



Configure a backend with ONTAP NAS drivers

Astra Trident

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Configure a backend with ONTAP NAS drivers

Learn about configuring an ONTAP backend with ONTAP NAS drivers.

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User permissions

Astra Trident expects to be run as either an ONTAP or SVM administrator, typically using the `admin` cluster user or a `vsadmin` SVM user, or a user with a different name that has the same role. For Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP deployments, Astra Trident expects to be run as either an ONTAP or SVM administrator, using the cluster `fsxadmin` user or a `vsadmin` SVM user, or a user with a different name that has the same role. The `fsxadmin` user is a limited replacement for the cluster admin user.



If you use the `limitAggregateUsage` parameter, cluster admin permissions are required. When using Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP with Astra Trident, the `limitAggregateUsage` parameter will not work with the `vsadmin` and `fsxadmin` user accounts. The configuration operation will fail if you specify this parameter.

Preparation

Learn about how to prepare to configure an ONTAP backend with ONTAP NAS drivers. For all ONTAP backends, Astra Trident requires at least one aggregate assigned to the SVM.

For all ONTAP backends, Astra Trident requires at least one aggregate assigned to the SVM.

Remember that you can also run more than one driver, and create storage classes that point to one or the other. For example, you could configure a Gold class that uses the `ontap-nas` driver and a Bronze class that uses the `ontap-nas-economy` one.

All of your Kubernetes worker nodes must have the appropriate NFS tools installed. See [here](#) for more details.

Authentication

Astra Trident offers two modes of authenticating an ONTAP backend.

- **Credential-based:** The username and password to an ONTAP user with the required permissions. It is recommended to use a pre-defined security login role, such as `admin` or `vsadmin` to ensure maximum compatibility with ONTAP versions.
- **Certificate-based:** Astra Trident can also communicate with an ONTAP cluster using a certificate installed on the backend. Here, the backend definition must contain Base64-encoded values of the client certificate, key, and the trusted CA certificate if used (recommended).

Users can also choose to update existing backends, opting to move from credential-based to certificate-based, and vice-versa. If **both credentials and certificates are provided**, Astra Trident will default to using certificates while issuing a warning to remove the credentials from the backend definition.

Enable credential-based authentication

Astra Trident requires the credentials to an SVM-scoped/cluster-scoped admin to communicate with the ONTAP backend. It is recommended to make use of standard, pre-defined roles such as `admin` or `vsadmin`. This ensures forward compatibility with future ONTAP releases that might expose feature APIs to be used by future Astra Trident releases. A custom security login role can be created and used with Astra Trident, but is not recommended.

A sample backend definition will look like this:

```
{
  "version": 1,
  "backendName": "ExampleBackend",
  "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas",
  "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
  "dataLIF": "10.0.0.2",
  "svm": "svm_nfs",
  "username": "vsadmin",
  "password": "secret",
}
```

Keep in mind that the backend definition is the only place the credentials are stored in plain text. After the backend is created, usernames/passwords are encoded with Base64 and stored as Kubernetes secrets. The creation/updation of a backend is the only step that requires knowledge of the credentials. As such, it is an admin-only operation, to be performed by the Kubernetes/storage administrator.

Enable certificate-based Authentication

New and existing backends can use a certificate and communicate with the ONTAP backend. Three parameters are required in the backend definition.

- `clientCertificate`: Base64-encoded value of client certificate.
- `clientPrivateKey`: Base64-encoded value of associated private key.
- `trustedCACertificate`: Base64-encoded value of trusted CA certificate. If using a trusted CA, this parameter must be provided. This can be ignored if no trusted CA is used.

A typical workflow involves the following steps.

