKey: <base 64 Secret Access Key>
kind: Secret
metadata:
 name: appvault-secret
  namespace: trident-protect
type: Opaque
appvault.yaml
apiVersion: protect.trident.netapp.io/v1
kind: AppVault
metadata:
  name: ontap-s3-appvault
  namespace: trident-protect
```

```
spec:
 providerConfig:
   azure:
     accountName: ""
     bucketName: ""
     endpoint: ""
   gcp:
     bucketName: ""
     projectID: ""
   s3:
     bucketName: <bucket-name for storing the snapshots and backups>
     endpoint: <endpoint IP for S3>
      secure: "false"
      skipCertValidation: "true"
 providerCredentials:
   accessKeyID:
     valueFromSecret:
       key: accessKeyID
       name: appvault-secret
   secretAccessKey:
     valueFromSecret:
       key: secretAccessKey
       name: appvault-secret
 providerType: OntapS3
# oc create -f appvault-secret.yaml -n trident-protect
# oc create -f appvault.yaml -n trident-protect
```

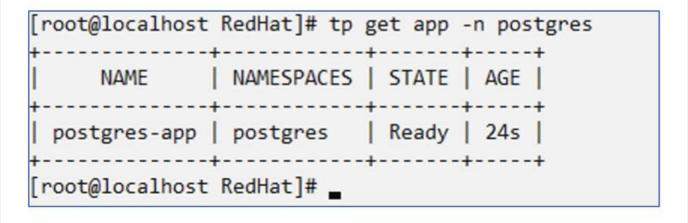
# Sample yaml file for installing postgresql app

```
postgres.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
   name: postgres
spec:
   replicas: 1
```

```
selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: postgres
  template:
   metadata:
      labels:
       app: postgres
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: postgres
        image: postgres:14
       env:
        - name: POSTGRES USER
         #value: "myuser"
         value: "admin"
        - name: POSTGRES PASSWORD
         #value: "mypassword"
         value: "adminpass"
        - name: POSTGRES DB
         value: "mydb"
        - name: PGDATA
         value: "/var/lib/postgresql/data/pgdata"
        - containerPort: 5432
        volumeMounts:
        - name: postgres-storage
         mountPath: /var/lib/postgresql/data
      volumes:
      - name: postgres-storage
       persistentVolumeClaim:
          claimName: postgres-pvc
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
 name: postgres-pvc
spec:
 accessModes:
   - ReadWriteOnce
 resources:
   requests:
    storage: 5Gi
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
```

```
name: postgres
spec:
    selector:
        app: postgres
ports:
    - protocol: TCP
        port: 5432
        targetPort: 5432
        type: ClusterIP

Now create the Trident protect application CR for the postgres app.
Include the objects in the namespace postgres and create it in the postgres namespace.
# tp create app postgres-app --namespaces postgres -n postgres
```



#### Creating an on-demand snapshot

```
# tp create snapshot postgres-snap1 --app postgres-app --appvault
ontap-s3-appvault -n postgres
Snapshot "postgres-snap1" created.
```

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get all,pvc,volumesnapshot -n postgres
        apps.openshift.io/v1 DeploymentConfig is deprecated in v4.14+, unavailable in v4.10000+ kubevirt.io/v1 VirtualMachineInstancePresets is now deprecated and will be removed in v2.
                             READY STATUS
                                               RESTARTS
pod/postgres-cd9d6ccb-jfx49 1/1 Running 0
                  TYPE
                              CLUSTER-IP
                                               EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S)
service/postgres ClusterIP 172.30.132.112 <none>
                                                             5432/TCP
                                                                        3h47m
                          READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
deployment.apps/postgres 1/1
                                                           3h47m
                                   DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE
replicaset.apps/postgres-cd9d6ccb 1
                                                      1
NAME
                                                  STATUS VOLUME
                                                                                                      CAPACITY ACCESS MODES STORAG
ECLASS VOLUMEATTRIBUTESCLASS AGE
persistentvolumeclaim/data-postgres-postgresql-0 Bound pvc-9f89514e-3f2c-41ad-b7a3-792cea503f00
                                                                                                                 RWO
                                                                                                                                sc-zon
ea-nas <unset>
                               4h40m
persistentvolumeclaim/postgres-pvc
                                                           pvc-951a9910-9edb-48ae-898a-1aed9aa25dc3 5Gi
                                                                                                                 RWO
                                                  Bound
                                                                                                                                sc-zon
ea-nas <unset>
                                                                                                                               READYTO
USE SOURCEPVC
                                  SOURCESNAPSHOTCONTENT RESTORESIZE SNAPSHOTCLASS
                                                                                               SNAPSHOTCONTENT
             CREATIONTIME AGE
volumesnapshot.snapshot.storage.k8s.io/snapshot-2e94d04c-c8ea-446a-8d47-64b0bee67107-pvc-951a9910-9edb-48ae-898a-1aed9aa25dc3
     postgres-pvc
                                                          53676Ki
                                                                        trident-snapshotclass snapcontent-796ea7f8-59a0-493e-bbd8-3a
e76fe9036c 13m
                           13m
volumesnapshot.snapshot.storage.k8s.io/snapshot-2e94d04c-c8ea-446a-8d47-64b0bee67107-pvc-9f89514e-3f2c-41ad-b7a3-792cea503f00
     data-postgres-postgresql-0
                                                          368Ki
                                                                        trident-snapshotclass snapcontent-86a464d4-ffd8-4279_9cf7-88
88a097c001
                           13m
```

