Product feature guides

StorageGRID solutions and resources

NetApp
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Table of Contents

Product feature guides

Achieving zero RPO with StorageGRID - A Comprehensive Guide to Multi-Site Replication

This technical report provides a comprehensive guide to implementing StorageGRID replication strategies to achieve a Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of zero in the event of a site failure. The document details various deployment options for StorageGRID, including multi-site synchronous replication and multi-grid asynchronous replication. It explains how StorageGRID's Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) policies can be configured to ensure data durability and availability across multiple locations. Additionally, the report covers performance considerations, failure scenarios, and recovery processes to maintain uninterrupted client operations. The goal of this document is to provide the information to ensure that data remains accessible and consistent, even in the event of a complete site failure, by leveraging both synchronous and asynchronous replication techniques.

StorageGRID Overview

NetApp StorageGRID is an object-based storage system that supports the industry-standard Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) API.

StorageGRID provides a single namespace across multiple locations with variable levels of service driven by information lifecycle management policies (ILM). With these lifecycle policies you can optimize where your data lives throughout its lifecycle.

StorageGRID allows for configurable durability and availability of your data in local and geo-distributed solutions. Whether your data is on premises or in a public cloud, integrated hybrid cloud workflows allow your business to leverage cloud services like Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS), Google Cloud, Microsoft Azure Blob, Amazon S3 Glacier, Elasticsearch, and more.

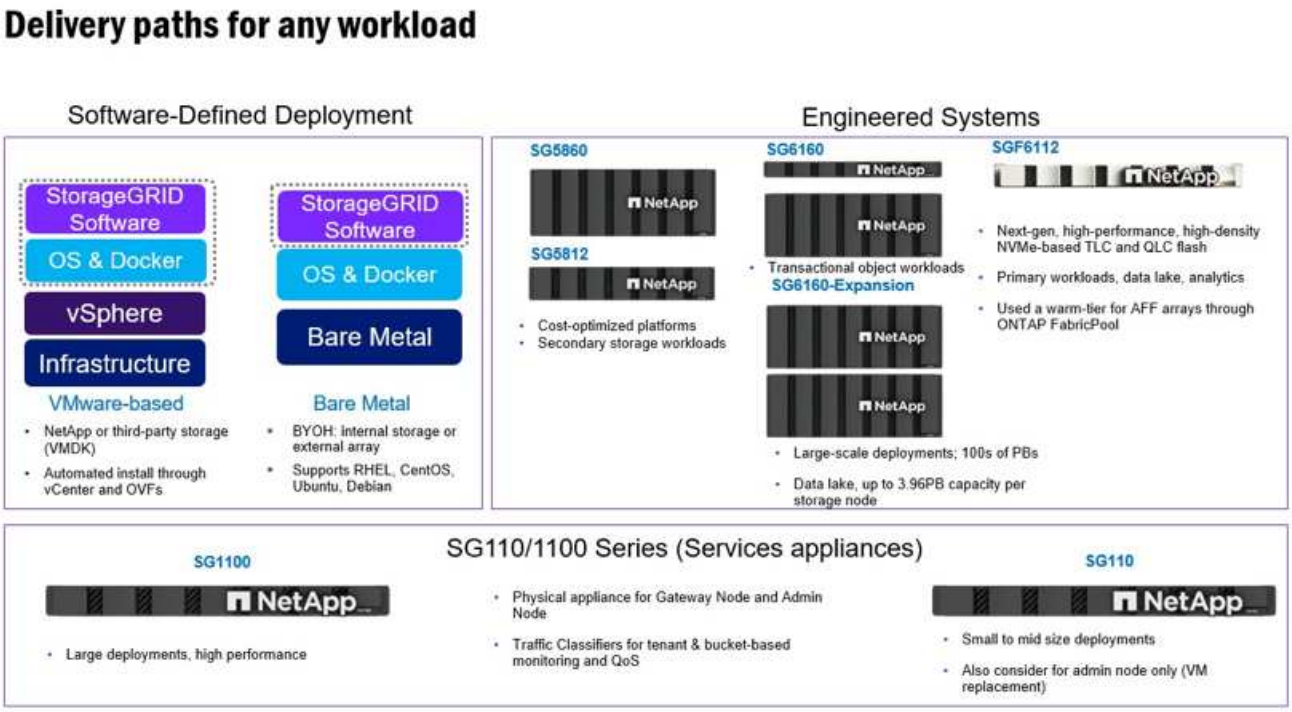
StorageGRID scale

StorageGRID can be deployed with as few as 3 storage nodes and a single grid can grow up to 200 nodes. A single grid can be deployed as a single site or extend to 16 sites. A minimal grid consists of an admin node and 3 storage nodes in a single site. The admin node contains the management interface, a central point for metrics and logging, and maintains the configuration of the StorageGRID components. The admin node also contains an integrated load balancer for S3 API access. StorageGRID can be deployed as software-only, as VMware virtual machine appliances, or as purpose-built appliances.

A StorageGRID node can be deployed as:

- A metadata only node maximizing object count
- An object storage only node maximizing object space
- A combined metadata and object storage node adding both object count and object space

Each storage node can scale to multi-petabyte capacity for object storage allowing for a single namespace in the hundreds of petabytes. StorageGRID also provides an integrated load balancer for S3 API operations called a gateway node.



StorageGRID consists of a collection of nodes placed into a site topology. A site in StorageGRID can be a unique physical location or reside in a shared physical location as other sites in the grid as a logical construct. A StorageGRID site should not span multiple physical locations. A site represents a shared local area network (LAN) infrastructure.

StorageGRID and failure domains

StorageGRID contains multiple layers of failure domains to be considered in deciding how to architect your solution, how to store your data and where your data should be stored to mitigate the risks of failures.

- Grid level - A grid consisting of multiple sites can have site failures or isolation and the accessible site(s) can continue operating as the grid.
- Site level - Failures within a site may impact operations of that site but will not impact the rest of the grid.
- Node level - A node failure will not impact the operation of the site.
- Disk level - a disk failure will not impact operation of the node.

Object data and metadata

With object storage, the unit of storage is an object, rather than a file or a block. Unlike the tree-like hierarchy of a file system or block storage, object storage organizes data in a flat, unstructured layout. Object storage decouples the physical location of the data from the method used to store and retrieve that data.

Each object in an object-based storage system has two parts: object data and object metadata.

- Object data represents the actual underlying data for example, a photograph, a movie, or a medical record.
- Object metadata is any information that describes an object.

StorageGRID uses object metadata to track the locations of all objects across the grid and to manage each object's lifecycle over time.

Object metadata includes information such as the following:

- System metadata, including a unique ID for each object, the object name, the name of the S3 bucket, the tenant account name or ID, the logical size of the object, the date and time the object was first created, and the date and time the object was last modified.
- The current storage location of each object replica or erasure-coded fragment.
- Any custom user metadata key-value pairs associated with the object.
- For S3 objects, any object tag key-value pairs associated with the object
- For segmented objects and multipart objects, segment identifiers and data sizes.

Object metadata is customizable and expandable, making it flexible for applications to use. For detailed information about how and where StorageGRID stores object metadata, go to Manage object metadata storage.

StorageGRID's Information lifecycle management (ILM) system is used to orchestrate the placement, duration, and ingest behavior for all object data in your StorageGRID system. ILM rules determine how StorageGRID stores objects over time using replicas of the objects or erasure coding the object across nodes and sites. This ILM system is responsible for the object data consistency within a grid.

Erasure coding

StorageGRID provides the ability to erasure code data at multiple levels. With StorageGRID appliances we erasure code the data stored on each node across all the drives with RAID providing protection against multiple disk failures causing data loss or interruptions. Additionally, StorageGRID can use erasure coding schemes to store object data across the nodes within a site or spread across 3 or more sites in the StorageGRID system though StorageGRID's ILM rules.

Erasure coding provides a storage layout that is resilient to node failures with low overhead, while replication can do the same thing, with more overhead. All StorageGRID erasure coding schemes are deployable in a single site provided the minimum number of nodes required to store the data chunks are met. This means for an EC scheme of 4+2 there needs to be a minimum of 6 nodes available to receive the data.

Erasure-coding scheme (*k*+*m*)	Minimum number of deployed sites	Recommended number of Storage Nodes at each site	Total recommended number of Storage Nodes	Site loss protection?	Storage overhead
4+2	3	3	9	Yes	50%
6+2	4	3	12	Yes	33%
8+2	5	3	15	Yes	25%
6+3	3	4	12	Yes	50%
9+3	4	4	16	Yes	33%
2+1	3	3	9	Yes	50%
4+1	5	3	15	Yes	25%
6+1	7	3	21	Yes	17%
7+5	3	5	15	Yes	71%

Metadata consistency

In StorageGRID, metadata is typically stored with three replicas per site to ensure consistency and availability. This redundancy helps maintain data integrity and accessibility even in the event of a failure.

The default consistency is defined at a grid wide level. Users can change the consistency at the bucket level at any time.

The bucket consistency options available in StorageGRID are:

- **All**: Provides the highest level of consistency. All nodes in the grid receive the data immediately, or the request will fail.
- **Strong-global**: Guarantees read-after-write consistency for all client requests across all sites.
- **Strong-global V2**: Guarantees read-after-write consistency for all client requests across all sites. Offers consistency for multiple nodes or even a site failure if metadata replica quorum is achievable. For example, a minimum of 5 replicas must be made from a 3-site grid with a maximum of 3 replicas within a site.
- **Strong-site**: Guarantees read-after-write consistency for all client requests within a site.
- **Read-after-new-write**(default): Provides read-after-write consistency for new objects and eventual consistency for object updates. Offers high availability and data protection guarantees. Recommended for most cases.
- **Available**: Provides eventual consistency for both new objects and object updates. For S3 buckets, use only as required (for example, for a bucket that contains log values that are rarely read, or for HEAD or GET operations on keys that don’t exist). Not supported for S3 FabricPool buckets.

Object data consistency

While metadata is automatically replicated within and across sites, object data storage placement decisions are up to you. Object data can be stored in replicas within and across sites, erasure coded within or across

sites, or a combination or replicas and erasure coded storage schemes. ILM rules can apply to all objects, or be filtered to only apply to certain objects, buckets, or tenants. ILM rules define how objects are stored, replicas and/or erasure coded, how long objects are stored in those locations, if the number of replicas or erasure coding scheme should change, or locations should change over time.

Each ILM rule will be configured with one of three ingest behaviors for protecting objects: Dual commit, balanced or strict.

The dual commit option will make two copies on any two different storage nodes in the grid immediately and return the request is successful to the client. The node selection will try within the site of the request, but may use nodes of another site in some circumstances. The object is added to the ILM queue to be evaluated and placed according to the ILM rules.

The balanced option evaluates the object against the ILM policy immediately and places the object synchronously before returning the request is successful to the client. If the ILM rule cannot be met immediately due to an outage or inadequate storage to meet the placement requirements, then dual commit will be used instead. Once the issue is resolved ILM will automatically place the object based on the defined rule.

The strict option evaluates the object against the ILM policy immediately and places the object synchronously before returning the request is successful to the client. If the ILM rule cannot be met immediately due to an outage or inadequate storage to meet the placement requirements, then the request will fail, and the client will need to retry.

Load balancing

StorageGRID can be deployed with client access through the integrated gateway nodes, an external 3rd party load balancer, DNS round robin, or directly to a storage node. Multiple gateway nodes can be deployed in a site and configured in high availability groups providing automated failover and fail back in the event of a gateway node outage. You can combine load balancing methods in a solution to provide a single point of access for all sites in a solution.

The gateway nodes will balance the load between the storage nodes in the site where the gateway node resides by default. StorageGRID can be configured to allow the gateway nodes to balance load using nodes from multiple sites. This configuration would add the latency between those sites to the response latency to the client requests. This should only be configured if the total latency is acceptable to the clients.

How to get to Zero RPO with StorageGRID

To achieve zero Recovery Point Objective (RPO) in an object storage system, it is crucial that at the time of failure:

- Both metadata and object contents are in sync and considered consistent
- Object content remain accessible despite the failure.

For a multi-site deployment, Strong Global V2 is the preferred consistency model to ensure metadata is synchronized across all sites, making it essential for meeting the zero RPO requirement.

Objects in the storage system are stored based on Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) rules, which dictate how and where data is stored throughout its lifecycle. For synchronous replication one can consider between Strict execution or Balanced Execution.

- Strict execution of these ILM rules is necessary for zero RPO because it ensures that objects are placed in the defined locations without any delay or fallback, maintaining data availability and consistency.

- StorageGRID's ILM balance ingest behavior provides a balance between high availability and resiliency, allowing users to continue ingesting data even in the event of a site failure.

Optionally, ensuring an RTO of zero can be achieved with a combination of local and global load balancing. Ensuring uninterrupted client access requires load balancing of client requests. A StorageGRID solution can contain many gateway nodes and high availability groups in each site. To provide uninterrupted access for clients in any site even in a site failure you should configure an external load balancing solution in combination with StorageGRID gateway nodes. Configure gateway node high availability groups that manage the load within each site and use the external load balancer to balance the load across the high availability groups. The external load balancer must be configured to perform a health check to ensure requests are sent only to operational sites. For more information on load balancing with StorageGRID please see the StorageGRID load balancer technical report.

Synchronous Deployments across multiple sites

Multi-site solutions: StorageGRID allows you to replicate objects across multiple sites within the grid synchronously. By setting up Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) rules with balance or strict behavior, objects are placed immediately in the specified locations. Configuring bucket consistency level to Strong Global v2 will ensure synchronous metadata replication as well. StorageGRID uses a single global namespace, storing object placement locations as metadata, so every node knows where all copies or erasure coded pieces are located. If an object can't be retrieved from the site where the request was made, it will be automatically retrieved from a remote site without needing failover procedures.

Once the failure is resolved, no manual failback efforts are required. The replication performance depends on the site with the lowest network throughput, highest latency, and lowest performance. A site's performance is based on the number of nodes, CPU core count and speed, memory, drive quantity, and drive types.

Multi-grid solutions: StorageGRID can replicate tenants, users, and buckets between multiple StorageGRID systems using Cross-Grid replication (CGR). CGR can extend select data to more than 16 sites, increase the usable capacity of your object store, and provide disaster recovery. The replication of buckets with CGR includes objects, object versions, and metadata, and can be bi-directional or one-way. The recovery point objective (RPO) depends on the performance of each StorageGRID system and the network connections between them.

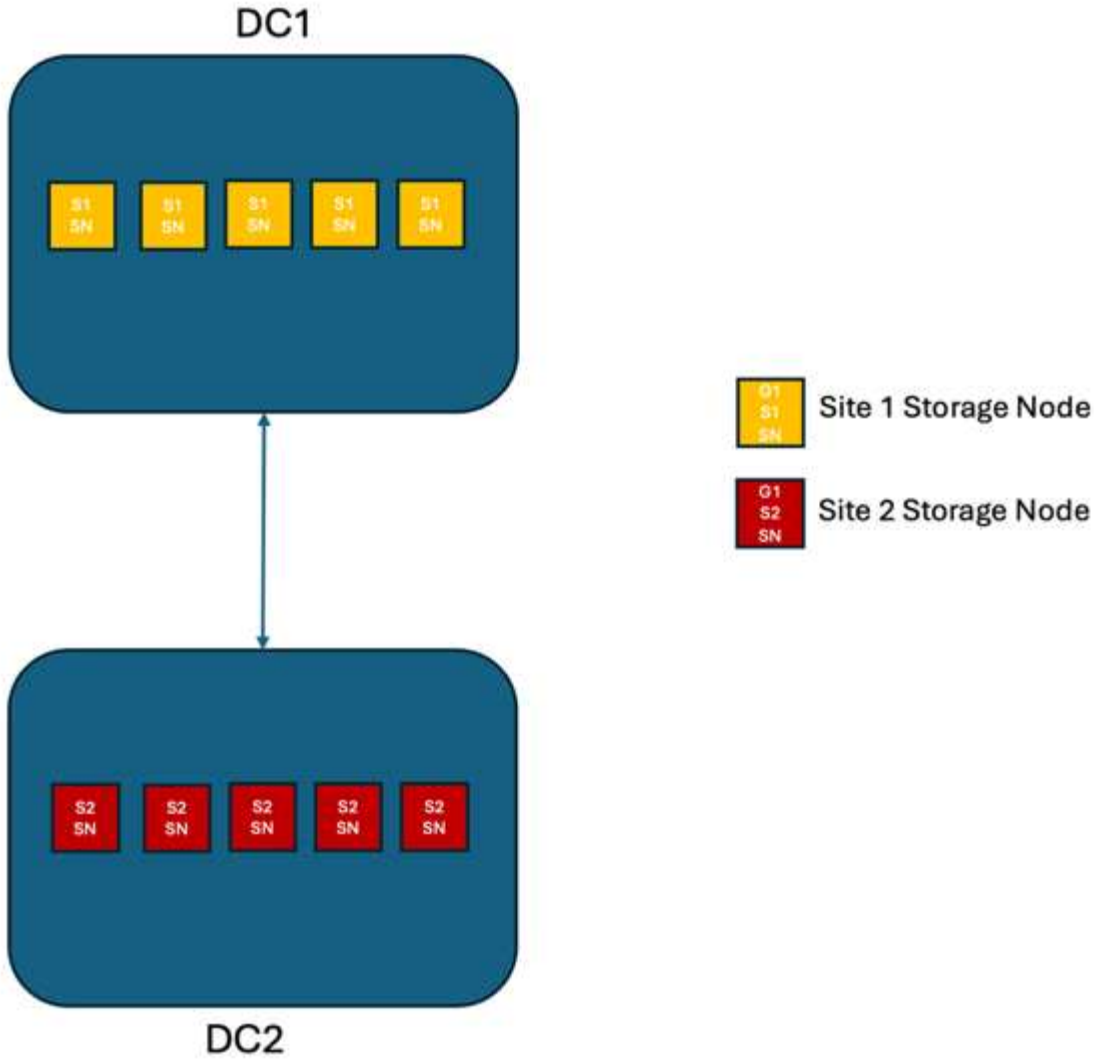
Summary:

- Intra-grid replication includes both synchronous and asynchronous replication, configurable using ILM ingest behavior and metadata consistency control.
- Inter-grid replication is asynchronous only.

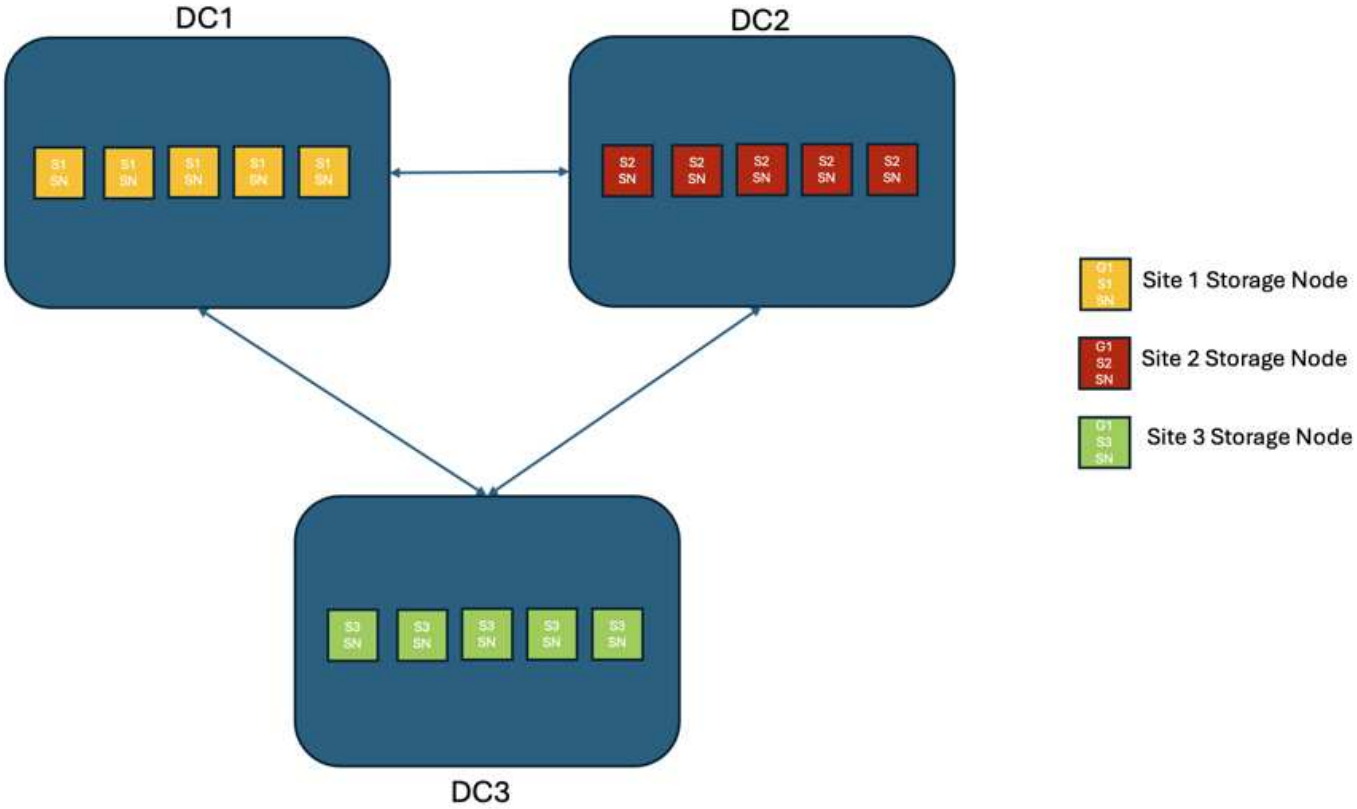
A Single Grid Multi-site deployment

In the following scenarios the StorageGRID solutions are configured with an optional external load balancer managing requests to the integrated load balancer high availability groups. This will achieve an RTO of zero in addition to an RPO of zero. ILM is configured with Balanced ingest protection for synchronous placement. Each bucket is configured with the strong global v2 consistency model for grids of 3 or more sites and strong Global consistency for less than 3 sites.

In a two site StorageGRID solution there are at least two replicas or 3 EC chunks of every object and 6 replicas of all metadata. Upon failure recovery, updates from the outage will synchronize to the recovered site/nodes automatically. With only 2 sites it is not likely to achieve a zero RPO in failure scenarios beyond a full site loss.



In a StorageGRID solution of three or more sites there are at least 3 replicas or 3 EC chunks of every object and 9 replicas of all metadata. Upon failure recovery, updates from the outage will synchronize to the recovered site/nodes automatically. With three or more sites it is possible to achieve a zero RPO.



Multi-site failure scenarios

Failure	2-site Outcome	3 or more sites outcome
Single node drive failure	Each appliance uses multiple disk groups and can sustain at least 1 drive per group failing without interruption or data loss.	Each appliance uses multiple disk groups and can sustain at least 1 drive per group failing without interruption or data loss.
Single node failure in one site	No interruption to operations or data loss.	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Multiple node failure in one site	Disruption to client operations directed to this site but no data loss. Operations directed to the other site remain uninterrupted and no data loss.	Operations are directed to all other sites and remain uninterrupted and no data loss.

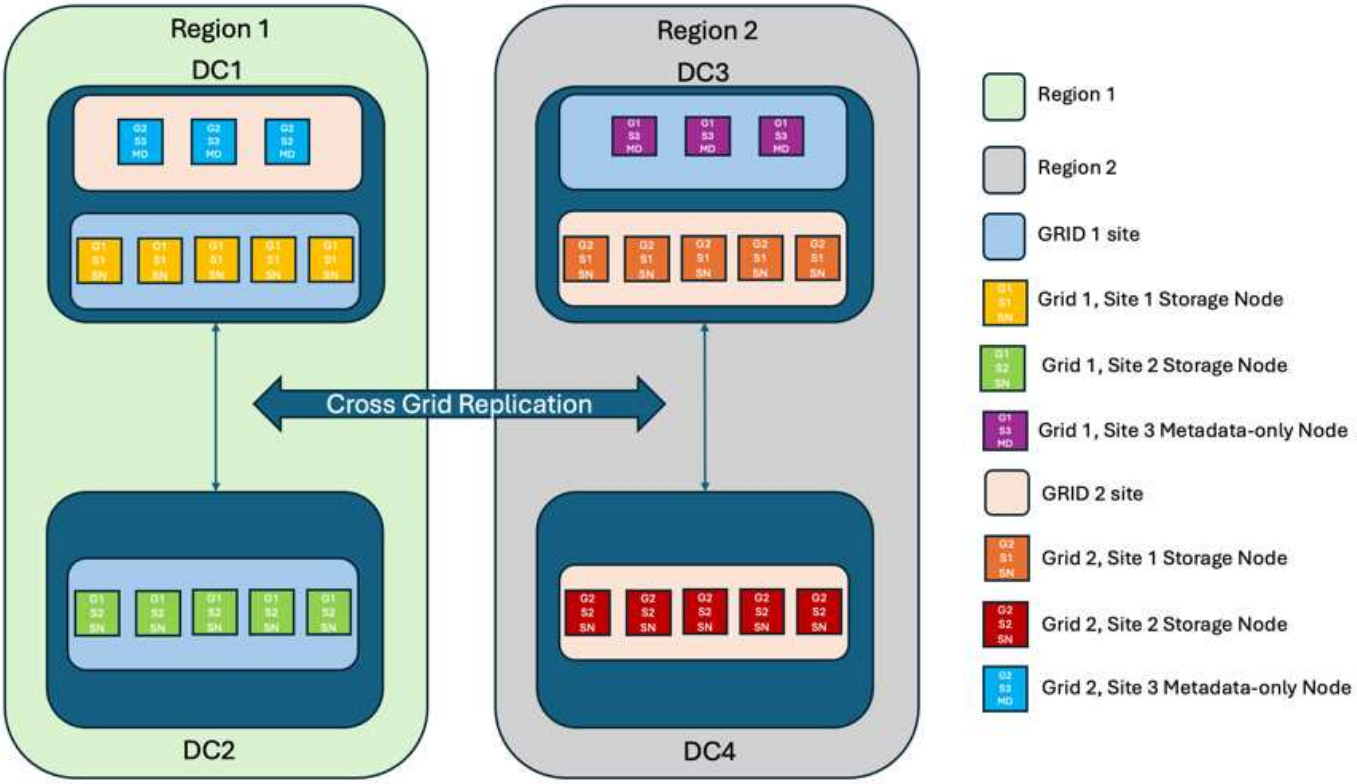
Failure	2-site Outcome	3 or more sites outcome
Single node failure at multiple sites	No disruption or data loss if: • At least a single replica exists in the grid • Sufficient EC chunks exist in the grid Operations disrupted and risk of data loss if: • No replicas exist • Insufficient EC chucks exist	No disruption or data loss if: • At least a single replica exists in the grid • Sufficient EC chunks exist in the grid Operations disrupted and risk of data loss if: • No replicas exist • Insufficient EC chucks exist to retrieve the object
Single site failure	client operations will be interrupted until either the failure is resolved, or the bucket consistency is lowered to strong site or lower to allow operations to succeed but no data loss.	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Single site plus single node failures	client operations will be interrupted until either the failure is resolved, or the bucket consistency is lowered to read-after-new-write or lower to allow operations to succeed and possible data loss.	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Single site plus a node from each remaining site	client operations will be interrupted until either the failure is resolved, or the bucket consistency is lowered to read-after-new-write or lower to allow operations to succeed and possible data loss.	Operations will be disrupted If metadata replica quorum cannot be met and possible data loss.
Multi-site failure	No operations sites remain data will be lost if at least 1 site cannot be recovered in its entirety.	Operations will be disrupted If metadata replica quorum cannot be met. No data loss as long as at least 1 site remains.
Network isolation of a site	client operations will be interrupted until either the failure is resolved, or the bucket consistency is lowered to strong site or lower to allow operations to succeed, but no data loss	Operations will be disrupted for the isolated site, but no data loss No disruption to operations in the remaining sites and no data loss

A multi-site multi-grid deployment

To add an extra layer of redundancy, this scenario will employ two StorageGRID Clusters and use cross-grid replication to keep them in sync. For this solution each StorageGRID clusters will have three sites. Two sites will be used for object storage and metadata while the third site will be used solely for metadata. Both systems will be configured with a balanced ILM rule to synchronously store the objects using erasure coding in each of

the two data sites. Buckets will be configured with the strong global v2 consistency model. Each grid will be configured with bi-directional cross-grid replication on every bucket. This provides the asynchronous replication between the regions. Optionally a global load balancer can be implemented to manage requests to the integrated load balancer high availability groups of both StorageGRID systems to achieve a zero RPO.

The solution will use four locations equally divided into two regions. Region 1 will contain the 2 storage sites of grid 1 as the primary grid of the region and the metadata site of grid 2. Region 2 will contain the 2 storage sites of grid 2 as the primary grid of the region and the metadata site of grid 1. In each region the same location can house the storage site of the primary grid of the region as well as the metadata only site of the other regions grid. Using metadata only nodes as the third site will provide the consistency required for the metadata and not duplicate the storage of objects in that location.



This solution with four separate locations provides complete redundancy of two separate StorageGRID systems maintaining an RPO of 0 and will make use of both multi-site synchronous replication, and multi-grid asynchronous replication. Any single site can fail while maintaining uninterrupted client operations on both StorageGRID systems.

In this solution, there are four erasure coded copies of every object and 18 replicas of all metadata. This allows for multiple failure scenarios without client operations impact. Upon failure recovery updates from the outage will synchronize to the failed site/nodes automatically.

Multisite, multi-grid failure scenarios

Failure	Outcome
Single node drive failure	Each appliance uses multiple disk groups and can sustain at least 1 drive per group failing without interruption or data loss.
Single node failure in one site in a grid	No interruption to operations or data loss.

Failure	Outcome
Single node failure in one site in each grid	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Multiple node failure in one site in a grid	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Multiple node failure in one site in each grid	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Single node failure at multiple sites in a grid	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Single node failure at multiple sites in each grid	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Single site failure in a grid	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Single site failure in each grid	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Single site plus single node failures in a grid	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Single site plus a node from each remaining site in a single grid	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Single location failure	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Single location failure in each grid DC1 & DC3	Operations will be disrupted until either the failure is resolved, or the bucket consistency is lowered; each grid has lost 2 sites All data still exists at 2 locations
Single location failure in each grid DC1 & DC4 or DC2 & DC3	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Single location failure in each grid DC2 & DC4	No interruption to operations or data loss.
Network isolation of a site	Operations will be disrupted for the isolated site but no data will be lost No disruption to operations in the remaining sites or data loss.

Conclusion

Achieving zero Recovery Point Objective (RPO) with StorageGRID is a critical goal for ensuring data durability and availability in the event of site failures. By leveraging StorageGRID's robust replication strategies, including multi-site synchronous replication and multi-grid asynchronous replication, organizations can maintain uninterrupted client operations and ensure data consistency across multiple locations. The implementation of Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) policies and the use of metadata-only nodes further enhance the system's resilience and performance. With StorageGRID, businesses can confidently manage their data, knowing that it remains accessible and consistent even in the face of complex failure scenarios. This comprehensive approach to data management and replication underscores the importance of meticulous planning and execution in achieving zero RPO and safeguarding valuable information.

Create Cloud Storage Pool for AWS or Google Cloud

You can use a Cloud Storage Pool if you want to move StorageGRID objects to an

external S3 bucket. The external bucket can belong to Amazon S3 (AWS) or Google Cloud.

What you'll need

- StorageGRID 11.6 has been configured.
- You have already set up an external S3 bucket on AWS or Google Cloud.

Steps

1. In the Grid Manager, navigate to **ILM** > **Storage Pools**.
2. In the Cloud Storage Pools section of the page, select **Create**.

   The Create Cloud Storage Pool pop-up appears.

3. Enter a display name.
4. Select **Amazon S3** from the Provider Type drop-down list.

   This provider type works for AWS S3 or Google Cloud.

5. Enter the URI for the S3 bucket to be used for the Cloud Storage Pool.

   Two formats are allowed:

   ```
   https://host:port
   ```

   ```
   http://host:port
   ```

6. Enter the S3 bucket name.

   The name you specify must exactly match the S3 bucket's name; otherwise, Cloud Storage Pool creation fails. You cannot change this value after the Cloud Storage Pool is saved.

7. Optionally, enter the Access Key ID and the Secret Access Key.
8. Select **Do Not Verify Certificate** from the drop-down.
9. Click **Save**.

Expected result

Confirm that a Cloud Storage Pool has been created for Amazon S3 or Google Cloud.

By Jonathan Wong

Create Cloud Storage Pool for Azure Blob Storage

You can use a Cloud Storage Pool if you want to move StorageGRID objects to an external Azure container.

What you'll need

- StorageGRID 11.6 has been configured.
- You have already set up an external Azure container.

Steps

1. In the Grid Manager, navigate to **ILM** > **Storage Pools**.
2. In the Cloud Storage Pools section of the page, select **Create**.

   The Create Cloud Storage Pool pop-up appears.

3. Enter a display name.
4. Select **Azure Blob Storage** from the Provider Type drop-down list.
5. Enter the URI for the S3 bucket to be used for the Cloud Storage Pool.

   Two formats are allowed:

   ```
   https://host:port
   ```

   ```
   http://host:port
   ```

6. Enter the Azure container name.

   The name you specify must exactly match the Azure container name; otherwise, Cloud Storage Pool creation fails. You cannot change this value after the Cloud Storage Pool is saved.

7. Optionally, enter the Azure container's associated account name and account key for authentication.
8. Select **Do Not Verify Certificate** from the drop-down.
9. Click **Save**.

Expected result

Confirm that a Cloud Storage Pool has been created for Azure Blob Storage.

By Jonathan Wong

Use a Cloud Storage Pool for backup

You can create an ILM rule to move objects into a Cloud Storage Pool for backup..

What you'll need

- StorageGRID 11.6 has been configured.
- You have already set up an external Azure container.

Steps

1. In the Grid Manager, navigate to **ILM** > **Rules** > **Create**.
2. Enter a description.
3. Enter a criterion to trigger the rule.
4. Click **Next**.
5. Replicate the object to Storage Nodes.
6. Add a placement rule.
7. Replicate the object to the Cloud Storage Pool
8. Click **Next**.

9. Click **Save**.

Expected result

Confirm that the retention diagram shows the objects stored locally in StorageGRID and in a Cloud Storage Pool for backup.

Confirm that, when the ILM rule is triggered, a copy exists in the Cloud Storage Pool and you can retrieve the object locally without doing an object restore.

By Jonathan Wong

Configure StorageGRID search integration service

This guide provides detailed instructions for configuring NetApp StorageGRID search integration service with either Amazon OpenSearch Service or on-premises Elasticsearch.

Introduction

StorageGRID supports three types of platform services.

- **StorageGRID CloudMirror replication**. Mirror specific objects from a StorageGRID bucket to a specified external destination.
- **Notifications**. Per-bucket event notifications to send notifications about specific actions performed on objects to a specified external Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
- **Search integration service**. Send Simple Storage Service (S3) object metadata to a specified Elasticsearch index where you can search or analyze the metadata by using the external service.

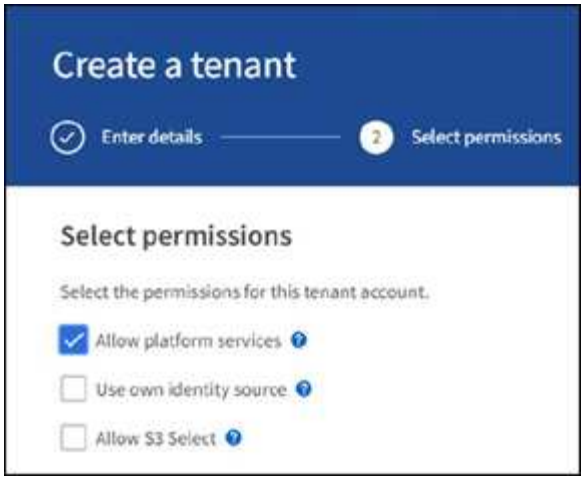
Platform services are configured by the S3 tenant through the Tenant Manager UI. For more information, see Considerations for using platform services.

This document serves as a supplement to the StorageGRID 11.6 Tenant Guide and provides step by step instructions and examples for the endpoint and bucket configuration for search integration services. The Amazon Web Services (AWS) or on-premises Elasticsearch setup instructions included here are for basic testing or demo purposes only.

Audiences should be familiar with Grid Manager, Tenant Manager, and have access to the S3 browser to perform basic upload (PUT) and download (GET) operations for StorageGRID search integration testing.

Create tenant and enable platform services

1. Create an S3 tenant by using Grid Manager, enter a display name, and select the S3 protocol.
2. On the Permission page, select the Allow Platform Services option. Optionally, select other permissions, if necessary.



3. Set up the tenant root user initial password or, if identify federation is enabled on the grid, select which federated group has root access permission to configure the tenant account.
4. Click Sign In As Root and select Bucket: Create and Manage Buckets.

   This takes you to the Tenant Manager page.

5. From Tenant Manager, select My Access Keys to create and download the S3 access key for later testing.

Search integration services with Amazon OpenSearch

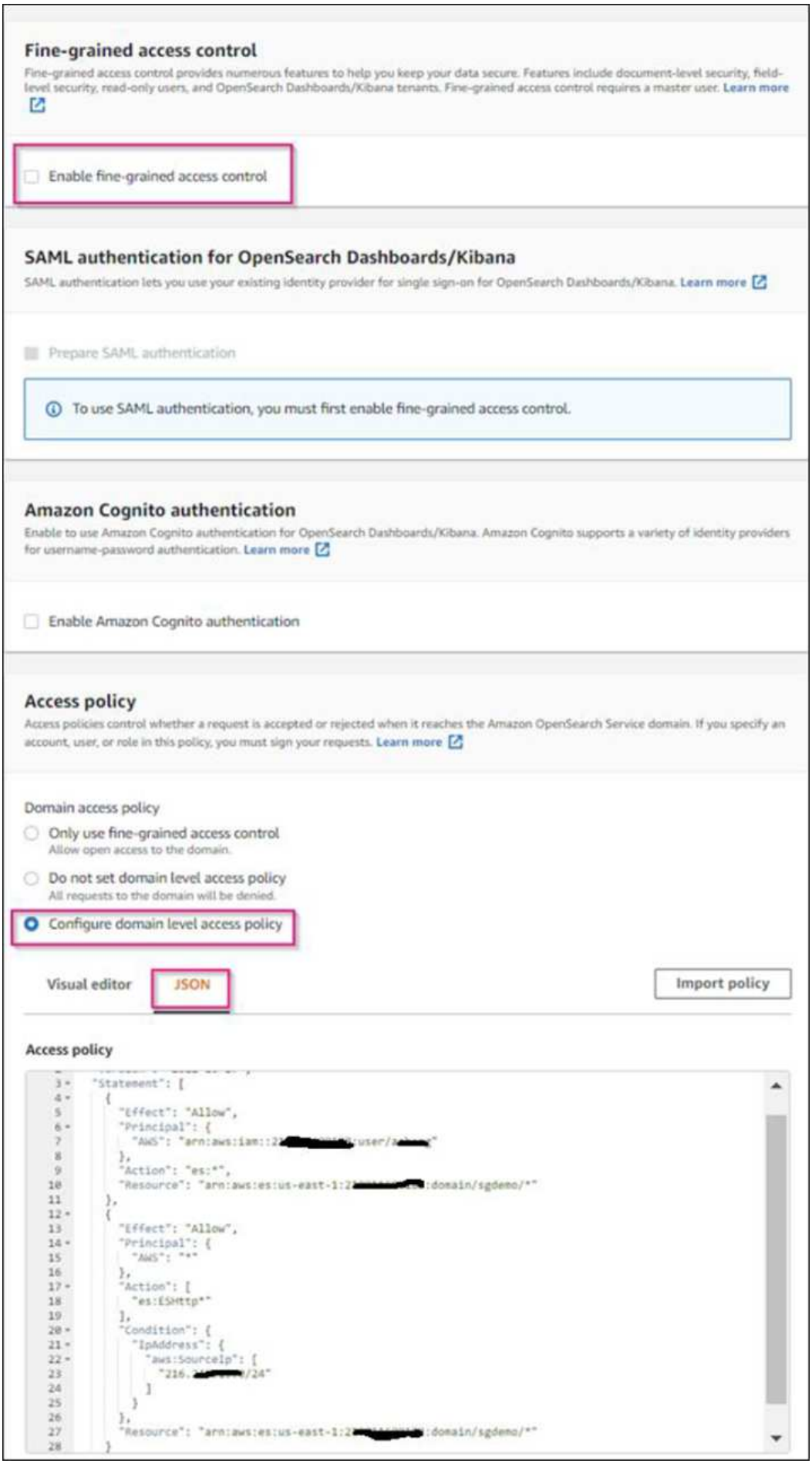
Amazon OpenSearch (formerly Elasticsearch) service setup

Use this procedure for a quick and simple setup of the OpenSearch service for testing/demo purposes only. If you are using on-premises Elasticsearch for search integration services, see the section Search integration services with on premises Elasticsearch.