Steps

1. Generate a client certificate and key. When generating, set Common Name (CN) to the ONTAP user to authenticate as.

```
openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 1095 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout k8senv.key
-out k8senv.pem -subj "/C=US/ST=NC/L=RTP/O=NetApp/CN=admin"
```

2. Add trusted CA certificate to the ONTAP cluster. This might be already handled by the storage administrator. Ignore if no trusted CA is used.

```
security certificate install -type server -cert-name <trusted-ca-cert-name> -vserver <vserver-name>
ssl modify -vserver <vserver-name> -server-enabled true -client-enabled true -common-name <common-name> -serial <SN-from-trusted-CA-cert> -ca <cert-authority>
```

3. Install the client certificate and key (from step 1) on the ONTAP cluster.

```
security certificate install -type client-ca -cert-name <certificate-name> -vserver <vserver-name>
security ssl modify -vserver <vserver-name> -client-enabled true
```

4. Confirm the ONTAP security login role supports cert authentication method.

```
security login create -user-or-group-name admin -application ontapi -authentication-method cert
security login create -user-or-group-name admin -application http -authentication-method cert
```

5. Test authentication using certificate generated. Replace <ONTAP Management LIF> and <vserver name> with Management LIF IP and SVM name.

```
curl -X POST -Lk https://<ONTAP-Management-LIF>/servlets/netapp.servlets.admin.XMLrequest_filer --key k8senv.key --cert ~/k8senv.pem -d '<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><netapp xmlns="http://www.netapp.com/filer/admin" version="1.21" vfiler="<vserver-name>"><vserver-get></vserver-get></netapp>'
```

6. Encode certificate, key and trusted CA certificate with Base64.

```
base64 -w 0 k8senv.pem >> cert_base64
base64 -w 0 k8senv.key >> key_base64
base64 -w 0 trustedca.pem >> trustedca_base64
```

7. Create backend using the values obtained from the previous step.

```

$ cat cert-backend-updated.json
{
  "version": 1,
  "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas",
  "backendName": "NasBackend",
  "managementLIF": "1.2.3.4",
  "dataLIF": "1.2.3.8",
  "svm": "vserver_test",
  "username": "vsadmin",
  "password": "secret",
  "storagePrefix": "myPrefix_"
}

#Update backend with tridentctl
$ tridentctl update backend NasBackend -f cert-backend-updated.json -n
trident
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
|   NAME   | STORAGE DRIVER |           UUID           |
STATE | VOLUMES |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
| NasBackend | ontap-nas      | 98e19b74-aec7-4a3d-8dcf-128e5033b214 |
online |      9 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+

```

Update authentication methods or rotate credentials

You can update an existing backend to make use of a different authentication method or to rotate their credentials. This works both ways: backends that make use of username/password can be updated to use certificates; backends that utilize certificates can be updated to username/password based. To do this, use an updated `backend.json` file containing the required parameters to execute `tridentctl backend update`.

```

$ cat cert-backend-updated.json
{
  "version": 1,
  "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas",
  "backendName": "NasBackend",
  "managementLIF": "1.2.3.4",
  "dataLIF": "1.2.3.8",
  "svm": "vserver_test",
  "username": "vsadmin",
  "password": "secret",
  "storagePrefix": "myPrefix_"
}

#Update backend with tridentctl
$ tridentctl update backend NasBackend -f cert-backend-updated.json -n
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+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
|   NAME   | STORAGE DRIVER |           UUID           |
STATE | VOLUMES |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
| NasBackend | ontap-nas      | 98e19b74-aec7-4a3d-8dcf-128e5033b214 |
online |          9 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+

```



When rotating passwords, the storage administrator must first update the password for the user on ONTAP. This is followed by a backend update. When rotating certificates, multiple certificates can be added to the user. The backend is then updated to use the new certificate, following which the old certificate can be deleted from the ONTAP cluster.

Updating a backend does not disrupt access to volumes that have already been created, nor impact volume connections made after. A successful backend update indicates that Astra Trident can communicate with the ONTAP backend and handle future volume operations.

Manage NFS export policies

Astra Trident uses NFS export policies to control access to the volumes that it provisions.

Astra Trident provides two options when working with export policies:

- Astra Trident can dynamically manage the export policy itself; in this mode of operation, the storage administrator specifies a list of CIDR blocks that represent admissible IP addresses. Astra Trident adds node IPs that fall in these ranges to the export policy automatically. Alternatively, when no CIDRs are specified, any global-scoped unicast IP found on the nodes will be added to the export policy.
- Storage administrators can create an export policy and add rules manually. Astra Trident uses the default

export policy unless a different export policy name is specified in the configuration.