#### Creating a Schedule

Using the following command, Snapshots will be created daily at 15:33 and two snapshots and backups will be retained.

```
# tp create schedule schedule1 --app postgres-app --appvault ontap-s3-
appvault --backup-retention 2 --snapshot-retention 2 --granularity
Daily --hour 15 --minute 33 --data-mover Restic -n postgres
Schedule "schedule1" created.
```

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]# tp get schedule -n postgres

| NAME | APP | SCHEDULE | ENABLED | STATE | AGE | ERROR |

| schedule1 | postgres-app | Daily:hour=15,min=33 | true | 17s | |

| true | 17s | |
```

## Creating a Schedule using yaml

```
# tp create schedule schedule2 --app postgres-app --appvault ontap-s3-
appvault --backup-retention 2 --snapshot-retention 2 --granularity
Daily --hour 15 --minute 33 --data-mover Restic -n postgres --dry-run >
hourly-snapshotschedule.yaml
cat hourly-snapshotschedule.yaml
apiVersion: protect.trident.netapp.io/v1
kind: Schedule
metadata:
 creationTimestamp: null
 name: schedule2
 namespace: postgres
spec:
  appVaultRef: ontap-s3-appvault
  applicationRef: postgres-app
 backupRetention: "2"
 dataMover: Restic
 dayOfMonth: ""
 dayOfWeek: ""
  enabled: true
  granularity: Hourly
  #hour: "15"
  minute: "33"
  recurrenceRule: ""
  snapshotRetention: "2"
status: {}
```

NAME	APP	SCHEDULE	ENABLED	a contract of the second		ERROR
schedule1		Daily:hour=15,min=33			8d7h	
schedule2	postgres-app	Hourly:min=33	true	1	8d7h	1 1

You can see snapshots created on this schedule.

NAME	APP REF	STATE	AGE	ERROR
hourly-3f1ee-20250214183300	postgres-app	Completed	19s	† 
postgres-snap1	postgres-app	Completed	1h25m	İ

Volume snapshots are also created.

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get volumesnapshots -n postgres
                                                                                            READYTOUSE SOURCEPVC
                               CREATIONTIME AGE
snapshot-2e94d04c-c8ea-446a-8d47-64b0bee67107-pvc-951a9910-9edb-48ae-898a-1aed9aa25dc3
-59a0-493e-bbd8-3ae76fe9036c 114m 114m
                                                                                                         postgres-pvc
snapshot-2e94d04c-c8ea-446a-8d47-64b0bee67107-pvc-9f89514e-3f2c-41ad-b7a3-792cea503f00
                                                                                                         data-postgres-postgresq1-0
-ffd8-4279-9cf7-8888a097c001 114m
snapshot-ce75a274-ecb2-48c9-a0a5-94c10f8e6cb1-pvc-951a9910-9edb-48ae-898a-1aed9aa25dc3
                                                                                                         postgres-pvc
-7adc-4042-a8c9-7606d1103ead 30m
                                               30m
snapshot-ce75a274-ecb2-48c9-a0a5-94c10f8e6cb1-pvc-9f89514e-3f2c-41ad-b7a3-792cea503f00 true
                                                                                                         data-postgres-postgresq1-0
-3a82-43f6-9868-dcadd2cc04e2 30m
                                               30m
```

## Delete the Application to simulate loss of application

```
# oc delete deployment/postgres -n postgres
# oc get pod,pvc -n postgres
No resources found in postgres namespace.
```

#### Restore from Snapshot to the same namespace

```
# tp create sir postgres-sir --snapshot postgres/hourly-3flee-
20250214183300 -n postgres
SnapshotInplaceRestore "postgres-sir" created.
```

Application and its PVCis restored to the same namespace.