> ⓘ You must have a valid AWS console login, access key, secret access key, and permission to subscribe to the OpenSearch service.

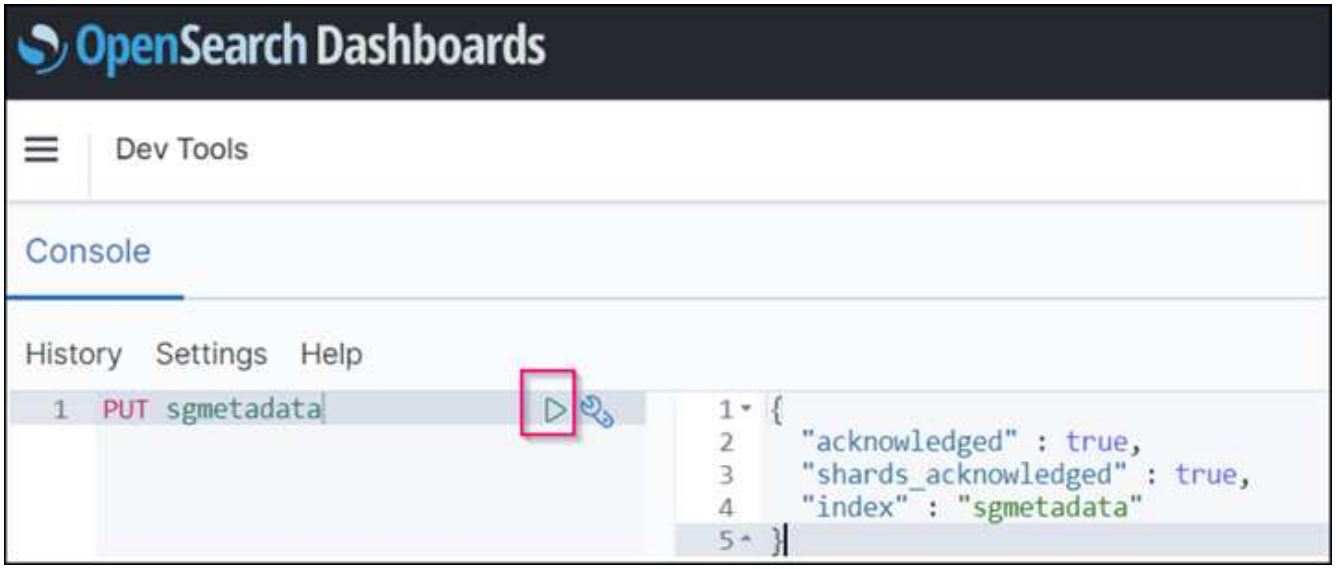
1. Create a new domain using the instructions from AWS OpenSearch Service Getting Started, except for the following:
   - Step 4. Domain name: sgdemo
   - Step 10. Fine-grained access control: deselect the Enable Fine-Grained Access Control option.
   - Step 12. Access policy: select Configure Level Access Policy, select the JSON tab to modify the access policy by using the following example:
     - Replace the highlighted text with your own AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) ID and user name.
     - Replace the highlighted text (the IP address) with the public IP address of your local computer that you used to access the AWS console.
     - Open a browser tab to https://checkip.amazonaws.com to find your public IP.

```
{

    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Principal":
        {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam:: nnnnnn:user/xyzabc"},
        "Action": "es:*",
        "Resource": "arn:aws:es:us-east-1:nnnnnn:domain/sgdemo/*"
        },
        {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
        "Action": [
        "es:ESHttp*"
                ],
        "Condition": {
            "IpAddress": {
                "aws:SourceIp": [ "nnn.nnn.nn.n/nn"
                    ]
                }
        },
        "Resource": "arn:aws:es:us-east-1:nnnnnn:domain/sgdemo/*"
        }
    ]
}
```

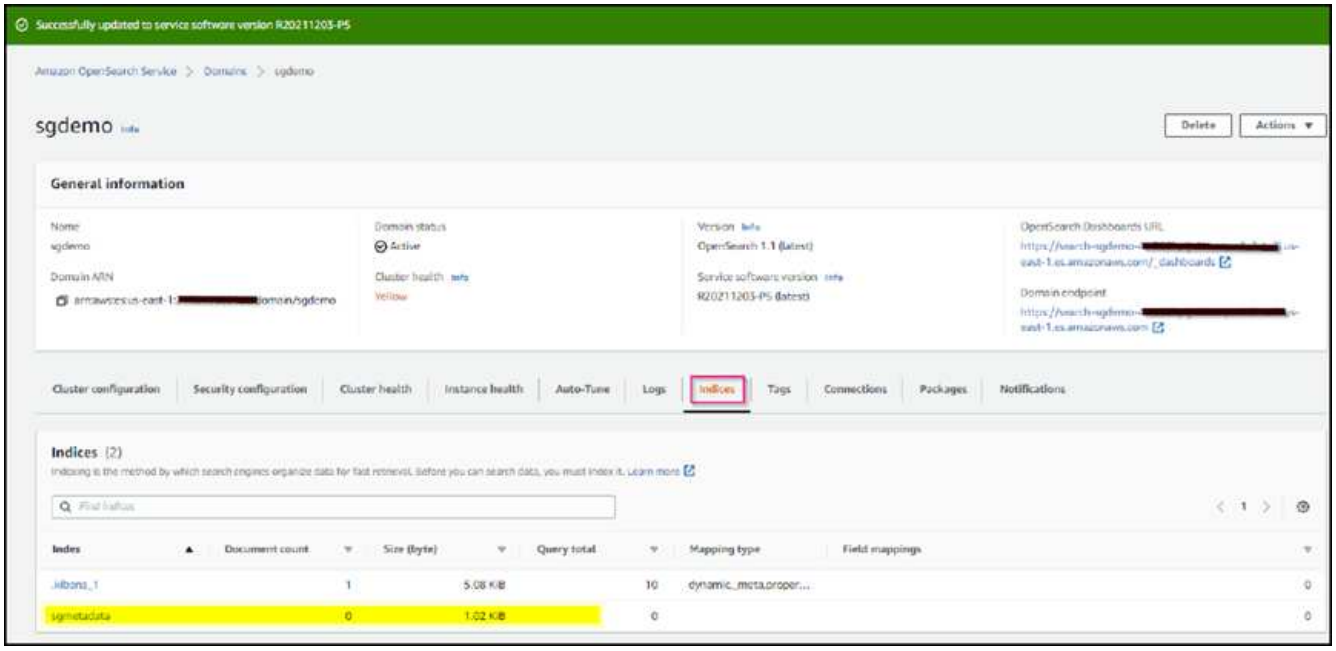

Fine-grained access control
Fine-grained access control provides numerous features to help you keep your data secure. Features include document-level security, field-level security, read-only users, and OpenSearch Dashboards/Kibana tenants. Fine-grained access control requires a master user. Learn more
Enable fine-grained access control
SAML authentication for OpenSearch Dashboards/Kibana
SAML authentication lets you use your existing identity provider for single sign-on for OpenSearch Dashboards/Kibana. Learn more
Prepare SAML authentication
To use SAML authentication, you must first enable fine-grained access control.
Amazon Cognito authentication
Enable to use Amazon Cognito authentication for OpenSearch Dashboards/Kibana. Amazon Cognito supports a variety of identity providers for username-password authentication. Learn more
Enable Amazon Cognito authentication
Access policy
Access policies control whether a request is accepted or rejected when it reaches the Amazon OpenSearch Service domain. If you specify an account, user, or role in this policy, you must sign your requests. Learn more
Domain access policy
Only use fine-grained access control
Allow open access to the domain.
Do not set domain level access policy
All requests to the domain will be denied.
Configure domain level access policy
Visual editor
JSON
Import policy
Access policy
"Statement": [
{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": {
"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::2[redacted]:user/A[redacted]"
},
"Action": "es:*",
"Resource": "arn:aws:es:us-east-1:2[redacted]:domain/sgdemo/*"
},
{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": {
"AWS": "*"
},
"Action": [
"es:ESHttp*"
],
"Condition": {
"IpAddress": {
"aws:SourceIp": [
"216.[redacted]/24"
]
}
},
"Resource": "arn:aws:es:us-east-1:2[redacted]:domain/sgdemo/*"
}

2. Wait 15 to 20 minutes for the domain to become active.

3. Click OpenSearch Dashboards URL to open the domain in a new tab to access the dashboard. If you get an access denied error, verify that the access policy source IP address is correctly set to your computer public IP to allow access to the domain dashboard.
4. On the dashboard welcome page, select Explore On Your Own. From the menu, go to Management → Dev Tools
5. Under Dev Tools → Console , enter `PUT <index>` where you use the index for storing StorageGRID object metadata. We use the index name 'sgmetadata' in the following example. Click the small triangle symbol to execute the PUT command. The expected result displays on the right panel as shown in the following example screenshot.



6. Verify that the index is visible from Amazon OpenSearch UI under sgdomain > Indices.

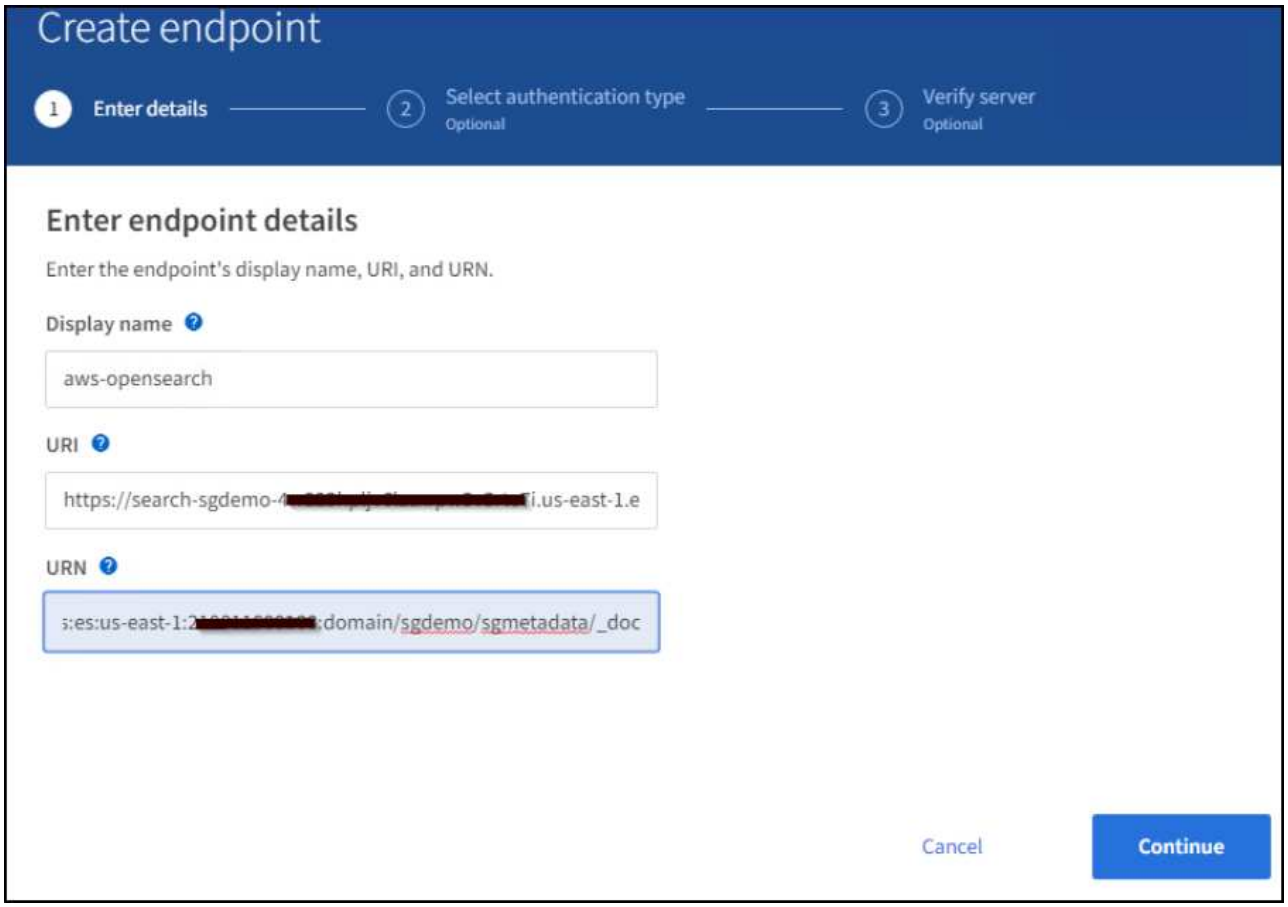


Platform services endpoint configuration

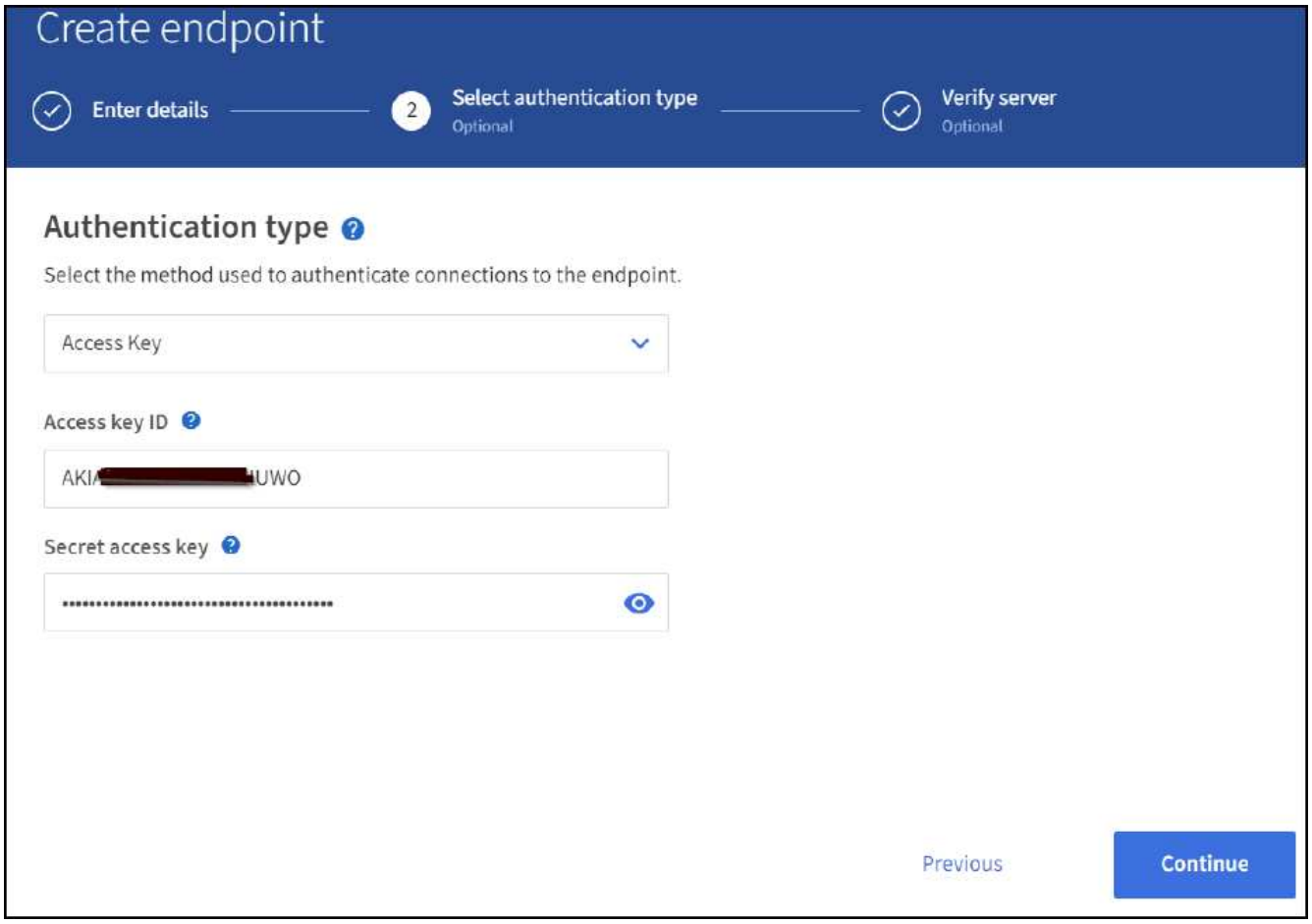
To configure the platform services endpoints, follow these steps:

1. In Tenant Manager, go to STORAGE(S3) > Platform services endpoints.
2. Click Create Endpoint, enter the following, and then click Continue:
   - Display name example `aws-opensearch`
   - The domain endpoint in the example screenshot under Step 2 of the preceding procedure in the URI field.
   - The domain ARN used in Step 2 of the preceding procedure in the URN field and add `/<index>/_doc` to the end of ARN.

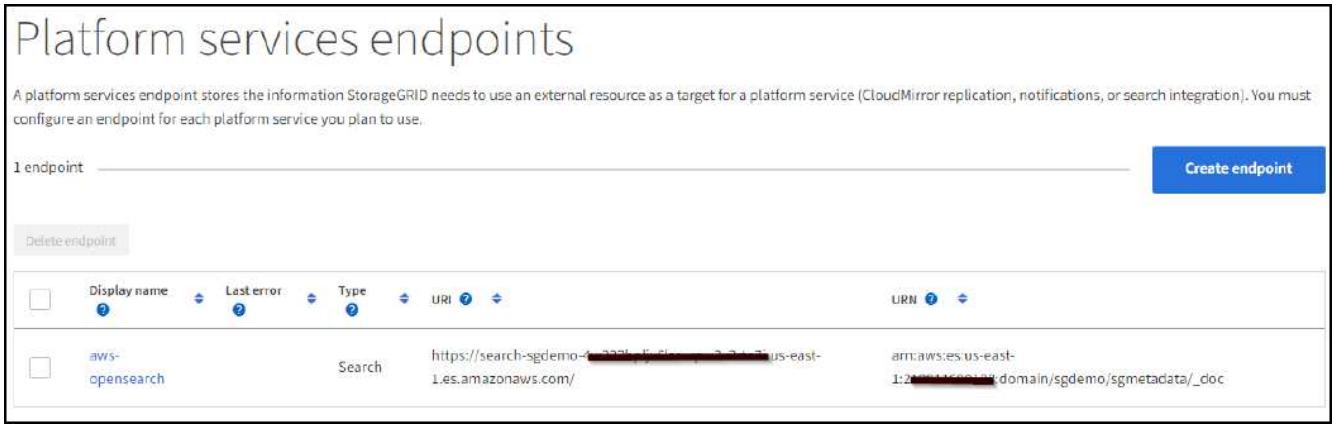
     In this example, URN becomes `arn:aws:es:us-east-1:211234567890:domain/sgdemo/sgmedata/_doc`.



3. To access the Amazon OpenSearch sgdomain, choose Access Key as the authentication type and then enter the Amazon S3 access key and secret key. To go the next page, click Continue.



4. To verify the endpoint, select Use Operating System CA Certificate and Test and Create Endpoint. If verification is successful, an endpoint screen similar to the following figure displays. If verification fails, verify that the URN includes `/<index>/_doc` at the end of the path and the AWS access key and secret key are correct.



Search integration services with on premises Elasticsearch

On premises Elasticsearch setup

This procedure is for a quick setup of on premises Elasticsearch and Kibana using docker for testing purposes only. If the Elasticsearch and Kibana server already exists, go to Step 5.

1. Follow this Docker installation procedure to install docker. We use the CentOS Docker install procedure in this setup.

```
sudo yum install -y yum-utils
sudo yum-config-manager --add-repo
https://download.docker.com/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo
sudo yum install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io
sudo systemctl start docker
```

   - To start docker after reboot, enter the following:

```
sudo systemctl enable docker
```

   - Set the `vm.max_map_count` value to 262144:

```
sysctl -w vm.max_map_count=262144
```

   - To keep the setting after reboot, enter the following:

```
echo 'vm.max_map_count=262144' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
```

2. Follow the Elasticsearch Quick start guide self-managed section to install and run the Elasticsearch and Kibana docker. In this example, we installed version 8.1.

Note down the user name/password and token created by Elasticsearch, you need these to start the Kibana UI and StorageGRID platform endpoint authentication.

Elasticsearch Service | Self-managed

Install and run Elasticsearch

1. Install and start Docker Desktop.
2. Run:

```
docker network create elastic
docker pull docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:8.1.0
docker run --name es-node01 --net elastic -p 9200:9200 -p 9300:9300 -it
```

When you start Elasticsearch for the first time, the following security configuration occurs automatically:

- Certificates and keys are generated for the transport and HTTP layers.
- The Transport Layer Security (TLS) configuration settings are written to `elasticsearch.yml`.
- A password is generated for the `elastic` user.
- An enrollment token is generated for Kibana.

NOTE You might need to scroll back a bit in the terminal to view the password and enrollment token.

3. Copy the generated password and enrollment token and save them in a secure location. These values are shown only when you start Elasticsearch for the first time. You'll use these to enroll Kibana with your Elasticsearch cluster and log in.

NOTE If you need to reset the password for the `elastic` user or other built-in users, run the `elasticsearch-reset-password` tool. To generate new enrollment tokens for Kibana or Elasticsearch nodes, run the `elasticsearch-create-enrollment-token` tool. These tools are available in the Elasticsearch `bin` directory.

Install and run Kibana

To analyze, visualize, and manage Elasticsearch data using an intuitive UI, install Kibana.

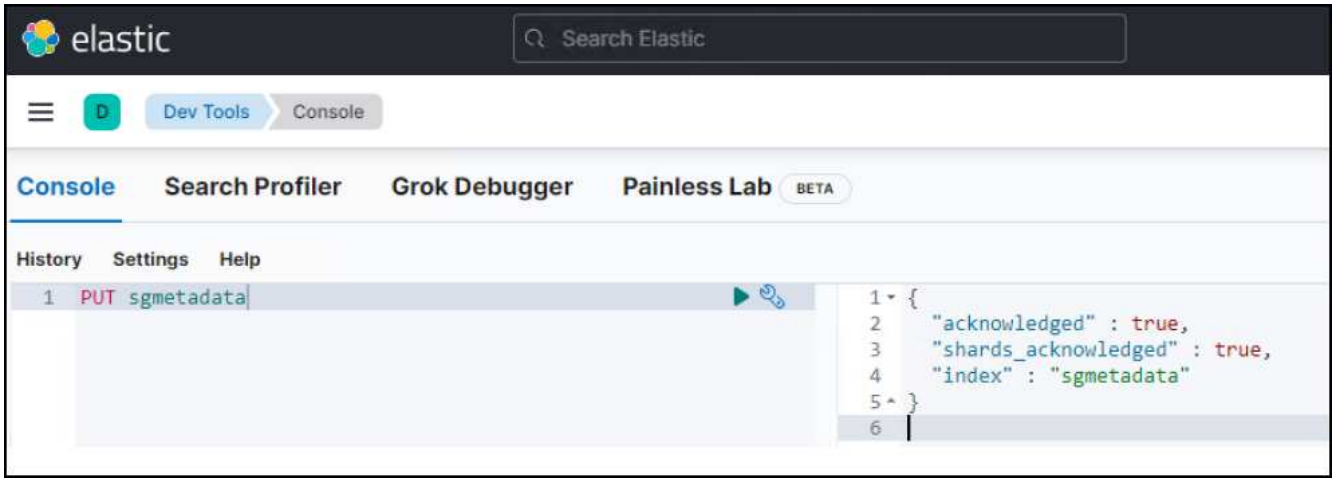
1. In a new terminal session, run:

```
docker pull docker.elastic.co/kibana/kibana:8.1.0
docker run --name kib-01 --net elastic -p 5601:5601 docker.elastic.co/ki
```

When you start Kibana, a unique link is output to your terminal.

2. To access Kibana, click the generated link in your terminal.
   a. In your browser, paste the enrollment token that you copied and click the button to connect your Kibana instance with Elasticsearch.
   b. Log in to Kibana as the `elastic` user with the password that was generated when you started Elasticsearch.

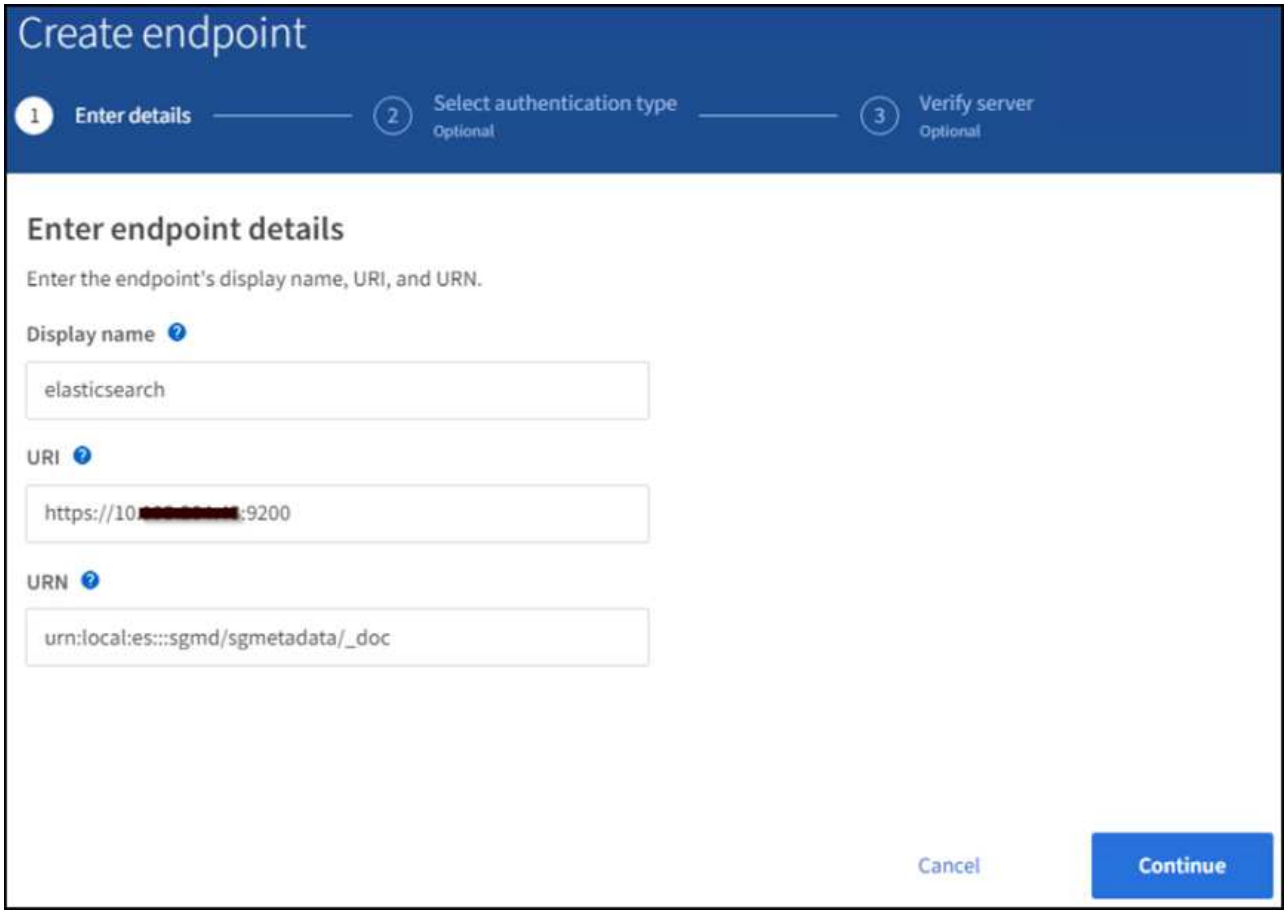
3. After the Kibana docker container has started, the URL link `https://0.0.0.0:5601` displays in the console. Replace 0.0.0.0 with the server IP address in the URL.
4. Log in to the Kibana UI by using user name `elastic` and the password generated by Elastic in the preceding step.
5. For first time login, on the dashboard welcome page, select Explore On Your Own. From the menu, select Management > Dev Tools.
6. On the Dev Tools Console screen, enter `PUT <index>` where you use this index for storing StorageGRID object metadata. We use the index name `sgmetadata` in this example. Click the small triangle symbol to execute the PUT command. The expected result displays on the right panel as shown in the following example screenshot.



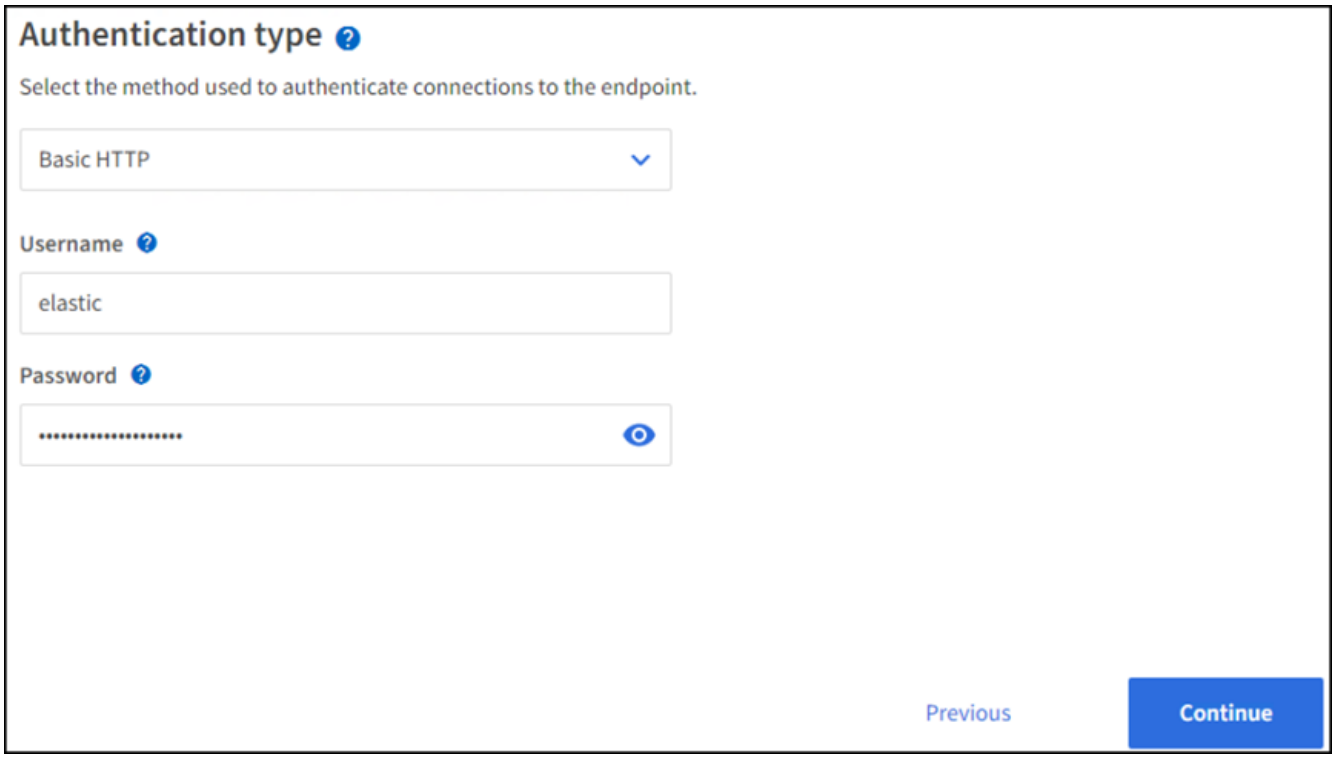
Platform services endpoint configuration

To configure endpoints for platform services, follow these steps:

1. On Tenant Manager, go to STORAGE(S3) > Platform services endpoints
2. Click Create Endpoint, enter the following, and then click Continue:
   - Display name example: `elasticsearch`
   - URI: `https://<elasticsearch-server-ip or hostname>:9200`
   - URN: `urn:<something>:es:::<some-unique-text>/<index-name>/_doc` where the index-name is the name you used on the Kibana console.
     Example: `urn:local:es:::sgmd/sgmetadata/_doc`

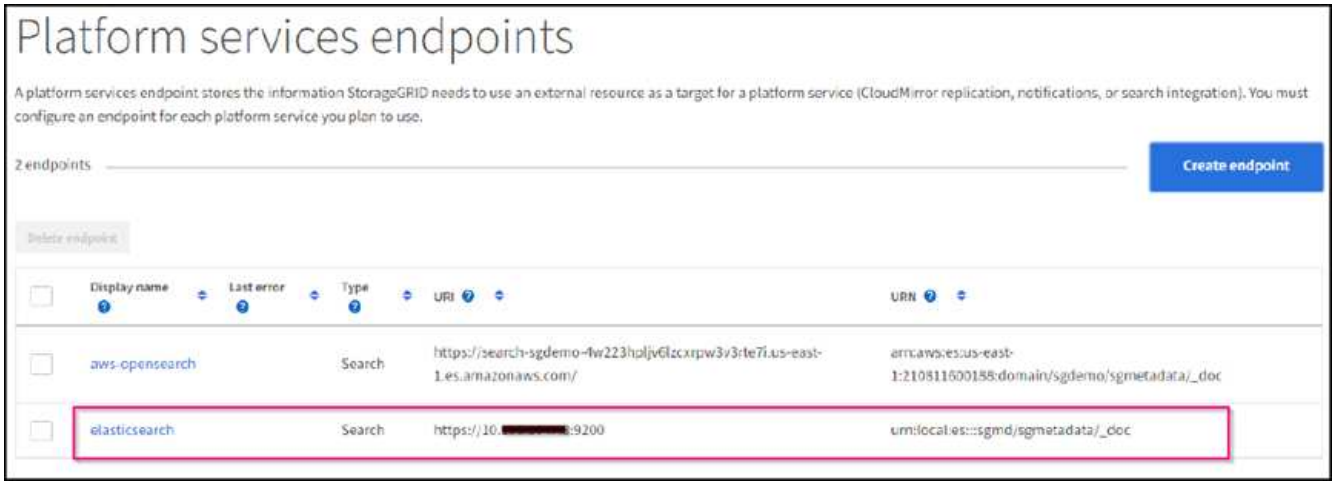


3. Select Basic HTTP as the authentication type, enter the user name `elastic` and the password generated by the Elasticsearch installation process. To go to the next page, click Continue.



4. Select Do Not Verify Certificate and Test and Create Endpoint to verify the endpoint. If verification is

successful, an endpoint screen similar to the following screenshot displays. If the verification fails, verify the URN, URI, and username/password entries are correct.



Bucket search integration service configuration

After the platform service endpoint is created, the next step is to configure this service at bucket level to send object metadata to the defined endpoint whenever an object is created, deleted, or its metadata or tags are updated.

You can configure search integration by using Tenant Manager to apply a custom StorageGRID configuration XML to a bucket as follows:

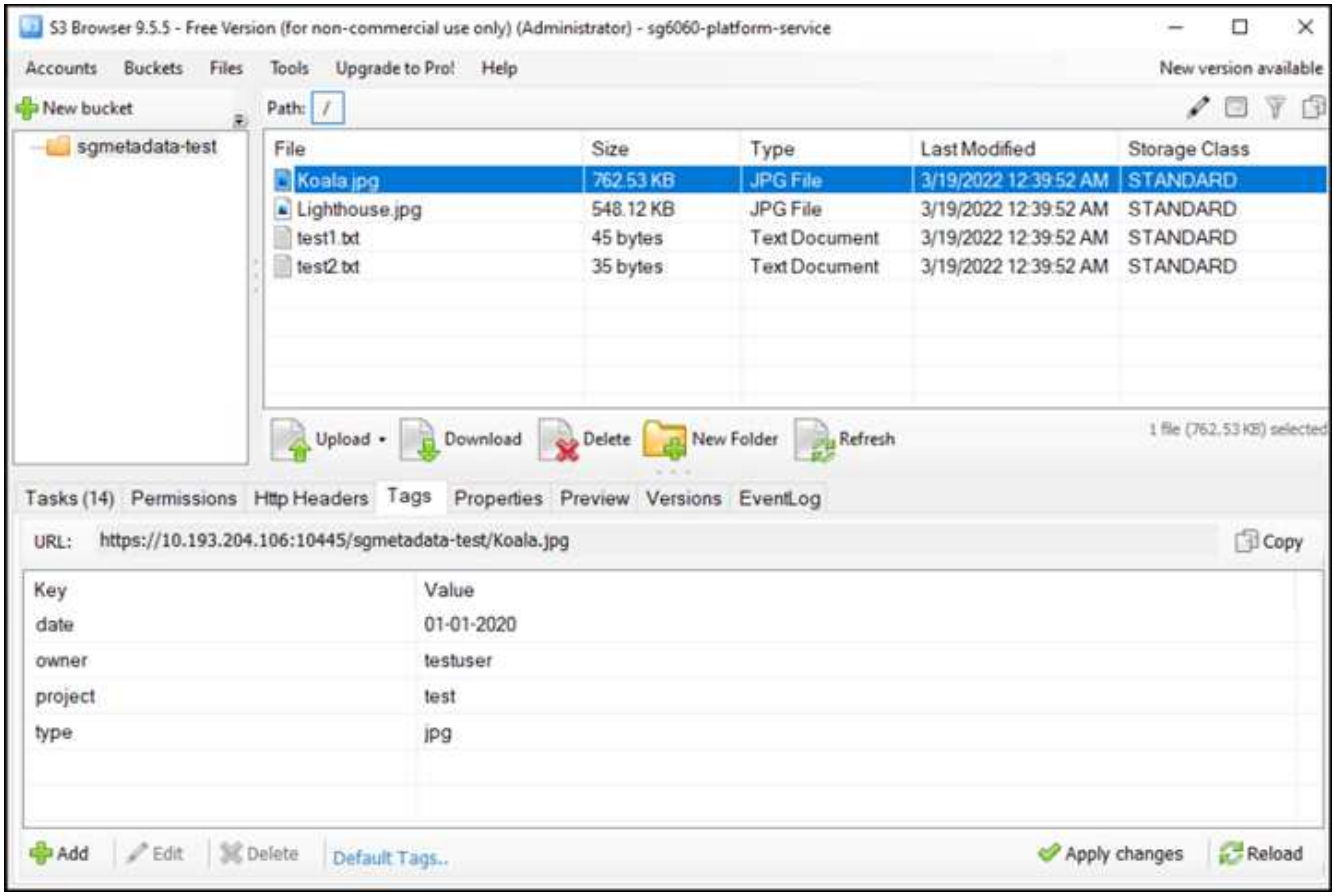
1. In Tenant Manager, go to STORAGE(S3) > Buckets
2. Click Create Bucket, enter the bucket name (for example, `sgmetadata-test`) and accept the default `us-east-1` region.
3. Click Continue > Create Bucket.
4. To bring up the bucket Overview page, click the bucket name, then select Platform Services.
5. Select the Enable Search Integration dialog box. In the provided XML box, enter the configuration XML using this syntax.