Dynamically manage export policies

The 20.04 release of CSI Trident provides the ability to dynamically manage export policies for ONTAP backends. This provides the storage administrator the ability to specify a permissible address space for worker node IPs, rather than defining explicit rules manually. It greatly simplifies export policy management; modifications to the export policy no longer require manual intervention on the storage cluster. Moreover, this helps restrict access to the storage cluster only to worker nodes that have IPs in the range specified, supporting a finegrained and automated management.



The dynamic management of export policies is only available for CSI Trident. It is important to ensure that the worker nodes are not being NATed.

Example

There are two configuration options that must be used. Here's an example backend definition:

```
{
  "version": 1,
  "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas",
  "backendName": "ontap_nas_auto_export",
  "managementLIF": "192.168.0.135",
  "svm": "svm1",
  "username": "vsadmin",
  "password": "FaKePaSsWoRd",
  "autoExportCIDRs": ["192.168.0.0/24"],
  "autoExportPolicy": true
}
```



When using this feature, you must ensure that the root junction in your SVM has a precreated export policy with an export rule that permits the node CIDR block (such as the default export policy). Always follow NetApp's recommended best practice of dedicating a SVM for Astra Trident.

Here is an explanation of how this feature works using the example above:

- `autoExportPolicy` is set to `true`. This indicates that Astra Trident will create an export policy for the `svm1` SVM and handle the addition and deletion of rules using `autoExportCIDRs` address blocks. For example, a backend with UUID `403b5326-8482-40db-96d0-d83fb3f4daec` and `autoExportPolicy` set to `true` creates an export policy named `trident-403b5326-8482-40db-96d0-d83fb3f4daec` on the SVM.
- `autoExportCIDRs` contains a list of address blocks. This field is optional and it defaults to `["0.0.0.0/", "::/0"]`. If not defined, Astra Trident adds all globally-scoped unicast addresses found on the worker nodes.

In this example, the `192.168.0.0/24` address space is provided. This indicates that Kubernetes node IPs that fall within this address range will be added to the export policy that Astra Trident creates. When Astra Trident registers a node it runs on, it retrieves the IP addresses of the node and checks them against the address blocks provided in `autoExportCIDRs`. After filtering the IPs, Astra Trident creates export policy rules

for the client IPs it discovers, with one rule for each node it identifies.

You can update `autoExportPolicy` and `autoExportCIDRs` for backends after you create them. You can append new CIDRs for a backend that is automatically managed or delete existing CIDRs. Exercise care when deleting CIDRs to ensure that existing connections are not dropped. You can also choose to disable `autoExportPolicy` for a backend and fall back to a manually created export policy. This will require setting the `exportPolicy` parameter in your backend config.

After Astra Trident creates or updates a backend, you can check the backend using `tridentctl` or the corresponding `tridentbackend` CRD:

```
$ ./tridentctl get backends ontap_nas_auto_export -n trident -o yaml
items:
- backendUUID: 403b5326-8482-40db-96d0-d83fb3f4daec
  config:
    aggregate: ""
    autoExportCIDRs:
    - 192.168.0.0/24
    autoExportPolicy: true
    backendName: ontap_nas_auto_export
    chapInitiatorSecret: ""
    chapTargetInitiatorSecret: ""
    chapTargetUsername: ""
    chapUsername: ""
    dataLIF: 192.168.0.135
    debug: false
    debugTraceFlags: null
    defaults:
      encryption: "false"
      exportPolicy: <automatic>
      fileType: ext4
```

As nodes are added to a Kubernetes cluster and registered with the Astra Trident controller, export policies of existing backends are updated (provided they fall in the address range specified in `autoExportCIDRs` for the backend).

When a node is removed, Astra Trident checks all backends that are online to remove the access rule for the node. By removing this node IP from the export policies of managed backends, Astra Trident prevents rogue mounts, unless this IP is reused by a new node in the cluster.