#### Restore from Snapshot to a different namespace

```
# tp create snapshotrestore postgres-restore --snapshot
postgres/hourly-3flee-20250214183300 --namespace-mapping
postgres:postgres-restore -n postgres-restore
SnapshotRestore "postgres-restore" created.
```

You can see that the application has been restored to a new namespace.

#### **Create Backups**

# **Creating an on-demand Backup**

```
# tp create backup postgres-backup1 --app postgres-app --appvault
ontap-s3-appvault -n postgres
Backup "postgres-backup1" created.
```

NAME	APP REF	STATE	AGE	ERROR
backup1	postgres-app	Completed	5d12h	
daily-feac1-20250222153300	postgres-app	Completed	1d10h	į į
daily-feac1-20250223153300	postgres-app	Completed	10h36m	
hourly-3f1ee-20250224003300	postgres-app	Completed	1h36m	
hourly-3f1ee-20250224013300	postgres-app	Completed	36m27s	
postgres-backup1	postgres-app	Completed	6m19s	1 1

# **Creating Schedule for Backup**

The daily and the hourly backups in the list above are created from the schedule set up previously.

```
# tp create schedule schedule1 --app postgres-app --appvault ontap-s3-
appvault --backup-retention 2 --snapshot-retention 2 --granularity
Daily --hour 15 --minute 33 --data-mover Restic -n postgres
Schedule "schedule1" created.
```

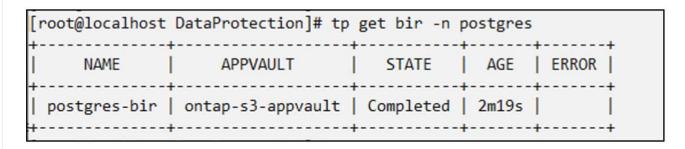
_		ion]# tp get schedule -r		 	
NAME	APP	SCHEDULE	ENABLED		
		Daily:hour=15,min=33   Hourly:min=33	true true	9d8h 9d8h	

### Delete the application and PVCs to simulate a data loss.

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get pods -n postgres
                                              RESTARTS AGE
postgres-cd9d6ccb-dftkt
                                              0
                          1/1
                                    Running
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get deployment -n postgres
           READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE 1/1 1 20s
NAME
postgres 1/1
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc delete deployment/postgres -n postgres
deployment.apps "postgres" deleted
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get pods -n postgres
No resources found in postgres namespace.
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get pvc -n postgres
NAME STATUS VOLUME
                                                                                     CAPACITY ACCESS MODES STORAGECLASS VOLUMEATTRIBUTE
SCLASS AGE
data-postgres-postgresq1-0 Bound
                                       pvc-b2cd67fd-fe4d-49b1-9e06-a53bf7be575e
                                                                                                                 sc-zonea-nas
                                                                                                                                <unset>
         5d13h
postgres-pvc
                               Bound
                                       pvc-2d549395-0cc6-4529-b2b9-7361bfb14fa8 5Gi
                                                                                                 RWO
          5d13h
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc delete pvc/data-postgres-postgresql-0 -n postgres
persistentvolumeclaim "data-postgres-postgresql-0" deleted [root@localhost DataProtection]# oc delete pvc/postgres-pvc -n postgres
persistentvolumeclaim "postgres-pvc" deleted
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get pvc -n postgres
No resources found in postgres namespace.
[root@localhost DataProtection]# _
```

#### Restore to same namespace

#tp create bir postgres-bir --backup postgres/hourly-3f1ee-20250224023300 -n postgres BackupInplaceRestore "postgres-bir" created.



The application and the PVCs are restored in the same namespace.

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get pods -n postgres
                        READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
postgres-cd9d6ccb-t857w
                        1/1
                                Running 0
                                                    10m
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get pvc -n postgres
NAME
                           STATUS
                                   VOLUME
                                                                             CAPACITY
                                                                                       ACCESS MODES
                                                                                                     STORAGECLASS
                                                                                                                    VOLUMEATTRIBUT
ESCLASS
        AGE
                                   pvc-0a849c19-16fe-466f-9733-85e82a8b1677
data-postgres-postgresql-0 Bound
                                                                                       RWO
                                                                                                      sc-zonea-nas
                                                                                                                    (unset)
        10m
                                    pvc-ded304ea-02d4-4225-b606-63007666ad66
postgres-pvc
                           Bound
                                                                                       RWO
                                                                                                      sc-zonea-nas
                                                                                                                    <unset>
```

#### Restore to a different namespace

Create a new namespace.