   The highlighted URN must match the platform services endpoint that you defined. You can open another browser tab to access the Tenant Manager and copy the URN from the defined platform services endpoint.

   In this example, we used no prefix, meaning that the metadata for every object in this bucket is sent to the Elasticsearch endpoint defined previously.

```
<MetadataNotificationConfiguration>
    <Rule>
        <ID>Rule-1</ID>
        <Status>Enabled</Status>
        <Prefix></Prefix>
        <Destination>
            <Urn> urn:local:es:::sgmd/sgmetadata/_doc</Urn>
        </Destination>
    </Rule>
</MetadataNotificationConfiguration>
```

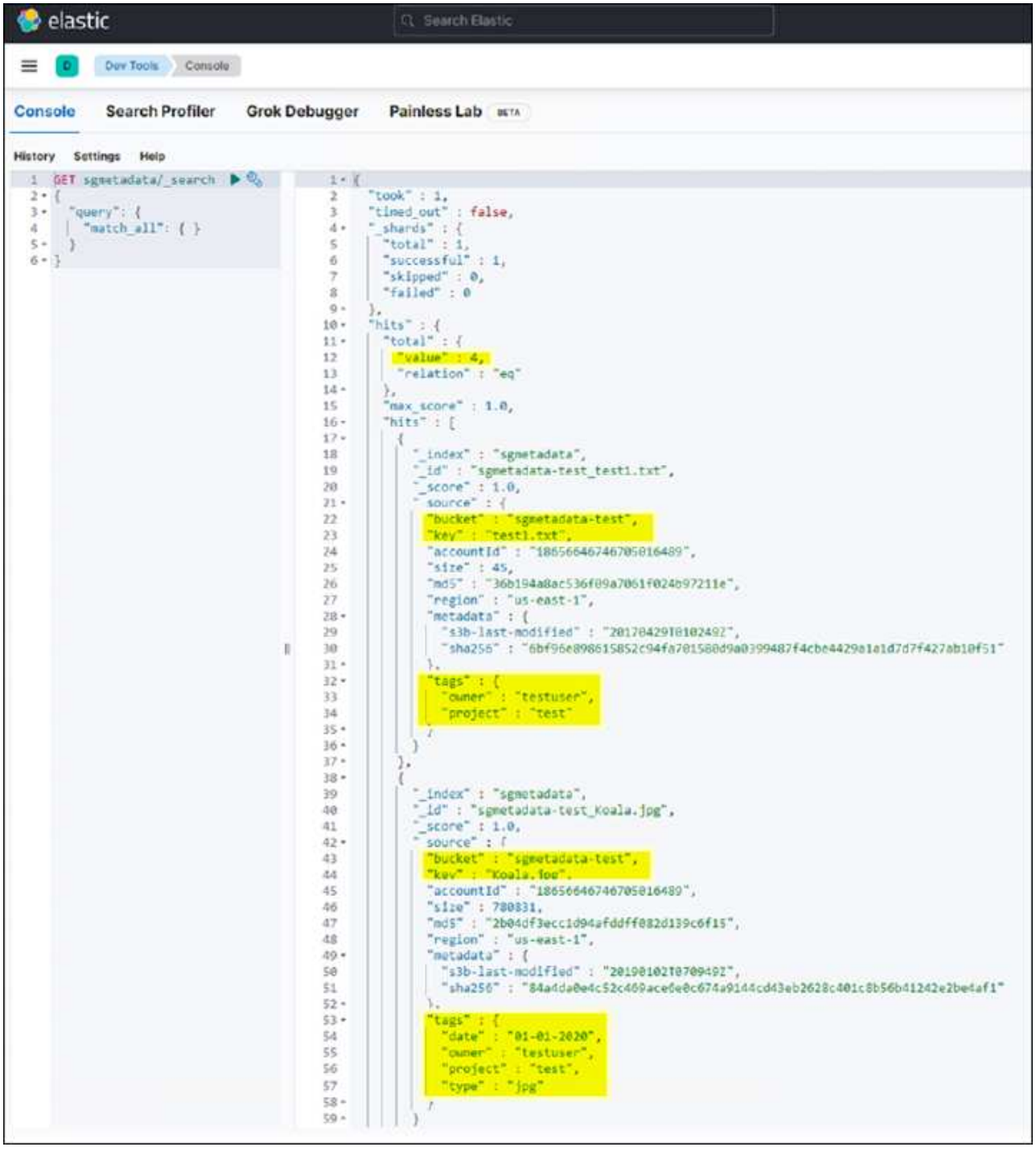
6. Use S3 Browser to connect to StorageGRID with the tenant access/secret key, upload test objects to `sgmetadata-test` bucket and add tags or custom metadata to objects.



7. Use the Kibana UI to verify that the object metadata was loaded to sgmetadata's index.
   a. From the menu, select Management > Dev Tools.
   b. Paste the sample query to the console panel on the left and click the triangle symbol to execute it.

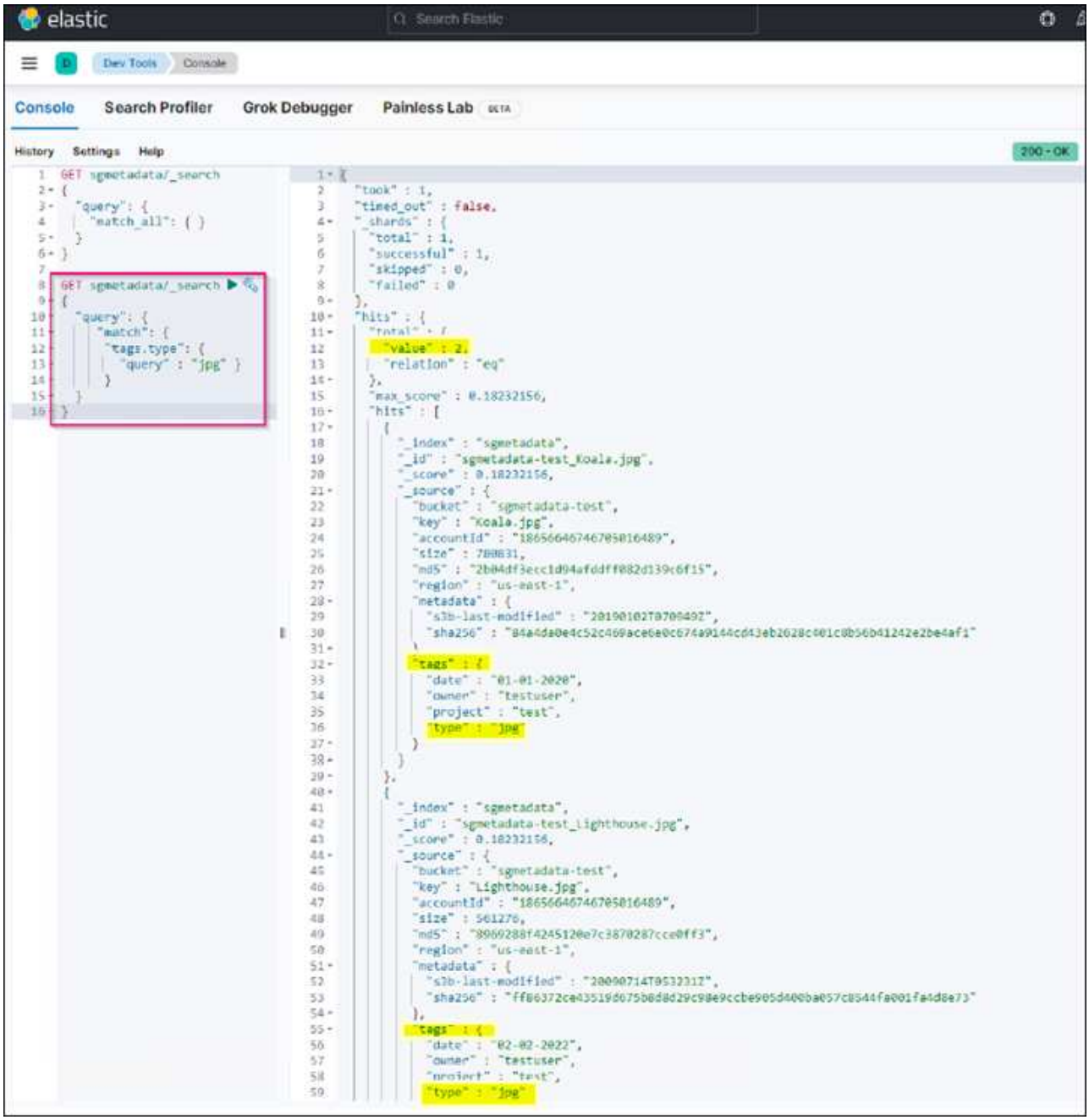
      The query 1 sample result in the following example screenshot shows four records. This matches number of objects in the bucket.

```
GET sgmetadata/_search
{
    "query": {
        "match_all": { }
}
}
```



The query 2 sample result in the following screenshot shows two records with tag type jpg.

```
GET sgmetadata/_search
{
    "query": {
        "match": {
            "tags.type": {
                "query" : "jpg" }
                }
            }
}
```



Where to find additional information

To learn more about the information that is described in this document, review the following documents and/or websites:

- What are platform services
- StorageGRID 11.6 Documentation

By Angela Cheng

Node Clone

Node clone considerations and performance.

Node clone considerations

Node clone can be a faster method for replacing existing appliance nodes for a tech refresh, increase capacity, or increase performance of your StorageGRID system. Node clone can also be useful for converting to node encryption with a KMS, or changing a storage node from DDP8 to DDP16.

- The used capacity of the source node is not relevant to the time required for the clone process to complete. Node clone is a full copy of the node including free space in the node.
- The source and destination appliances must be at the same PGE version
- The destination node must always have larger capacity than the source
  - Make sure the new destination appliance has a larger drive size than the source
  - If the destination appliance has the same size drives and is configured for DDP8, you can configure the destination for DDP16. If the source is already configured for DDP16 then node clone will not be possible.
  - When going from SG5660 or SG5760 appliances to SG6060 appliances be aware that the SG5x60's have 60 capacity drives where the SG6060 only has 58.
- The node clone process requires the source node to be offline to the grid for the duration of the cloning process. If an additional node goes offline during this time client services may be impacted.
- 11.8 and bellow: A storage node can only be offline for 15 days. If the cloning process estimate is close to 15 days or will exceed 15 days, use the expansion and decommission procedures.
  - 11.9: The 15 day limit has been removed.
- For a SG6060 or SG6160 with expansion shelves, you need to add the time for the correct shelf drive size to the time of the base appliance time to get the full clone duration.
- The number of volumes in a target storage appliance must be greater than or equal to the number of volumes in the source node. You cannot clone a source node with 16 object store volumes (rangedb) to a target storage appliance with 12 object store volumes even if the target appliance has larger capacity than the source node. Most storage appliances have 16 object store volumes, except the SGF6112 storage appliance that has only 12 object store volumes. For example, you cannot clone from a SG5760 to a SGF6112.

Node clone Performance estimates

The following tables contain calculated estimates for node clone duration. Conditions vary so, entries in **BOLD** may risk exceeding the 15 day limit for a node down.

DDP8

SG5612/SG5712/SG5812 → Any

Network Interface speed	4TB Drive size	8TB Drive size	10TB Drive size	12TB Drive size	16TB Drive size	18TB Drive size	22TB Drive size
10GB	1 Day	2 Days	2.5 Days	3 Days	4 Days	4.5 Days	5.5 Days
25GB	1 Day	2 Days	2.5 Days	3 Days	4 Days	4.5 Days	5.5 Days

SG5660 → SG5760/SG5860

Network Interface speed	4TB Drive size	8TB Drive size	10TB Drive size	12TB Drive size	16TB Drive size	18TB Drive size	22TB Drive size
10GB	3.5 Day	7 Days	8.5 Days	10.5 Days	**13.5 Days**	**15.5 Days**	**18.5 Days**
25GB	3.5 Day	7 Days	8.5 Days	10.5 Days	**13.5 Days**	**15.5 Days**	**18.5 Days**

SG5660 → SG6060/SG6160

Network Interface speed	4TB Drive size	8TB Drive size	10TB Drive size	12TB Drive size	16TB Drive size	18TB Drive size	22TB Drive size
10GB	2.5 Day	4.5 Days	5.5 Days	6.5 Days	9 Days	10 Days	**12 Days**
25GB	2 Day	4 Days	5 Days	6 Days	8 Days	9 Days	10 Days

SG5760/SG5860 → SG5760/SG5860

Network Interface speed	4TB Drive size	8TB Drive size	10TB Drive size	12TB Drive size	16TB Drive size	18TB Drive size	22TB Drive size
10GB	3.5 Day	7 Days	8.5 Days	10.5 Days	**13.5 Days**	**15.5 Days**	**18.5 Days**
25GB	3.5 Day	7 Days	8.5 Days	10.5 Days	**13.5 Days**	**15.5 Days**	**18.5 Days**

SG5760/SG5860 → SG6060/SG6160

Network Interface speed	4TB Drive size	8TB Drive size	10TB Drive size	12TB Drive size	16TB Drive size	18TB Drive size	22TB Drive size
10GB	2.5 Day	4.5 Days	5.5 Days	6.5 Days	9 Days	10 Days	**12 Days**
25GB	2 Day	3.5 Days	4.5 Days	5.5 Days	7 Days	8 Days	9.5 Days

SG6060/SG6160 → SG6060/SG6160

Network Interface speed	4TB Drive size	8TB Drive size	10TB Drive size	12TB Drive size	16TB Drive size	18TB Drive size	22TB Drive size
10GB	2.5 Day	4.5 Days	5.5 Days	6.5 Days	8.5 Days	9.5 Days	11.5 Days
25GB	2 Day	3 Days	4 Days	4.5 Days	6 Days	7 Days	8.5 Days

DDP16

SG5760/SG5860 → SG5760/SG5860

Network Interface speed	4TB Drive size	8TB Drive size	10TB Drive size	12TB Drive size	16TB Drive size	18TB Drive size	22TB Drive size
10GB	3.5 Day	6.5 Days	8 Days	9.5 Days	**12.5 Days**	**14 Days**	**17 Days**
25GB	3.5 Day	6.5 Days	8 Days	9.5 Days	**12.5 Days**	**14 Days**	**17 Days**

SG5760/SG5860 → SG6060/SG6160

Network Interface speed	4TB Drive size	8TB Drive size	10TB Drive size	12TB Drive size	16TB Drive size	18TB Drive size	22TB Drive size
10GB	2.5 Day	5 Days	6 Days	7.5 Days	10 Days	11 Days	**13 Days**
25GB	2 Day	3.5 Days	4 Days	5 Days	6.5 Days	7 Days	8.5 Days

SG6060/SG6160 → SG6060/SG6160

Network Interface speed	4TB Drive size	8TB Drive size	10TB Drive size	12TB Drive size	16TB Drive size	18TB Drive size	22TB Drive size
10GB	3 Day	5 Days	6 Days	7 Days	9.5 Days	10.5 Days	**13 Days**
25GB	2 Day	3.5 Days	4.5 Days	5 Days	7 Days	7.5 Days	9 Days

Expansion shelf (add to above SG6060/SG6160 for each shelf on source appliance)

Network Interface speed	4TB Drive size	8TB Drive size	10TB Drive size	12TB Drive size	16TB Drive size	18TB Drive size	22TB Drive size
10GB	3.5 Day	5 Days	6 Days	7 Days	9.5 Days	10.5 Days	**12 Days**
25GB	2 Day	3 Days	4 Days	4.5 Days	6 Days	7 Days	8.5 Days

By Aron Klein

How to use port remap

You may have a need to remap an incoming or outbound port for multiple reasons. You may be moving from the legacy CLB load balancer service to the current nginx service load balancer endpoint and maintain the same port to reduce the impact to clients, wish to use port 443 for client S3 on an admin node client network, or for firewall restrictions.

Migrate S3 clients from CLB to NGINX with Port ReMap

In releases earlier than StorageGRID 11.3, the included Load Balancer service on the Gateway Nodes is the Connection Load Balancer (CLB). In StorageGRID 11.3, NetApp introduces the NGINX service as a feature rich integrated solution for load balancing HTTP(s) traffic. Because the CLB service remains available in the current release of StorageGRID, you cannot reuse port 8082 in the new load balancer endpoint configuration. To work around this, the 8082 inbound port is remapped to 10443. This makes all HTTPS requests coming into port 8082 on the gateway redirect to port 10443, bypassing the CLB service and instead connecting to the NGINX service. Although the following instructions are for VMware, the PORT_REMAP functionality exists for all installation methods, and you can use a similar process for bare metal deployments and appliances.

VMware virtual machine Gateway Node deployment

The following steps are for a StorageGRID deployment where the Gateway Node or Nodes are deployed in VMware vSphere 7 as VMs using the StorageGRID Open Virtualization Format (OVF). The process entails destructively removing the VM and redeploying the VM with the same name and configuration. Before you power on the VM, change the vAPP property to remap the port, then power on the VM and follow the node recovery process.

Prerequisites

- You are running StorageGRID 11.3 or later
- You have downloaded and have access to the installed StorageGRID version VMware install files.
- You have a vCenter account with permissions to power on/off VMs, change the settings of the VMs and vApps, remove VMs from vCenter, and deploy VMs by OVF.
- You have created a load balancer endpoint
  - The port is configured to the desired redirect port
  - The endpoint SSL certificate is the same as installed for the CLB service in the Configuration/Server Certificates/ Object Storage API Service Endpoints Server Certificate or the client is able to accept a change in certificate.

> If your existing certificate is self-signed, you cannot reuse it in the new endpoint. You must generate a new self-signed certificate when creating the endpoint and configure the clients to accept the new certificate.

Destroy the first Gateway Node

To destroy the first Gateway Node, follow these steps:

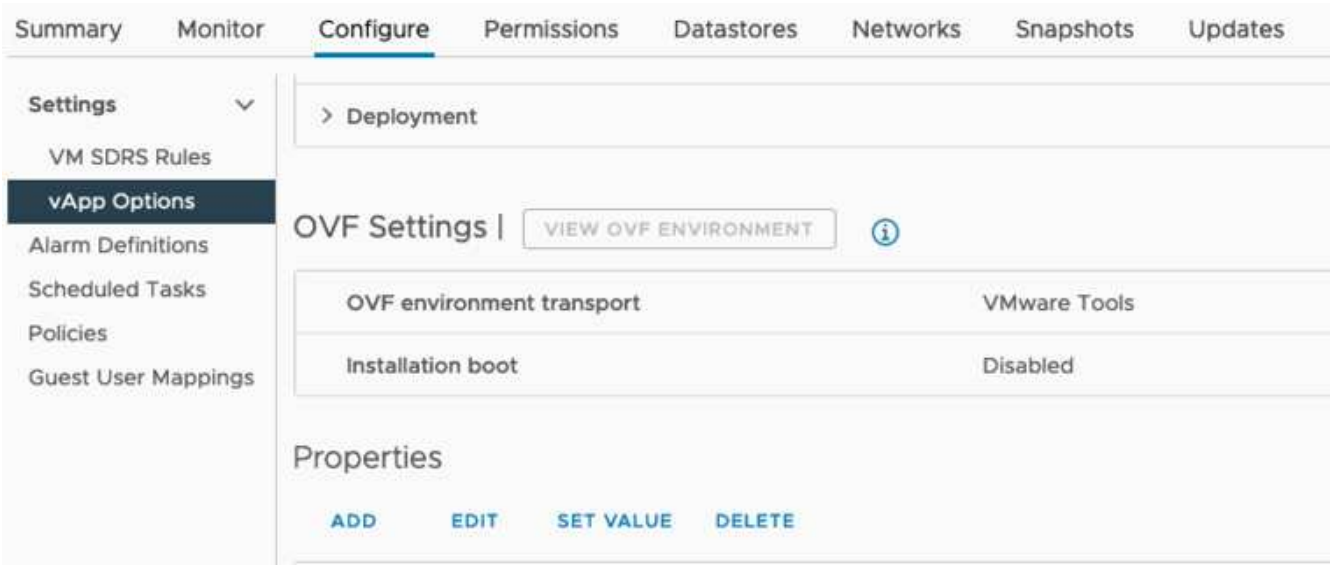
1. Choose the Gateway Node to start with if the grid contains more than one.

2. Remove the node IPs from all DNS round-robin entities or load balancer pools, if applicable.
3. Wait for Time-to-Live (TTL) and open sessions to expire.
4. Power off the VM node.
5. Remove the VM node from the disk.

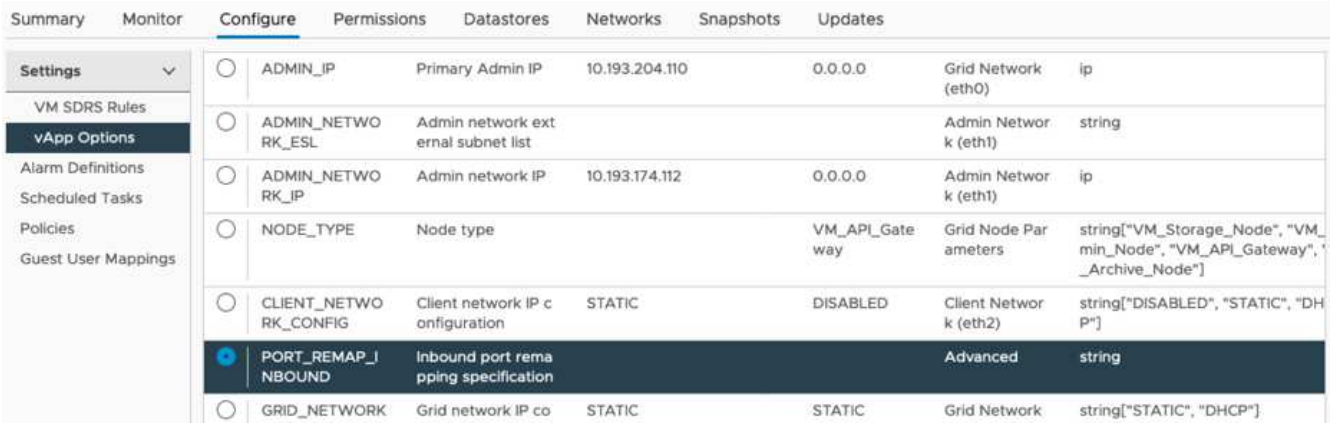
Deploy the replacement Gateway Node

To deploy the replacement Gateway Node, follow these steps:

1. Deploy the new VM from OVF, selecting the .ovf, .mf, and .vmdk files from the install package downloaded from the support site:
   - vsphere-gateway.mf
   - vsphere-gateway.ovf
   - NetApp-SG-11.4.0-20200721.1338.d3969b3.vmdk
2. After the VM has been deployed, select it from the list of VMs, select the Configure tab vApp Options.



3. Scroll down to the Properties section and select the PORT_REMAP_INBOUND property

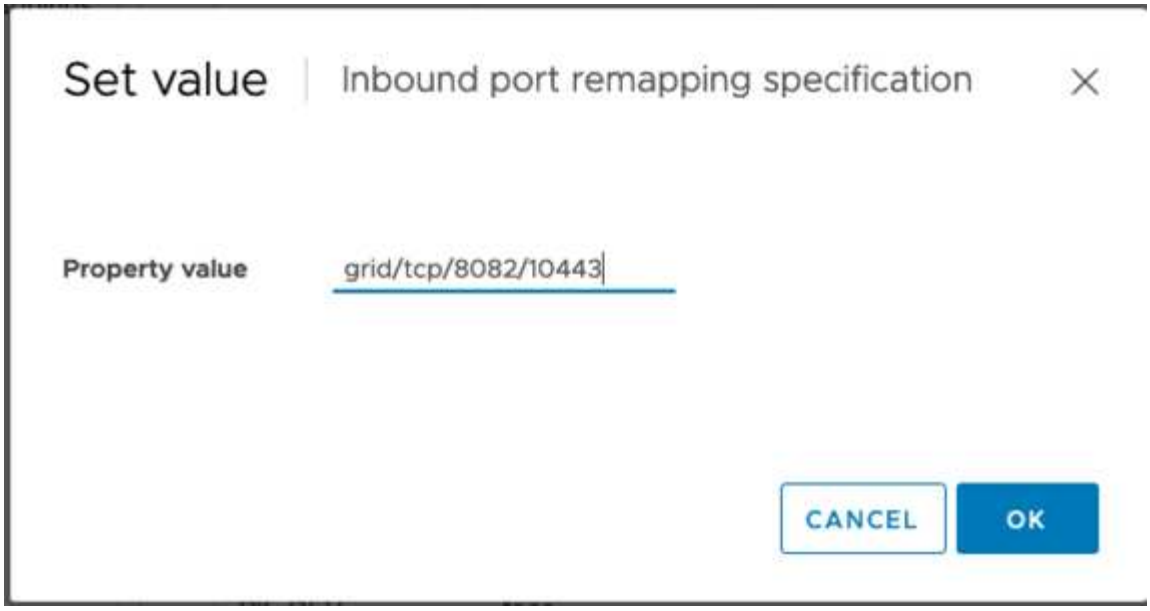


4. Scroll to the top of the Properties list and click Edit

5. Select the Type tab, confirm that the User Configurable checkbox is selected, and then click Save.

6. At the top of the Properties list, with the “PORT_REMAP_INBOUND” property still selected, click Set Value.

7. In the Property Value field, enter the network (grid, admin, or client), TCP, the original port (8082), and the new port (10443) with “/” in between each value as depicted following.

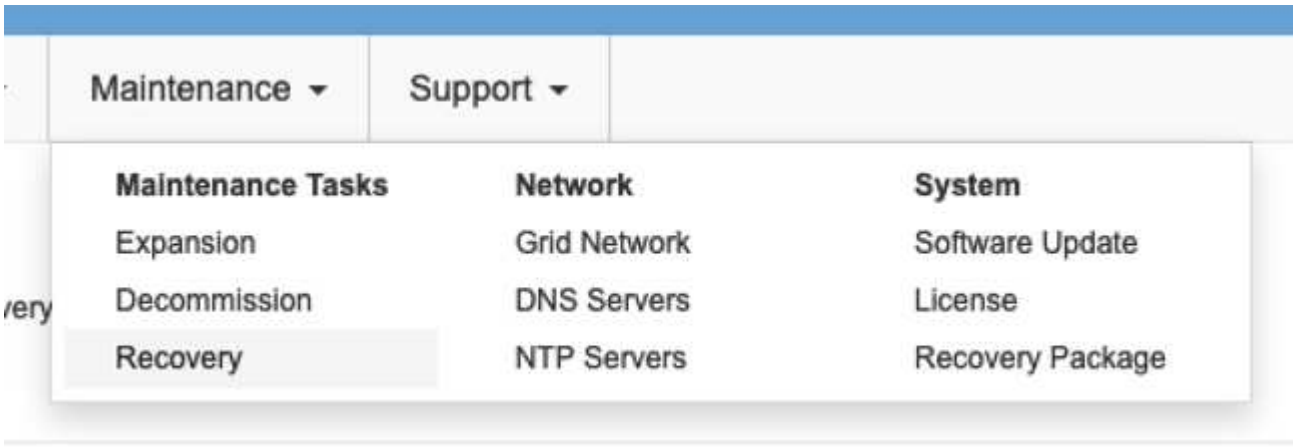


8. If you are using multiple networks, use a comma (,) to separate the network strings, for example, grid/tcp/8082/10443,admin/tcp/8082/10443,client/tcp/8082/10443

Recover the Gateway Node

To recover the Gateway Node, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the Maintenance/Recovery section of the Grid Management UI.



2. Power on the VM node and wait for the node to appear in the Maintenance/Recovery Pending Nodes section of the Grid Management UI.

> For information and directions for node recovery, see the https://docs.netapp.com/sgws-114/topic/com.netapp.doc.sg-maint/GUID-7E22B1B9-4169-4800-8727-75F25FC0FFB1.html[Recovery and Maintenance guide]

3. After the node has been recovered, the IP can be included in all DNS round-robin entities, or load balancer pools, if applicable.

   Now, any HTTPS sessions on port 8082 go to port 10443

Remap port 443 for client S3 access on an Admin node

The default configuration in the StorageGRID system for an admin node, or HA group containing an Admin node is for port 443 and 80 to be reserved for the management and tenant manager UI's and cannot be used for load balancer endpoints. The solution to this is to use the port remap feature and redirect inbound port 443 to a new port that will be configured as a load balancer endpoint. Once this completed Client S3 traffic will be able to use port 443, the Grid management UI will only be accessible through port 8443, and the Tenant management UI will only be accessible on port 9443. The remap port feature can only be configured at install time of the node. In order to implement a port remap of an active node in the grid, it must be reset to the pre-installed state. This is a destructive procedure that includes a node recovery once the configuration change has been made.

Backup logs and databases

Admin nodes contain audit logs, prometheus metrics, as well as historical information about attributes, alarms, and alerts. Having multiple admin nodes means you have multiple copies of this data. If you do not have multiple admin nodes in your grid, you should make sure to preserve this data to restore after the node has been recovered in the end of this process. If you have another admin node in your grid, you can copy the data from that node during the recovery process. If you do not have another admin node in the grid you can follow these instructions to copy the data before destroying the node.

Copy audit logs

1. Log in to the Admin Node:
   a. Enter the following command: `ssh admin@grid_node_IP`
   b. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.
   c. Enter the following command to switch to root: `su -`

d. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.

e. Add the SSH private key to the SSH agent. Enter: `ssh-add`

f. Enter the SSH Access Password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.

```
When you are logged in as root, the prompt changes from `$` to `#`.
```

2. Create the directory to copy all audit log files to a temporary location on a separate grid node lets use *storage_node_01*:

   a. `ssh admin@storage_node_01_IP`

   b. `mkdir -p /var/local/tmp/saved-audit-logs`

3. Back on the admin node, stop the AMS service to prevent it from creating a new log file: `service ams stop`

4. Rename the audit.log file so that it does not overwrite the existing file when you copy it to the recovered Admin Node.

   a. Rename audit.log to a unique numbered file name such as yyyy-mm-dd.txt.1. For example, you can rename the audit log file to 2015-10-25.txt.1

```
cd /var/local/audit/export
ls -l
mv audit.log 2015-10-25.txt.1
```

5. Restart the AMS service: `service ams start`

6. Copy all audit log files: `scp * admin@storage_node_01_IP:/var/local/tmp/saved-audit-logs`

Copy Prometheus data

Copying the Prometheus database might take an hour or more. Some Grid Manager features will be unavailable while services are stopped on the Admin Node.

1. Create the directory to copy the prometheus data to a temporary location on a separate grid node, again we will user *storage_node_01*:

   a. Log in to the storage node:

      i. Enter the following command: `ssh admin@storage_node_01_IP`

      ii. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.

      iii. mkdir -p /var/local/tmp/prometheus`

2. Log in to the Admin Node:

   a. Enter the following command: `ssh admin@admin_node_IP`

   b. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.

   c. Enter the following command to switch to root: `su -`

d. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.

e. Add the SSH private key to the SSH agent. Enter: `ssh-add`

f. Enter the SSH Access Password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.

```
When you are logged in as root, the prompt changes from `$` to `#`.
```

3. From the Admin Node, stop the Prometheus service: `service prometheus stop`

   a. Copy the Prometheus database from the source Admin Node to the storage node backup location Node: `/rsync -azh --stats "/var/local/mysql_ibdata/prometheus/data" "`*`storage_node_01_IP`*`:/var/local/tmp/prometheus/"`

4. Restart the Prometheus service on the source Admin Node.`service prometheus start`

Backup historical information

The historical information is stored in a mysql database. In order to dump a copy of the database you will need the user and password from NetApp. If you have another admin node in the grid, this step is not necessary and the database can be cloned from a remaining admin node during the recovery process.

1. Log in to the Admin Node:

   a. Enter the following command: `ssh admin@`*`admin_node_IP`*

   b. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.

   c. Enter the following command to switch to root: `su -`

   d. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.

   e. Add the SSH private key to the SSH agent. Enter: `ssh-add`

   f. Enter the SSH Access Password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.

```
When you are logged in as root, the prompt changes from `$` to `#`.
```

2. Stop StorageGRID services on Admin Node and startup ntp and mysql

   a. Stop all services: `service servermanager stop`

   b. restart ntp service: `service ntp start`
   ..restart mysql service: `service mysql start`

3. Dump mi database to /var/local/tmp

   a. enter the following command: `mysqldump -u `*`username`*` -p `*`password`*` mi > /var/local/tmp/mysql-mi.sql`

4. Copy the mysql dump file to an alternate node, we will use *storage_node_01:*
   `scp /var/local/tmp/mysql-mi.sql _storage_node_01_IP`:/var/local/tmp/mysql-mi.sql

   a. When you no longer require passwordless access to other servers, remove the private key from the SSH agent. Enter: `ssh-add -D`

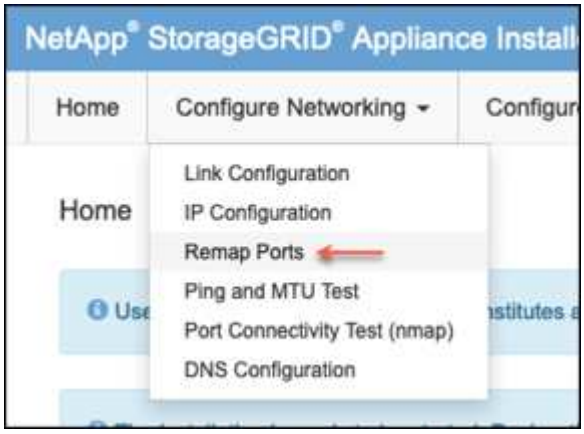
Rebuild the Admin node

Now that you have a backup copy of all desired data and logs either on another admin node in the grid or stored in a temporary location it is time to reset the appliance so the port remap can be configured.

1. Resetting an appliance returns it to the pre-installed state where it only retains the host name, IP's and network configurations. All data will be lost which is why we made sure to have a backup of any important information.
   a. enter the following command: `sgareinstall`

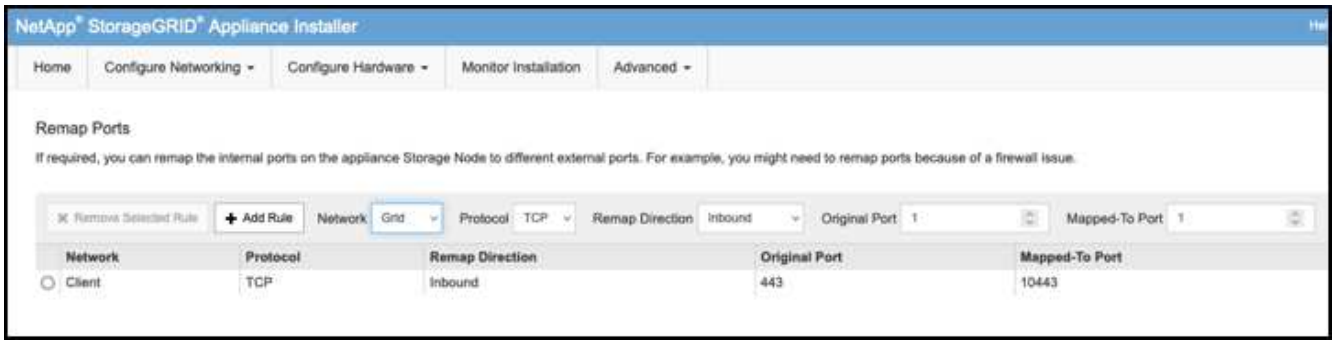
```
root@sg100-01:~ # sgareinstall
WARNING: All StorageGRID Webscale services on this node will be shut
down.
WARNING: Data stored on this node may be lost.
WARNING: You will have to reinstall StorageGRID Webscale to this
node.

After running this command and waiting a few minutes for the node to
reboot,
browse to one of the following URLs to reinstall StorageGRID Webscale
on
this node:

    https://10.193.174.192:8443
    https://10.193.204.192:8443
    https://169.254.0.1:8443

Are you sure you want to continue (y/n)? y
Renaming SG installation flag file.
Initiating a reboot to trigger the StorageGRID Webscale appliance
installation wizard.
```

2. After some time has passed the appliance will reboot and you will be able to access the node PGE UI.
3. Browse to the Configure Networking



4. Select the desired network, protocol, direction and ports then click the Add Rule button.

> Remap of inbound port 443 on on the GRID network will break install, and expansion procedures. It is not recommended to remap port 443 on the GRID network.



5. One the desired port remaps have been added, you can return to the home tab and click on the Start Installation button.

You can now follow the Admin node recovery procedures in the product documentation

Restore Databases and logs

Now that the admin node has been recovered, you can restore the metrics, logs, and historical information. If you have another admin node in the grid, follow the product documentation utilizing the *prometheus-clone-db.sh* and *mi-clone-db.sh* scripts. If this is your only admin node and you chose to backup this data, you can follow the below steps to restore the information.

Copy audit logs back

1. Log in to the Admin Node:
   a. Enter the following command: `ssh admin@grid_node_IP`
   b. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.
   c. Enter the following command to switch to root: `su -`
   d. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.
   e. Add the SSH private key to the SSH agent. Enter: `ssh-add`
   f. Enter the SSH Access Password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.

```
When you are logged in as root, the prompt changes from `$` to `#`.
```

2. Copy the preserved audit log files to the recovered Admin Node: `scp admin@grid_node_IP:/var/local/tmp/saved-audit-logs/YYYY* .`
3. For security, delete the audit logs from the failed grid node after verifying that they have been copied successfully to the recovered Admin Node.
4. Update the user and group settings of the audit log files on the recovered Admin Node: `chown ams-user:bycast *`

You must also restore any pre-existing client access to the audit share. For more information, see the instructions for administering StorageGRID.

Restore Prometheus metrics

> Copying the Prometheus database might take an hour or more. Some Grid Manager features will be unavailable while services are stopped on the Admin Node.

1. Log in to the Admin Node:
   a. Enter the following command: `ssh admin@grid_node_IP`
   b. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.
   c. Enter the following command to switch to root: `su -`
   d. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.
   e. Add the SSH private key to the SSH agent. Enter: `ssh-add`
   f. Enter the SSH Access Password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.

   ```
   When you are logged in as root, the prompt changes from `$` to `#`.
   ```

2. From the Admin Node, stop the Prometheus service: `service prometheus stop`
   a. Copy the Prometheus database from the temporary backup location to the admin node: `/rsync -azh --stats "backup_node:/var/local/tmp/prometheus/" "/var/local/mysql_ibdata/prometheus/"`
   b. verify the data is in the correct path and is complete `ls /var/local/mysql_ibdata/prometheus/data/`
3. Restart the Prometheus service on the source Admin Node.`service prometheus start`

Restore historical information

1. Log in to the Admin Node:
   a. Enter the following command: `ssh admin@grid_node_IP`
   b. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.
   c. Enter the following command to switch to root: `su -`
   d. Enter the password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.
   e. Add the SSH private key to the SSH agent. Enter: `ssh-add`
   f. Enter the SSH Access Password listed in the `Passwords.txt` file.