For previously existing backends, updating the backend with `tridentctl update backend` will ensure that Astra Trident manages the export policies automatically. This will create a new export policy named after the backend's UUID and volumes that are present on the backend will use the newly created export policy when they are mounted again.



Deleting a backend with auto-managed export policies will delete the dynamically created export policy. If the backend is re-created, it is treated as a new backend and will result in the creation of a new export policy.

If the IP address of a live node is updated, you must restart the Astra Trident pod on the node. Astra Trident will then update the export policy for backends it manages to reflect this IP change.

Configuration options and examples

Learn about how to create and use ONTAP NAS drivers with your Astra Trident installation. This section provides backend configuration examples and details about how to map backends to StorageClasses.

Backend configuration options

See the following table for the backend configuration options:

Parameter	Description	Default
version		Always 1
storageDriverName	Name of the storage driver	“ontap-nas”, “ontap-nas-economy”, “ontap-nas-flexgroup”, “ontap-san”, “ontap-san-economy”
backendName	Custom name of the storage backend	Driver name + “_” + dataLIF
managementLIF	IP address of a cluster or SVM management LIF	“10.0.0.1”, “[2001:1234:abcd::fefe]”
dataLIF	IP address of protocol LIF. Use square brackets for IPv6. Cannot be updated after you set it	Derived by the SVM unless specified
autoExportPolicy	Enable automatic export policy creation and updating [Boolean]	false
autoExportCIDRs	List of CIDRs to filter Kubernetes’ node IPs against when autoExportPolicy is enabled	[“0.0.0.0/0”, “::/0”]
labels	Set of arbitrary JSON-formatted labels to apply on volumes	“”
clientCertificate	Base64-encoded value of client certificate. Used for certificate-based auth	“”
clientPrivateKey	Base64-encoded value of client private key. Used for certificate-based auth	“”
trustedCACertificate	Base64-encoded value of trusted CA certificate. Optional. Used for certificate-based auth	“”
username	Username to connect to the cluster/SVM. Used for credential-based auth	

Parameter	Description	Default
password	Password to connect to the cluster/SVM. Used for credential-based auth	
svm	Storage virtual machine to use	Derived if an SVM managementLIF is specified
igroupName	Name of the igroup for SAN volumes to use	"trident-<backend-UUID>"
storagePrefix	Prefix used when provisioning new volumes in the SVM. Cannot be updated after you set it	"trident"
limitAggregateUsage	Fail provisioning if usage is above this percentage. Does not apply to Amazon FSx for ONTAP	"" (not enforced by default)
limitVolumeSize	Fail provisioning if requested volume size is above this value for the economy driver.	"" (not enforced by default)
lunsPerFlexvol	Maximum LUNs per Flexvol, must be in range [50, 200]	"100"
debugTraceFlags	Debug flags to use when troubleshooting. Example, {"api":false, "method":true}	null
nfsMountOptions	Comma-separated list of NFS mount options	""
qtreesPerFlexvol	Maximum Qtrees per FlexVol, must be in range [50, 300]	"200"
useREST	Boolean parameter to use ONTAP REST APIs. Tech preview	false



useREST is provided as a **tech preview** that is recommended for test environments and not for production workloads. When set to `true`, Astra Trident will use ONTAP REST APIs to communicate with the backend. This feature requires ONTAP 9.8 and later. In addition, the ONTAP login role used must have access to the `ontap` application. This is satisfied by the pre-defined `vsadmin` and `cluster-admin` roles.

To communicate with the ONTAP cluster, you should provide the authentication parameters. This could be the username/password to a security login or an installed certificate.



If you are using an Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP backend, do not specify the `limitAggregateUsage` parameter. The `fsxadmin` and `vsadmin` roles provided by Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP do not contain the required access permissions to retrieve aggregate usage and limit it through Astra Trident.



Do not use `debugTraceFlags` unless you are troubleshooting and require a detailed log dump.



When creating a backend, remember that the `dataLIF` and `storagePrefix` cannot be modified after creation. To update these parameters, you will need to create a new backend.