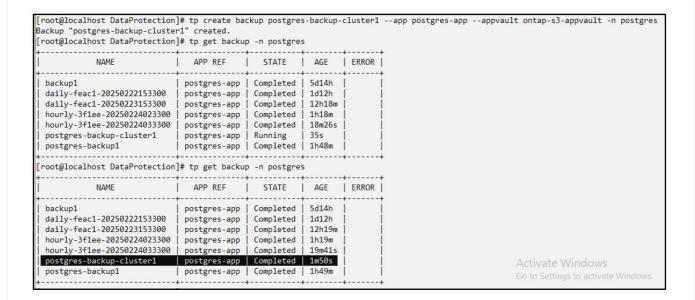
Restore from a backup to the new namespace.

[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc create ns postgres-restore-from-backup namespace/postgres-restore-from-backup created [root@localhost DataProtection]# tp create backuprestore postgres-restore-from-backup --backup postgres/postgres-backup1 --namespace-map ping postgres:postgres-restore-from-backup -n postgres-restore-from-backup BackupRestore "postgres-restore-from-backup" created. [root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get backuprestore -n postgres-restore-from-backup ERROR AGE 37s STATE postgres-restore-from-backup Running [root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get backuprestore -n postgres-restore-from-backup postgres-restore-from-backup Running [root@localhost DataPart [root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get backuprestore -n postgres-restore-from-backup STATE ERROR AGE
Completed 2m52s NAME [root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get pods -n postgres-restore-from-backup NAME STATUS VOLUME CAPACITY ACCESS MODES STORAGECLASS VOLUMEATTRIBUT ESCLASS AGE data-postgres-postgresql-0 Bound pvc-36df7399-95da-4c67-a621-af9434015bdb 8Gi RWO sc-zonea-nas <unset> 2m18s Bound pvc-633de3aa-a4f9-4f3b-93cc-e91afbd4fe02 5Gi RWO Go to Settings nas dunset windows. postgres-pvc 2m18s [root@localhost DataProtection]# \_

#### **Migrate Applications**

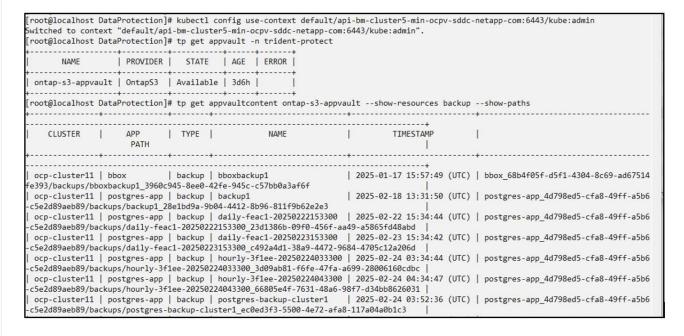
To clone or migrate an application to a different cluster (perform a cross-cluster clone), create a backup on the source cluster, and then restore the backup to a different cluster. Make sure that Trident protect is installed on the destination cluster.

On the source cluster, perform the steps as shown in the image below:



From the source cluster, switch context to the destination cluster.

Then, ensure that the AppVault is accessible from the destination cluster context and get the AppVault contents from the destination cluster.



Use the backup path from the list and create a backuprestore CR object as shown in the command below.

# tp create backuprestore backup-restore-cluster2 --namespace-mapping postgres:postgres --appvault ontap-s3-appvault --path postgres-app\_4d798ed5-cfa8-49ff-a5b6-c5e2d89aeb89/backups/postgres-backup-cluster1\_ec0ed3f3-5500-4e72-afa8-117a04a0b1c3 -n postgres

BackupRestore "backup-restore-cluster2" created.

	+	+	 ++
NAME	APPVAULT	STATE	ERROR
backup-restore-cluster2			

You can now see that the application pods and the pvcs are created in the destination cluster.

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