   ```
   When you are logged in as root, the prompt changes from `$` to `#`.
   ```

2. Copy the mysql dump file from the alternate node: `scp grid_node_IP_:/var/local/tmp/mysql-mi.sql /var/local/tmp/mysql-mi.sql`

3. Stop StorageGRID services on Admin Node and startup ntp and mysql
   a. Stop all services: `service servermanager stop`
   b. restart ntp service: `service ntp start`
   ..restart mysql service: `service mysql start`
4. Drop the mi database and create a new empty database: `mysql -u username -p password -A mi -e "drop database mi; create database mi;"`
5. restore the mysql database from the database dump: `mysql -u username -p password -A mi < /var/local/tmp/mysql-mi.sql`
6. Restart all other services `service servermanager start`

By Aron Klein

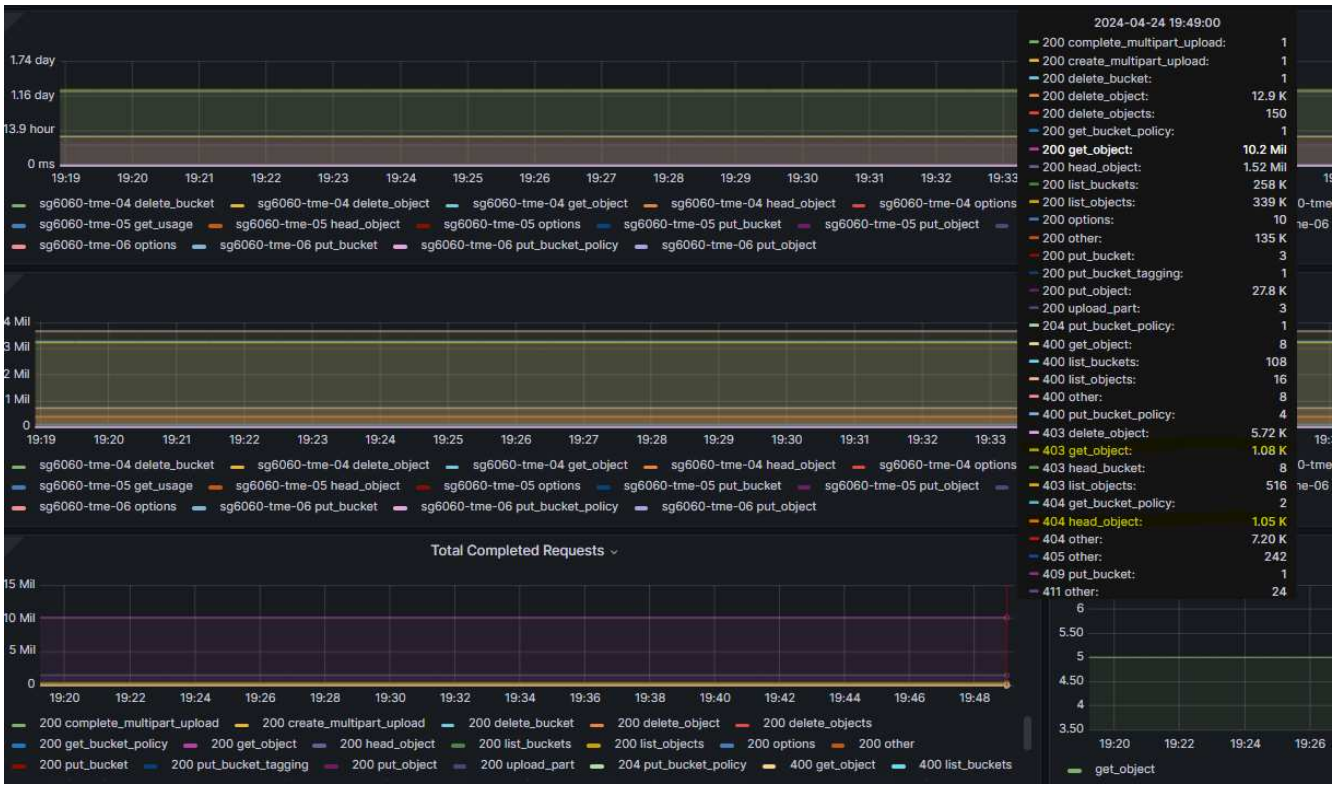
Grid site relocation and site-wide network change procedure

This guide describes the preparation and procedure for StorageGRID site relocation in a multi-sites Grid. You should have a complete understand of this procedure and plan ahead to ensure smooth process and minimize interruption to clients.

If you need to change the Grid network of entire Grid, see
Change IP addresses for all nodes in grid.

Considerations before site relocation

- Site move should be completed, and all nodes online within 15 days to avoid Cassandra database rebuild. Recover Storage Node down more than 15 days
- If any ILM rule in active policy is using strict ingest behavior, consider changing it to balance or dual commit if customer wants to continue to PUT objects into the Grid during site relocation.
- For storage appliances with 60 drives or more, never move the shelf with disk drives installed. Label each disk drives and remove them from storage enclosure before pack/move.
- Change StorageGRID appliance Grid network VLAN can be performed remotely over admin network or client network. Or else plan to be onsite to perform the change before or after the relocation.
- Check if customer application is using HEAD or GET nonexistence object before PUT. If yes, change the bucket consistency to strong-site to avoid HTTP 500 error. If you are not sure, check S3 overview Grafana charts **Grid manager > Support > Metrics**, mouse over the 'Total Completed Request' chart. If there is very high count of 404 get Object or 404 head object, likely one or more applications are using head or get nonexistence object. The count is accumulative, mouse over different timeline to see the difference.



Procedure to change Grid IP address before site relocation

Steps

1. If new Grid network subnet will be used at the new location, add the subnet to Grid network subnet list
2. Log in to the primary Admin Node, use change-ip to make Grid IP change, must **stage** the change before shutdown the node for relocation.
   a. Select 2 then 1 for Grid IP change

```
Editing: Node IP/subnet and gateway

Use up arrow to recall a previously typed value, which you can then edit
Use d or 0.0.0.0/0 as the IP/mask to delete the network from the node
Use q to complete the editing session early and return to the previous menu
Press <enter> to use the value shown in square brackets

================================================================================
Site: LONDON
================================================================================
LONDON-ADM1 Grid    IP/mask [     10.45.74.14/26 ]: 10.45.74.24/26
LONDON-S1   Grid    IP/mask [     10.45.74.16/26 ]: 10.45.74.26/26
LONDON-S2   Grid    IP/mask [     10.45.74.17/26 ]: 10.45.74.27/26
LONDON-S3   Grid    IP/mask [     10.45.74.18/26 ]: 10.45.74.28/26
================================================================================
LONDON-ADM1 Grid    Gateway [         10.45.74.1 ]:
LONDON-S1   Grid    Gateway [         10.45.74.1 ]:
LONDON-S2   Grid    Gateway [         10.45.74.1 ]:
LONDON-S3   Grid    Gateway [         10.45.74.1 ]:
================================================================================
================================================================================
Site: OXFORD
================================================================================
OXFORD-ADM1 Grid    IP/mask [     10.45.75.14/26 ]:
OXFORD-S1   Grid    IP/mask [     10.45.75.16/26 ]:
OXFORD-S2   Grid    IP/mask [     10.45.75.17/26 ]:
OXFORD-S3   Grid    IP/mask [     10.45.75.18/26 ]:
================================================================================
OXFORD-ADM1 Grid    Gateway [         10.45.75.1 ]:
OXFORD-S1   Grid    Gateway [         10.45.75.1 ]:
OXFORD-S2   Grid    Gateway [         10.45.75.1 ]:
OXFORD-S3   Grid    Gateway [         10.45.75.1 ]:
================================================================================
Finished editing. Press Enter to return to menu.
```

b. select 5 to show changes

```
================================================================================
Site: LONDON
================================================================================
LONDON-ADM1 Grid    IP      [     10.45.74.14/26 ]: 10.45.74.24/26
LONDON-S1   Grid    IP      [     10.45.74.16/26 ]: 10.45.74.26/26
LONDON-S2   Grid    IP      [     10.45.74.17/26 ]: 10.45.74.27/26
LONDON-S3   Grid    IP      [     10.45.74.18/26 ]: 10.45.74.28/26
Press Enter to continue
```

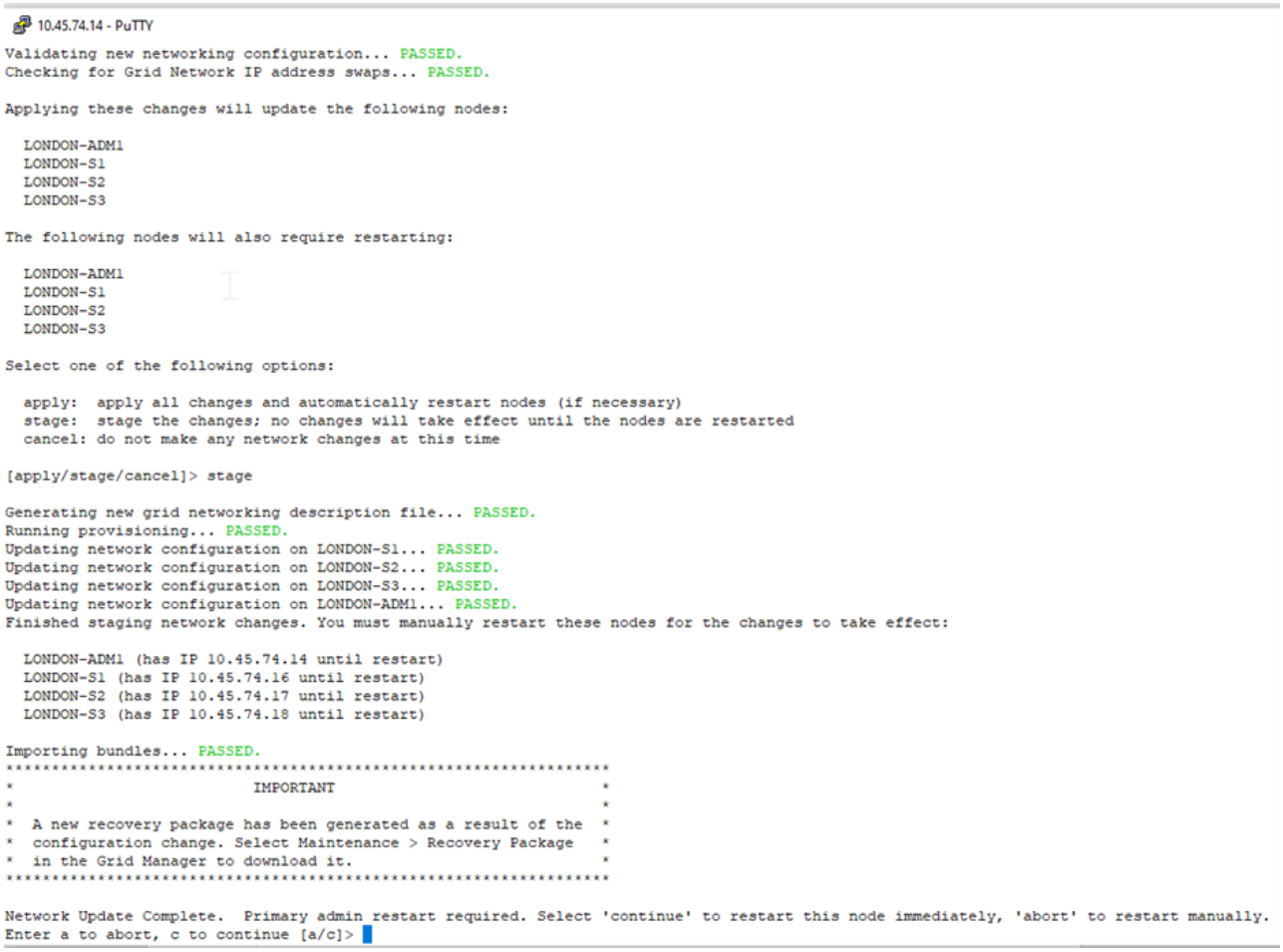
c. select 10 to validate and apply the change.

```
Welcome to the StorageGRID IP Change Tool.

Selected nodes: all

1:   SELECT NODES to edit
2:   EDIT IP/mask and gateway
3:   EDIT admin network subnet lists
4:   EDIT grid network subnet list
5:   SHOW changes
6:   SHOW full configuration, with changes highlighted
7:   VALIDATE changes
8:   SAVE changes, so you can resume later
9:   CLEAR all changes, to start fresh
10:  APPLY changes to the grid
0:   Exit

Selection: 10
```

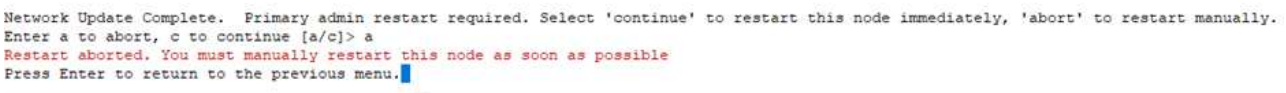
d. Must select **stage** in this step.

```
Validating new networking configuration... PASSED.
Checking for Grid Network IP address swaps... PASSED.

Applying these changes will update the following nodes:

  LONDON-ADM1
  LONDON-S1
  LONDON-S2
  LONDON-S3

The following nodes will also require restarting:

  LONDON-ADM1
  LONDON-S1
  LONDON-S2
  LONDON-S3

Select one of the following options:

  apply:  apply all changes and automatically restart nodes (if necessary)
  stage:  stage the changes; no changes will take effect until the nodes are restarted
  cancel: do not make any network changes at this time

[apply/stage/cancel]> stage
```

e. If primary admin node is included in above change, Enter **'a' to restart primary admin node manually**



f. Press enter to return to previous menu and exit from change-ip interface.



3. From Grid Manager, download the new recovery package. **Grid manager** > **Maintenance** > **Recovery package**
4. If VLAN change is required on StorageGRID appliance, see the section Appliance VLAN change.
5. Shutdown all nodes and/or appliances at the site, label/remove disk drives if necessary, unrack, pack and move.
6. If you plan to change admin network ip and/or client VLAN and ip address, you can perform the change after the relocation.

Appliance VLAN change

The procedure below assume you have remote access to StorageGRID appliance's admin or client network to perform the change remotely.

Steps

1. Before shutdown the appliance,
   place the appliance in maintenance mode.
2. Using a browser to access the StorageGRID appliance installer GUI using https://<admin-or-client-network-ip>:8443. Cannot use Grid IP as the new Grid IP already in place once the appliance is boot into

maintenance mode.

3. Change the VLAN for Grid network. If you are accessing the appliance over client network, you cannot change Client VLAN at this time, you can change it after the move.
4. ssh to the appliance and shutdown the node using 'shutdoown -h now'
5. After the appliances are ready at new site, access to the StorageGRID appliance installer GUI using https://<grid-network-ip>:8443. Confirm the storage are in optimal state and network connectivity to other Grid nodes using ping/nmap tools in the GUI.
6. If plan to change client network IP, you can change the client VLAN at this stage. The client network is not ready until you update the client network ip using change-ip tool in later step.
7. Exit maintenance mode. From the StorageGRID Appliance Installer, select **Advanced** > **Reboot Controller**, and then select **Reboot into StorageGRID**.
8. After all nodes are up and Grid shows no connectivity issue, use change-ip to update the appliance admin network and client network if necessary.

Migrating object-based storage from ONTAP S3 to StorageGRID

Enabling enterprise-grade S3 by seamlessly migrating object-based storage from ONTAP S3 to StorageGRID

Enabling enterprise-grade S3 by seamlessly migrating object-based storage from ONTAP S3 to StorageGRID

Migration Demo

This is a demonstration on migrating users and buckets from ONTAP S3 to StorageGRID.

Enabling enterprise-grade S3 by seamlessly migrating object-based storage from ONTAP S3 to StorageGRID

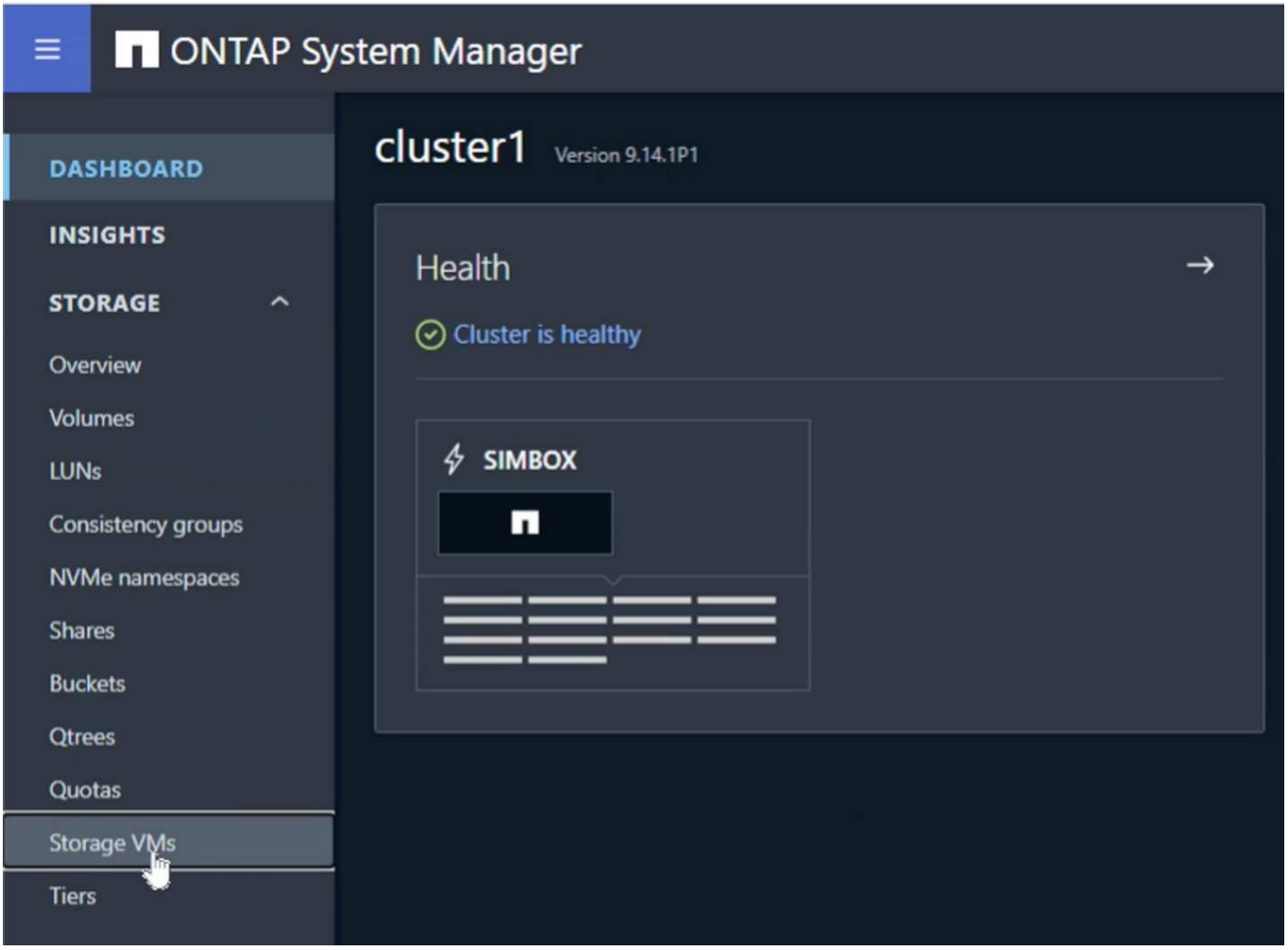
Enabling enterprise-grade S3 by seamlessly migrating object-based storage from ONTAP S3 to StorageGRID

Preparing ONTAP

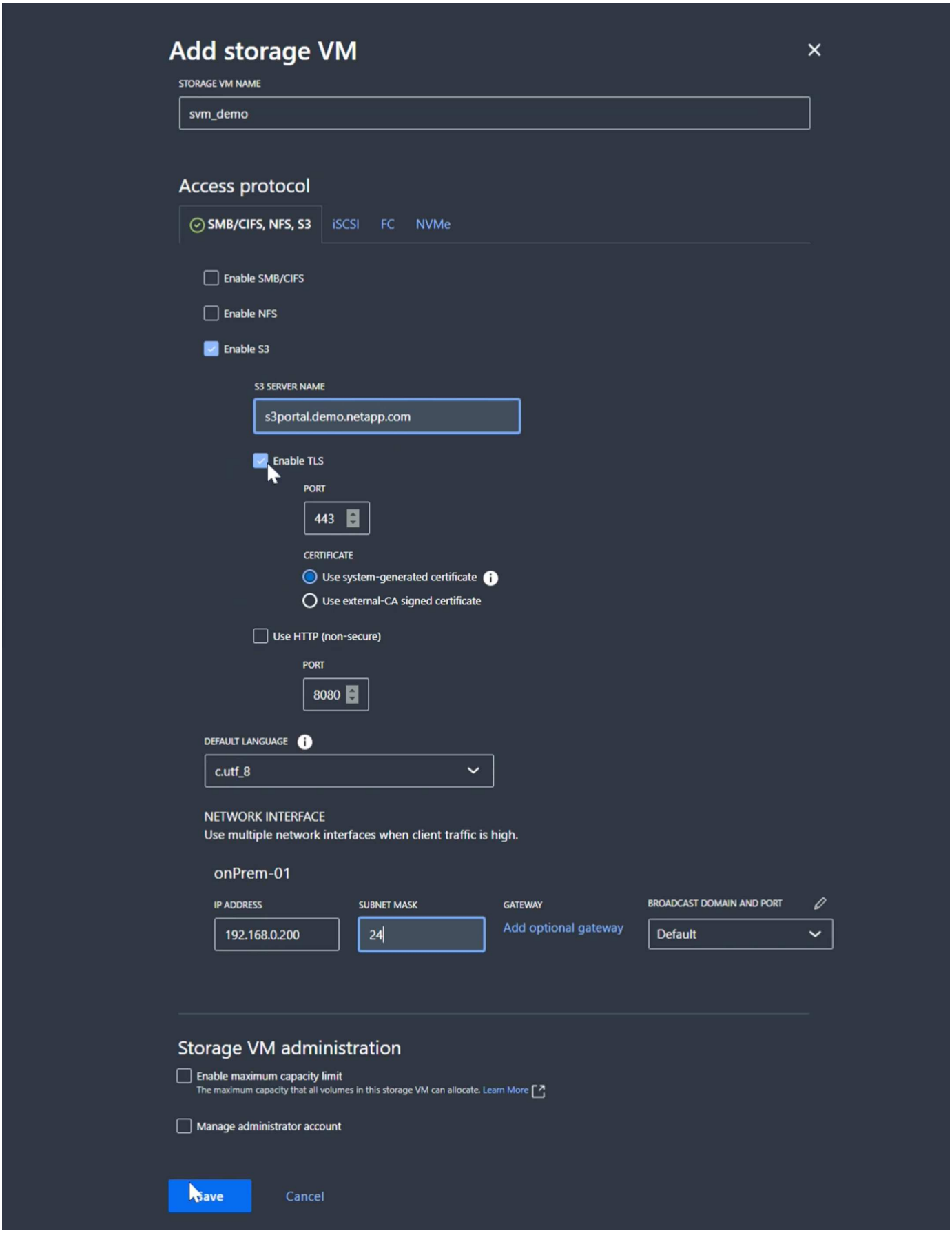
For demonstration purposes we will create an SVM object store server, user, group, group policy and buckets.

Create the Storage Virtual Machine

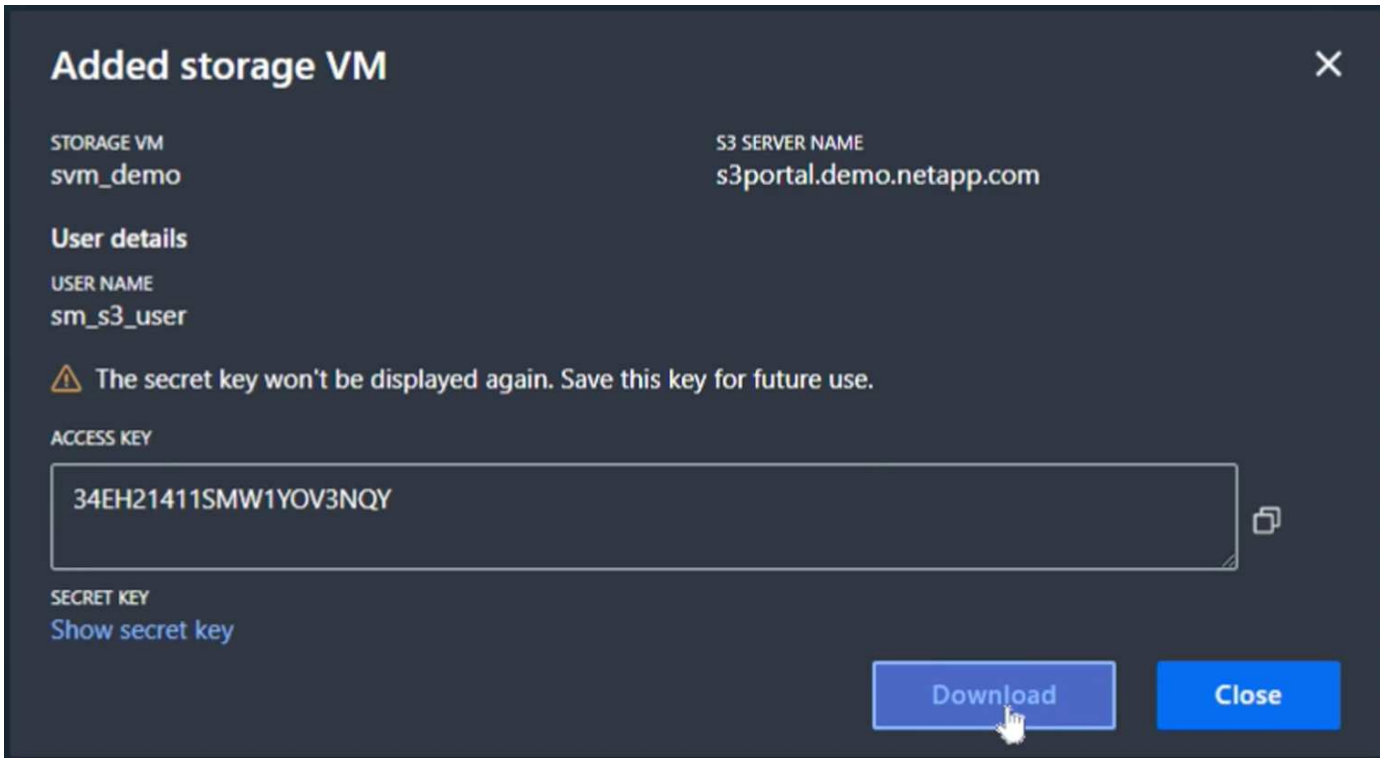
In ONTAP System Manager, navigate to Storage VM’s and add a new storage VM.



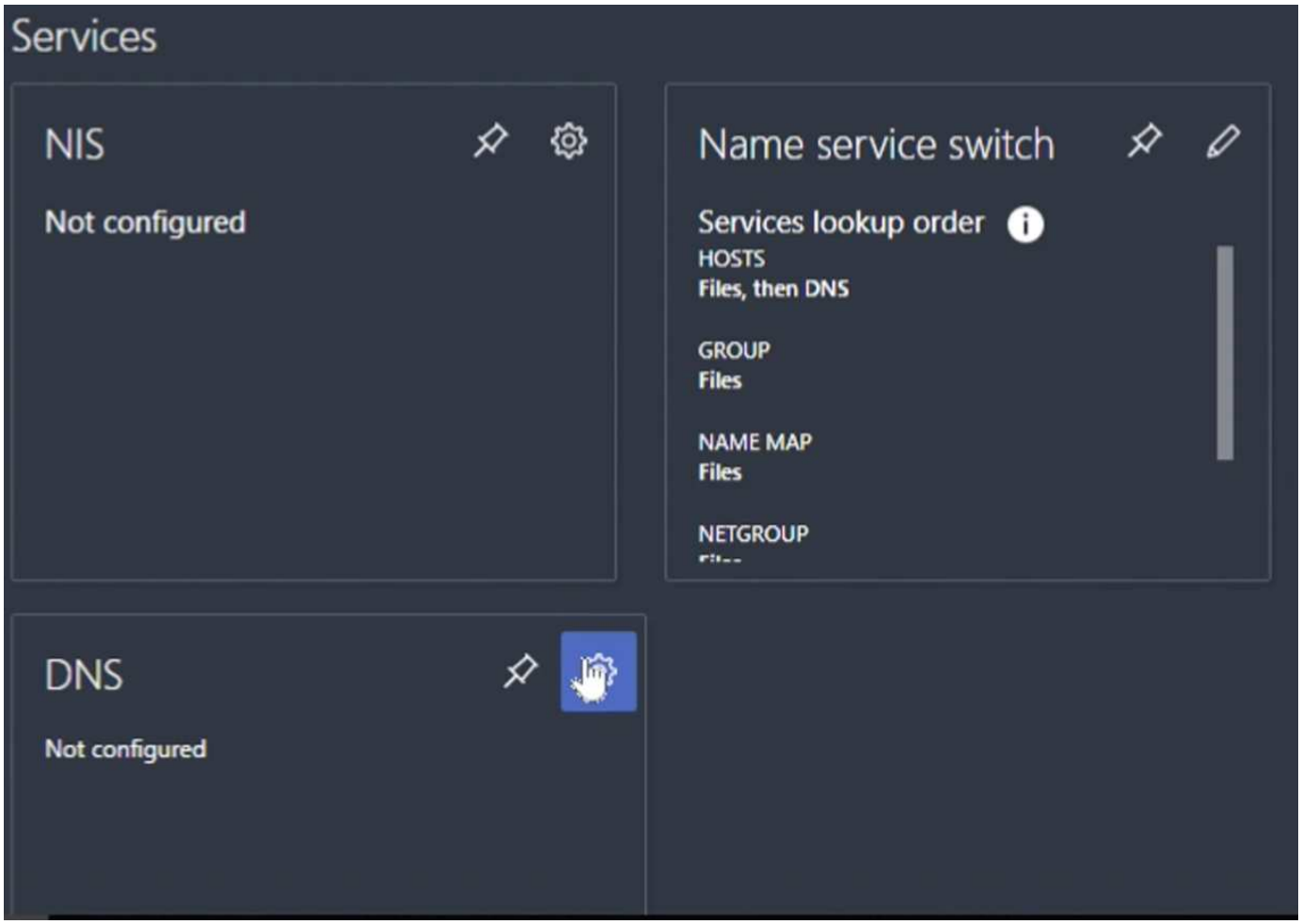
Select the "Enable S3" and "Enable TLS" check boxes and configure the HTTP(S) ports. Define the IP, subnet mask and define the gateway and broadcast domain if not using the default or required in your environment.



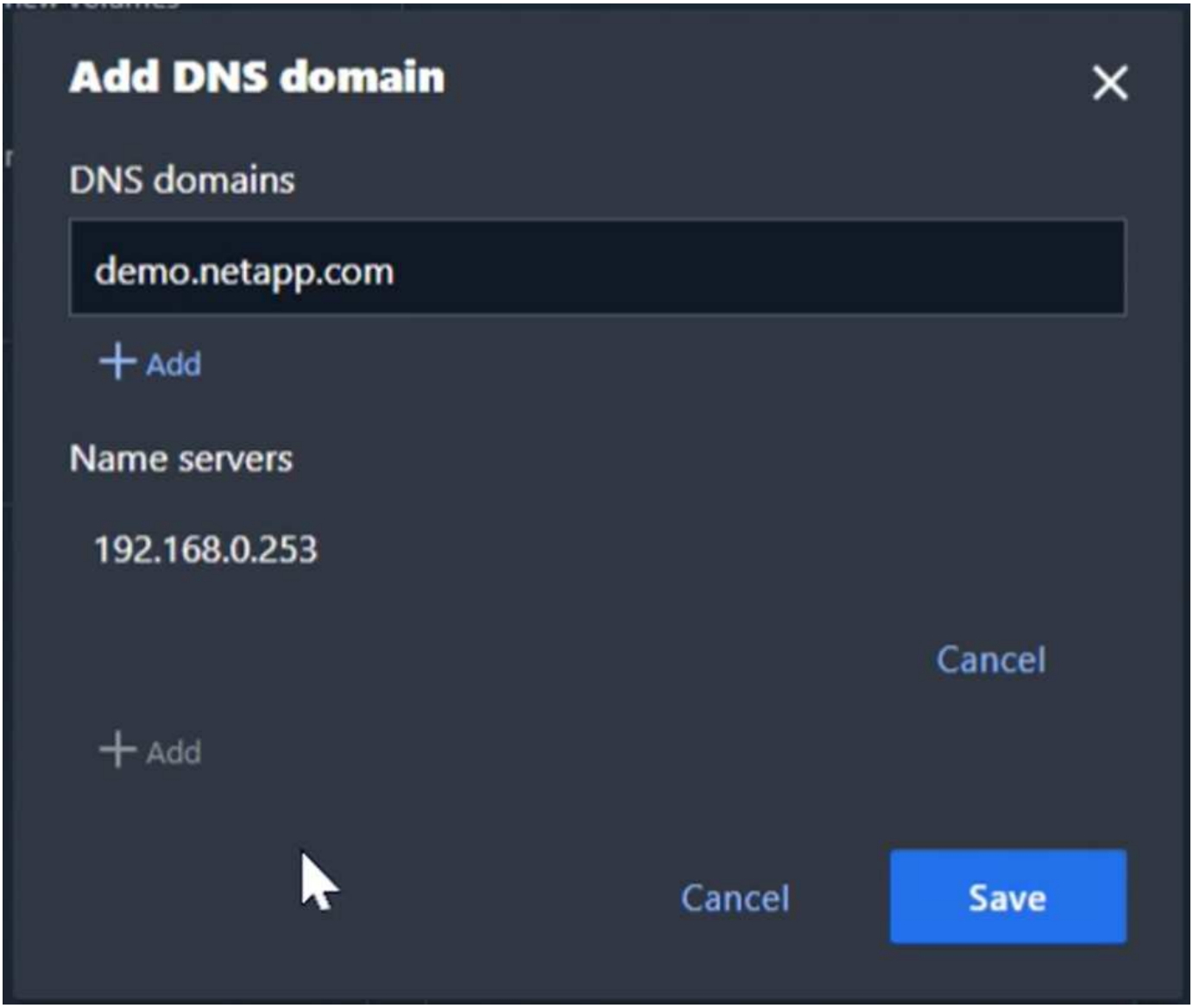
As part of the SVM creation a user will be created. Download the S3 keys for this user and close the window.



Once the SVM has been created, edit the SVM and add the DNS settings.

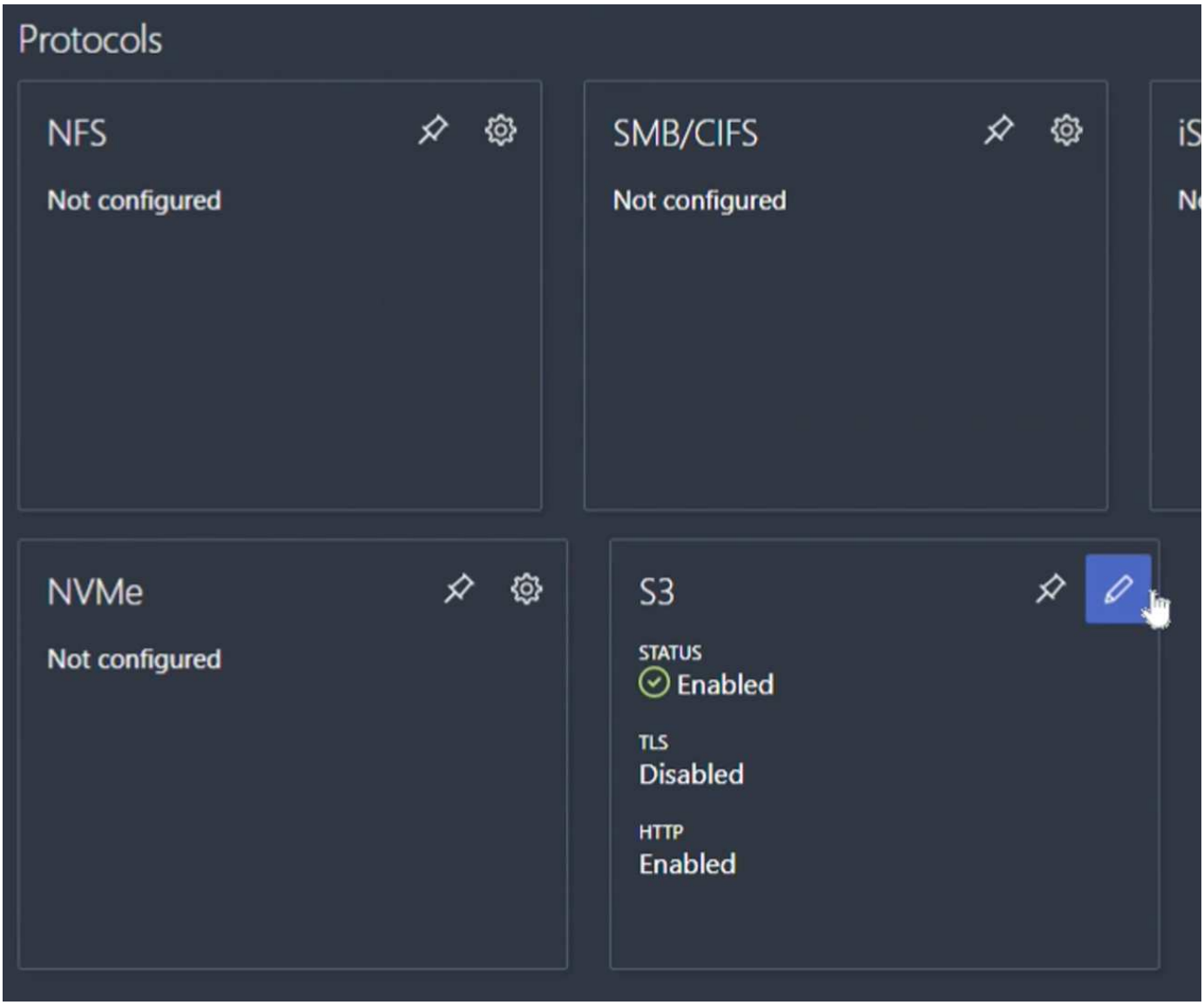


Define the DNS name and IP.

