



Data Protection of Container Apps Using Trident Protect

NetApp Solutions

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Data Protection of Container Apps Using Trident Protect

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

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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

```

```

[root@localhost openshift-benchmark]#
[root@localhost openshift-benchmark]# tp get appvault -n trident-protect
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      NAME      | PROVIDER |  STATE  | AGE  | ERROR |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ontap-s3-appvault | OntapS3  | Available | 2d2h |      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
[root@localhost openshift-benchmark]# █

```

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"
        ports:
          - 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
```

```
[root@localhost RedHat]# tp get app -n postgres
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| NAME          | NAMESPACES | STATE  | AGE  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| postgres-app  | postgres   | Ready  | 24s  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
[root@localhost RedHat]#
```


Create Snapshots

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 RedHat]# tp get snapshot -n postgres
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| NAME | APP REF | STATE | AGE | ERROR |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| postgres-snap1 | postgres-app | Completed | 19s | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
[root@localhost RedHat]#
```

```
[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.
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
pod/postgres-cd9d6ccb-jfx49 1/1 Running 0 3h47m

NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S) AGE
service/postgres ClusterIP 172.30.132.112 <none> 5432/TCP 3h47m

NAME READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
deployment.apps/postgres 1/1 1 1 3h47m

NAME DESIRED CURRENT READY AGE
replicaset.apps/postgres-cd9d6ccb 1 1 1 3h47m

NAME STATUS VOLUME CAPACITY ACCESS MODES STORAGECLASS
ECLASS VOLUMEATTRIBUTESCLASS AGE
persistentvolumeclaim/data-postgres-postgresql-0 Bound pvc-9f89514e-3f2c-41ad-b7a3-792cea503f00 8Gi RWO sc-zon
ea-nas <unset> 4h40m
persistentvolumeclaim/postgres-pvc Bound pvc-951a9910-9edb-48ae-898a-1aed9aa25dc3 5Gi RWO sc-zon
ea-nas <unset> 3h47m

NAME 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 true
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 true
data-postgres-postgresql-0 368Ki trident-snapshotclass snapcontent-86a464d4-ffd8-4279-9cf7-88
88a097c001 13m 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	

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]#
```

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: {}
```

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

NAME	APP	SCHEDULE	ENABLED	STATE	AGE	ERROR
schedule1	postgres-app	Daily:hour=15,min=33	true		8d7h	
schedule2	postgres-app	Hourly:min=33	true		8d7h	

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]#
```

You can see snapshots created on this schedule.

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

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

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]#
```

Volume snapshots are also created.

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get volumesnapshots -n postgres
```

NAME	CREATIONTIME	AGE	READYTOUSE	SOURCEPVC
snapshot-2e94d04c-c8ea-446a-8d47-64b0bee67107-59a0-493e-bbd8-3ae76fe9036c	114m	114m	true	postgres-pvc
snapshot-2e94d04c-c8ea-446a-8d47-64b0bee67107-ffd8-4279-9cf7-8888a097c001	114m	114m	true	data-postgres-postgresql-0
snapshot-ce75a274-ecb2-48c9-a0a5-94c10f8e6cb1-7adc-4042-a8c9-7606d1103ead	30m	30m	true	postgres-pvc
snapshot-ce75a274-ecb2-48c9-a0a5-94c10f8e6cb1-3a82-43f6-9868-dcadd2cc04e2	30m	30m	true	data-postgres-postgresql-0

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.
```

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

NAME	APPVAULT	STATE	AGE	ERROR
postgres-sir	ontap-s3-appvault	Completed	2m39s	

Application and its PVCs 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.
```

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

NAME	APPVAULT	STATE	AGE	ERROR
postgres-restore	ontap-s3-appvault	Completed	1m15s	

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.
```

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

NAME	APP REF	STATE	AGE	ERROR
backup1	postgres-app	Completed	5d12h	
daily-feac1-20250222153300	postgres-app	Completed	1d10h	
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	

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.
```

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

NAME	APP	SCHEDULE	ENABLED	STATE	AGE	ERROR
schedule1	postgres-app	Daily:hour=15,min=33	true		9d8h	
schedule2	postgres-app	Hourly:min=33	true		9d8h	

Restore from backup

Delete the application and PVCs to simulate a data loss.

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get pods -n postgres
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
postgres-cd9d6ccb-dftkt            1/1     Running   0           11s
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get deployment -n postgres
NAME    READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
postgres 1/1     1             1           20s
[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-postgresql-0          Bound   pvc-b2cd67fd-fe4d-49b1-9e06-a53bf7be575e  8Gi        RWO             sc-zonea-nas   <unset>
5d13h
postgres-pvc                        Bound   pvc-2d549395-0cc6-4529-b2b9-7361bfb14fa8  5Gi        RWO             sc-zonea-nas   <unset>
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]#
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Restore to same namespace

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

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]# tp get bir -n postgres
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| NAME          | APPVAULT          | STATE      | AGE   | ERROR |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| postgres-bir  | ontap-s3-appvault | Completed  | 2m19s |      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

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

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get pods -n postgres
NAME                                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   VOLUMEATTRIBUTE
SCLASS  AGE
data-postgres-postgresql-0          Bound   pvc-0a849c19-16fe-466f-9733-85e82a8b1677  8Gi        RWO             sc-zonea-nas   <unset>
10m
postgres-pvc                        Bound   pvc-ded304ea-02d4-4225-b606-63007666ad66  5Gi        RWO             sc-zonea-nas   <unset>
10m
```