A fully-qualified domain name (FQDN) can be specified for the `managementLIF` option. A FQDN may also be specified for the `dataLIF` option, in which case the FQDN will be used for the NFS mount operations. This way you can create a round-robin DNS to load-balance across multiple data LIFs.

`managementLIF` for all ONTAP drivers can also be set to IPv6 addresses. Make sure to install Astra Trident with the `--use-ipv6` flag. Care must be taken to define the `managementLIF` IPv6 address within square brackets.



When using IPv6 addresses, make sure `managementLIF` and `dataLIF` (if included in your backend definition) are defined within square brackets, such as `[28e8:d9fb:a825:b7bf:69a8:d02f:9e7b:3555]`. If `dataLIF` is not provided, Astra Trident will fetch the IPv6 data LIFs from the SVM.

Using the `autoExportPolicy` and `autoExportCIDRs` options, CSI Trident can manage export policies automatically. This is supported for all `ontap-nas-*` drivers.

For the `ontap-nas-economy` driver, the `limitVolumeSize` option will also restrict the maximum size of the volumes it manages for qtrees and LUNs, and the `qtreesPerFlexvol` option allows customizing the maximum number of qtrees per FlexVol.

The `nfsMountOptions` parameter can be used to specify mount options. The mount options for Kubernetes persistent volumes are normally specified in storage classes, but if no mount options are specified in a storage class, Astra Trident will fall back to using the mount options specified in the storage backend's configuration file. If no mount options are specified in either the storage class or the configuration file, then Astra Trident will not set any mount options on an associated persistent volume.



Astra Trident sets provisioning labels in the "Comments" field of all volumes created using `ontap-nas` and `ontap-nas-flexgroup`. Based on the driver used, the comments are set on the FlexVol (`ontap-nas`) or FlexGroup (`ontap-nas-flexgroup`). Astra Trident will copy all labels present on a storage pool to the storage volume at the time it is provisioned. Storage administrators can define labels per storage pool and group all volumes created in a storage pool. This provides a convenient way of differentiating volumes based on a set of customizable labels that are provided in the backend configuration.

Backend configuration options for provisioning volumes

You can control how each volume is provisioned by default using these options in a special section of the configuration. For an example, see the configuration examples below.

Parameter	Description	Default
<code>spaceAllocation</code>	Space-allocation for LUNs	"true"
<code>spaceReserve</code>	Space reservation mode; "none" (thin) or "volume" (thick)	"none"
<code>snapshotPolicy</code>	Snapshot policy to use	"none"

Parameter	Description	Default
qosPolicy	QoS policy group to assign for volumes created. Choose one of qosPolicy or adaptiveQosPolicy per storage pool/backend	""
adaptiveQosPolicy	Adaptive QoS policy group to assign for volumes created. Choose one of qosPolicy or adaptiveQosPolicy per storage pool/backend. Not supported by ontap-nas-economy.	""
snapshotReserve	Percentage of volume reserved for snapshots "0"	If snapshotPolicy is "none", else ""
splitOnClone	Split a clone from its parent upon creation	"false"
encryption	Enable NetApp volume encryption	"false"
securityStyle	Security style for new volumes	"unix"
tieringPolicy	Tiering policy to use "none"	"snapshot-only" for pre-ONTAP 9.5 SVM-DR configuration
unixPermissions	Mode for new volumes	"777"
snapshotDir	Controls visibility of the .snapshot directory	"false"
exportPolicy	Export policy to use	"default"
securityStyle	Security style for new volumes	"unix"



Using QoS policy groups with Astra Trident requires ONTAP 9.8 or later. It is recommended to use a non-shared QoS policy group and ensure the policy group is applied to each constituent individually. A shared QoS policy group will enforce the ceiling for the total throughput of all workloads.