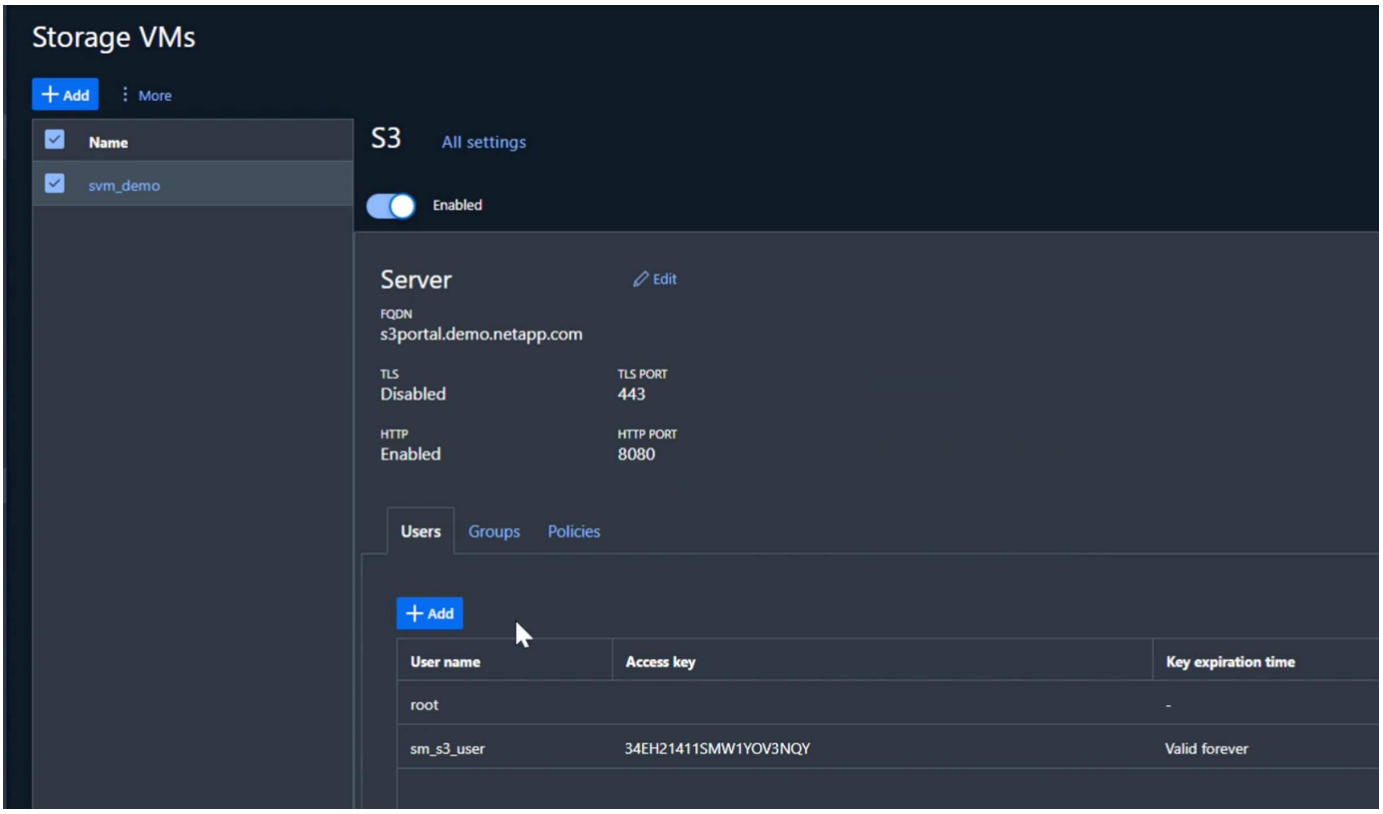


Create SVM S3 User

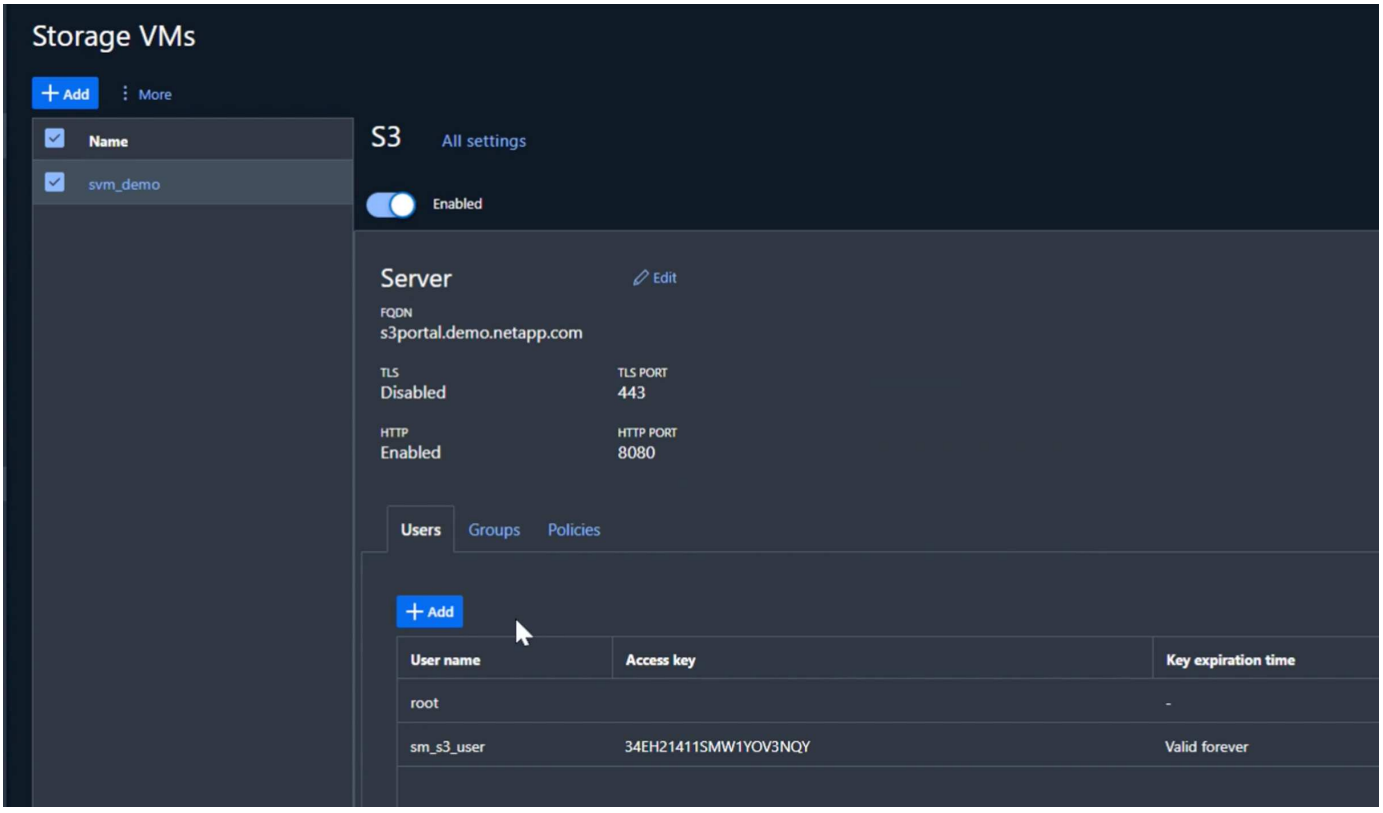
Now we can configure the S3 users and group. Edit the S3 settings.



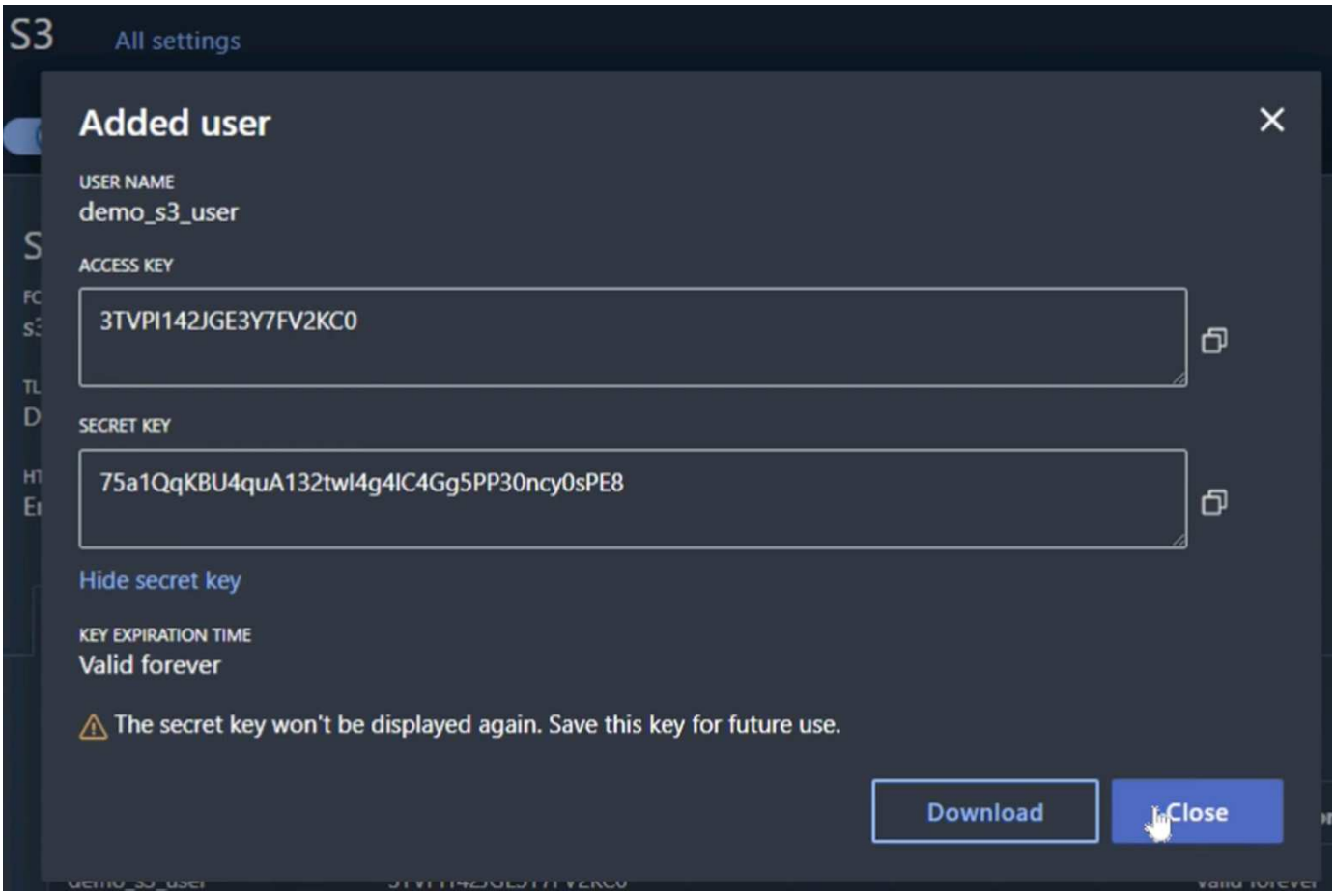
Add a new user.



Input the user name and key expiration.

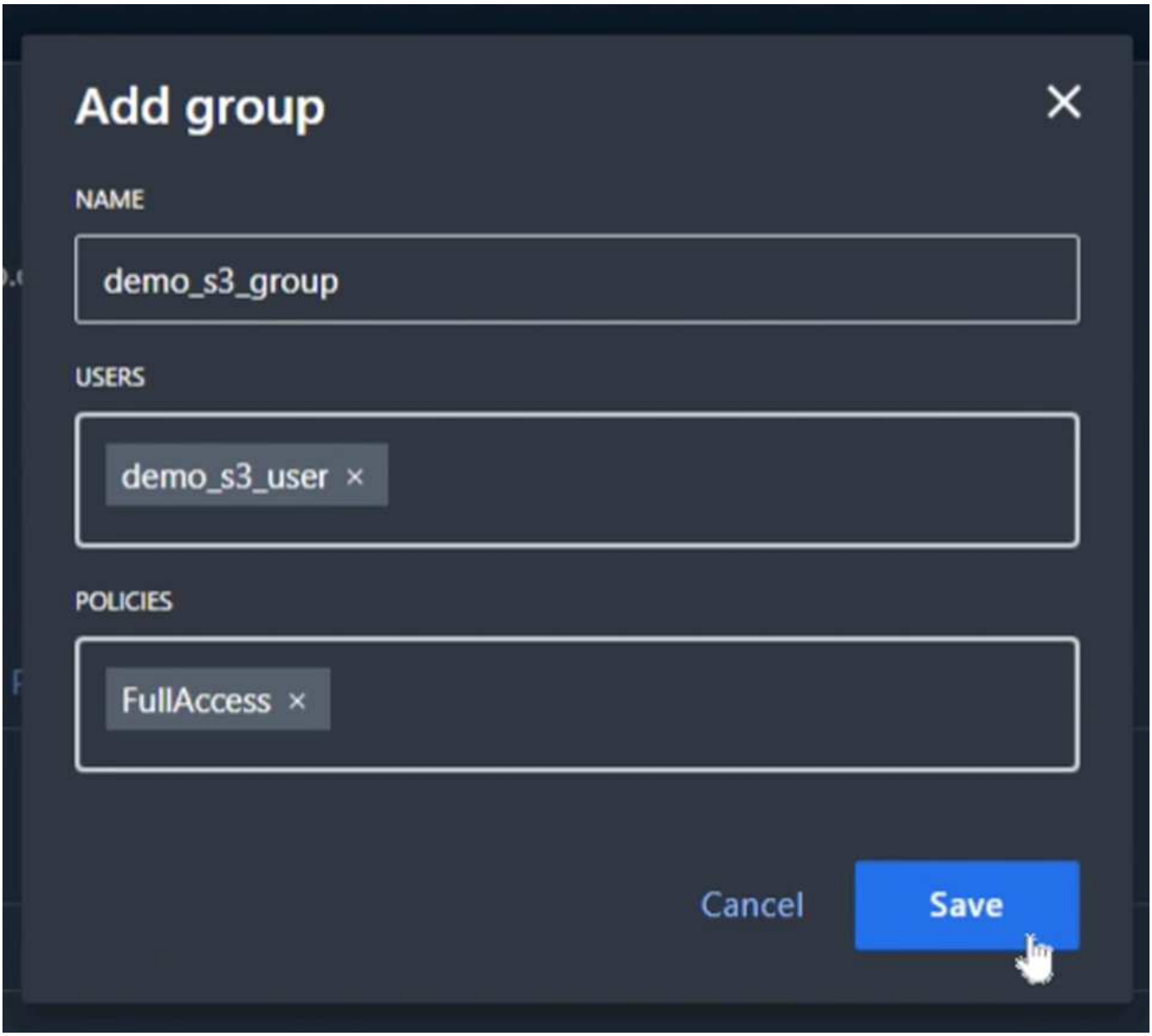


Download the S3 keys for the new user.



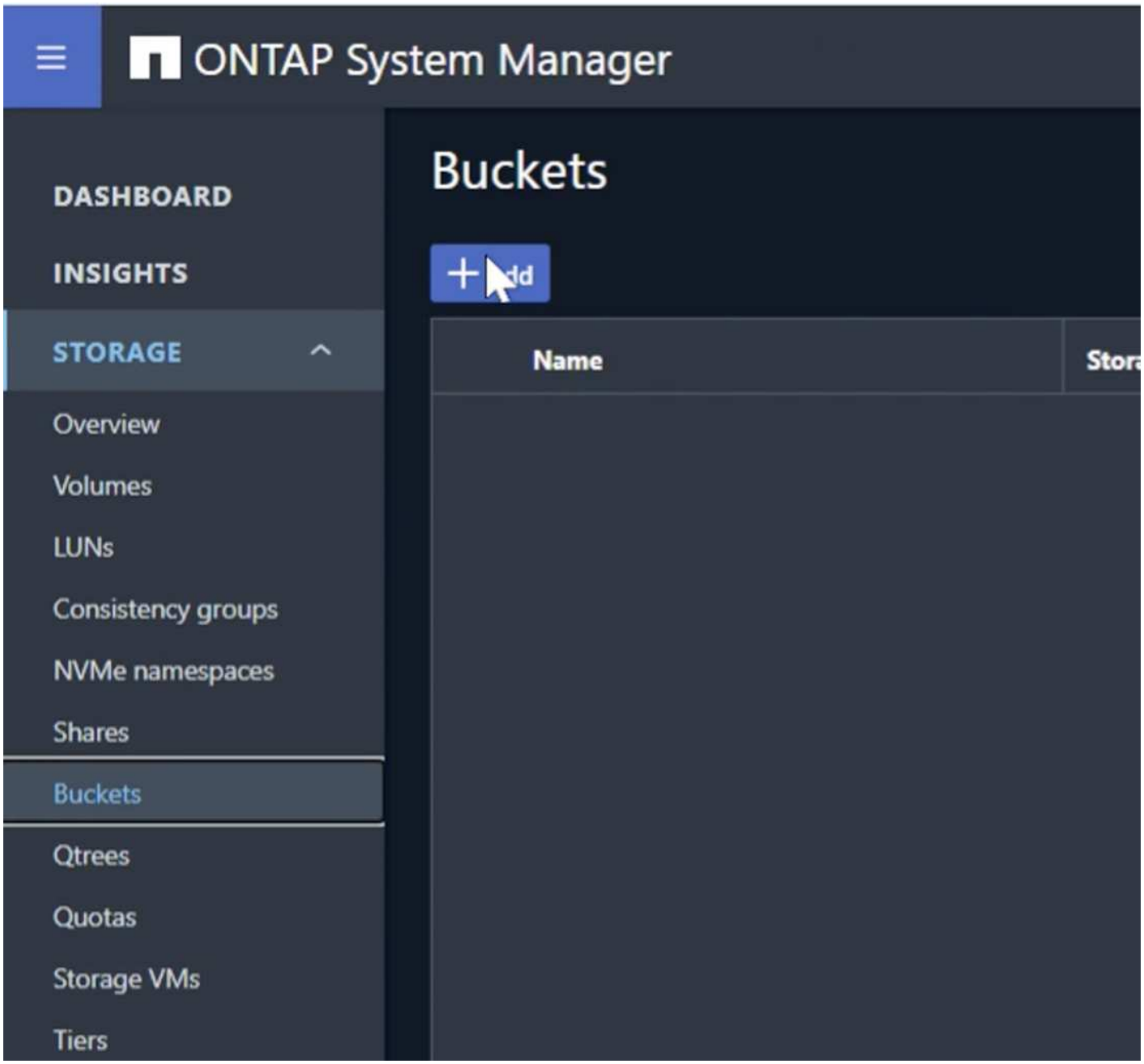
Create SVM S3 group

On the Groups tab of the SVM S3 settings, add a new group with the user created above and FullAccess permissions.

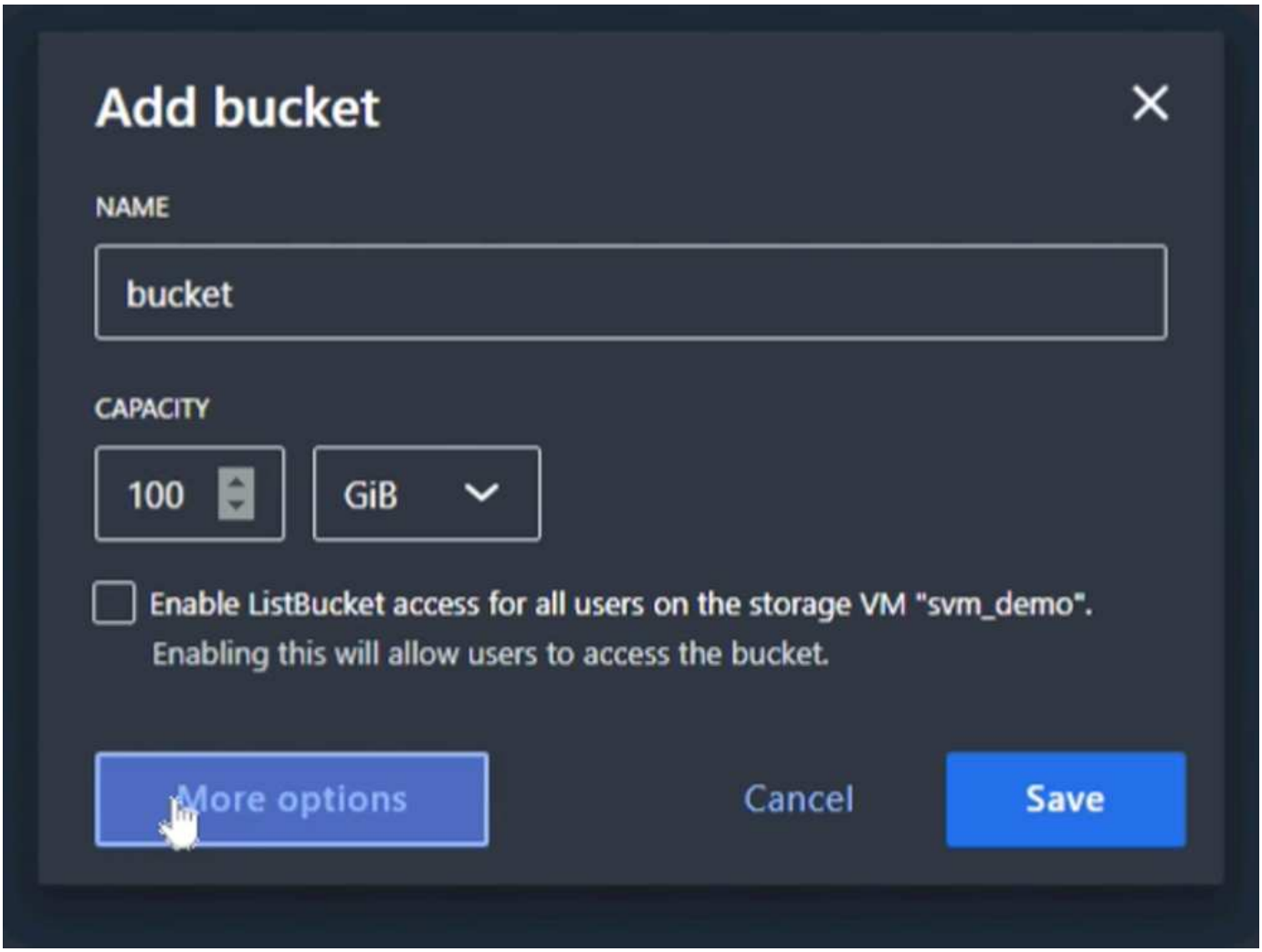


Create SVM S3 buckets

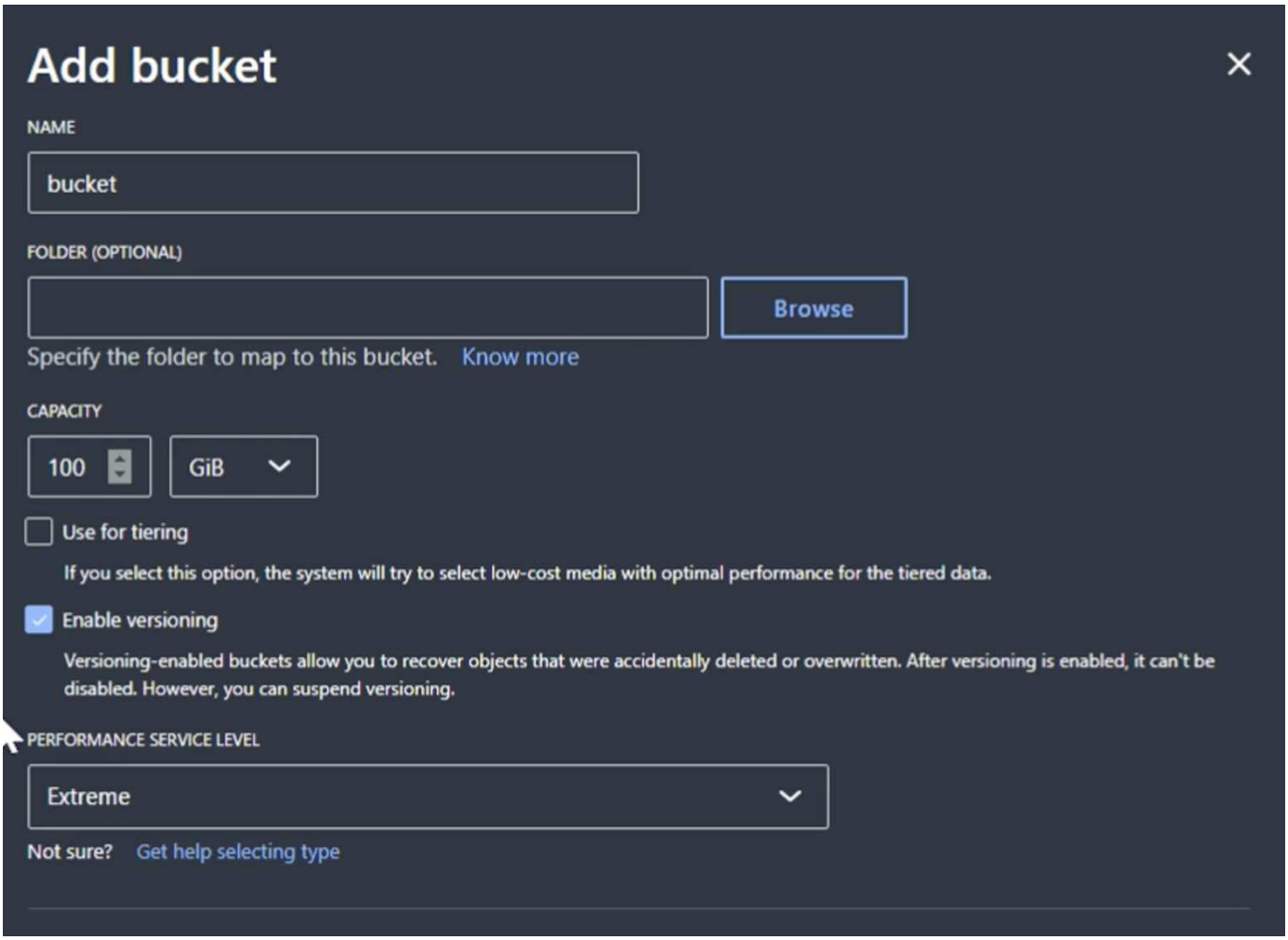
Navigate to the Buckets section and click the "+Add" button.



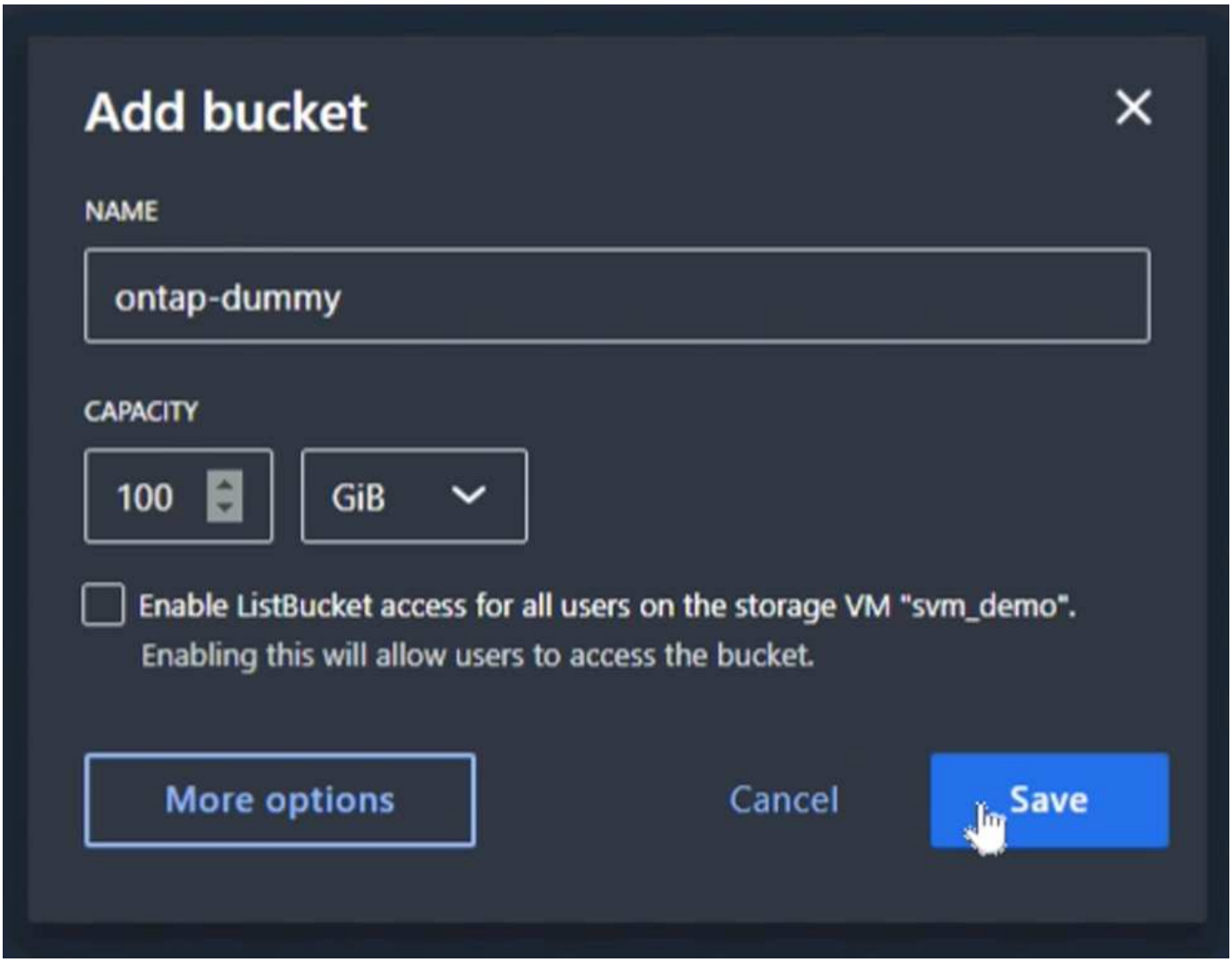
Enter a name, capacity, and deselect the "Enable ListBucket access…" check box. and click on the "More options" button.



In the "More options" section select the enable versioning check box. and click the "Save" button.



Repeat the process and create a second bucket without versioning enabled. Enter a name, the same capacity as bucket one, and deselect the "Enable ListBucket access…" check box. and click on the "Save" button.



By Rafael Guedes, and Aron Klein

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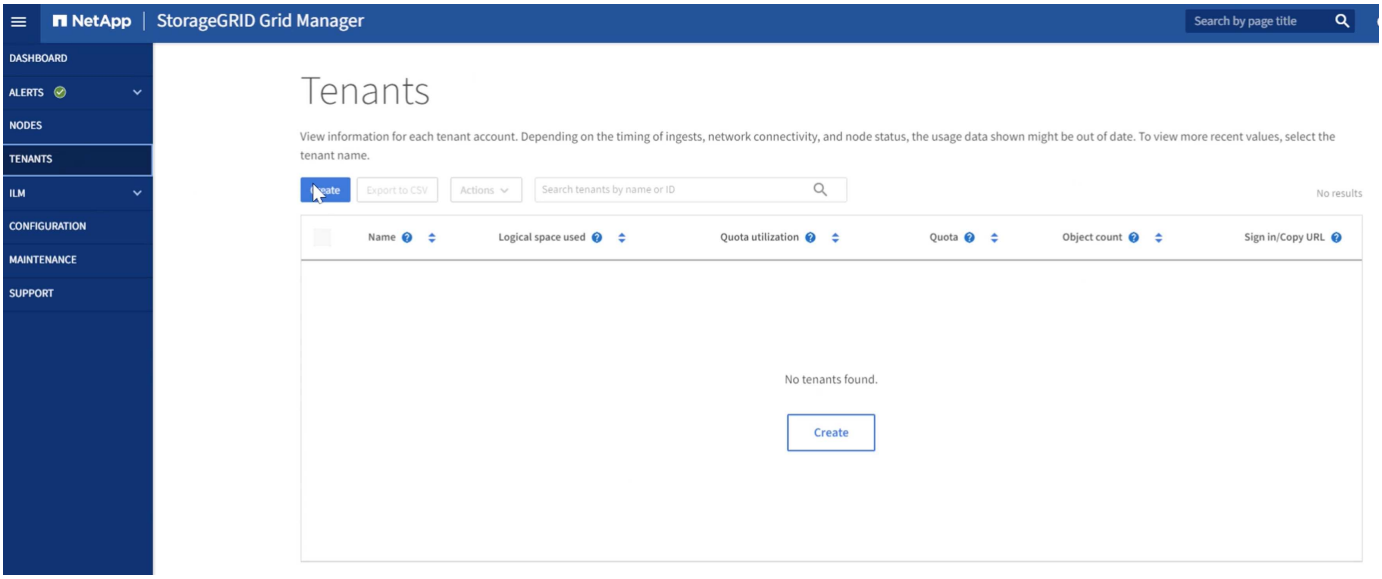
Preparing StorageGRID

Continuing the configuration for this demo we will create a Tenant, user, security group, group policy, and bucket.

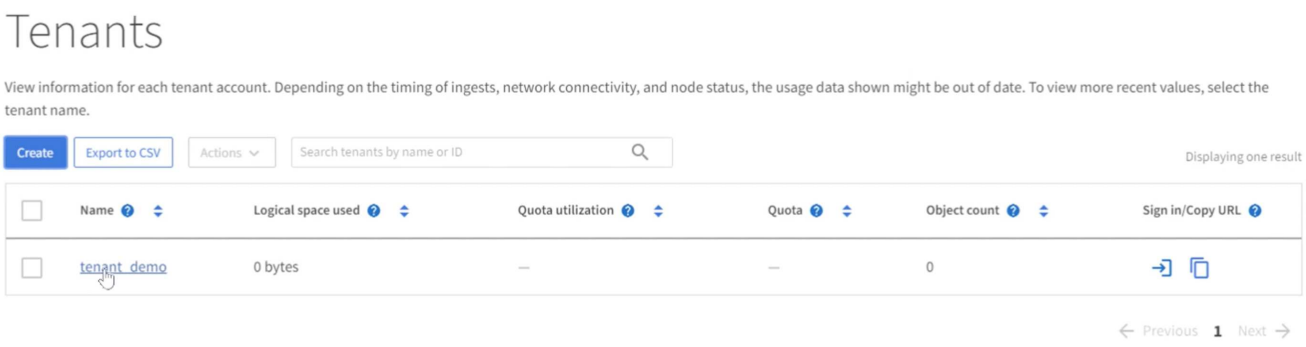
Create the tenant

Navigate to the "Tenants" tab and click on the "create" button

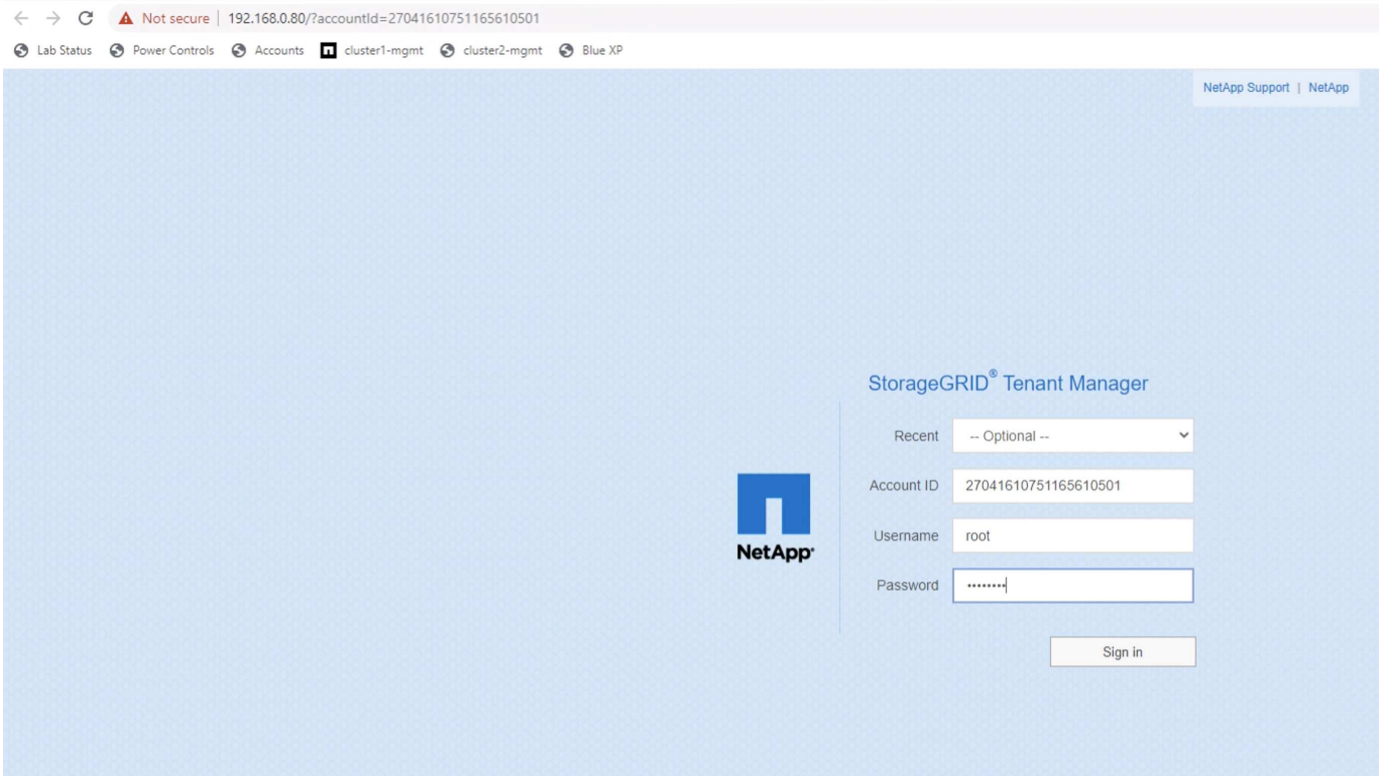


Fill in the details for the tenant providing a tenant name, select S3 for the client type, and no quota is required. No need to select platform services or allow S3 select. You can choose to use own Identity source if you choose. Set the root password and click on the finish button.

Click on the tenant name to view the tenant details. **You will need the tenant ID later so copy it off**. Click on the Sign in button. This will bring you to the tenant portal login. Save the URL for future use.