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
NAME                               STATE      ERROR      AGE
postgres-restore-from-backup       Running      

37s
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get backuprestore -n postgres-restore-from-backup
NAME                               STATE      ERROR      AGE
postgres-restore-from-backup       Running      

56s
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get backuprestore -n postgres-restore-from-backup
NAME                               STATE      ERROR      AGE
postgres-restore-from-backup       Completed    

2m52s
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get pods -n postgres-restore-from-backup
NAME                                READY      STATUS      RESTARTS      AGE
postgres-cd9d6ccb-p659p             1/1       Running    0              2m9s
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get pvc -n postgres-restore-from-backup
NAME                                STATUS      VOLUME                                     CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS   VOLUMEATTRIB
ESCLASS   AGE
data-postgres-postgresql-0          Bound      pvc-36df7399-95da-4c67-a621-af9434015bdb   8Gi        RWO              sc-zonea-nas   <unset>
2m18s
postgres-pvc                        Bound      pvc-633de3aa-a4f9-4f3b-93cc-e91afbd4fe02   5Gi        RWO              sc-zonea-nas   <unset>
2m18s
[root@localhost DataProtection]#

```

Activate Windows
 Go to Settings to activate Windows.

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:

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]# tp create backup postgres-backup-cluster1 --app postgres-app --appvault ontap-s3-appvault -n postgres
Backup "postgres-backup-cluster1" created.
[root@localhost DataProtection]# tp get backup -n postgres
```

NAME	APP REF	STATE	AGE	ERROR
backup1	postgres-app	Completed	5d14h	
daily-feac1-20250222153300	postgres-app	Completed	1d12h	
daily-feac1-20250223153300	postgres-app	Completed	12h18m	
hourly-3f1ee-20250224023300	postgres-app	Completed	1h18m	
hourly-3f1ee-20250224033300	postgres-app	Completed	18m26s	
postgres-backup-cluster1	postgres-app	Running	35s	
postgres-backup1	postgres-app	Completed	1h48m	

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

NAME	APP REF	STATE	AGE	ERROR
backup1	postgres-app	Completed	5d14h	
daily-feac1-20250222153300	postgres-app	Completed	1d12h	
daily-feac1-20250223153300	postgres-app	Completed	12h19m	
hourly-3f1ee-20250224023300	postgres-app	Completed	1h19m	
hourly-3f1ee-20250224033300	postgres-app	Completed	19m41s	
postgres-backup-cluster1	postgres-app	Completed	1m50s	
postgres-backup1	postgres-app	Completed	1h49m	

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

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.

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]# kubectl config use-context default/api-bm-cluster5-min-ocpv-sddc-netapp-com:6443/kube:admin
Switched to context "default/api-bm-cluster5-min-ocpv-sddc-netapp-com:6443/kube:admin".
[root@localhost DataProtection]# tp get appvault -n trident-protect
```

NAME	PROVIDER	STATE	AGE	ERROR
ontap-s3-appvault	OntapS3	Available	3d6h	

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]# tp get appvaultcontent ontap-s3-appvault --show-resources backup --show-paths
```

CLUSTER	APP PATH	TYPE	NAME	TIMESTAMP
ocp-cluster11	bbox	backup	bboxbackup1	2025-01-17 15:57:49 (UTC)
ocp-cluster11	postgres-app	backup	backup1	2025-02-18 13:31:50 (UTC)
ocp-cluster11	postgres-app	backup	daily-feac1-20250222153300	2025-02-22 15:34:44 (UTC)
ocp-cluster11	postgres-app	backup	daily-feac1-20250223153300	2025-02-23 15:34:42 (UTC)
ocp-cluster11	postgres-app	backup	hourly-3f1ee-20250224033300	2025-02-24 03:34:44 (UTC)
ocp-cluster11	postgres-app	backup	hourly-3f1ee-20250224043300	2025-02-24 04:34:47 (UTC)
ocp-cluster11	postgres-app	backup	postgres-backup-cluster1	2025-02-24 03:52:36 (UTC)

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.
```

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

NAME	APPVAULT	STATE	AGE	ERROR
backup-restore-cluster2	ontap-s3-appvault	Completed	12m41s	

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

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get pods -n postgres
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
postgres-cd9d6ccb-2lvcq	1/1	Running	0	13m

```
[root@localhost DataProtection]# oc get pvc -n postgres
```

NAME	STATUS	VOLUME	CAPACITY	ACCESS MODES	STORAGECLASS	VOLUMEATTRIBUT
data-postgres-postgresql-0	Bound	pvc-872a5182-601b-4848-b410-fef368337d07	8Gi	RWO	sc-zoneb-san	<unset>
postgres-pvc	Bound	pvc-caf9fa71-76a8-4645-9bb5-2ed72e72948b	5Gi	RWO	sc-zoneb-san	<unset>

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