Here's an example with defaults defined:

```

{
  "version": 1,
  "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas",
  "backendName": "customBackendName",
  "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
  "dataLIF": "10.0.0.2",
  "labels": {"k8scluster": "dev1", "backend": "dev1-nasbackend"},
  "svm": "trident_svm",
  "username": "cluster-admin",
  "password": "password",
  "limitAggregateUsage": "80%",
  "limitVolumeSize": "50Gi",
  "nfsMountOptions": "nfsvers=4",
  "debugTraceFlags": {"api":false, "method":true},
  "defaults": {
    "spaceReserve": "volume",
    "qosPolicy": "premium",
    "exportPolicy": "myk8scluster",
    "snapshotPolicy": "default",
    "snapshotReserve": "10"
  }
}

```

For `ontap-nas` and `ontap-nas-flexgroups`, Astra Trident now uses a new calculation to ensure that the FlexVol is sized correctly with the `snapshotReserve` percentage and PVC. When the user requests a PVC, Astra Trident creates the original FlexVol with more space by using the new calculation. This calculation ensures that the user receives the writable space they requested for in the PVC, and not lesser space than what they requested. Before v21.07, when the user requests a PVC (for example, 5GiB), with the `snapshotReserve` to 50 percent, they get only 2.5GiB of writeable space. This is because what the user requested for is the whole volume and `snapshotReserve` is a percentage of that. With Trident 21.07, what the user requests for is the writeable space and Astra Trident defines the `snapshotReserve` number as the percentage of the whole volume. This does not apply to `ontap-nas-economy`. See the following example to see how this works:

The calculation is as follows:

$$\text{Total volume size} = (\text{PVC requested size}) / (1 - (\text{snapshotReserve percentage}) / 100)$$

For `snapshotReserve = 50%`, and `PVC request = 5GiB`, the total volume size is $2/0.5 = 10\text{GiB}$ and the available size is 5GiB, which is what the user requested in the PVC request. The `volume show` command should show results similar to this example:

Vserver	Volume	Aggregate	State	Type	Size	Available	Used%
	_pvc_89f1c156_3801_4de4_9f9d_034d54c395f4		online	RW	10GB	5.00GB	0%
	_pvc_e8372153_9ad9_474a_951a_08ae15e1c0ba		online	RW	1GB	511.8MB	0%

2 entries were displayed.

Existing backends from previous installs will provision volumes as explained above when upgrading Astra Trident. For volumes that you created before upgrading, you should resize their volumes for the change to be observed. For example, a 2GiB PVC with `snapshotReserve=50` earlier resulted in a volume that provides 1GiB of writable space. Resizing the volume to 3GiB, for example, provides the application with 3GiB of writable space on a 6 GiB volume.

Minimal configuration examples

The following examples show basic configurations that leave most parameters to default. This is the easiest way to define a backend.



If you are using Amazon FSx on NetApp ONTAP with Trident, the recommendation is to specify DNS names for LIFs instead of IP addresses.

ontap-nas **driver with certificate-based authentication**

This is a minimal backend configuration example. `clientCertificate`, `clientPrivateKey`, and `trustedCACertificate` (optional, if using trusted CA) are populated in `backend.json` and take the base64-encoded values of the client certificate, private key, and trusted CA certificate, respectively.

```
{
  "version": 1,
  "backendName": "DefaultNASBackend",
  "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas",
  "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
  "dataLIF": "10.0.0.15",
  "svm": "nfs_svm",
  "clientCertificate": "ZXR0ZXJwYXB...ICMgJ3BhcGVyc2",
  "clientPrivateKey": "vciwKIyAgZG...0cnksIGRlc2NyaX",
  "trustedCACertificate": "zcyBbaG...b3Igb3duIGNsYXNz",
  "storagePrefix": "myPrefix_"
}
```

ontap-nas **driver with auto export policy**

This example shows you how you can instruct Astra Trident to use dynamic export policies to create and manage the export policy automatically. This works the same for the `ontap-nas-economy` and `ontap-nas-flexgroup` drivers.

```

{
  "version": 1,
  "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas",
  "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
  "dataLIF": "10.0.0.2",
  "svm": "svm_nfs",
  "labels": {"k8scluster": "test-cluster-east-1a", "backend": "test1-
nasbackend"},
  "autoExportPolicy": true,
  "autoExportCIDRs": ["10.0.0.0/24"],
  "username": "admin",
  "password": "secret",
  "nfsMountOptions": "nfsvers=4",
}