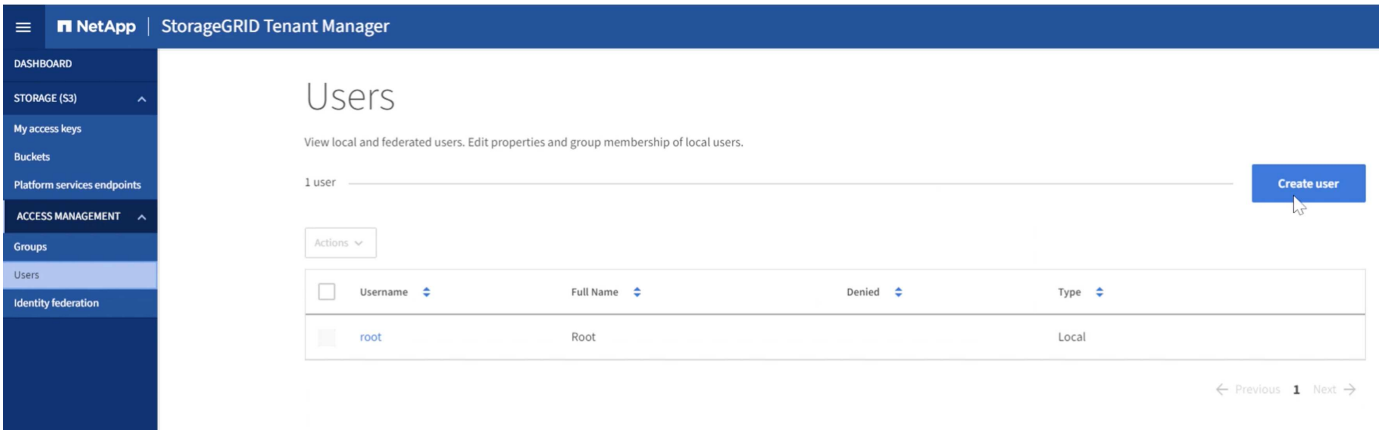


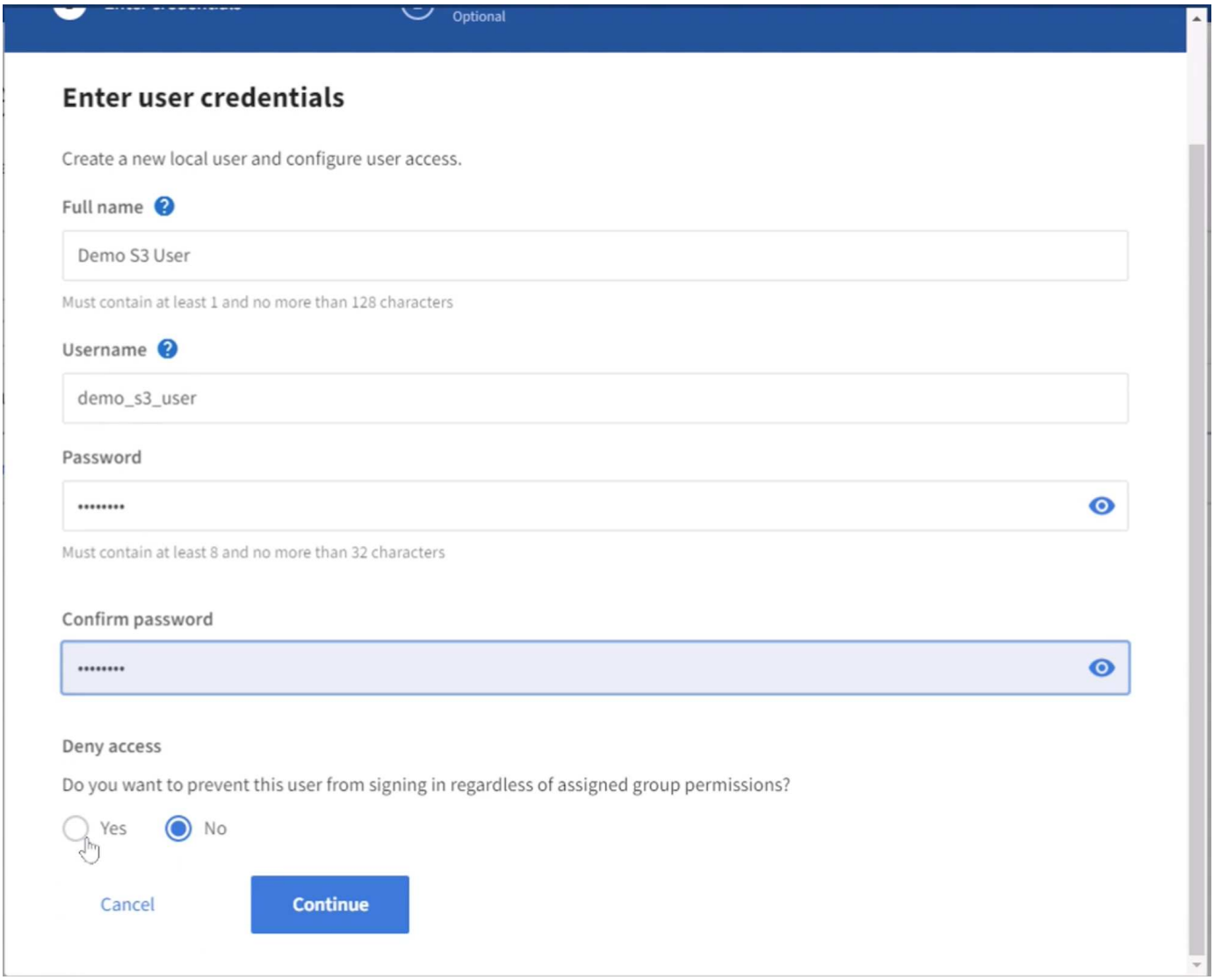
This will bring you to the tenant portal login. Save the URL for future use, and enter the root user credentials.



Create the user

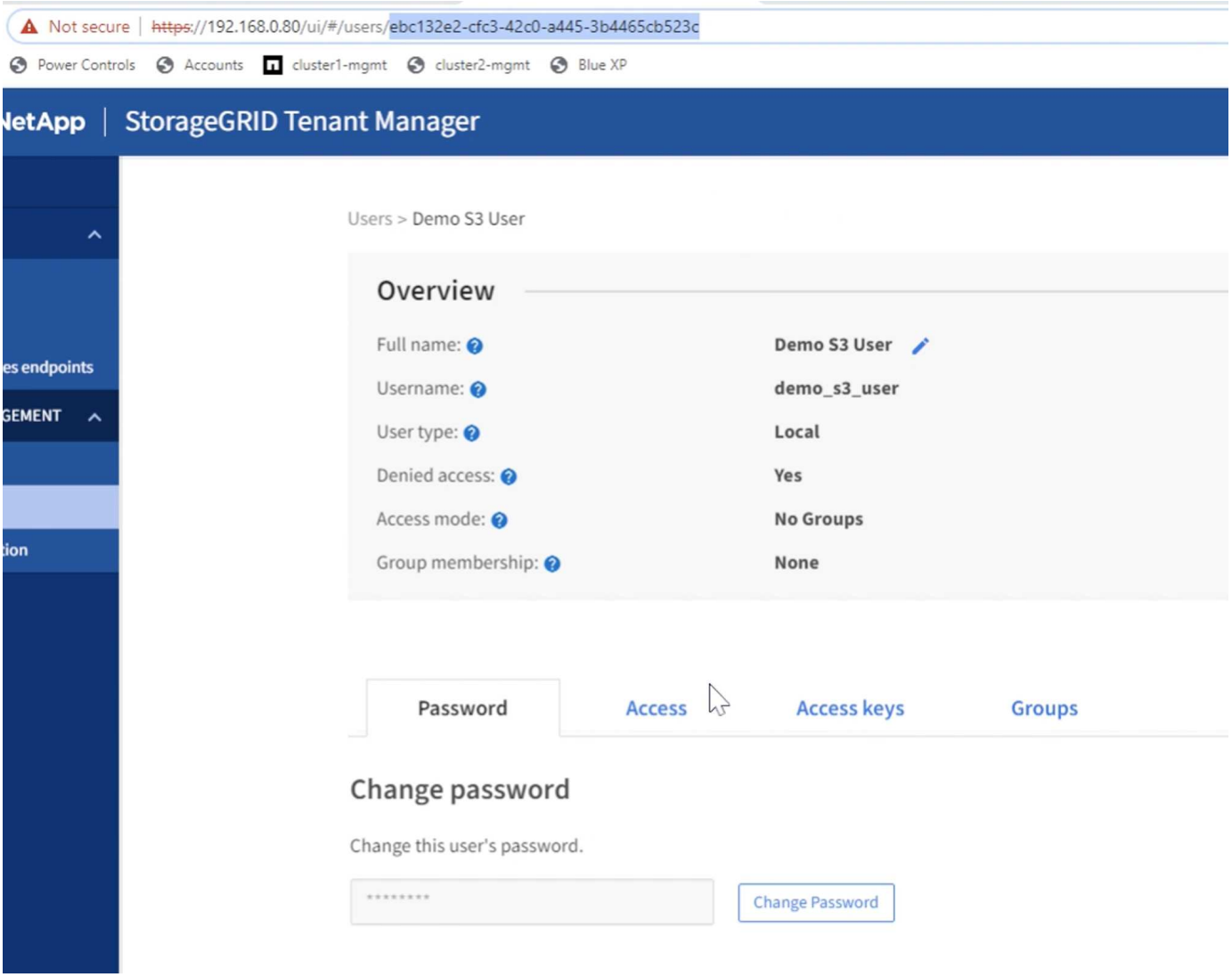
Navigate to the Users tab and create a new user.



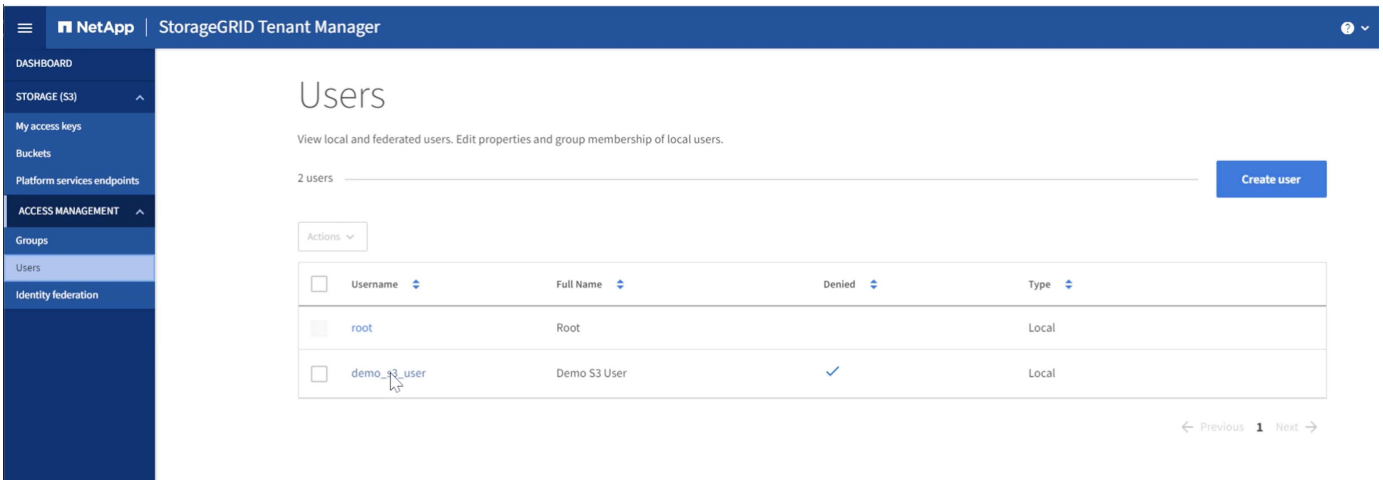


Now that the new user has been created, click on the users name to open the details of the user.

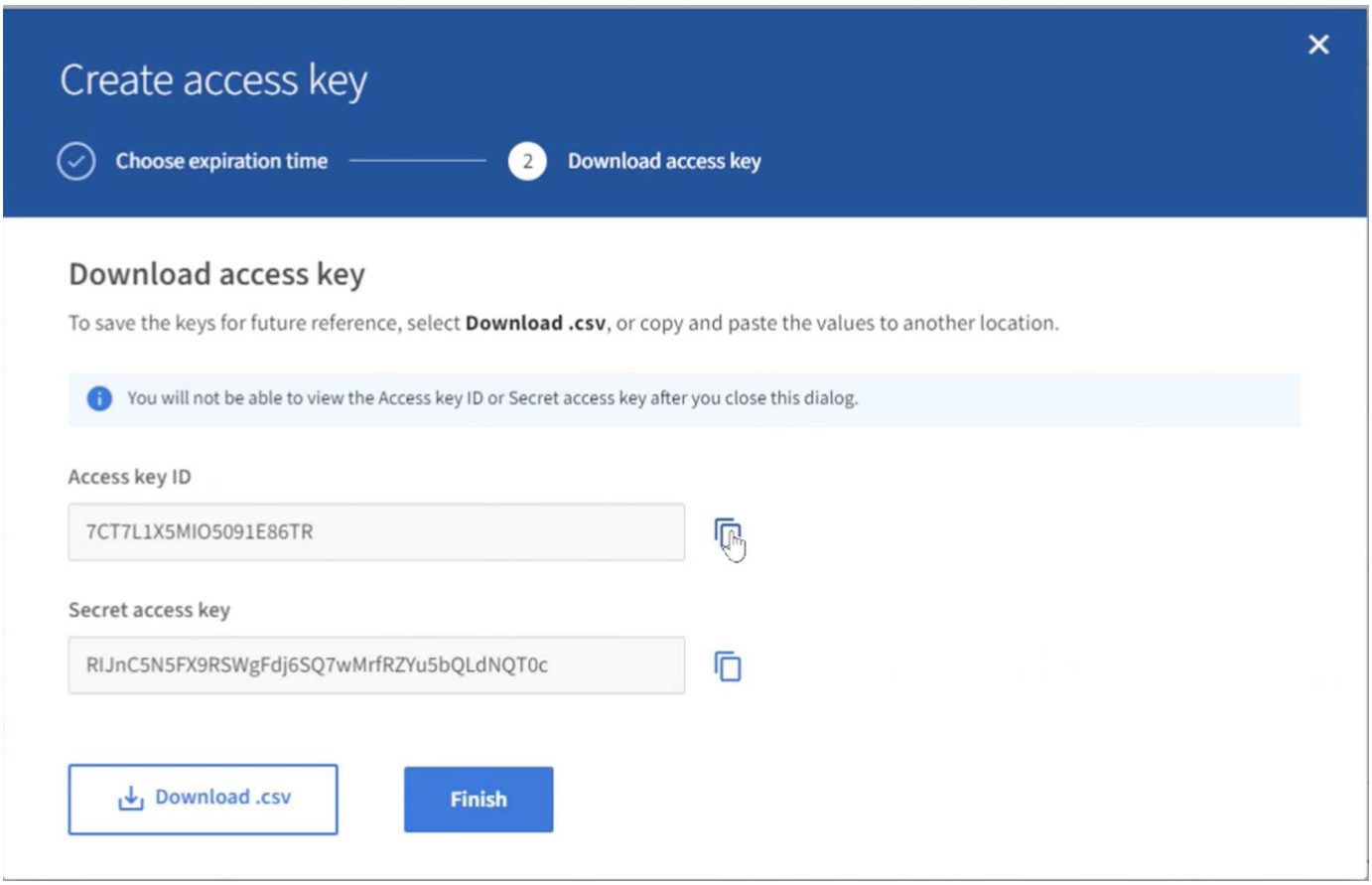
Copy the user ID from the URL to be used later.



To create the S3 keys click on the user name.

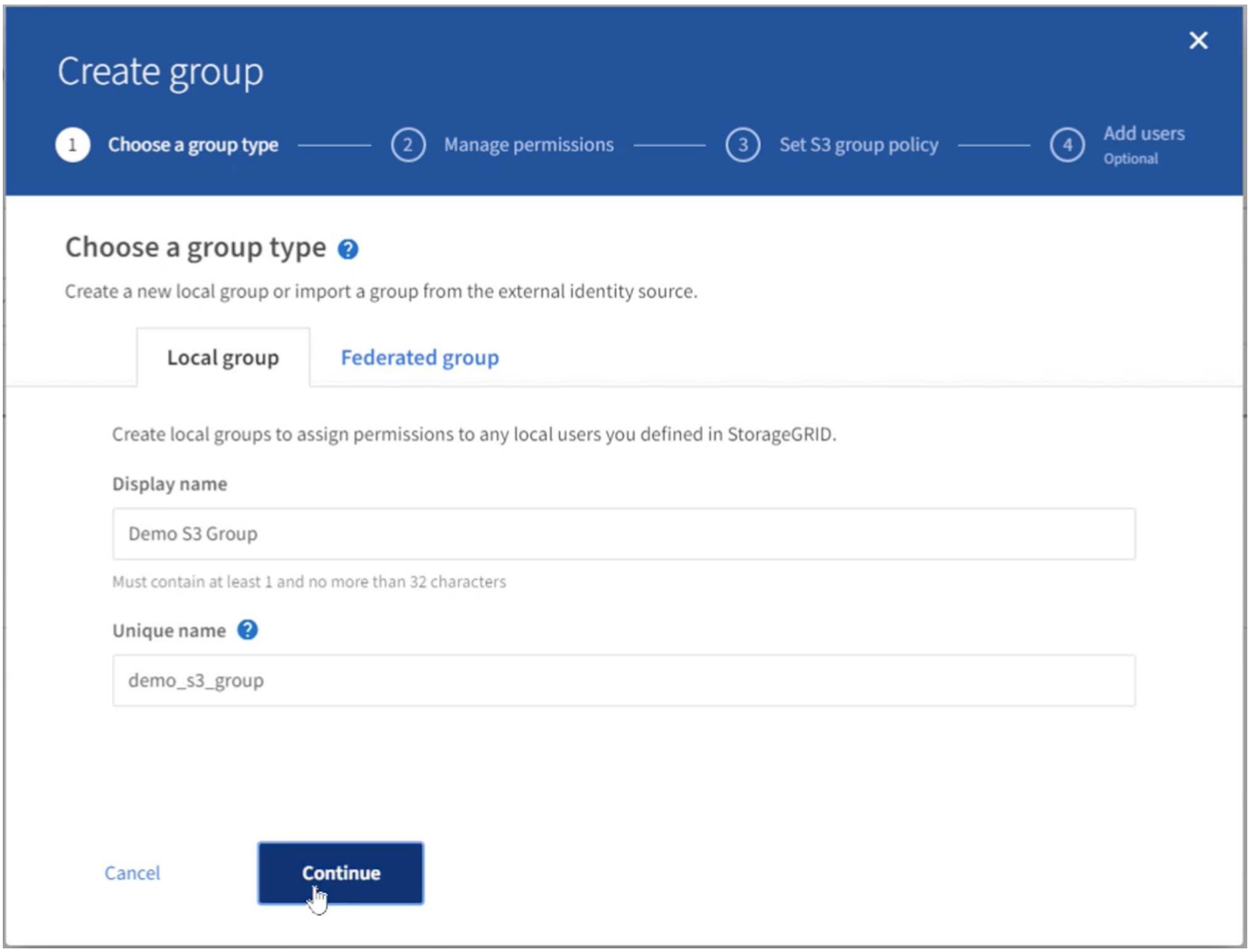


Select the "Access keys" tab and click on the "Create Key" button. There is no need to set an expiration time. Download the S3 keys as they cannot be retrieved again once the window is closed.

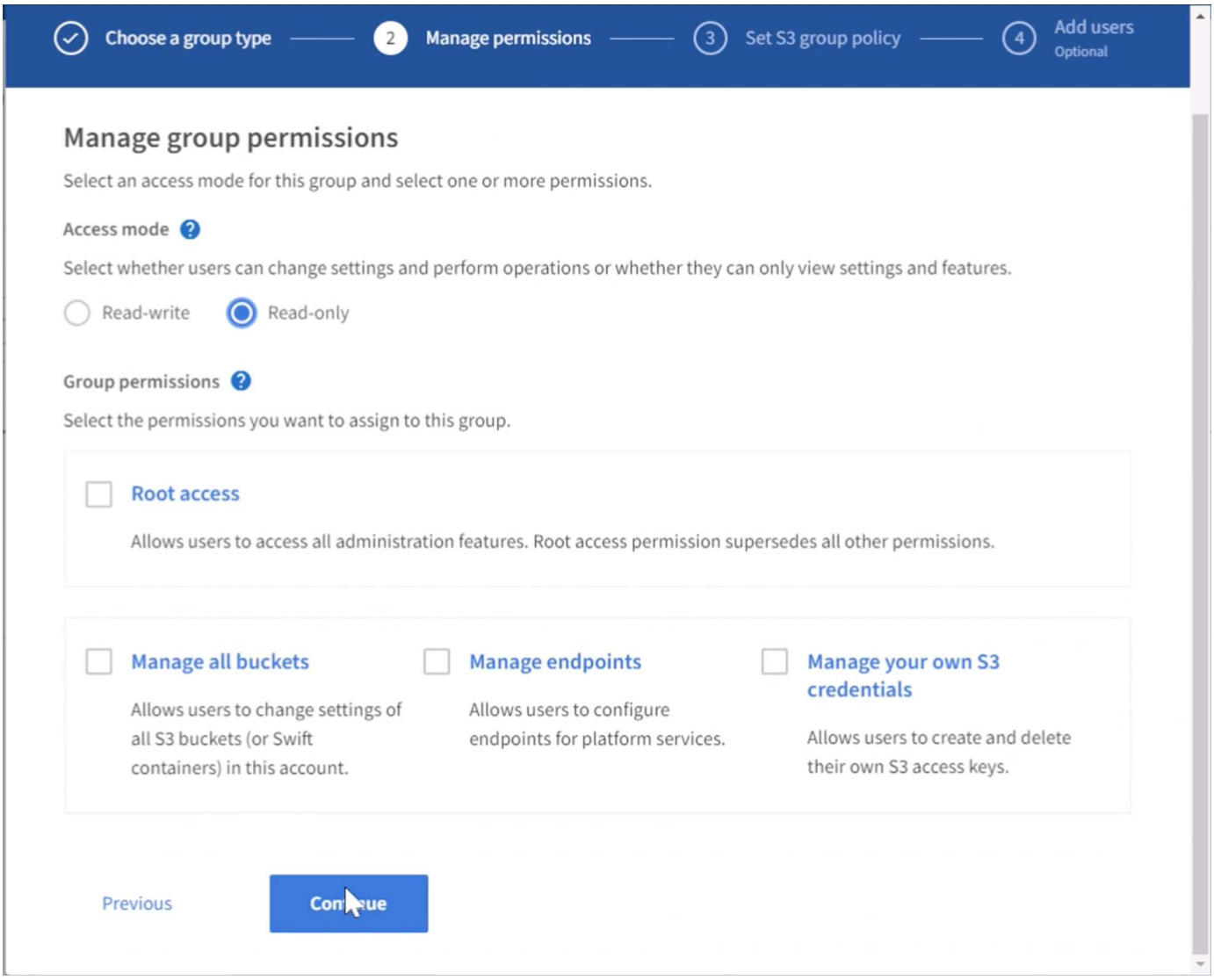


Create the security group

Now go to the Groups page and create a new group.

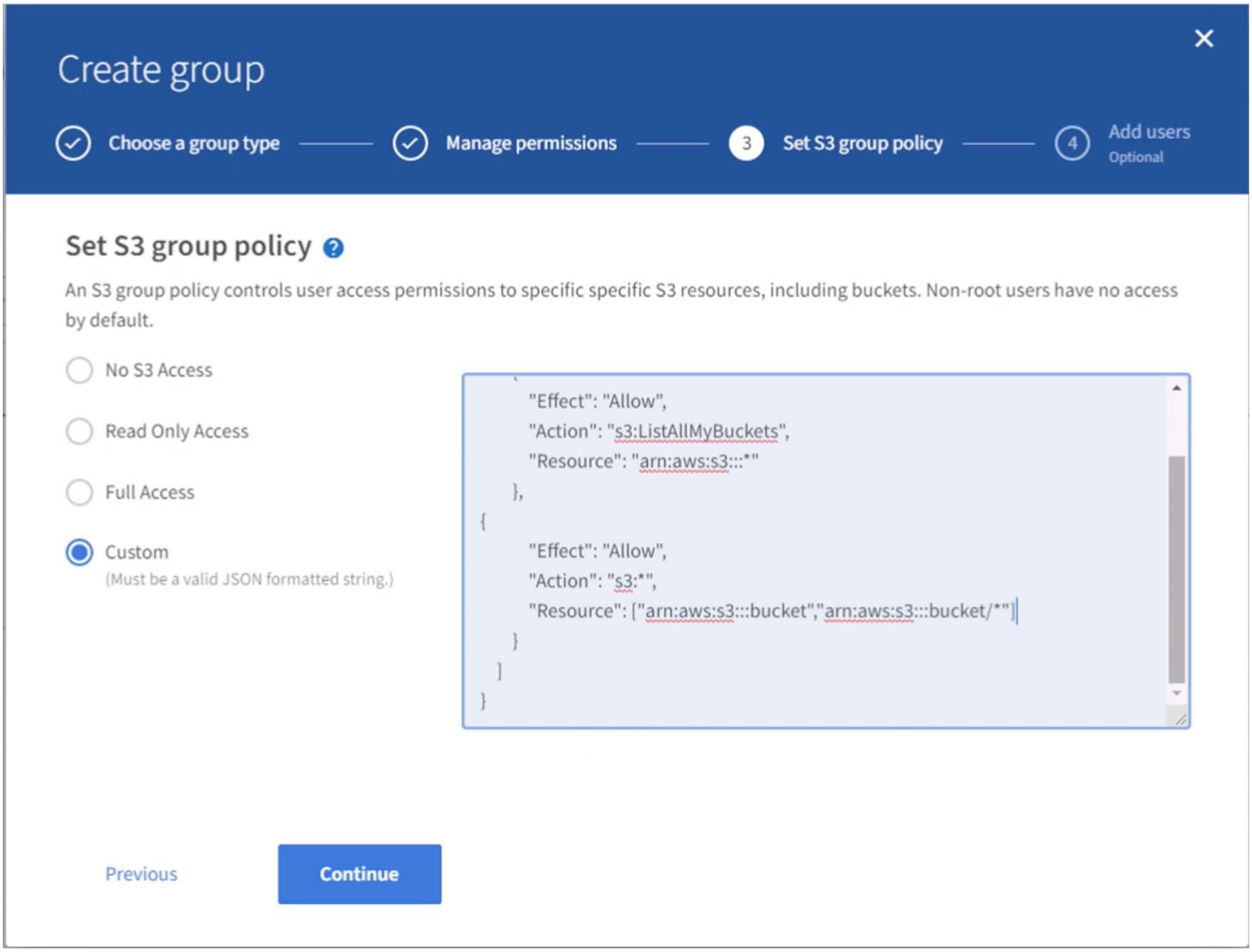


Set the group permissions to Read-Only. This is the Tenant UI permissions, not the S3 permissions.

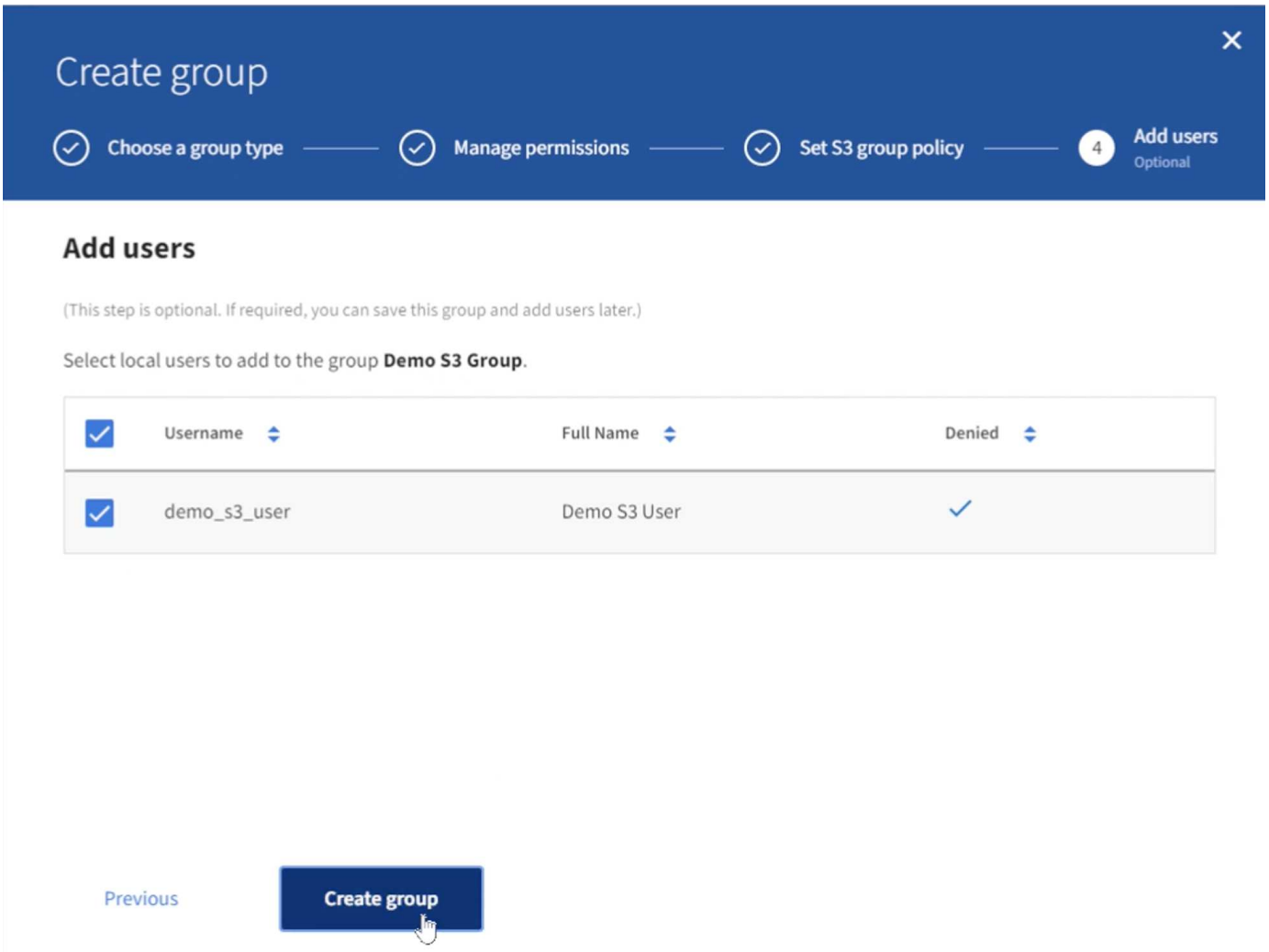


S3 permissions are controlled with the group policy (IAM Policy). Set the Group policy to custom and paste the json policy in the box. This policy will allow users of this group to list the buckets of the tenant and perform any S3 operations in the bucket named "bucket" or sub-folders in the bucket named "bucket".

```
{
    "Statement": [
      {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
        "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*"
      },
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": "s3:*",
        "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3:::bucket","arn:aws:s3:::bucket/*"]
      }
    ]
}
```

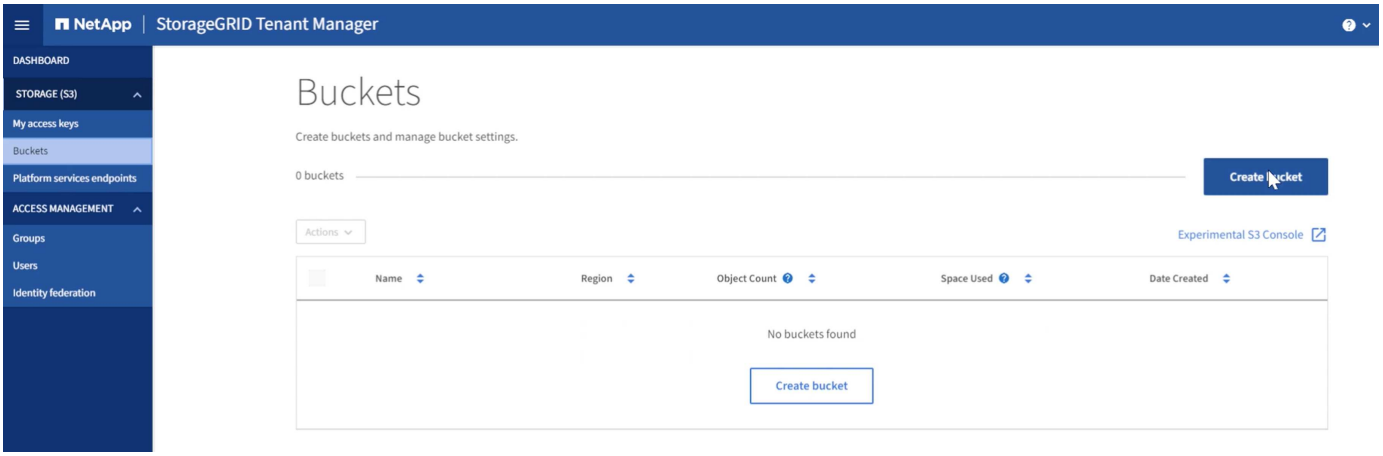


Finally, add the user to the group and finish.

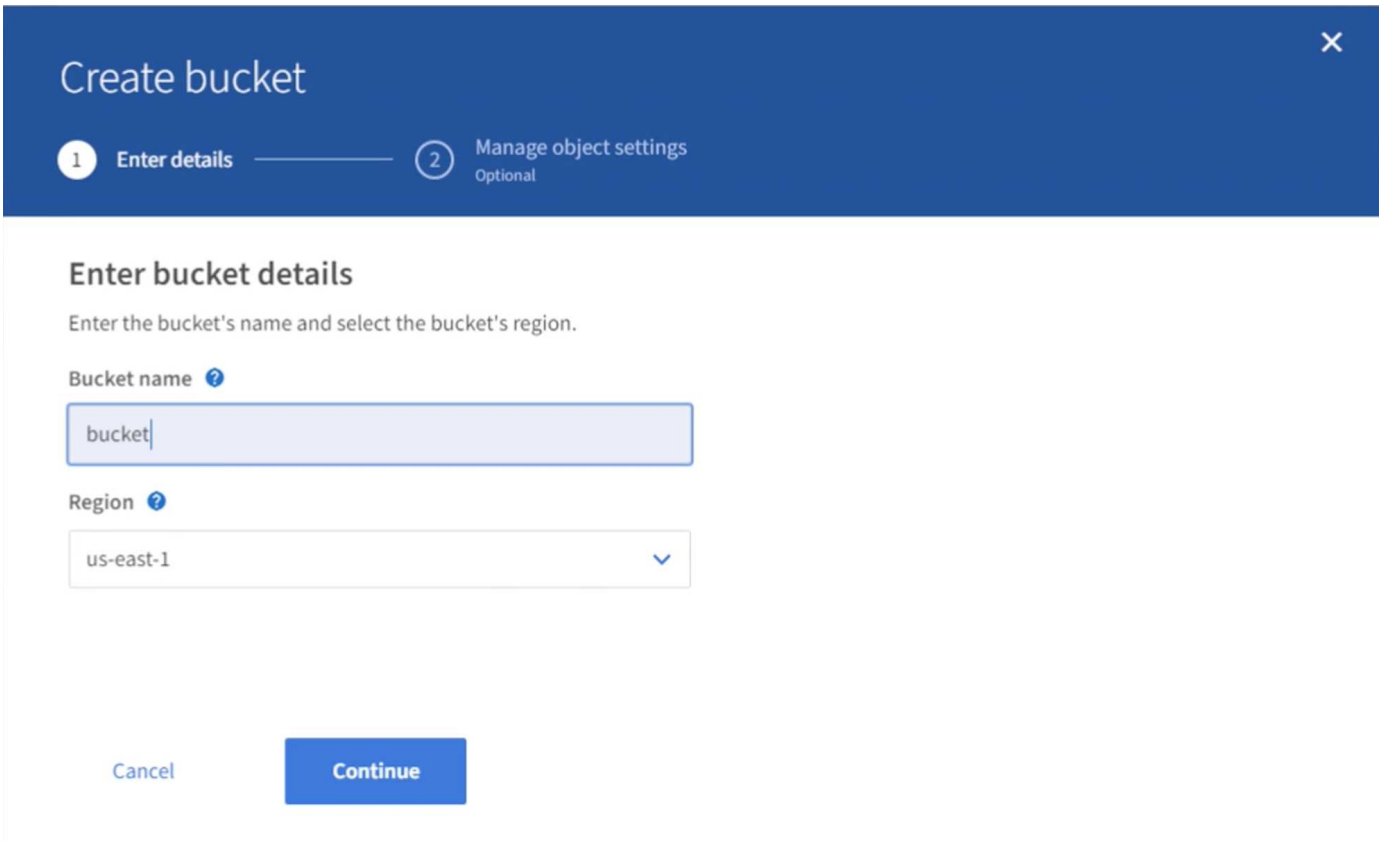


Create two buckets

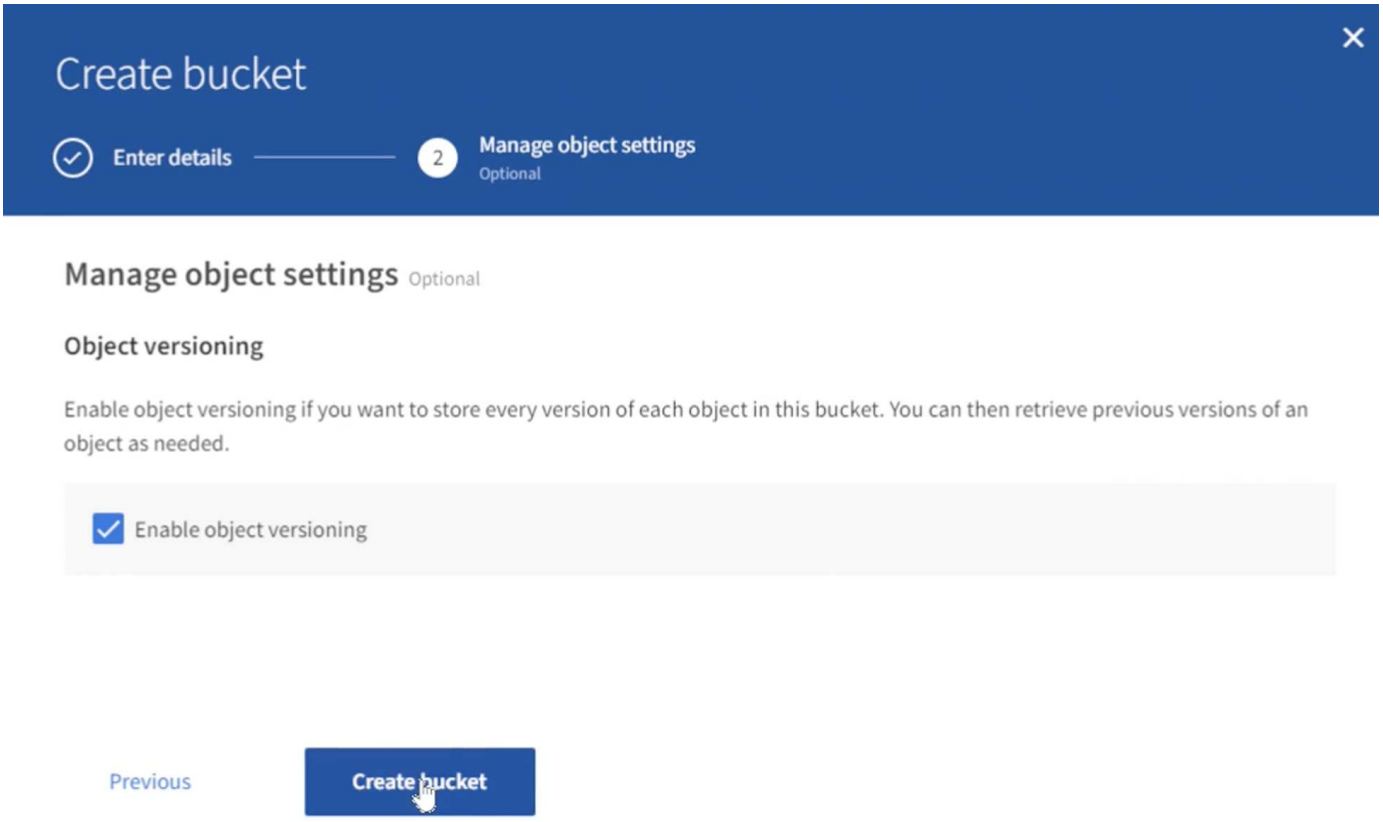
Navigate to the buckets tab and click on the Create bucket button.



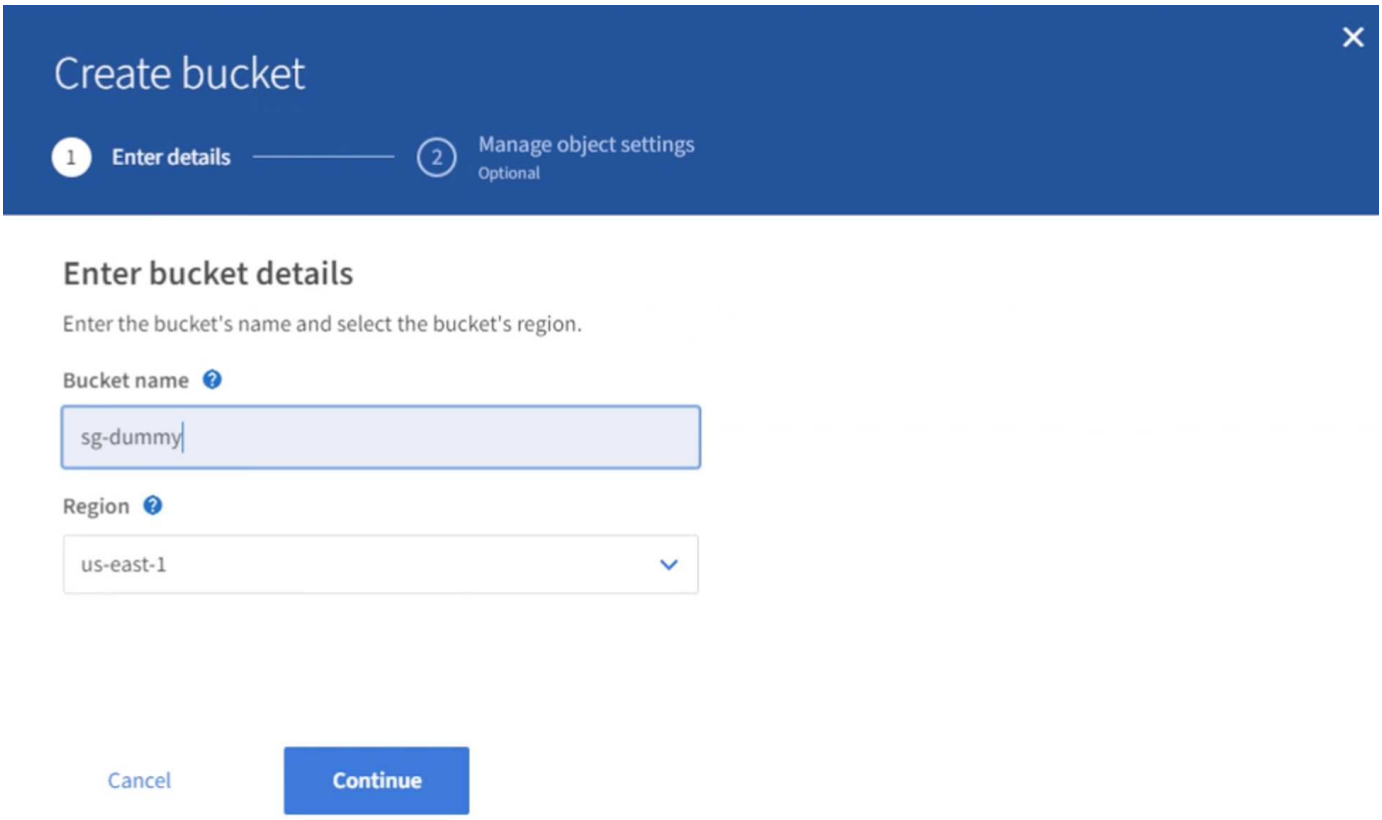
Define the bucket name and region.



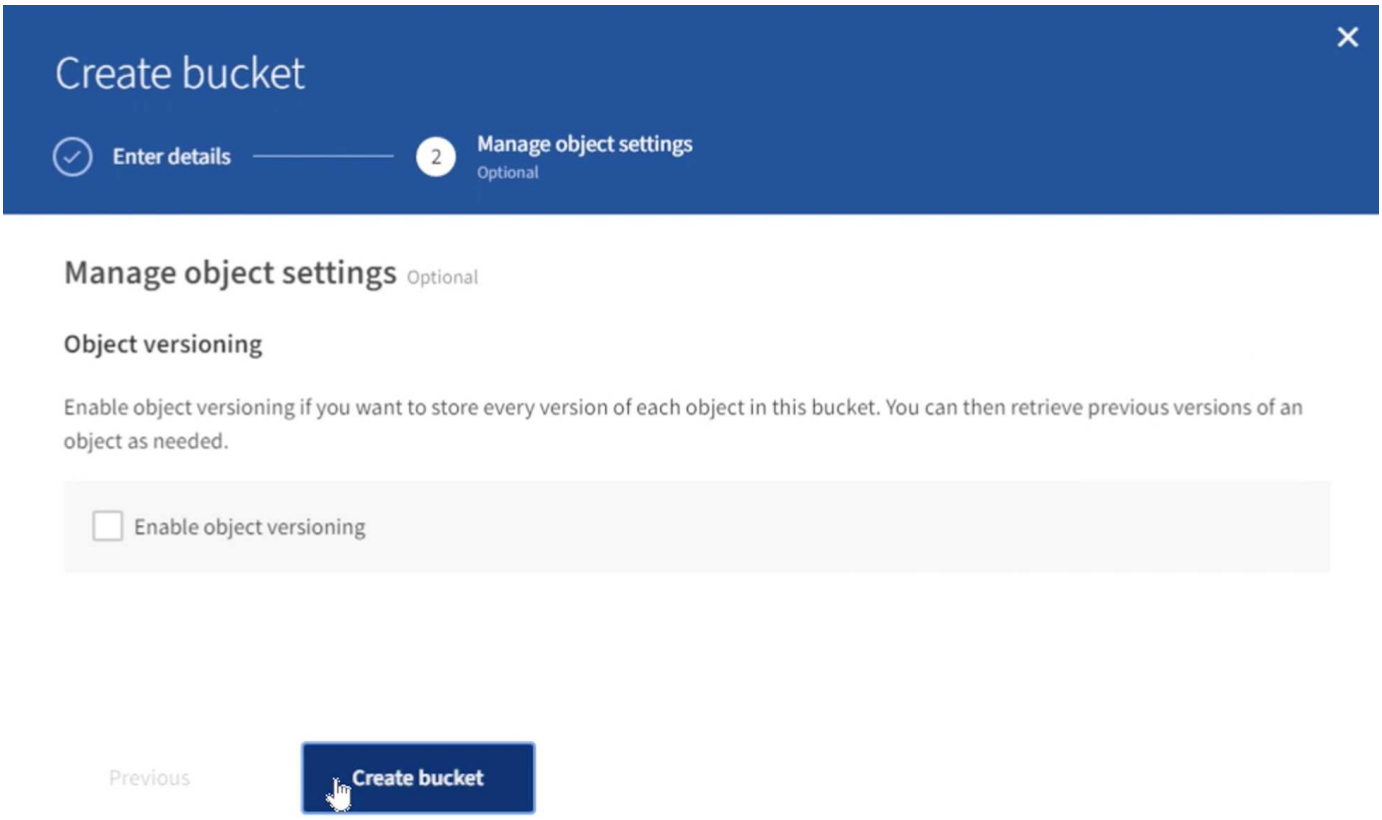
On this first bucket enable versioning.



Now create a second bucket without versioning enabled.



Do not enable versioning on this second bucket.



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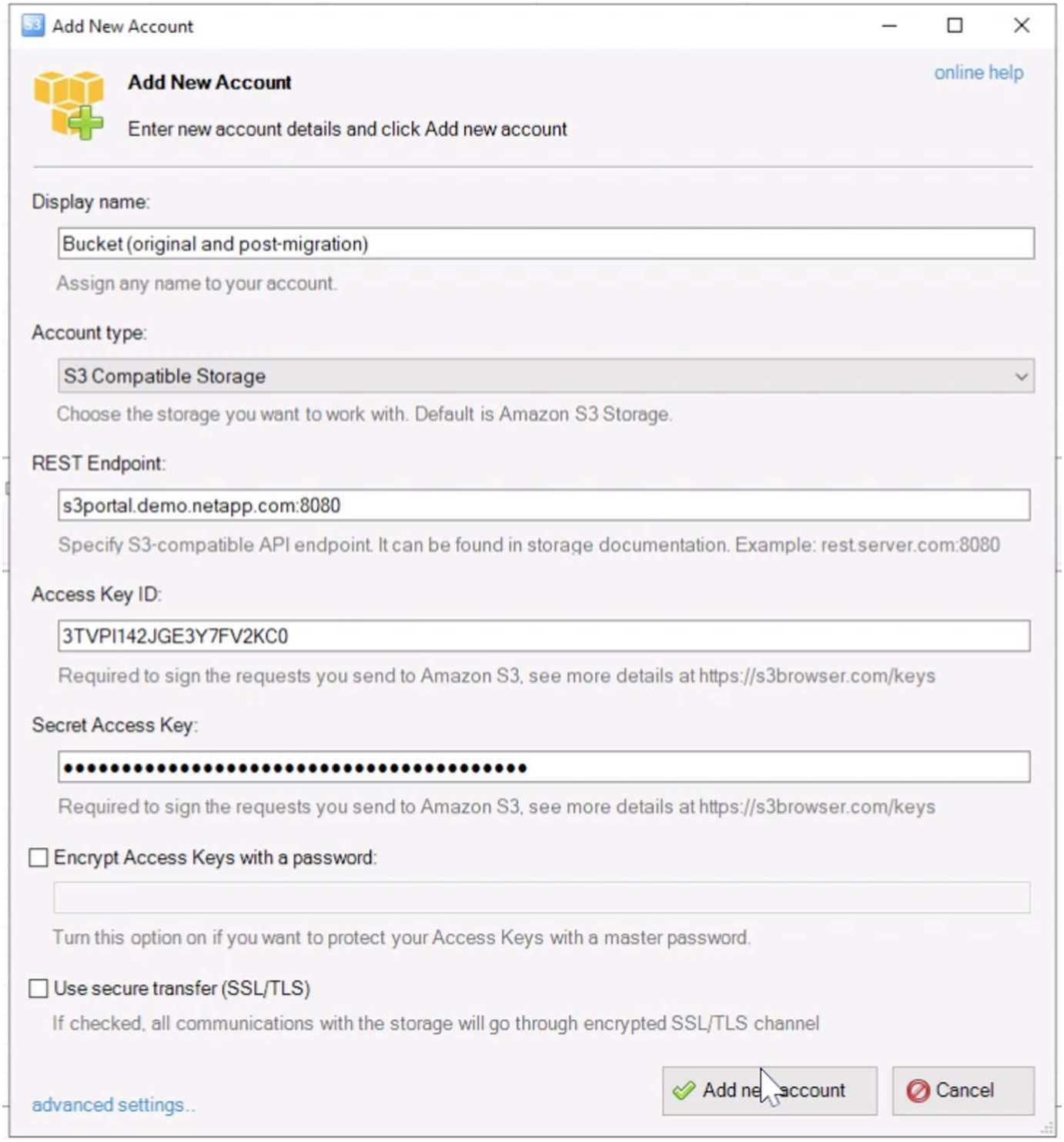
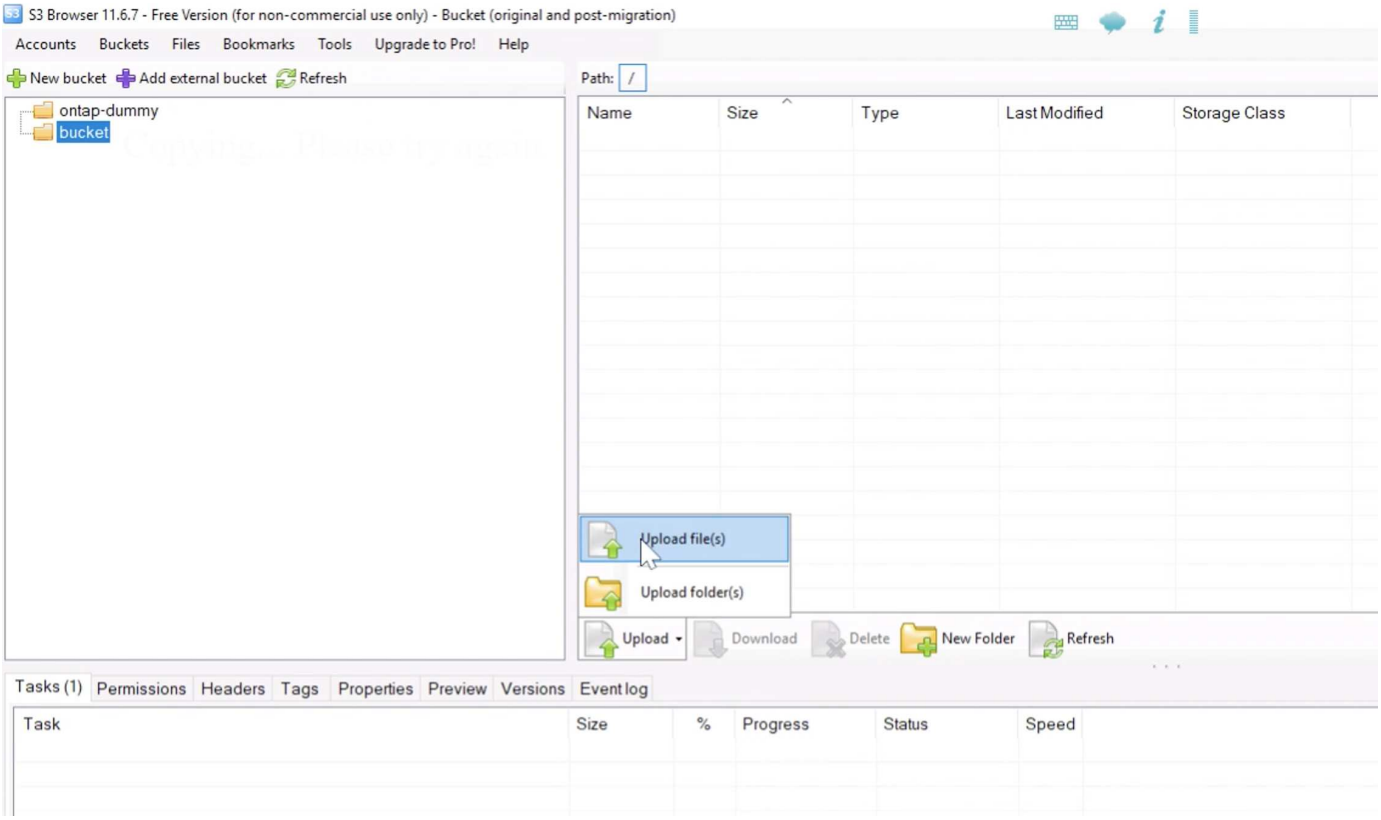
Populate the Source Bucket

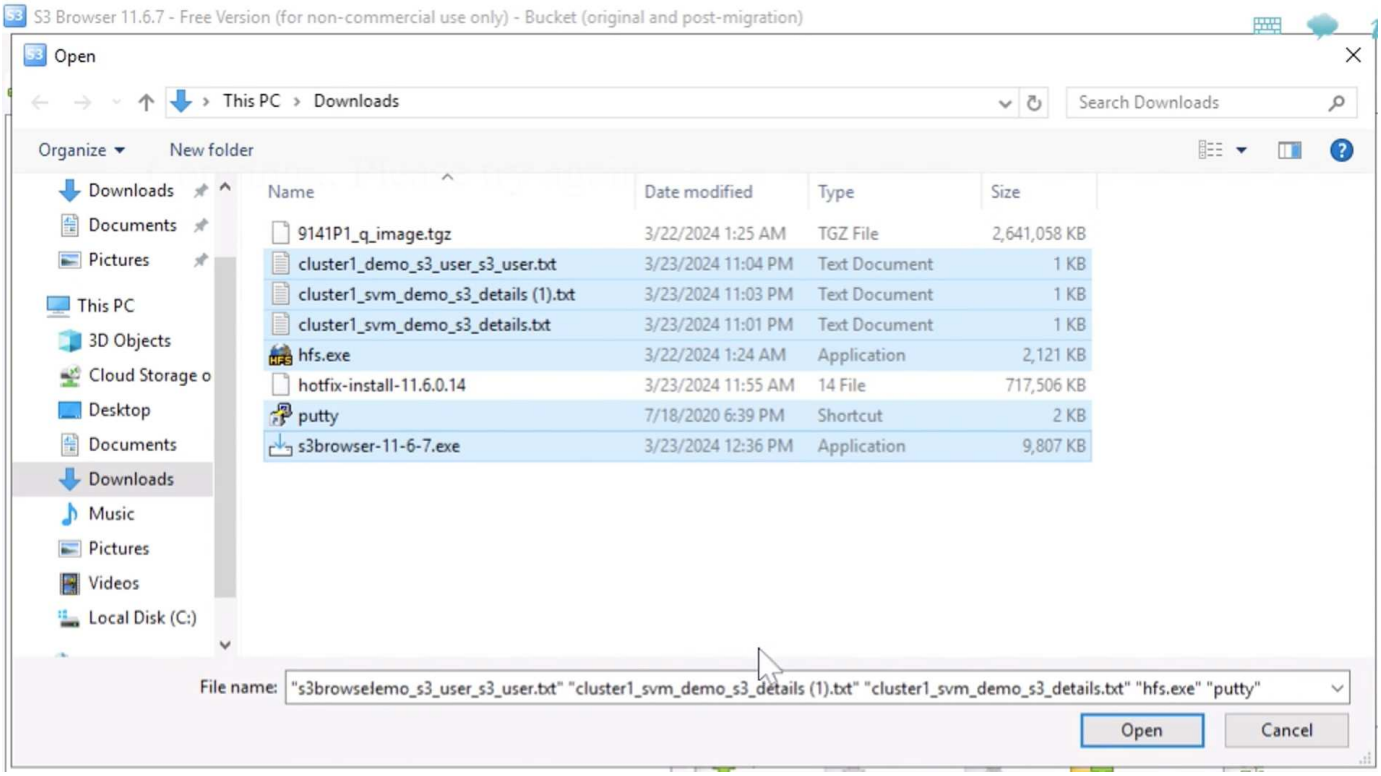
Lets put some objects in the source ONTAP bucket. We will use S3Browser for this demo but you could use any tool you are comfortable with.

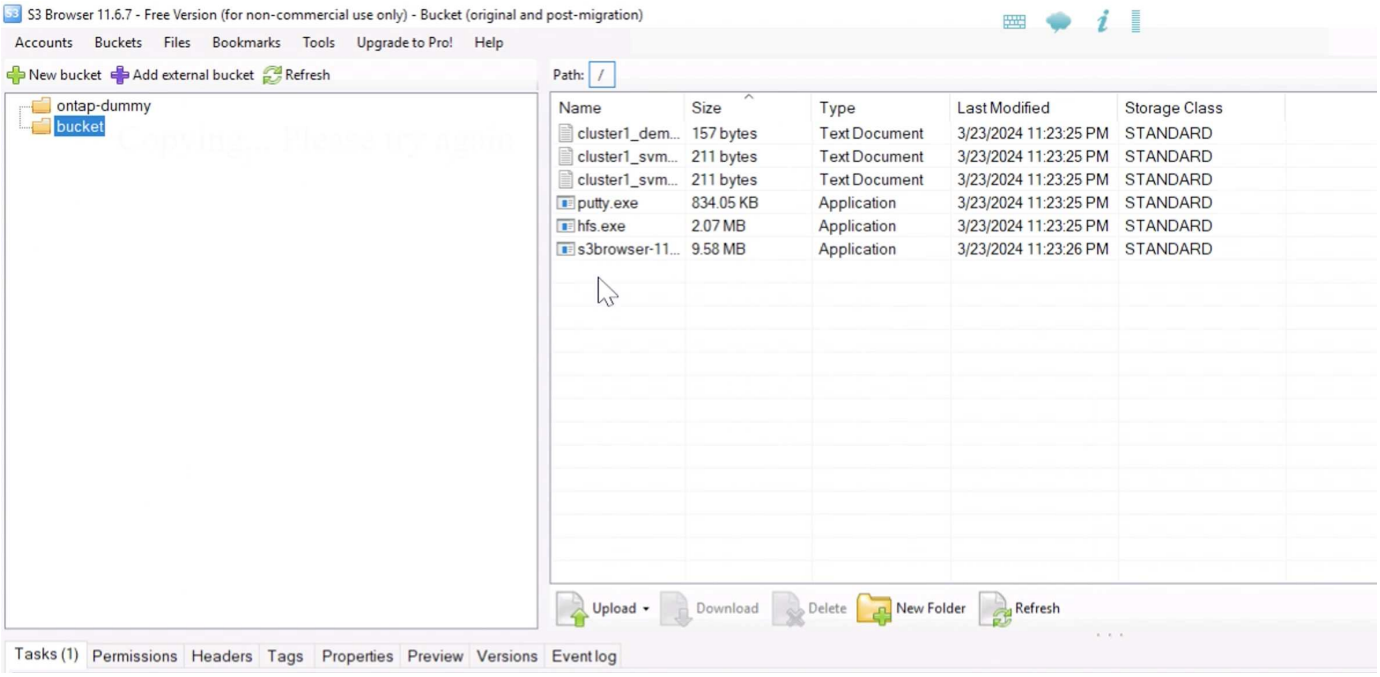
Using the ONTAP user s3 keys created above, configure S3Browser to connect to your ontap system.



Now lets upload some files to the versioning enabled bucket.

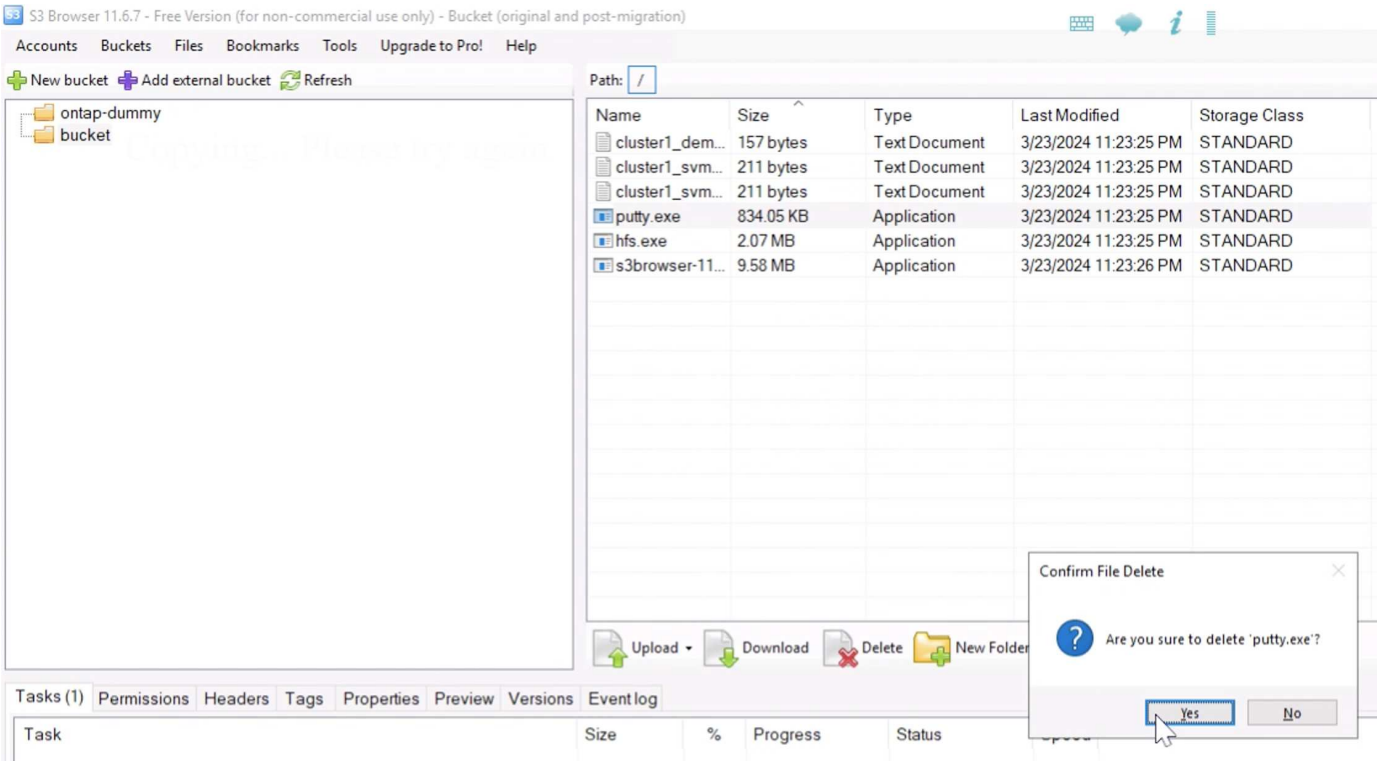

S3 Browser 11.6.7 - Free Version (for non-commercial use only) - Bucket (original and post-migration)
Accounts
Buckets
Files
Bookmarks
Tools
Upgrade to Pro!
Help
New bucket
Add external bucket
Refresh
Path: /
ontap-dummy
bucket
Name
Size
Type
Last Modified
Storage Class
Upload file(s)
Upload folder(s)
Upload
Download
Delete
New Folder
Refresh
Tasks (1)
Permissions
Headers
Tags
Properties
Preview
Versions
Event log
Task
Size
%
Progress
Status
Speed


S3 Browser 11.6.7 - Free Version (for non-commercial use only) - Bucket (original and post-migration)
Open
This PC
Downloads
Search Downloads
Organize
New folder
Downloads
Documents
Pictures
This PC
3D Objects
Cloud Storage o
Desktop
Documents
Downloads
Music
Pictures
Videos
Local Disk (C:)
Name
Date modified
Type
Size
9141P1_q_image.tgz
3/22/2024 1:25 AM
TGZ File
2,641,058 KB
cluster1_demo_s3_user_s3_user.txt
3/23/2024 11:04 PM
Text Document
1 KB
cluster1_svm_demo_s3_details (1).txt
3/23/2024 11:03 PM
Text Document
1 KB
cluster1_svm_demo_s3_details.txt
3/23/2024 11:01 PM
Text Document
1 KB
hfs.exe
3/22/2024 1:24 AM
Application
2,121 KB
hotfix-install-11.6.0.14
3/23/2024 11:55 AM
14 File
717,506 KB
putty
7/18/2020 6:39 PM
Shortcut
2 KB
s3browser-11-6-7.exe
3/23/2024 12:36 PM
Application
9,807 KB
File name:
"s3browselemo_s3_user_s3_user.txt" "cluster1_svm_demo_s3_details (1).txt" "cluster1_svm_demo_s3_details.txt" "hfs.exe" "putty"
Open
Cancel

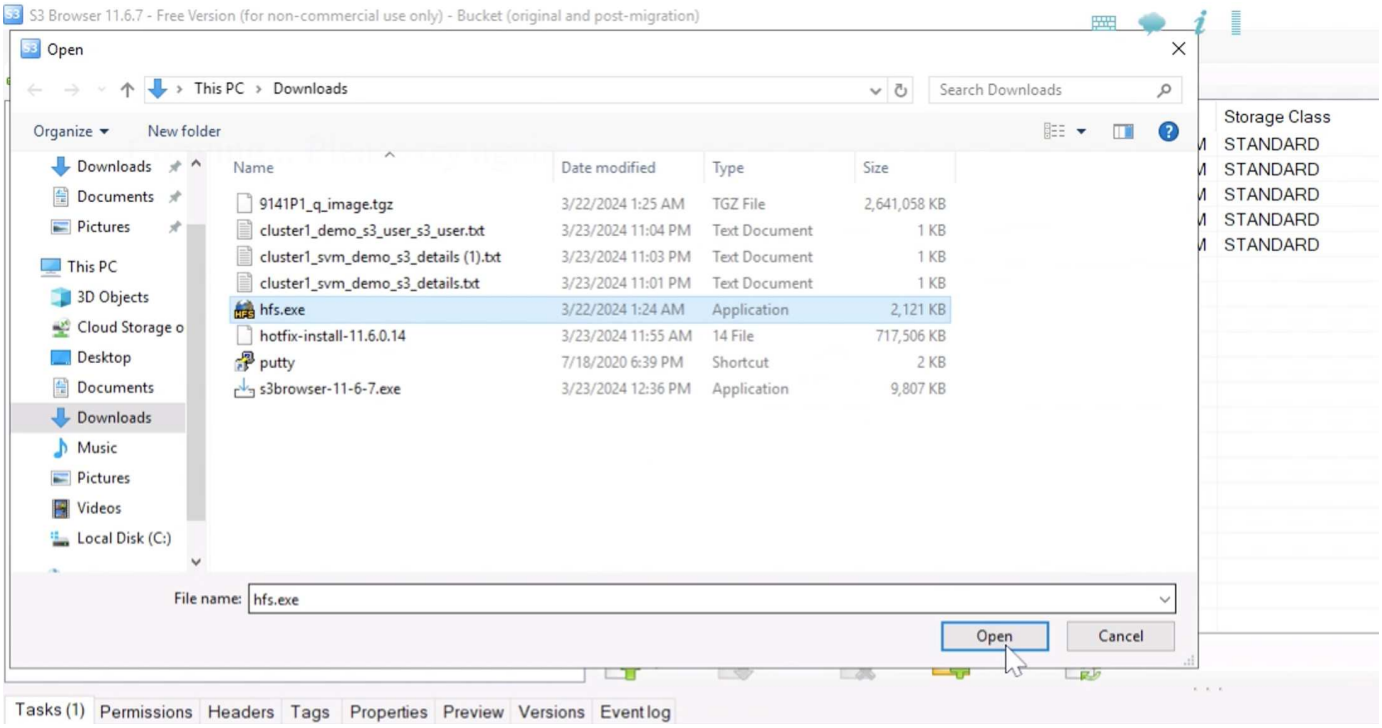


Now lets create some object versions in the bucket.

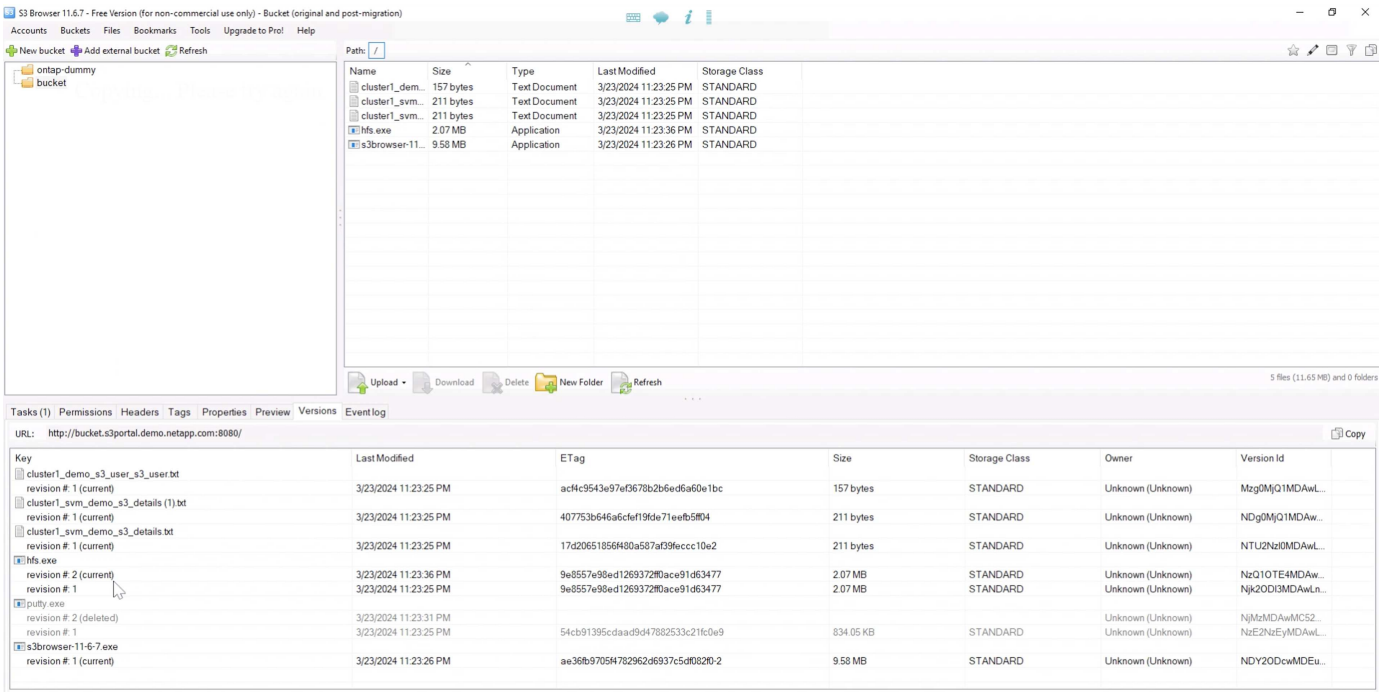
Delete a file.



Upload a file that already exists in the bucket to copy the file over itself and create a new version of it.



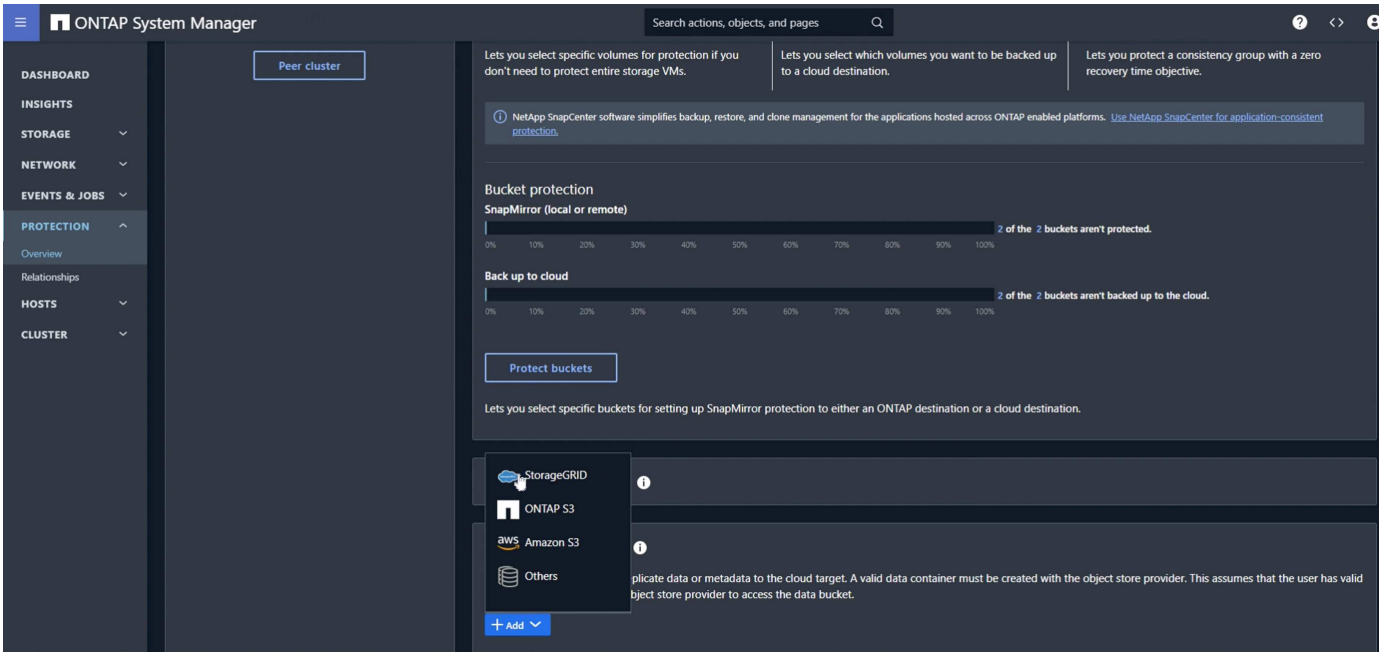
In S3Browser we can view the versions of the objects we just created.



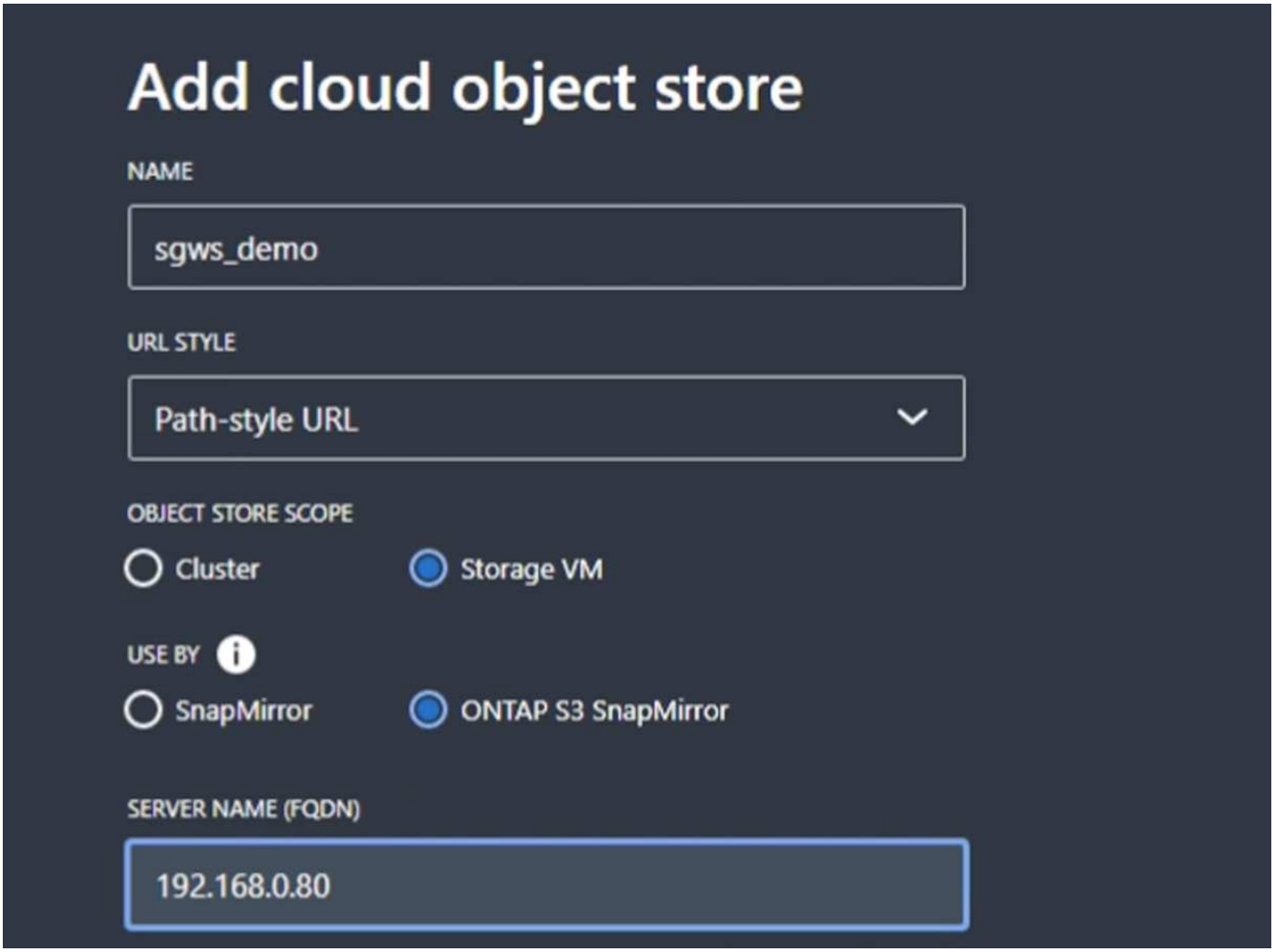
Establish the replication relationship

Lets start sending data from ONTAP to StorageGRID.