```

ontap-nas-flexgroup **driver**

```

{
"version": 1,
"storageDriverName": "ontap-nas-flexgroup",
"managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
"dataLIF": "10.0.0.2",
"labels": {"k8scluster": "test-cluster-east-1b", "backend": "test1-ontap-cluster"},
"svm": "svm_nfs",
"username": "vsadmin",
"password": "secret",
}

```

ontap-nas **driver with IPv6**

```

{
  "version": 1,
  "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas",
  "backendName": "nas_ipv6_backend",
  "managementLIF": "[5c5d:5edf:8f:7657:bef8:109b:1b41:d491]",
  "labels": {"k8scluster": "test-cluster-east-1a", "backend": "test1-ontap-
ipv6"},
  "svm": "nas_ipv6_svm",
  "username": "vsadmin",
  "password": "netapp123"
}

```

ontap-nas-economy **driver**


```

{
  "version": 1,
  "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas-economy",
  "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
  "dataLIF": "10.0.0.2",
  "svm": "svm_nfs",
  "username": "vsadmin",
  "password": "secret"
}

```

Examples of backends with virtual storage pools

In the sample backend definition file shown below, specific defaults are set for all storage pools, such as `spaceReserve` at `none`, `spaceAllocation` at `false`, and `encryption` at `false`. The virtual storage pools are defined in the `storage` section.

In this example, some of the storage pool sets their own `spaceReserve`, `spaceAllocation`, and `encryption` values, and some pools overwrite the default values set above.

ontap-nas **driver**

```

{
  {
    "version": 1,
    "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas",
    "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
    "dataLIF": "10.0.0.2",
    "svm": "svm_nfs",
    "username": "admin",
    "password": "secret",
    "nfsMountOptions": "nfsvers=4",

    "defaults": {
      "spaceReserve": "none",
      "encryption": "false",
      "qosPolicy": "standard"
    },
    "labels": {"store": "nas_store", "k8scluster": "prod-cluster-1"},
    "region": "us_east_1",
    "storage": [
      {
        "labels": {"app": "msoffice", "cost": "100"},
        "zone": "us_east_1a",
        "defaults": {
          "spaceReserve": "volume",

```

```

        "encryption": "true",
        "unixPermissions": "0755",
        "adaptiveQosPolicy": "adaptive-premium"
    }
},
{
    "labels":{"app":"slack", "cost":"75"},
    "zone":"us_east_1b",
    "defaults": {
        "spaceReserve": "none",
        "encryption": "true",
        "unixPermissions": "0755"
    }
},
{
    "labels":{"app":"wordpress", "cost":"50"},
    "zone":"us_east_1c",
    "defaults": {
        "spaceReserve": "none",
        "encryption": "true",
        "unixPermissions": "0775"
    }
},
{
    "labels":{"app":"mysqldb", "cost":"25"},
    "zone":"us_east_1d",
    "defaults": {
        "spaceReserve": "volume",
        "encryption": "false",
        "unixPermissions": "0775"
    }
}
]
}

```

ontap-nas-flexgroup **driver**

```

{
    "version": 1,
    "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas-flexgroup",
    "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
    "dataLIF": "10.0.0.2",
    "svm": "svm_nfs",
    "username": "vsadmin",
    "password": "secret",
}

```

```

"defaults": {
  "spaceReserve": "none",
  "encryption": "false"
},
"labels":{"store":"flexgroup_store", "k8scluster": "prod-cluster-1"},
"region": "us_east_1",
"storage": [
  {
    "labels":{"protection":"gold", "creditpoints":"50000"},
    "zone":"us_east_1a",
    "defaults": {
      "spaceReserve": "volume",
      "encryption": "true",
      "unixPermissions": "0755"
    }
  },
  {
    "labels":{"protection":"gold", "creditpoints":"30000"},
    "zone":"us_east_1b",
    "defaults": {
      "spaceReserve": "none",
      "encryption": "true",
      "unixPermissions": "0755"
    }
  },
  {
    "labels":{"protection":"silver", "creditpoints":"20000"},
    "zone":"us_east_1c",
    "defaults": {
      "spaceReserve": "none",
      "encryption": "true",
      "unixPermissions": "0775"
    }
  },
  {
    "labels":{"protection":"bronze", "creditpoints":"10000"},
    "zone":"us_east_1d",
    "defaults": {
      "spaceReserve": "volume",
      "encryption": "false",
      "unixPermissions": "0775"
    }
  }
]
}