In ONTAP System Manager navigate to "Protection/Overview". Scroll down to "Cloud object stores". and click the "Add" button and select "StorageGRID".



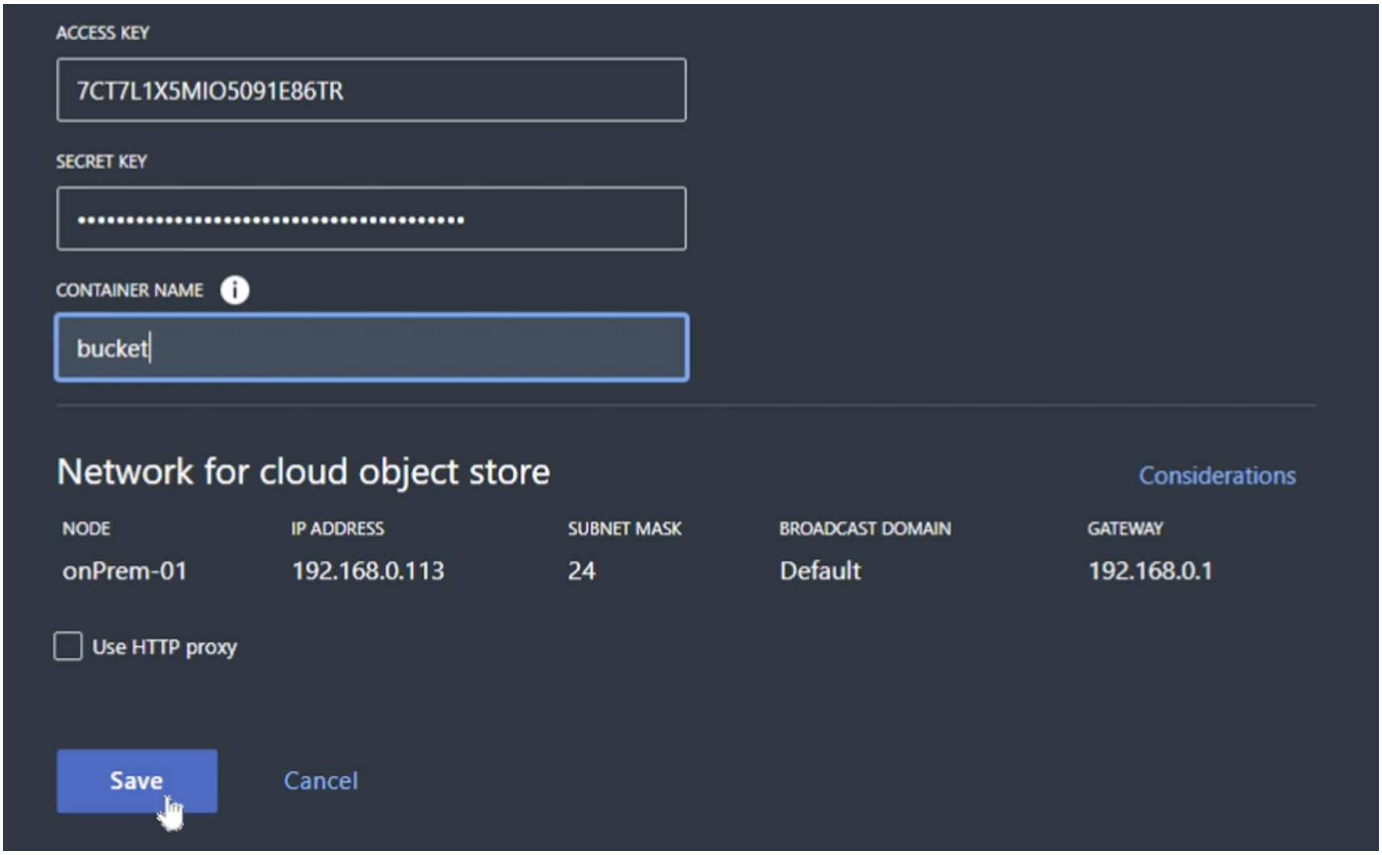
Input the StorageGRID information by providing a name, URL style (for this demo we will use Path-styl URLs). Set the object store scope to "Storage VM".



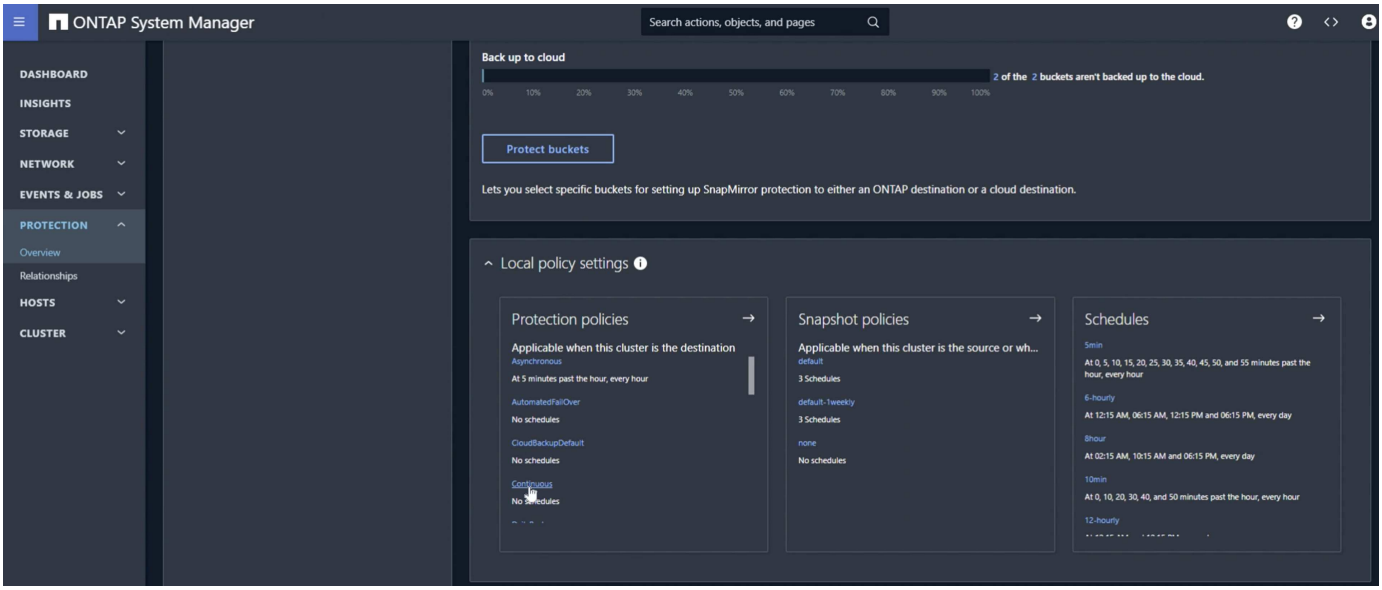
If you are using SSL, set the load balancer endpoint port and copy in the StorageGRID endpoint certificate

here. otherwise uncheck the SSL box and input the HTTP endpoint port here.

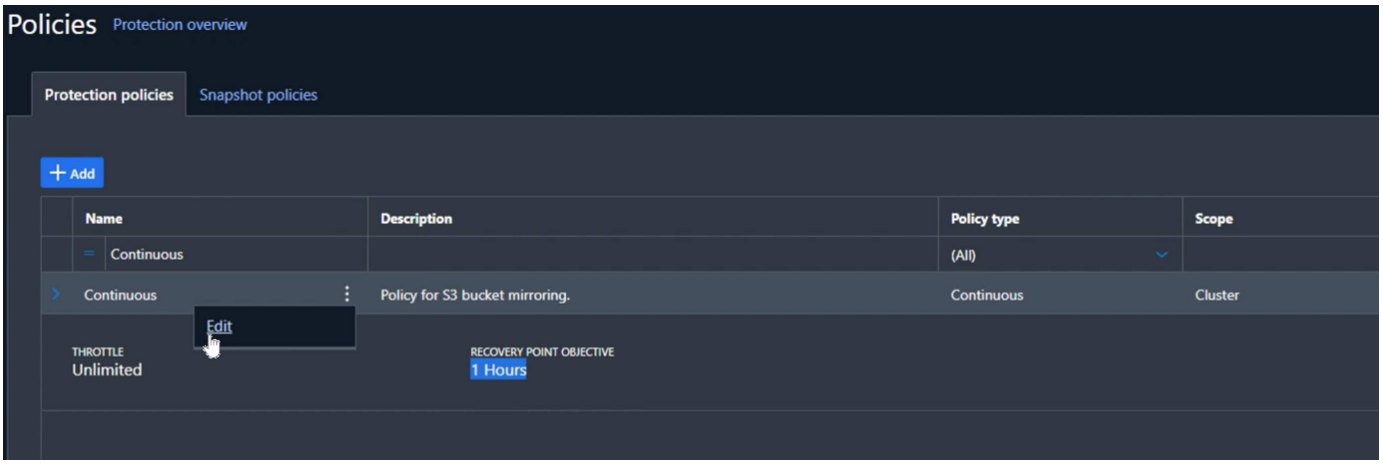
Input the StorageGRID user S3 keys and bucket name from the StorageGRID configuration above for the destination.



Now that we have a destination target configured, we can configure the policy settings for the target. Expand "Local policy settings" and select "continuous".



Edit the continuous policy and change the "Recovery point objective" from "1 Hours" to "3 Seconds".

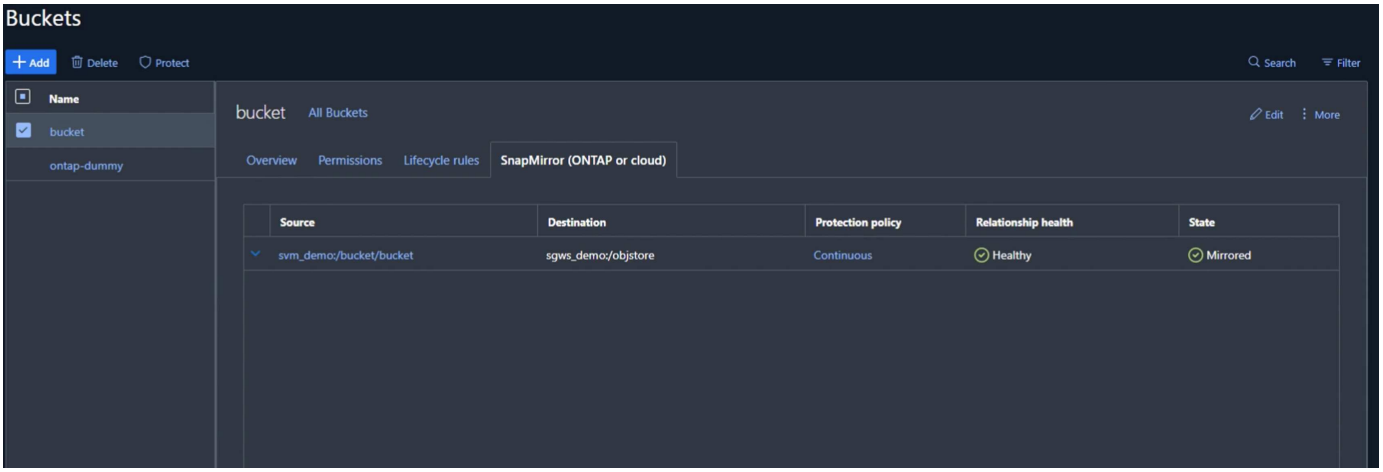


Now we can configure snapmirror to replicate the bucket.

```
snapmirror create -source-path sv_demo: /bucket/bucket -destination-path sgws_demo: /objstore -policy Continuous
```

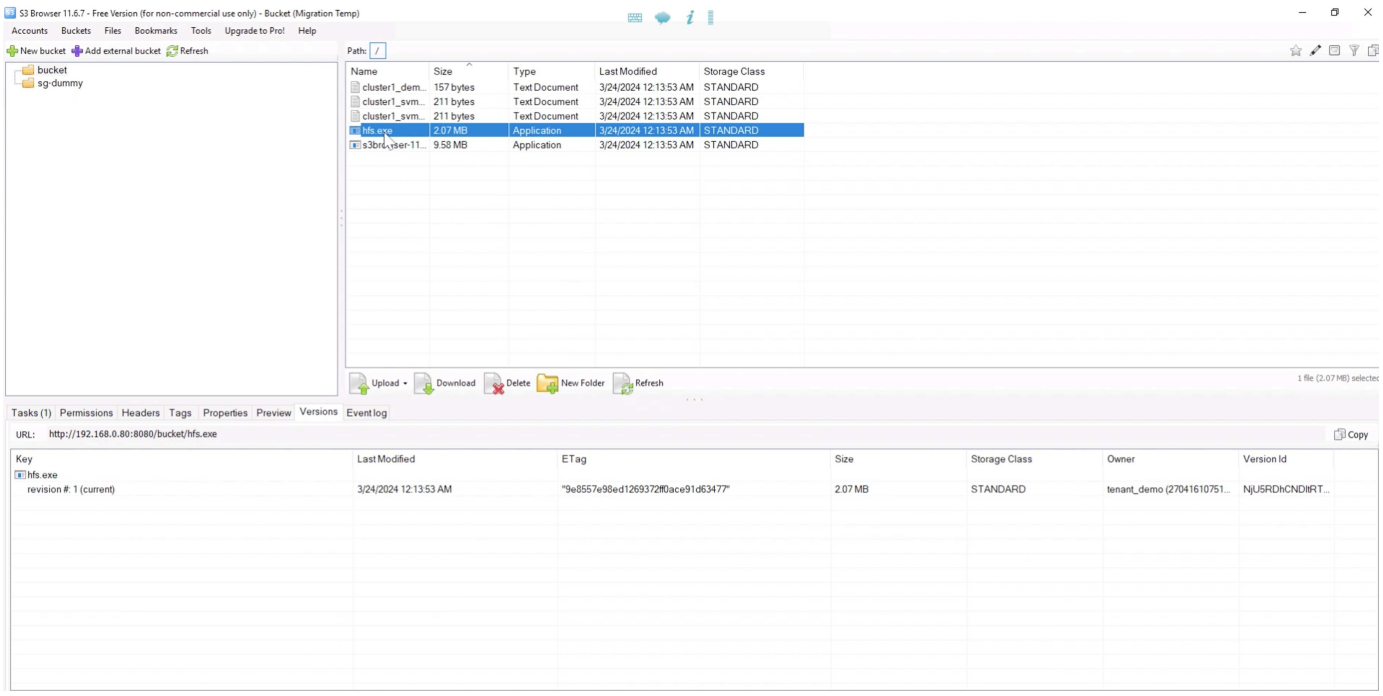
The bucket will now show a cloud symbol in the bucket list under protection.

If we select the bucket and go to the "SnapMirror (ONTAP or Cloud)" tab we will see the snapmirror repationship status.

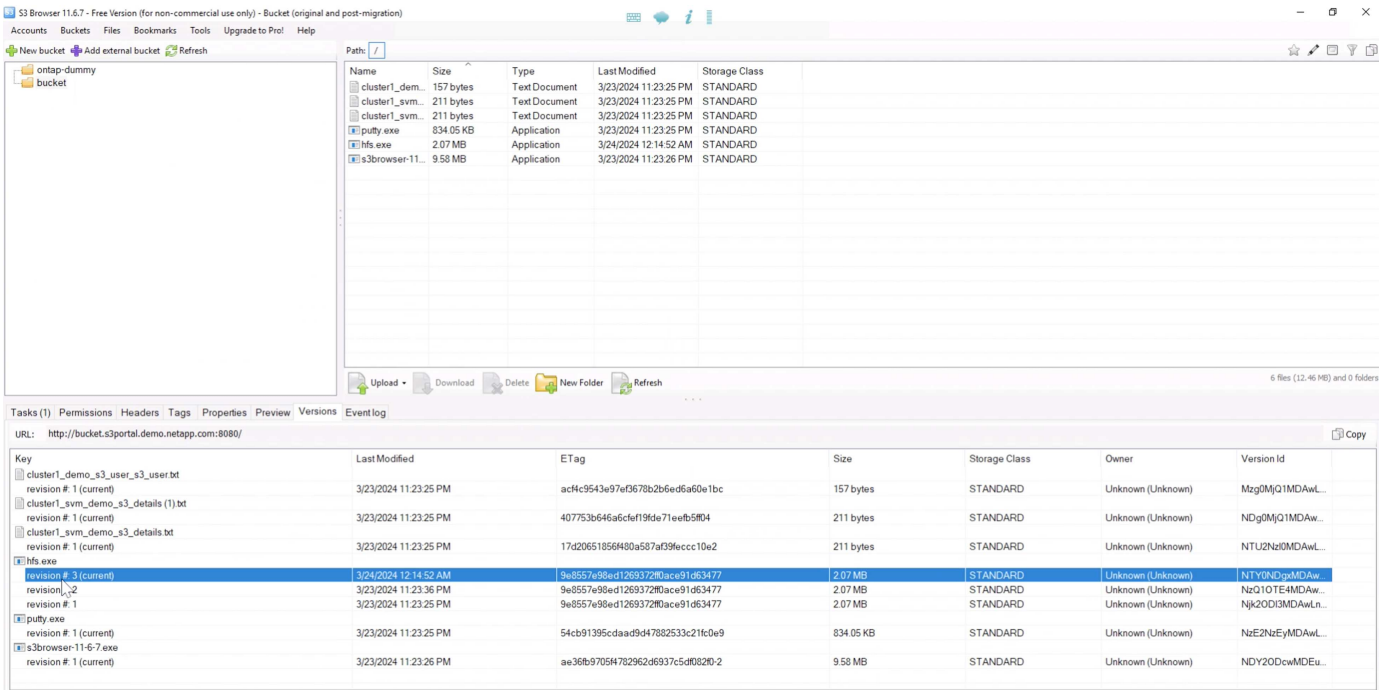


The replication details

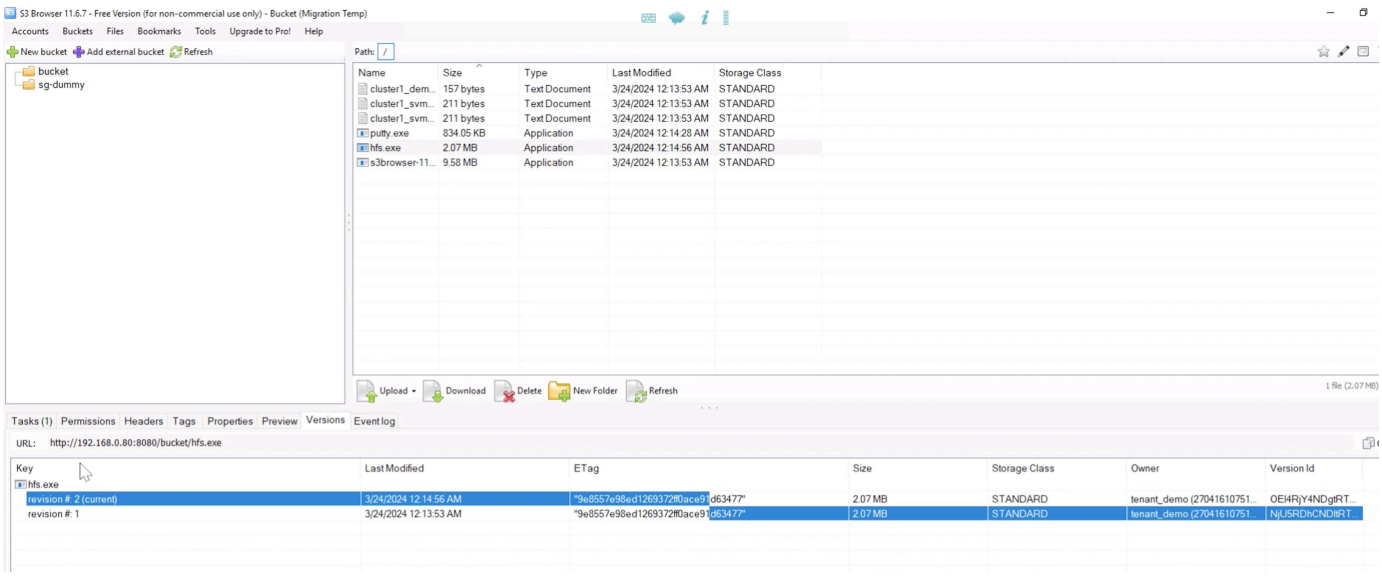
We now have a successfully replicating bucket from ONTAP to StorageGRID. But what is actually replicating? Our source and destination are both versioned buckets. Do the previous versions also replicate to the destination? If we look at our StorageGRID bucket with S3Browser we see that the existing versions did not replicate and our deleted object does not exist, nor does a delete marker for that object. Our duplicated object only has 1 version in the StorageGRID bucket.



In our ONTAP bucket, lets add a new version to our same object that we used previously and see how it replicates.



If we look on the StorageGRID side we see that a new version has been created in this bucket too, but is missing the initial version from before the snapmirror relationship.



This is because the ONTAP SnapMirror S3 process only replicates the current version of the object. This is why we created a versioned bucket on the StorageGRID side to be the destination. This way StorageGRID can maintain a version history of the objects.

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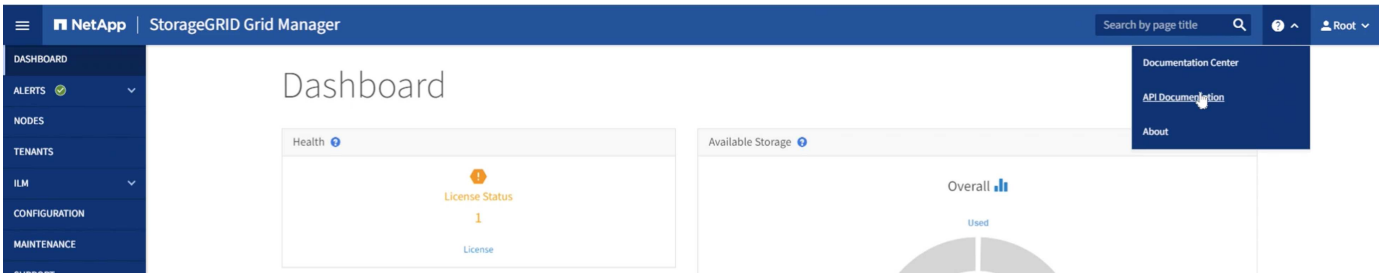
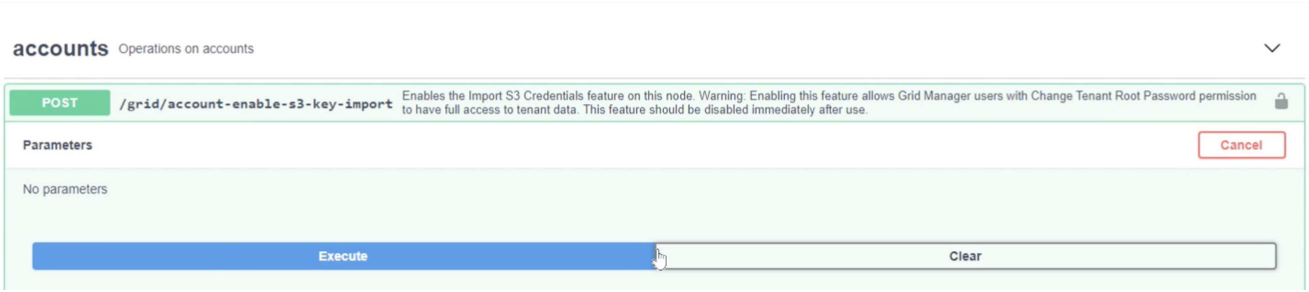
Migrate S3 Keys

For a migration, most of the time you will want to migrate the credentials for the users rather than generate new credentials on the destination side. StorageGRID provides api's to allow s3 keys to be imported to a user.

Logging into the StorageGRID management UI (not the tenant manager UI) open the API Documentation swagger page.

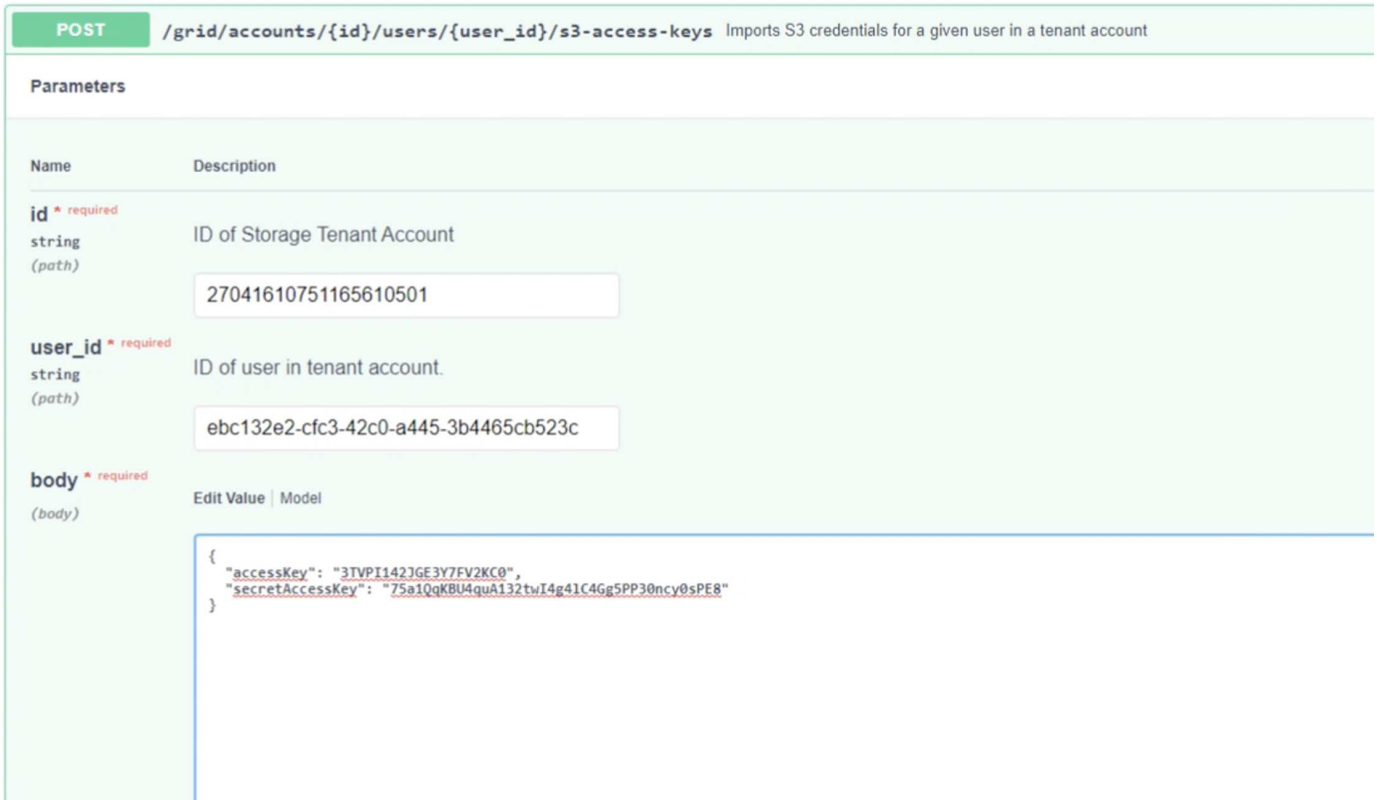


Expand the "accounts" section, select the "POST /grid/account-enable-s3-key-import", click the "Try it out" button, then click on the execute button.

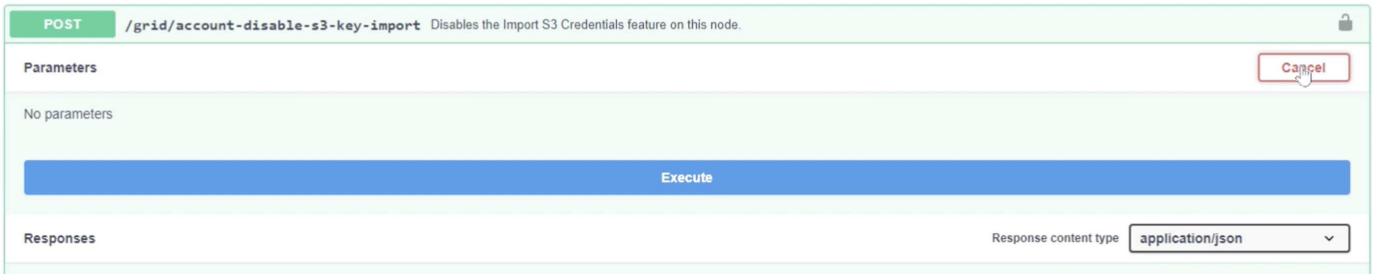


Now scroll down still under "accounts" to "POST /grid/accounts/{id}/users/{user_id}/s3-access-keys"

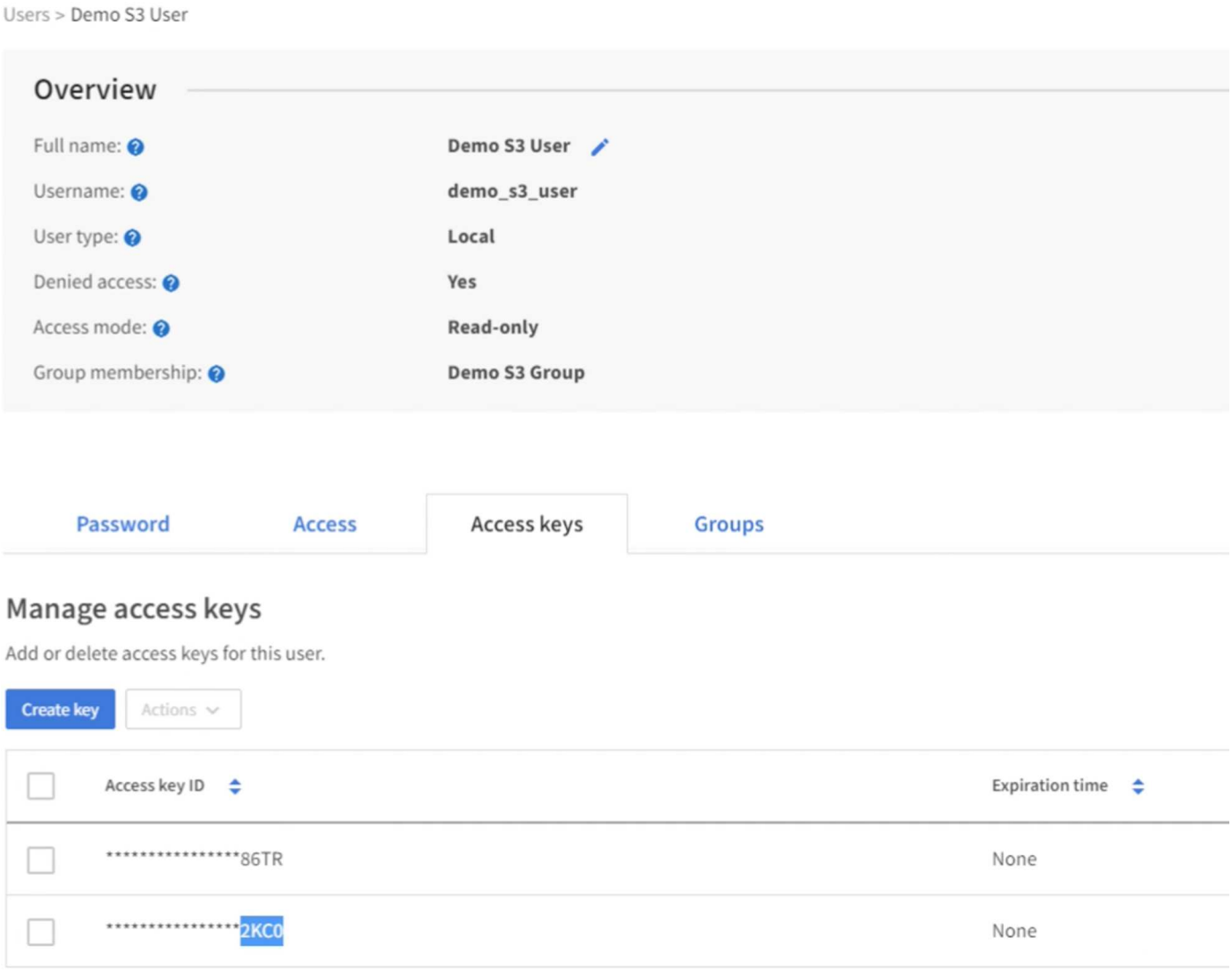
Here is where we are going to input the tenant ID and user account ID we collected earlier. fill in the fields and the keys from our ONTAP user in the json box. you can set the expiration of the keys, or remove the " , "expires": 123456789" and click on execute.



Once you have completed all of your user key imports you should disable the key import function in "accounts" "POST /grid/account-disable-s3-key-import"



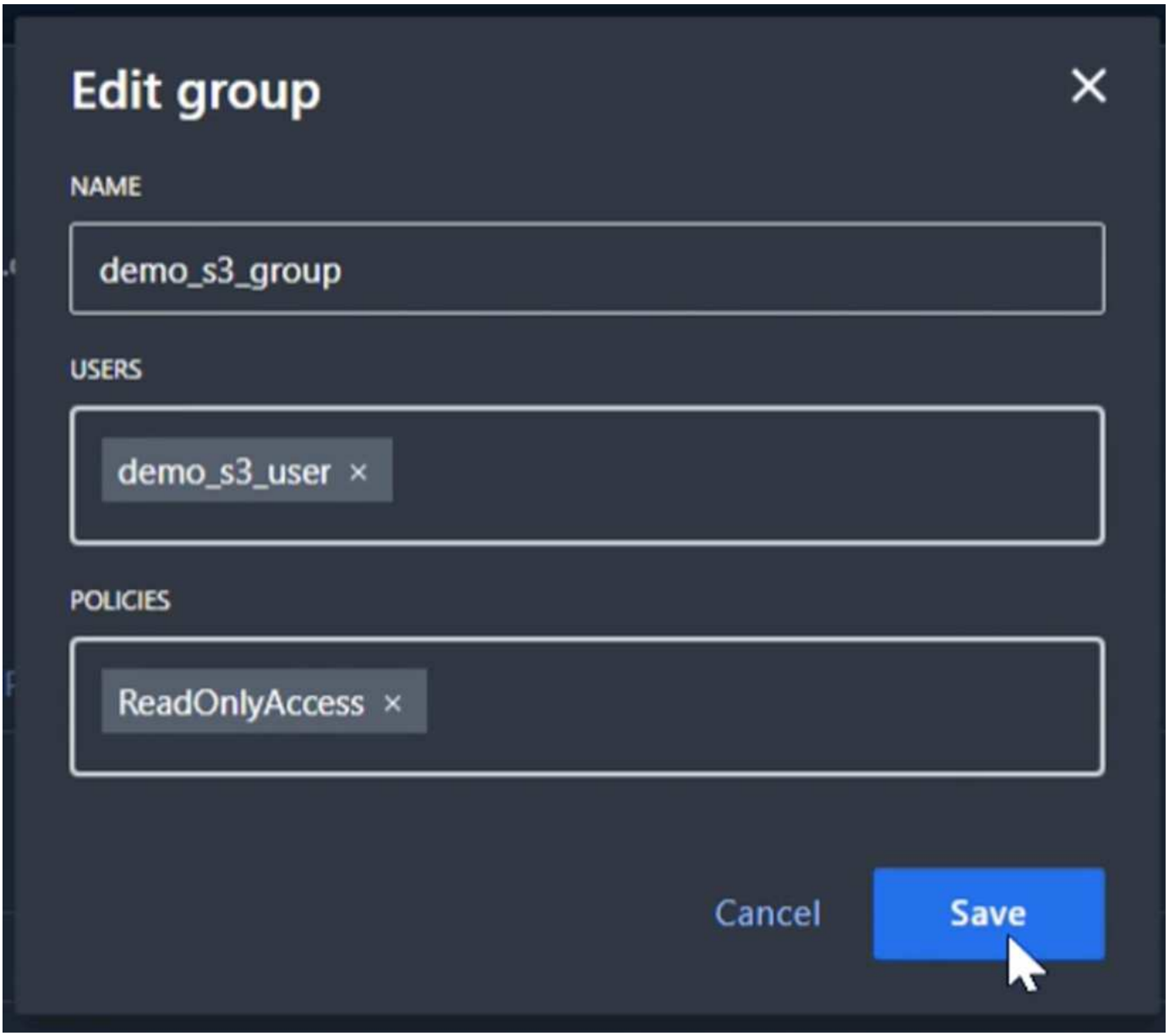
If we look at the user account in the tenant manager UI, we can see the new key has been added.



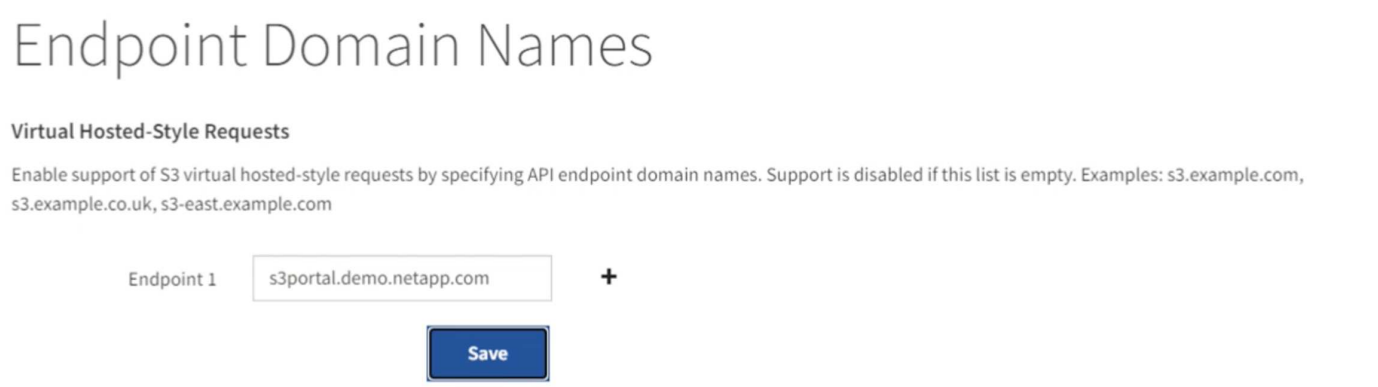
The final cut-over

If the intention is to have a perpetually replicating bucket from ONTAP to StorageGRID, you can end here. If this is a migration from ONTAP S3 to StorageGRID, then its time to put an end to it and cut over.

Inside ONTAP system manager, edit the S3 group and set it to "ReadOnlyAccess". This will prevent the users from writing to the ONTAP S3 bucket anymore.



All that is left to do is configure DNS to point from the ONTAP cluster to the StorageGRID endpoint. Make sure your endpoint certificate is correct and if you need virtual hosted style requests then add the endpoint domain names in storageGRID



Your clients will either need to wait for the TTL to expire, or flush DNS to resolve to the new system so you can test that everything is working. All that is left is to clean up the initial temporary S3 keys we used to test the StorageGRID data access (NOT the imported keys), remove the snapmirror relationships, and remove the ONTAP data.

By Rafael Guedes, and Aron Klein

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