```

```
{
  "version": 1,
  "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas-economy",
  "managementLIF": "10.0.0.1",
  "dataLIF": "10.0.0.2",
  "svm": "svm_nfs",
  "username": "vsadmin",
  "password": "secret",

  "defaults": {
    "spaceReserve": "none",
    "encryption": "false"
  },
  "labels":{"store":"nas_economy_store"},
  "region": "us_east_1",
  "storage": [
    {
      "labels":{"department":"finance", "creditpoints":"6000"},
      "zone":"us_east_1a",
      "defaults": {
        "spaceReserve": "volume",
        "encryption": "true",
        "unixPermissions": "0755"
      }
    },
    {
      "labels":{"department":"legal", "creditpoints":"5000"},
      "zone":"us_east_1b",
      "defaults": {
        "spaceReserve": "none",
        "encryption": "true",
        "unixPermissions": "0755"
      }
    },
    {
      "labels":{"department":"engineering", "creditpoints":"3000"},
      "zone":"us_east_1c",
      "defaults": {
        "spaceReserve": "none",
        "encryption": "true",
        "unixPermissions": "0775"
      }
    },
    {
```

```

        "labels":{"department":"humanresource",
"creditpoints":"2000"},
        "zone":"us_east_1d",
        "defaults": {
            "spaceReserve": "volume",
            "encryption": "false",
            "unixPermissions": "0775"
        }
    }
]
}

```

Map backends to StorageClasses

The following StorageClass definitions refer to the above virtual storage pools. Using the `parameters.selector` field, each StorageClass calls out which virtual pool(s) can be used to host a volume. The volume will have the aspects defined in the chosen virtual pool.

- The first StorageClass (`protection-gold`) will map to the first, second virtual storage pool in the `ontap-nas-flexgroup` backend and the first virtual storage pool in the `ontap-san` backend. These are the only pool offering gold level protection.
- The second StorageClass (`protection-not-gold`) will map to the third, fourth virtual storage pool in `ontap-nas-flexgroup` backend and the second, third virtual storage pool in `ontap-san` backend. These are the only pools offering protection level other than gold.
- The third StorageClass (`app-mysqldb`) will map to the fourth virtual storage pool in `ontap-nas` backend and the third virtual storage pool in `ontap-san-economy` backend. These are the only pools offering storage pool configuration for `mysqldb` type app.
- The fourth StorageClass (`protection-silver-creditpoints-20k`) will map to the third virtual storage pool in `ontap-nas-flexgroup` backend and the second virtual storage pool in `ontap-san` backend. These are the only pools offering gold-level protection at 20000 creditpoints.
- The fifth StorageClass (`creditpoints-5k`) will map to the second virtual storage pool in `ontap-nas-economy` backend and the third virtual storage pool in `ontap-san` backend. These are the only pool offerings at 5000 creditpoints.

Astra Trident will decide which virtual storage pool is selected and will ensure the storage requirement is met.

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: protection-gold
provisioner: netapp.io/trident
parameters:
  selector: "protection=gold"
  fsType: "ext4"
---
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: protection-not-gold
provisioner: netapp.io/trident
parameters:
  selector: "protection!=gold"
  fsType: "ext4"
---
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: app-mysqldb
provisioner: netapp.io/trident
parameters:
  selector: "app=mysqldb"
  fsType: "ext4"
---
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: protection-silver-creditpoints-20k
provisioner: netapp.io/trident
parameters:
  selector: "protection=silver; creditpoints=20000"
  fsType: "ext4"
---
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: creditpoints-5k
provisioner: netapp.io/trident
parameters:
  selector: "creditpoints=5000"
  fsType: "ext4"
```

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